

CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION INSPECTION COMMITTEE REPORT

ON THE

INSPECTIONS AND EVALUATION OF THE

SCIOTO JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

Prepared and Submitted by CIIC Staff

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

REPORT ORGANIZATION

This report is divided into six sections. It begins with meaningful system-wide information including specific information regarding Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility, and gradually focuses exclusively on all that is known about the Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility based on information gathered in the biennium in 2005 and 2006. Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility is the DYS reception center for all girls and all boys committed to the Department of Youth Services. While the boys are transferred to other DYS facilities after reception processing, nearly all of the girls remain at Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility for the duration of their period of incarceration. A small, 24-bed substance abuse treatment center, Freedom Center, is located in close proximity to Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility, and serves as the only other DYS facility for female youth.

Section One presents system-wide data with a breakdown by Department of Youth Services' facility, enabling consideration of how Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility compares or contrasts with other DYS facilities. Data on youth population, mental health caseload, self-injuries, suicide watches and observations are included. Data is also provided on use of force (response to resistance), other incidents of violence, injuries incurred, and positive drug tests of youth in DYS facilities.

Section Two is based on a careful review of the Youth Handbook for male youth at Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility. Such handbooks have been found by the CIIC to contain valuable information helpful in any overall assessment of correctional institutions. The handbook topics serve as an introduction to youth discipline and use of seclusion. It also provides an opportunity to include relevant available data regarding sexual incidents system-wide, with a breakdown by DYS facility. Such comparative data is always valuable in assessing facilities.

Section Three presents information on programs at the Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility as provided by DYS prior to the May 10, 2006 CIIC meeting. The information was taken from the 2006 DYS Institutional Program Manual for the Division of Treatment and Rehabilitation Services. CIIC staff provided condensed system-wide program information to CIIC members at the May 10, 2006 meeting. Separate program information is provided for the females and for the males.

Section Four presents information from the CIIC database regarding the number of contacts received by CIIC and the number and type of reported concerns relayed by those contacts. System-wide data is provided by DYS facility to enable some comparison, but the breakdown of category and subcategory of reported concerns is exclusively regarding the Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility.

Section Five provides information based on a careful review of grievance information for September 2006 from Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility.

Section Six focuses exclusively on the two inspections and one on-site visit conducted in 2005 and 2006. Issues and concerns based on the August 9, 2005 on-site visit are presented initially, including communication provided to the Superintendent following the on-site visit, as well as facility staff responses to survey questions using ACA standards and ACA recommendations. The surveys results were particularly useful in assessing the DYS facilities.

Detail is included on the December 21, 2005 inspection including program and interview information. In addition, extensive information is included regarding the May 25, 2006 inspection. Identified issues and concerns are also provided.

Lastly, an overview is provided based on the CIIC Director's presentation to the CIIC at the CIIC meeting on July 19, 2006.

SECTION I:**SCIOTO JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL FACILITY
AND SYSTEM-WIDE DATA OVERVIEW****POPULATION****DYS Average Population by Institution for November 2006***

FACILITY	NUMBER OF YOUTH	PERCENT
Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility	331.0	18.1%
Ohio River Valley Correctional Facility	325.6	17.8
Marion Juvenile Correctional Facility	281.3	15.4
Cuyahoga Hills Juvenile Correctional Facility	270.4	14.8
Indian River Juvenile Correctional Facility	246.1	13.5
Mohican Juvenile Correctional Facility	157.2	8.6
Circleville Juvenile Correctional Facility	142.3	7.8
Lighthouse Youth Center at Paint Creek	49.9	2.7
Freedom Center Residential Treatment Center	21.3	1.2
SB 179	1.0	.05
TOTAL	1,826.1	100%

* Also, institution averages include youth categorized as TARR, AWOL, AWL, AOL and those at CMF.

As shown above, in November 2006 Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility had the largest population with an average of 331. This is down from the average population in October 2006 of 348.9.

System-wide, the average daily population rose for the second straight month, finishing November with an average of 1,826 youth. Several facilities had their highest average of the year in November (Cuyahoga Hills Juvenile Correctional Facility, Indian River Juvenile Correctional Facility and Marion Juvenile Correctional Facility), but the Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility female population was the lowest it has been in 2006.

MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION

The number of females and males at Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility were added together to give one average population in the above table. This differs from the population data provided by DYS, which separates females and males.

Of the total 331 youth at Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility in November 2006, the average population consisted of **248 males** and **83 females**. From January through November, the **male** population at Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility ranged from a low of **199.3 in January to a high of 260.1 in October 2006**. The **female** population ranged from a low of **83 in November 2006 to a high of 106.4 in May 2006**.

MENTAL HEALTH CASELOAD

System-wide, DYS youth on the mental health caseload ranged from a low of 377 in October 2006 to a high of 483 in August and September of 2005, with a monthly average of 435 in the period. Based on the November 2006 DYS population of 1,826, the average **mental health caseload comprised 23.8 percent of the total DYS population.**

The Ohio River Valley Juvenile Correctional Facility has the largest number of youth on the mental health caseload with a monthly average of 100.6, comprising nearly 31 percent of their population. Cuyahoga Hills and Circleville Juvenile Correctional Facilities rank second and third highest in number on the mental health caseload, with 79 and 59 respectively. The number on the mental health caseload comprises 29.18 percent of the Cuyahoga Hills total population. Circleville Juvenile Correctional Facility is the assigned facility for high risk sex offenders. They have a monthly average of nearly 59 on the mental health caseload, comprising a significant 41.39 percent of their population.

Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility ranks fourth highest in number of youth on the mental health caseload. They have a monthly average of 55.6 on the mental health caseload, comprising 16.8 percent of their population. The number of youth on the caseload consisted of **46.4 females and 9.2 males** per monthly average from August 2005 through October 2006, (excluding January 2006 for which data was not submitted.) The number of females ranged from a low of 37 on the mental health caseload in August 2006 to a high of 54 in March 2006. The number of male youth at Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility on the mental health caseload ranged from a low of only two in April 2006 to a high of 20 in September 2005. Based on the November population of 331 youth, the 55.6 average number of youth on the mental health caseload comprises **16.8 percent of their combined male and female population.**

Using the reported 83 female population at Scioto JCF in November 2006, the monthly average of 46.4 females on the **mental health caseload comprises a disturbing 55.9 percent of the female population.** While all male and all female youth committed to DYS are assigned to the Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility for reception processing, the female youth remain at Scioto for the duration of their commitment, except those few who are later assigned to the 20-bed Freedom Center, which provides substance abuse treatment.

Of the Scioto JCF male population in November 2006, the 9.2 monthly average of **males on the mental health caseload comprises only 3.71 percent of the male population.** The low number and percentage of male youth on the mental health caseload may be due to the fact that the male youth at the Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility are all in reception status, at which time assessment occurs. **The small number/percentage of boys on the mental health caseload may be due to the fact that many have not yet had a mental health assessment, thus have not been identified and assigned to the mental health caseload.**

**Number of Youth on Mental Health Caseload from August 2005 through October
2006 with Breakdown by Facility and Month**

MONTH	Ohio River Valley JCF	Cuyahoga Hills JCF	Circleville JCF	Scioto JCF Males and Females	Marion JCF	Mohican JCF	Scioto JCF Females	Indian River JCF	Scioto JCF Males	Freedom Center Females	Lighthouse Youth Center at Paint Creek	DYS Youth Total per Month
Aug 05	112	74	78	62	63	37	51	48	11	7	2	483
Sept 05	102	76	79	68	58	41	48	50	20	6	3	483
Oct 05	107	78	76	62	59	38	47	51	15	8	3	482
Nov 05	112	81	71	52	56	42	46	49	6	8	3	474
Dec 05	110	79	70	52	53	46	47	49	5	7	3	469
Jan 06	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Feb 06	106	83	60	48	40	56	43	38	5	3	0	434
Mar 06	106	80	64	58	40	59	54	42	4	4	0	453
Apr 06	102	79	61	55	44	56	53	42	2	2	0	441
May 06	99	79	55	54	46	51	49	39	5	2	0	425
June 06	94	78	49	51	47	39	45	34	6	4	0	396
July 06	92	76	47	51	44	45	43	32	8	4	0	391
Aug 06	91	82	41	50	37	56	37	31	13	4	0	392
Sept 06	90	79	34	61	40	48	46	34	15	4	0	390
Oct 06	85	80	39	54	39	47	40	28	14	5	0	377
Monthly average	100.6	78.9	58.9	55.6	47.6	47.2	46.4	40.5	9.2	4.9	1.0	435.0
Percent of Facility Population (11-06) On the MH Caseload	30.89%	29.18%	41.39%	16.80%	16.92%	19.0%	55.9% (Of Female Population)	16.46%	3.71% (Of Male Population)	23.00%	2.00%	23.82% (ALL DYS Facilities)

*In the above table, the asterisk indicates that the data was unavailable. January 2006 data was provided after the above table was completed. In January 2006 system-wide, there were 575 youth on the mental health caseload as follows:

FACILITY	JANUARY 2006 CASELOAD
Ohio River Valley	116
Circleville	73
Scioto (Male and Female)	66
Scioto Female	66
Scioto Male	*
Indian River	64
Cuyahoga Hills	64
Marion	57
Mohican	49
Freedom Center	20
Lighthouse Youth Center	0
TOTAL	575

*According to follow-up communication regarding the above, there is no caseload created for Scioto Reception.

According to the complete caseload data including January 2006 data, there was an average of 496.78 youth on the mental health caseload per month from August 2005 through October 2006 as follows:

DYS Youth on the Mental Health Caseload from August 2005 through October 2006 by Facility with Monthly Average	
FACILITY	AVERAGE NUMBER OF YOUTH ON MENTAL HEALTH CASELOAD PER MONTH
Ohio River Valley JCF	101.60
Cuyahoga Hills JCF	77.87
Circleville JCF	59.80
Scioto JCF (Male and Female)	56.27
Marion JCF	48.20
Mohican JCF	47.3
(Scioto JCF – Female)	(47.67)
Indian River JCF	42.06
(Scioto JCF – Male)	(9.21)
Freedom Center	5.87
Lighthouse Youth Center at Paint Creek	.93
TOTAL	496.78

YOUTH SELF-INJURIES

In all, there were 65 youth self injuries in DYS facilities from January through June 2006, with the largest number at the Ohio River Valley Juvenile Correctional Facility with 33, comprising 50.8 percent of all self-injuries. Circleville and Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facilities rank second highest in number of youth self-injuries, with seven incidents each, followed by Marion and Mohican Juvenile Correctional Facilities with six incidents each.

With the high number of suicide watches documented at Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility, and its much lower ranking system-wide in actual youth self-injuries, it may be that frequent use of suicide watches is a significant factor in the resulting lower number of actual self-injuries. If that is correct, the high number of actual self-injuries at Ohio River Valley may be correlated to less frequent usage of suicide watches at that facility.

Number of Youth Self Injuries from January through June 2006 by Facility	
FACILITY	NUMBER
Ohio River Valley JCF	33 (50.8%)
Circleville JCF	7
Scioto JCF	7
Marion JCF	6
Mohican JCF	6
Indian River JCF	4
Cuyahoga hills JCF	2
Freedom Center	0
TOTAL	65

SUICIDE WATCHES

As shown on the table below, system-wide, 455 suicide watches were documented in the six-month period from January through June 2006 in DYS facilities. The **Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility had the highest number of suicide watches with 222 in the period, comprising 48.8 percent of all suicide watches in the system.** Marion Juvenile Correctional Facility ranks second system-wide with 65 such watches, followed by Ohio River Valley and Circleville Juvenile Correctional Facilities with 57 and 54 respectively.

Number of Suicide Watches from January through June 2006 by facility	
FACILITY	NUMBER
<i>Scioto JCF</i>	222 (48.8%)
Marion JCF	65 (14.3%)
Ohio River Valley JCF	57 (12.5%)
Circleville JCF	54 (11.9%)
Mohican JCF	22
Indian River JCF	19
Cuyahoga Hills JCF	14
Freedom Center	2
TOTAL	455 (100%)

SUICIDE OBSERVATIONS

System-wide, there were 53 suicide observations documented from January through June 2006 in DYS facilities. **Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility has the highest number of suicide observations with 35, comprising 66 percent of all such suicide observations.** Marion Juvenile Correctional Facility ranks second highest in the number of suicide observations in the period with eight, followed by Freedom Center with five such suicide observations in the period. **Again, the high usage of suicide watches and observations at Scioto may be a positive factor that may account for its lower ranking in terms of actual youth self-injuries.** Note that Ohio River Valley had zero suicide observations, yet the highest number of youth self-injuries among all facilities.

Number of Suicide Observations from January through June 2006 by Facility	
FACILITY	NUMBER
<i>Scioto JCF</i>	35 (66.0%)
Marion JCF	8
Freedom Center	5
Indian River JCF	3
Circleville JCF	1
Mohican JCF	1
Cuyahoga Hills JCF	0
Ohio River Valley JCF	0
TOTAL	53

USE OF FORCE (AKA RESPONSE TO RESISTANCE)

As shown in the table below, system-wide, there were 2,487 response to resistance incidents in the six month period from January through June 2006. **Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility ranks first as having the highest number of such incidents with 528, comprising 21.2 percent of the system-wide incidents.** In the 180-day period, **an average of 2.9 use of force incidents occurred each day at the Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility.** **Scioto JCF also ranks first among the other DYS facilities in having the largest population, with a total of 331 for November 2006, comprising 18.1 percent of the DYS youth population.**

However, Ohio River Valley JCF ranks second in size of the youth population system-wide, yet ranks fifth in the system in response to resistance incidents. Further, Cuyahoga Hills JCF ranks fourth in the system in size of population, yet ranks second highest in response to resistance (AKA use of force) incidents. Similarly, Indian River JCF ranks fifth among the DYS facilities in its population size, yet ranks third in number of use of force incidents.

Number of (Use of Force) Response to Resistance Incidents From January through June 2006 by Facility	
FACILITY	NUMBER
<i>Scioto JCF</i>	528 (21.2%)
Cuyahoga Hills JCF	499
Indian River JCF	422
Marion JCF	380
Ohio River Valley JCF	350
Mohican JCF	184
Circleville JCF	122
Freedom Center	2
TOTAL	2,487

Number of Injuries Inflicted by Response to Resistance from January through June 2006 by Facility	
FACILITY	NUMBER
Circleville JCF	1
Cuyahoga Hills JCF	1
Marion JCF	1
Freedom Center	0
Indian River JCF	0
Mohican JCF	0
Ohio River Valley JCF	0
<i>Scioto JCF</i>	0
TOTAL	3

As shown in the table above, **of the nearly 2,500 use of force incidents system-wide in the six month period, only three incidents reportedly resulted in youth injury, with one each at Circleville, Cuyahoga and Marion Juvenile Correctional Facility. Reportedly, in spite of Scioto JCF having the largest number of use of force incidents in the system, a total of 528 in the period, *not one incident reportedly resulted in injury.***

USE OF FORCE POLICY REVIEW

An effort was made to research DYS written materials on use of force to determine the extent to which there are clear directives and guidelines to staff on the subject. For example, the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction has three Administrative Rules on the subject: AR 5120-9-01 Use of Force, AR 5120-9-02 Use of Force Report and Investigations, and AR 5120-9-03 Inmate Complaints of Use of Force Where No Use of Force Report Has Been Made. The Department of Youth Services has no Administrative Rule on Use of Force or Response to Resistance.

The Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction has three policies corresponding to the above referenced Administrative Rules: 63-UOF-01 Use of Force, 62-UOF-02 Use of Force Report, and 63-UOF-03 Use of Force Investigation. In all, DRC has 30 pages of specific directives and guidelines for staff in the form of Administrative Rules and DRC policies on the Use of Force.

The only written directive from the Department of Youth Services on the subject was identified as Standard Operating Procedure 301.05.02 titled Physical Response – Reporting and Documentation Requirements effective April 15, 2002. It refers to policy 301.05.02, Management of Resistant Youth Behavior, which reportedly “establishes standard procedural guidelines for reporting and documentation when physical response is used.” However, repeated efforts to locate the policy were unsuccessful. This is just one of the many good reasons why **DYS needs to begin the process of creating Administrative Rules on major areas of institutional operations, which would definitely include the Use of Force. DYS policies and Standard Operating Procedures are not widely accessible as are Administrative Rules. If the CIIC has difficulty accessing the written SOP or policy, surely the DYS employees who need to know the policies and procedures may also have difficulty accessing the materials.**

According to follow-up communication from DYS staff, DYS policies are available to all DYS staff on the DYS Intranet, as well as provided in hard copy during new employee pre-service and mandatory annual in-service for line staff in the institutions. They are also distributed to all personnel attending mandated training when revisions are made. Although DYS policies are not available to the general public, the DYS Deputy Director of Institutions and her Administrative Assistant, as well as the Legislative Liaison routinely provide these documents upon request.

The DYS Standard Operating Procedure on Physical Response is quoted below. **It clearly falls short of providing guidance, guidelines and directives to the line staff who are most apt to use force. It clearly excludes assurance, assignment of responsibilities and accountability on use of force investigations.**

I. **Purpose:** ...Every use of Physical Response shall be documented, reported, and when necessary, investigated both to protect staff from unfounded allegations and to eliminate the unwarranted use of Physical Response. Persons injured in an incident must receive an immediate medical examination and treatment...

III. Definitions: **Physical Response** – physical actions by staff to the body of the youth in such a way to limit the youth’s physical activity. Staff’s physical actions shall be non-punitive and the minimum necessary under the circumstances. This level of response encompasses Escort Techniques, Control Techniques and Self Defense Techniques.

IV. Procedure

- A. Juvenile Correctional Officer (JCO) or Designee shall:
 1. Immediately notify the Operations Manager when physical response is used while managing youth.
 2. Report any immediate health concerns to nursing staff. A clinic nurse must see all youth involved in a physical response.
 3. Document all use of force incidents on the Youth Intervention Report. This report shall be submitted to the Operations Manager as soon as possible following the incident no later than the conclusion of shift.
 4. Complete a Youth Behavioral Incident Report (YBIR) prior to conclusion of shift and provide a copy to the youth, and include the Youth Intervention Report.
- B. Nurse shall:
 1. Evaluate the youth upon receiving notification that Physical Response occurred. The nurse shall document their assessment and medical condition of the youth on the Youth Injury and Assessment Form and in the youth’s medical record, Interdisciplinary Progress Notes.
 2. Refer to the ODYS Health Care Policy and Standard Operating Procedures should the youth require first aid or emergency care.
- C. Operations Manager shall:
 1. Document all incidents of Physical Response in the Youth Intervention Operations Log, and complete incident report no later than end of shift.
 2. Ensure that staff have completed the Youth Intervention Report.
 3. Notify nursing staff or the facility Health Services Administrator when Physical Response is utilized.

4. Assemble all materials and documents that form the response to resistance incident package and place it in the superintendent's lockbox.
5. Report Physical Response Incidents as outlined in ODYS policy on Reportable Incidents.

D. Superintendent or Designee shall:

1. Remove all response to resistance incident packages each business day from the lock box.
2. Ensure that Physical Response incidents are investigated.
3. Log the packages in and forward them to the Deputy Superintendent of Direct Services for review...

VI. Monitoring:

- A. The Division of Corrections, Bureau of Institutions will review this Standard Operating Procedure annually.
- B. Each Superintendent will ensure quality assurance review of procedural implementation.

Direct Deputy Superintendent Review Form:

The most meaningful information is contained in the **ODYS "Direct Deputy Superintendent Review Form"** as follows:

REASON FOR THE RESPONSE

Self defense from assault by the youth
Defense of a third person
Controlling or subduing a youth who refuses to follow facility rules
Prevention of a crime (Malicious destruction of property or riot)
Controlling a youth to prevent self-inflicted harm

TYPE OF RESPONSE USED

Striking a youth with either part of the body or a weapon
Struggle with a youth, push a youth or exert physical restraint or control
Immobilizing restraints
Other

REVIEW COMPLETED AS FOLLOWS:

Review of written reports
Additional Reviews
Brief summary of incidents

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE SUPERINTENDENT:

The response falls within the limits of slight response. No further investigation needed.

The response utilized appears to exceed slight response as described in ODYS policy 301.05, Management of Resistant Youth Behavior. Further investigation is recommended, committee assigned.

The justification for the response does not appear to fall within the guidelines of ODYS policy 301.05, Management of Resistant Youth Behavior. Further investigation is recommended, committee assigned.

There are indications the youth may have been injured. Further investigation is recommended, committee assigned.

Investigation assigned to _____, Chairperson____ , and _____. The finding(s) of the investigation is due within 15 days. (Direct Deputy's Signature and date)

SUPERINTENDENT'S REVIEW

I concur, slight response used. No further investigation needed.

I do not concur, further investigation needed.

I concur, further investigation needed.

(Superintendent's Signature and date)

ASSAULTS**STAFF ON YOUTH ASSAULTS**

DYS data on substantiated staff on youth assaults from January through June 2006 shows that there were 10 such incidents system-wide, ranging from none at three facilities (Freedom Center, Cuyahoga Hills and Circleville JCFs), to a high of three each at Mohican and Scioto JCFs. Indian River JCF ranked second highest, with two. There was one incident each at Ohio River Valley and Marion JCFs.

Number of Substantiated Staff on Youth Assaults from January through June 2006 by Facility	
FACILITY	NUMBER
Mohican JCF	3
Scioto JCF	3
Indian River JCF	2
Marion JCF	1
Ohio River Valley JCF	1
Circleville JCF	0
Cuyahoga Hills JCF	0
Freedom Center	0
TOTAL	10

In follow-up communication from DYS staff, it was relayed that in further review of their data, it was found that although there are still 10 total substantiated staff on youth assaults in the period, they range from none at four facilities (Freedom Center, Cuyahoga Hills, Circleville and Ohio River Valley Juvenile Correctional Facilities, with two each at Marion and Indian River Juvenile Correctional Facilities, and three each at Scioto and Mohican Juvenile Correctional Facilities as follows:

FACILITY	STAFF ON YOUTH ASSAULTS
Mohican Juvenile Correctional Facility	3
Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility	3
Indian River Juvenile Correctional Facility	2
Marion Juvenile Correctional Facility	2
Ohio River Valley Juvenile Correctional Facility	0
Circleville Juvenile Correctional Facility	0
Cuyahoga Hills Juvenile Correctional Facility	0
Freedom Center	0
TOTAL	10

DYS data on the number of injuries inflicted by staff from January through June 2006 shows that a total of five injuries were documented system-wide in the period, ranging from none at three facilities (Ohio River Valley, Mohican and Freedom Center) to one each at five facilities, including Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility.

Number of Injuries Inflicted by Staff from January through June 2006 by Facility	
FACILITY	NUMBER
Circleville JCF	1
Cuyahoga Hills JCF	1
Indian River JCF	1
Marion JCF	1
Scioto JCF	1
Freedom Center	0
Mohican JCF	0
Ohio River Valley JCF	0
TOTAL	5

However, in follow-up communication from DYS staff, further review of their statistics shows that only one injury was documented and substantiated system-wide in the period. This incident occurred at Cuyahoga Hills Juvenile Correctional Facility. The other facilities had no substantiated injuries inflicted by staff during the period as follows:

FACILITY	INJURIES INFLICTED BY STAFF
Cuyahoga Hills Juvenile Correctional Facility	1
Circleville Juvenile Correctional Facility	0
Indian River Juvenile Correctional Facility	0
Marion Juvenile Correctional Facility	0
Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility	0
Freedom Center	0
Mohican Juvenile Correctional Facility	0
TOTAL	1

YOUTH ON STAFF ASSAULTS

In the six-month period from January through June 2006, a total of 159 substantiated youth on staff assaults occurred system-wide in DYS facilities. The incidents ranged from zero at Freedom Center, to a high of 57 at the Marion Juvenile Correctional Facility. Scioto JCF ranked second highest with 33 substantiated youth on staff assaults. Circleville JCF had the second lowest number of such assaults with six.

Number of Substantiated Youth on Staff Assaults from January through June 2006 by DYS Facility	
FACILITY	NUMBER
Marion JCF	57
Scioto JCF	33
Cuyahoga Hills JCF	22
Indian River JCF	16
Mohican JCF	15
Ohio River Valley JCF	10
Circleville JCF	6
Freedom Center	0
TOTAL	159

However, in follow-up communication from DYS staff, after further review of the data, it was found that a total of 177 substantiated youth on staff assaults occurred system-wide in DYS facilities. The incidents ranged from zero at the Ohio River Valley Juvenile Correctional Facility, to a high of 57 at the Marion Juvenile Correctional Facility. Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility ranked second highest with 33 substantiated youth on staff assaults. Circleville Juvenile Correctional Facility had the third lowest number of such assaults with four as follows:

FACILITY	YOUTH ON STAFF ASSAULTS
Marion Juvenile Correctional Facility	57
Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility	33
Cuyahoga Hills Juvenile Correctional Facility	26
Indian River Juvenile Correctional Facility	15
Mohican Juvenile Correctional Facility	15
Circleville Juvenile Correctional Facility	4
Freedom Center	1
Ohio River Valley Juvenile Correctional Facility	0
TOTAL	177

YOUTH ON YOUTH ASSAULTS

In the six-month period from January through June 2006, there were 800 substantiated youth on youth assaults system-wide, ranging from none at Freedom Center, to 256 at Cuyahoga Hills Juvenile Correctional Facility. Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility ranked second highest, with 165 substantiated youth on youth assaults, comprising 20.6 percent of such assaults system-wide.

Number of Substantiated Youth on Youth Assaults From January through June 2006 by Facility	
FACILITY	NUMBER
Cuyahoga Hills JCF	256
Scioto JCF	165 (20.6%)
Indian River JCF	162
Mohican JCF	106
Marion JCF	66
Ohio River Valley JCF	24
Circleville JCF	21
Freedom Center	0
TOTAL	800

However, in follow-up communication with DYS staff, further data review showed that in the six-month period from January through June 2006, there were 874 substantiated youth on youth assaults system-wide, ranging from none at Freedom Center to 277 at Cuyahoga Hills Juvenile Correctional Facility. Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility ranked second highest, with 168 substantiated youth on youth assaults, comprising 19.22 percent of such assaults system-wide as follows:

FACILITY	YOUTH ON YOUTH ASSAULTS
Cuyahoga Hills Juvenile Correctional Facility	277
Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility	168
Indian River Juvenile Correctional Facility	154
Mohican Juvenile Correctional Facility	103
Marion Juvenile Correctional Facility	66
Circleville Juvenile Correctional Facility	32
Ohio River Valley Juvenile Correctional Facility	2
Freedom Center	0
TOTAL	874

OUTSIDE MEDICAL TREATMENT

DYS data shows that system-wide, 216 youth were taken off grounds for non-routine medical treatment in the six-month period from January through June 2006. Data ranges from only five youth at the Freedom Center to a high of 60 youth at the Ohio River Valley Juvenile Correctional Facility. Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility ranks second highest system-wide with 44 youth taken off grounds for non-routine medical treatment.

Number of Youth Taken Off Grounds for Non-Routine Medical Treatment From January through June 2006 by Facility	
FACILITY	NUMBER
Ohio River Valley JCF	60
Scioto JCF	44
Marion JCF	30
Cuyahoga Hills JCF	28
Mohican JCF	20
Circleville JCF	15
Indian River JCF	14
Freedom Center	5
TOTAL	216

INJURIES

DYS data from January through June 2006 shows that there were 203 youth injuries in the period system-wide, ranging from one at Freedom Center to a high of 65 at Ohio River Valley JCF. Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility ranked fourth with 26 injuries, below Mohican, Cuyahoga and Ohio River Valley.

Number of Youth Injuries from January through June 2006 by Facility	
FACILITY	NUMBER
Ohio River Valley JCF	65
Cuyahoga Hills JCF	32
Mohican JCF	28
Scioto JCF	26
Marion JCF	18
Indian River JCF	17
Circleville JCF	16
Freedom Center	1
TOTAL	203

Accidental injuries from recreation totaled 83 in the six-month period system-wide, ranging from zero at Freedom Center to a high of 23 at Cuyahoga Hills Juvenile Correctional Facility. Ohio River Valley JCF ranked second highest at 20, followed by Mohican and Scioto JCF, both with 11 each, ranking third system-wide.

Number of Accidental Injuries (Recreation) from January through June 2006 by Facility	
FACILITY	NUMBER
Cuyahoga Hills JCF	23
Ohio River Valley JCF	20
Mohican JCF	11
Scioto JCF	11
Indian River JCF	8
Circleville JCF	6
Marion JCF	4
Freedom Center	0
TOTAL	83

Injuries inflicted by other youth system-wide in the six-month period totaled 52, from zero at Freedom Center and Circleville JCF, to a high of 14 at Ohio River Valley JCF. Cuyahoga Hills JCF ranked second highest with 13. Scioto JCF reported four injuries inflicted by other youth, the third lowest of all the facilities.

Number of Injuries Inflicted by Other Youth from January through June 2006 by Facility	
FACILITY	NUMBER
Ohio River Valley JCF	14
Cuyahoga Hills JCF	13
Mohican JCF	11
Marion JCF	7
Scioto JCF	4
Indian River JCF	3
Circleville JCF	0
Freedom Center	0
TOTAL	52

DRUG TESTING

The following statistics were compiled using data from the Ohio Department of Youth Services Urine Drug Testing Log. The information was gathered between January 3, 2006 and June 30, 2006. According to the report, each youth is counted as often as he or she is tested. The numbers in this report are higher than those in the quarterly report where each youth is counted only once.

Number of Positive Drug Test Results from January through June 2006 by DYS Facility

JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL FACILITY	# OF POSITIVE RESULTS	# OF NEGATIVE RESULTS	TOTAL # OF URINE DRUG TESTS
Freedom Center	3	37	40
Indian River	1	108	109
Ohio River Valley	1	139	140
Scioto - Females	1	52	53
Cuyahoga Hills	0	51	51
Circleville	0	78	78
Marion	0	176	176
Mohican	0	91	91
TOTAL	6	732	738

These results appear promising. Only six of the 738 tests returned a positive result. This is equal to approximately .8%, which is obviously incredibly low. All three of the tests from Freedom Center were positive for THC. The other three tests, one from Indian River JCF, one from Ohio River Valley JCF, and one from Scioto JCF, were positive for Amphetamines. In follow-up communication from DYS staff, it was relayed that during the respective testing periods, these youth were taking prescription medications that break down to amphetamines in the human body.

While Freedom Center has the highest number of positive results, two of the tests belong to one youth who was retested after her first positive screen. The second Freedom Center youth who tested positive had been readmitted to DYS from the community within 45 days previous to this testing. According to DYS staff, this is not an unusual amount of time for this chemical to stay in the system. Additionally, DYS has documented discussions with the drug-test vendor. Freedom Center administrators found they had received a large quantity of faulty tests.

SECTION II:

SELECTED TOPICS IN YOUTH HANDBOOK FOR MALE RECEPTION CENTER AT SCIOTO JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL FACILITY AND ADDITIONAL RELATED DATA

The Youth Handbook for the Male Reception Center at Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility is distributed to male youth upon arrival. The handbook was obtained while on-site in 2005 and has been reviewed.

The handbook is an introduction to the facility for juveniles. It briefly discusses housing units as well as the assessments which juveniles are expected to complete. The handbook then explains the two rule categories in use at Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility. It also includes consequences for rule violations. The handbook gives brief overviews of departmental issues including the grievance procedure, visitation, correspondence, etc. Lastly, the handbook includes flyers on legal rights and sexual assault.

YOUTH ACCOUNTABILITY, EXPECTATIONS AND DISCIPLINE

According to the handbook, there are two rule categories that govern the actions of youth at Scioto JCF. The first category of rules is defined as those rules that immediately and directly affect the security, safety and order of the institution and its staff, visitors and youth. It includes the following rules:

- Defying Institutional Authority
- Disruptive Institutional Order
- Misuse/abuse of property
- Contraband
- Unauthorized Exchange of Property or Services
- Sexual Misconduct
- Ingesting harmful substances and self-mutilation
- Behavior or actions outside the normal youth/staff relationship
- Any act not otherwise set forth, knowingly done, which constitutes a threat to the security or safety of the institution, its staff, visitors or youth

The second group of rules is defined as those specific to Scioto JCF, which do not pose a serious threat to the safety of the institution but contribute to the overall order and respect for self, others and property. Included in this category are Rules of Group (ROG), Café Rules, Med Line Rules, Recreation Rules and any other established institutional rules.

Youth expectations are also included in the handbook. These expectations include such things as maintenance of hygiene and personal space. The expectations also include several rules, which are mentioned in other categories such as no abusive language, controlling your conduct, possessing items not issued by staff, etc.

Logically, the section following Rule Categories I and II is that which deals with rule violations. The Youth Behavior Incident Report (YBIR) is explained as a document that is issued when a violation of Youth Conduct Rules occurs, and disciplinary sanctions are given. According to the handbook, the youth may be given a specific assignment to complete in addition to immediate or extended seclusion. If a staff member believes a youth is unable to comply with the sanctions, he or she will be placed in “time out” cooling down, or seclusion until they are able to participate in the normal disciplinary procedure.

DYS POLICY ON SECLUSION

According to the DYS policy on Seclusion, it is the Department’s goal to limit the use of seclusion. The policy states it should only be used as a last resort after other less restrictive interventions have been used to manage youth behavior. This policy defines seclusion as the involuntary confinement of a youth alone in his or her room or in a safe-room not to exceed 24 hours. Extended and room seclusion also exist within this policy. Extended seclusion is similar to seclusion except the period of time can exceed 24 hours. On the other hand, room seclusion cannot exceed one hour. Youth placed in seclusion are to be checked by staff every 15 minutes and shall be visited at least once a day by personnel from administrative, clinical, social work, religious or medical units. Those placed in seclusion shall be afforded living conditions and privileges approximating those available to the general population. Exceptions must be justified by clear and substantiated evidence. A youth is removed from seclusion once he or she demonstrates they are no longer a threat to themselves, others or the institution. The Unit Administrator or the Operations Manager must approve the release.

Number of Incidents Youth We re Placed in Seclusion from January through June 2006 by Facility	
FACILITY	NUMBER
Indian River JCF	1,394
Scioto JCF	1,165 (23.6%)
Cuyahoga Hills JCF	660
Circleville JCF	502
Ohio River Valley JCF	444
Marion JCF	400
Mohican JCF	366
Freedom Center	7
TOTAL	4,938

As shown above, the Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility ranks second among DYS facilities in the use of seclusion during the period from January through June 2006. The number of incidents at Scioto, including the Reception Center, which required the use of seclusion comprised nearly 24 percent of the system-wide usage.

LEGAL RIGHTS

The handbook also contains information on legal rights. The legal rights flyer details the steps a youth should take if he or she feels the court made an error in sending them to DYS. The flyer instructs youth to contact their attorney or call the Ohio Public Defender's Office, for which the contact information is given. The flyer also advises the youth what to do if they have a complaint about the institution or how they have been treated during their stay. In such instances, the flyer advises youth to talk to a staff member, file a grievance, contact their own attorney or contact an attorney provided by DYS. The contact information for the Chief Inspector's office is provided as well as an address for obtaining access to a DYS provided attorney.

SEXUAL ASSAULT

Lastly, the handbook contains an informational handout on sexual assault. The handout first provides a definition of sexual assault. It defines sexual assault as, "any contact between the sex organ of one person and the sex organ, mouth or anus of another person, or any intrusion of any part of the body of one person, or of any object into the sex organ, mouth or anus of another person, by the use of force or threat of force." It goes on to say that sexual assault affects everyone either directly or indirectly and that DYS has zero tolerance for sexual abuse and assault. There is also information provided on how to avoid rape and what to do if sexually assaulted.

This section advises youth to report the attack to staff immediately. It also instructs youth not to shower, brush teeth, use the restroom or change clothes, because evidence may be destroyed. If a youth witnesses an assault or is assaulted but is unwilling to report it to unit staff, they are advised to file a grievance, write a kite, or request to see the Chaplain, Youth Advocate or Victim Services Representative. The handout also explains to youth that if they sexually assault another they will be issued a Youth Behavioral Incident Report and an investigation will take place. The Highway Patrol will be notified and a youth who commits an assault will face consequences from DYS as well as additional criminal charges.

DYS SEXUAL ASSAULT POLICY

The information on sexual abuse and assault is provided to juveniles as established by DYS policy. According to DYS, this policy was created to ensure that sexual activity between staff and juveniles, volunteers or contract personnel and juveniles, regardless of consensual status, is prohibited and subject to administrative and criminal disciplinary sanctions. Within this policy, there are procedures established for sexual assault and/or sexual victimization screening at reception and at the parent institution.

All juveniles are to be screened within 24 hours of arrival at the facility. These screenings are done to determine potential vulnerabilities or tendencies of acting out with sexual behavior. According to the policy, after the screening, housing assignments will be made accordingly. While these assessments were in place at SJCF there was expressed concern

that victims and predators were being housed in the same pod. This policy also contains instructions on reporting an allegation of assault and medical responsibilities following an allegation of sexual assault. According to this policy, Annual Vulnerability Assessments shall be conducted at each institution as organized and scheduled by the PREA Coordinator.

SEXUAL ASSAULT COMMITTEE

A noticeable difference between the DYS policy on sexual assault and that of DRC is the absence of a Sexual Assault Committee (SAC), which has reportedly proven to be extremely effective in the DRC institutions. This committee makes recommendations for inmates who have been sexually assaulted or have otherwise been referred by the warden due to a significant concern about risk of sexual victimization. The committee members are designated by the warden and include the Deputy Warden of Operations, Institutional Investigator, Victim Support Person, Deputy Warden of Special Services and any other staff members who may have relevant input.

Upon an attempted or completed sexual assault, the victim is housed in a designated safe housing environment until the Sexual Assault Committee evaluates them. By the end of the next business day after the reported sexual assault, the victim support person meets with the victim to conduct a preliminary assessment of the inmate's current safety needs. The victim support person also reviews the inmate's privilege level to assure they are as consistent with the inmate's prior privilege level as possible. Within seven days the Sexual Assault Committee Chair convenes a meeting to review all documentation of those who interviewed the victim. Within eight days the Sexual Assault Committee makes a recommendation to the warden regarding housing assignment, program assignment, follow-up and overall management of the victim. **This committee plays a crucial role in the adult system.**

In follow-up communication with DYS staff, it was relayed that the Ohio Department of Youth Services uses Treatment Teams on each unit. The Unit Administrator and Treatment Team are notified regarding youth who have been classified as victims or sexual predators, and the Treatment Team maintains the quality assurance. The size of the DYS juvenile population is much smaller than the size of the DRC inmate population, so the DYS Treatment Teams are reportedly able to manage information about individuals who are housed under their supervision. It was relayed that such staff "know their kids, and that they also have a comprehensive system of reporting.

SEXUAL INCIDENTS

System-wide, there were 38 substantiated “Other” sexual incidents from January through June 2006, with only two such incidents at the Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility. Such incidents ranged from zero at Freedom Center, one each at Cuyahoga Hills and Mohican JCF to a high of 16 at Indian River JCF. Circleville JCF ranked second system-wide with 12 such “Other” sexual incidents in the period.

Number of Substantiated “Other” Sexual Incidents From January through June 2006 by facility	
FACILITY	NUMBER
Indian River JCF	16
Circleville JCF	12
Marion JCF	3
Ohio River Valley JCF	3
Scioto JCF	2
Mohican JCF	1
Cuyahoga Hills JCF	1
Freedom Center	0
TOTAL	38

In follow-up communication from DYS staff, in their further review of the data, it was reported that system-wide, there were 32 substantiated “Other” sexual incidents from January through June 2006, with four such incidents at the Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility. Such incidents ranged from zero at Ohio River Valley Juvenile Correctional Facility, one each at Cuyahoga Hills and Mohican Juvenile Correctional Facility, to a high of 14 at Indian River Juvenile Correctional Facility. Circleville Juvenile Correctional Facility ranked second system-wide with eight such “Other” sexual incidents in the period as follows:

FACILITY	“OTHER” SEXUAL INCIDENTS
Indian River JCF	14
Circleville JCF	8
Scioto JCF	4
Marion JCF	3
Freedom Center	1
Mohican JCF	1
Cuyahoga JCF	1
Ohio River Valley JCF	0
TOTAL	32

There were six substantiated youth on youth incidents classified as sexual imposition from January through June 2006 system-wide, with two incidents each at Scioto, Circleville and Marion Juvenile Correctional Facilities.

Number of Youth on Youth Sexual Assaults (Sexual Imposition) From January through June 2006 by Facility	
FACILITY	NUMBER
Scioto JCF	2
Circleville JCF	2
Marion JCF	2
Ohio River Valley JCF	0
Indian River JCF	0
Freedom Center	0
Cuyahoga Hills JCF	0
Mohican JCF	0
TOTAL	6

System-wide, there were only four cases of reported youth on youth sexual assault (forced sexual misconduct) from January through June 2006, with five facilities reporting zero incidents in the six-month period. The creation of the Sexual Assault Committee within the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation has reportedly helped to protect the interests of the victim, and is believed to be responsible for the increased number of reports of such incidents in Ohio prisons. However, in follow-up communication from DYS staff, it was reported that system-wide, there were **no substantiated allegations of rape** from January through June 2006.

Number of Youth on Youth Sexual Assault (Forced Sexual Misconduct) from January through June 2006 by Facility	
FACILITY	NUMBER
Ohio River Valley JCF	2
Circleville JCF	1
Marion JCF	1
Cuyahoga Hills	0
Freedom Center	0
Indian River JCF	0
Mohican JCF	0
Scioto JCF	0
TOTAL	4

System-wide, there were four cases of substantiated youth on staff sexual incidents in the six-month period from January through June 2006, ranging from no incidents at Scioto JCF and five other facilities, to a high of three incidents at Indian River JCF. One youth on staff sexual incident occurred at the Ohio River Valley JCF.

Number of Substantiated Youth on Staff Sexual Incidents from January through June 2006 by Facility	
FACILITY	NUMBER
Indian River JCF	3
Ohio River Valley JCF	1
Freedom Center	0
Circleville JCF	0
Cuyahoga Hills JCF	0
Marion JCF	0
Mohican JCF	0
Scioto JCF	0
TOTAL	4

According to DYS data, there was no substantiated staff on youth sexual incident in the entire DYS system in the six-month period from January through June 2006.

SECTION III:
PROGRAMS

The following information on programming at Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility was contained in the 2006 ODYS Institutional Program Manual for the Division of Treatment and Rehabilitation Services. The system-wide information was provided to CIIC staff by DYS staff prior to the May 10, 2006 CIIC meeting. CIIC staff provided the condensed information on the available programs (see table below) at each DYS facility to CIIC members at the meeting.

DYS PROGRAMS BY FACILITY
As of May 8, 2006

CIRCLEVILLE JCF	High Needs Sex Offender Program	Special Needs Unit (MH and MR/DD)	Thinking For a Change	Substance Abuse Education Program	Victim Awareness	Transitional Living Skills Program
CIRCLEVILLE JCF					Community Service Programs	Career Technology Programs: Career Based Intervention, Admin. Office Technology, Turf/Landscape Mgmt.
MOHICAN JCF				Therapeutic Community Substance Abuse Treatment	Victim Awareness	Career Technology Programs: Career Based Intervention, Admin. Office Technology
OHIO RIVER VALLEY JCF	Low Needs Sex Offender Program	Coping With Anger	Thinking For a Change	Interactive Journaling for Substance Abuse	Victim Awareness	
OHIO RIVER VALLEY JCF	Moderate Needs Sex Offender Program	Non-Intensive Mental Health Unit				Career Technology Programs: Masonry, Horticulture, Admin. Office Technology, Career Transitions Residential Wiring
OHIO RIVER VALLEY JCF	High Needs Sex Offender Program					
INDIAN RIVER JCF		Special Needs Unit (MH and MR/DD)	Thinking For a Change	Chemical Dependency Intervention Unit	Victim Awareness	Career Technology Programs: Admin. Office Technology, Auto Body and Fender Program, Framing and Roofing
MARION JCF	Parenting Class	Striving Toward Accepting Responsibility (STAR) (Behavior Modification Program)	Thinking For a Change	Substance Abuse Education, Awareness and Linkage (SEAL) Program	Victim Awareness	Crossroads and Bridge- Transitional Living Units (Independent living skills)
MARION JCF					Youth Work Program	Career Technology Programs: Construction, Admin. Office Technology, Graphic Arts, Horticulture, Personal Development Program, Barbering-Graduate Program
CUYAHOGA HILLS JCF	Anger Mgmt. For Sex Offenders		Thinking for a Change	Loss of Life Group	Victim Awareness	Career Technology Programs: Career-Based Intervention, Personal Development Program Administrative Office Technology

FREEDOM CENTER (Females)	Residential drug and alcohol treatment through Individual/group counseling and AA/NA support group meetings.	Community Service Projects				
SCIOTO JCF – Females	Reception Assessments: Life Skills Inventory, Mental Health, Religious, Sex Offender, Prison Rape Elimination Act, Education (Ca. Achievement Test, Career Inventory, Subject specific Testing, Medical/Dental, Substance Abuse, Recreation, Security Threat Group	Reception Education: STD,HIV and Hygiene, and Program orientation	Thinking for a Change	KIDS (Substance abuse issues)	Special Needs Unit (MH, Developmentally challenged)	Transition Program Unit (Learning Opportunities for Tomorrow): Independent living skills
SCIOTO JCF - Females	Individual Sex Offender Programming w/Social Worker				Victim Awareness	Work Programs: Recreation, storeroom, ingredient room, office assistant, cosmetology and custodial
SCIOTO JCF – Male Reception	21 Day Process: Medical, Psychology, Education, Social Services, Recreation, Religious Services and Intake Assessments	Education: Orientation week of school, then class for 1-2 periods of English.				

SCIOTO JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL FACILITY PROGRAMS FOR FEMALES

THINKING FOR A CHANGE

This 12-week program consists of two parts: The first part of the curriculum teaches active listening skills. The second deals with understanding the feelings of others. These skills are put to the test through role-playing and scenarios. The program also teaches problem solving, goal setting and making choices. Each youth must practice each skill to move on to the next lesson. Chapters include: Active Listening, How Our Thinking Controls Our Behavior, Finding New Thinking, Responding to Anger and Choices and Consequences.

BEYOND TRAUMA: A HEALING JOURNEY FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS

This program has psychological and educational components. Its goal is to teach females the definition, process and impact of trauma, as well as, coping skills and emotional awareness.

KIDS

This 15-week program for girls with moderate substance abuse issues includes girls who are not eligible for the rehabilitation program at Freedom Center due to being a high AWOL risk, due to mental health problems, or severe medical issues.

ADOLESCENT RECOVERY PROGRAMS

This program is provided for girls with low intensive and high intensive substance abuse issues. The girls with low intensive issues attend an adolescent recovery program one day per week. Those females with high intensive issues attend a program modeled after the chemical dependency intervention curriculum three days per week. AA groups are offered to the entire population twice a week.

SPECIAL NEEDS

Girls who have mental health issues or who are developmentally challenged are housed in this unit, which has a maximum capacity of 20 girls. These girls receive more intensive individual mental health therapy. A select number of girls also receive Dialectical Behavior Therapy.

TRANSITION PROGRAM: LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR TOMORROW

This unit based program focuses on independent living skills. The unit houses a maximum of 28 girls who must be 17 or older and working on or have received their high school diploma or GED. Each girl must undergo the Case Life Skills Assessment to identify her level of competency in independent living skills. All girls are required to live as a family unit with elected leaders, assigned chores, monthly activities planned by girls, maintenance of a budget, household maintenance, meal planning/preparation, peer mediation, career planning and parenting. There is a minimum three-month stay required. However, the longer the girl is in the program the greater opportunity she has to practice independent living skills.

VICTIM AWARENESS

This 11-week program is scheduled on a rotating basis, determined by the Office of Victim Services (OVS). The girls spend the first ten weeks identifying who victims are and which of the four types of victim impact come into play with specific offender behaviors. During this ten-week period, each female must complete a homework assignment and an initial victim apology letter, which is given to OVS for processing. The following areas are addressed:

- Definition of victim awareness, class guidelines, expectations and explanation of “Restorative Justice”
- Property crimes
- Robbery/Assault
- Drunk driving
- Domestic violence
- Child/Elder abuse
- Homicide
- Gangs, drugs, guns
- Justice, remorse, empathy, punishment

During the final week of the program, members of OVS and victims who volunteer present a Victim Impact Panel. This allows the class a chance to hear about how specific crimes affect individual victims and the ensuing ripple impact that surrounds them. Each of the 11 sessions lasts about 90 minutes and involves about 20 youth. At the end of the program each youth graduates as minimal, satisfactory or excellent.

WORK PROGRAMS

Work programs are available for females who have obtained their diploma or GED. Work sites are available in recreation, storeroom, ingredient room, office assistant, cosmetology and custodial.

SEX OFFENDER PROGRAMMING

These programs are offered individually with an assigned Social Worker. The Psychology Assistant is currently facilitating a sex offender group.

MALE RECEPTION PROGRAMMING

- **PHASE I: INTAKE PROCESS**
 - **YOUTH ARRIVAL**
 - **INTAKE JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL OFFICER:**
 - Interviews youth to determine accuracy of demographic information
 - Provides youth with an identification wristband
 - Strip-searches all youth
 - Ensures all youth are showered and deloused
 - Sizes each youth for blue intake jumpsuit
 - Takes digital photographs of each youth
 - Completes AWOL information sheet for all youth
 - Creates ID badges for all youth
 - Electronically fingerprints all youth
 - Collects DNA samples from all youth
 - **INTAKE PACKET REVIEW**
 - **COURT LIAISON:**
 - Receives and signs off on court packets for all youth
 - Completes legal documents section in OMYS
 - Identifies and tracks all specialized population youth
 - Coordinates documentation amendment with Court
 - **MENTAL HEALTH ASSESSMENT**
 - Youth screened for mental health needs by Psychology Department using the Massachusetts Youth Screening Instrument (MAYSI-2)
 - Youth screened for assaultive behavior, sexually aggressive behavior and risk for sexual victimization in compliance with Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA)
 - Assessment completed by Psychology Supervisor, Psychologist or Psychology Assistant
 - Special housing requirements are forwarded to the Boone Unit Administrator
 - The Mental Health section is updated in OYMS to reflect PREA information

○ **MEDICAL ASSESSMENT**

- Youth physically assessed by nursing staff
- Physical description, identifying marks, current medication, health history, family history and mental health history of youth are documented
- Substance abuse screening and history, suicide screening and history, medication count and collection and hearing screening are completed

○ **EDUCATION ASSESSMENT**

▪ **EDUCATION ASSESSOR:**

- Creates youth folders
- Interviews youth using Intake Worksheet to identify previous school, special education history, previous incarceration, current grade levels, any grade failed and education/career goals
- Completes Individual Career Plan with the youth
- Faxes requests for education and special education records from school(s)
- Administers CAT locator test to determine the appropriate test level

○ **YOUTH ORIENTATION TO SJCF**

▪ **INTAKE JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL OFFICER:**

- Provides youth direction on institutional rule and expectations
- Ensures youth have reviewed SJCF handbook, verifies through signature page
- Ensures youth review grievance procedure
- Ensures youth receive and sign for sexual abuse and assault information as well as youth legal rights information
- Provides youth an initial phone call to phone number listed on AWOL information sheet
- Supervises all haircuts for youth
- Transports youth to Orientation Unit to begin assessment process.

- **PHASE II: ASSESSMENT PROCESS**

- Social Services Assessments

- **JASAE SOCIAL WORKER:**
 - Completes the Juvenile Automated Substance Abuse Evaluation (JASAE) for each youth.
- **LSI SOCIAL WORKER:**
 - Completes Youthful Level of Inventory (LSI), Security Threat Group (STG) and Initial Security Classification assessments as well as appropriate portions of the Reception Assessment Summary (RAS)
- **SOAT SOCIAL WORKER:**
 - Completes Sex Offender Assessment Tool (SOAT), LSI, STG and Initial Security Classification assessments as well as appropriate portions of the RAS for all sex offenders
- **Revocation SOCIAL WORKER:**
 - Evaluates need for reassessment of youth who have been committed to DYS on revocation
 - Completes LSI and Initial Security Classification assessments for appropriate youth
 - Monitors completion of JASAE for appropriate youth

- **PHASE III: INTEGRATION PROCESS**

- **LIVING UNIT ASSIGNMENT**

- Youth transferred from the Orientation Unit and assigned to General Population Units

- **EDUCATION SERVICES**

- Youth enrolled in school for one or two periods of English
- First week of school youth will attend an orientation week in which he will review the Student Handbook, take the California Achievement Test (CAT), complete School to Work survey and view a presentation on Character Education
- Youth remain in these classes until they are transferred to next facility
- Education assessor will complete EPP and will review and edit educational and special educational information in Open District and WinSchool
- Guidance counselor will review youth's file
- Principal or designee will review the file

○ **MEDICAL SERVICES**

- Physician examination, dental examination and drug testing for all youth
- Healthy Choices education programming offered to all youth
- Physician health call, 24-hour nursing coverage, optometrist and dental appointments as needed

○ **MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES**

- Mental health assessment completion by the 14th day at SJCF
- Psychiatric and risk assessments as needed

○ **RELIGIOUS SERVICES**

- Assess religious needs and document in OYMS
- Weekly worship services provided

○ **SUBSTANCE ABUSE EDUCATION**

- Unit Social Worker:
 - Conduct 12 hours of substance abuse education with all youth assigned to their unit

○ **VISITATION/FAMILY CONTACT**

- Visitation Social Worker:
 - Mail visitation letters to each parent or guardian providing them the date and time of scheduled visit, proper attire, phone number to confirm visitation, approved visitors, directions to institution and public transportation information
 - Schedule visit for each youth by the 14th day at SJCF
 - Track visitor notifications, approved and completed visitations
 - Check the OYMS of SOLAR web databases for addresses of parents or legal guardians on a daily basis
 - Coordinate and monitor entire visitation process
- Unit Social Worker:
 - Coordinate telecommunication contact with family including direct calling via Social Worker line

- **PLANNED RELEASE DATE/PROJECTED DISCHARGE DATE REVIEW**
 - Court Liaison:
 - Review court documentation, social history, intake assessments and intake reports to complete initial Planned Release Date (PRD) / Projected Discharge Date (PDD)
 - Completes SOLAR web initial PRD/PDD worksheet to include court mandates, court recommendations and PRD/PDD

- **RECEPTION ASSESSMENT SUMMARY COMPLETION**
 - Unit Staff and Clerical Staff:
 - Monitor ass sections of RAS for assessment completion
 - Complete Responsivity Factors/Youth Resiliencies/Recommendations (RRR) section of the RAS once all other assessments have been completed
 - Print and submit final copy of the RAS to the Reception Coordinator for signature
 - Submit all completed youth files to the Records Department

- **PHASE IV: TRANSFER PROCESS**
 - **INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFERS**
 - Reception Coordinator:
 - Supervise reception process and monitor timely assessment
 - Review and sign all Reception Assessment Summaries (RAS) after completion
 - Review all Reception Assessment Summaries (RAS) to determine appropriate institutional assignment
 - Complete the Initial Security Classification process for all youth
 - Formulate Institutional Transfer List based on institutional assignment criteria in accordance with court hearings and medical appointments as well as specialized placements based on psychiatric needs, offense type, sex offender risk level and revocation status
 - Distributes Institutional Transfer List via electronic mail to appropriate ODYS personnel
 - Coordinate placement of special needs youth with appropriate ODYS psychology staff

SECTION 1V:**CIIC DATABASE: CONTACTS AND CONCERNS****CONTACTS**

From October 1, 2003 through December 31, 2004, the CIIC received only **six** contacts from or in regard to DYS facilities. Subsequently, from January 1, 2005 to December 7, 2006, the CIIC received **114** contacts from or in regard to juveniles in ODYS facilities. The 114 system-wide contacts consisted of DYS facility staff, youth, and family of youth. Of the 114 contacts, the largest number of contacts are from or in regard to the Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility with **45, comprising 39.5 percent of all DYS contacts** as shown below.

**Number of Contacts received by CIIC
January 1, 2005-December 7, 2006 by Institution:**

INSTITUTION	CONTACTS
Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility	45 (39.5%)
Ohio River Valley Juvenile Correctional Facility	16
Circleville Juvenile Correctional Facility	14
Indian River Juvenile Correctional Facility	14
Cuyahoga Hills Juvenile Correctional Facility	10
Mohican Juvenile Correctional Facility	6
Marion Juvenile Correctional Facility	5
Other (Detention Centers)	3
Light House Youth Center in Paint Creek	1
TOTAL	114

CONCERNS BY FACILITY

The 114 system-wide contacts received by CIIC from or in regard to DYS facilities relayed **390 problems, issues or concerns**, which were logged into the CIIC database. The largest number of reported concerns by far pertained to the **Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility, with 166 reported concerns, comprising 42.6 percent of the system-wide concerns.**

**Number of Reported Concerns Regarding DYS Facilities Relayed to CIIC
January 1, 2005-December 7, 2006 by Institution**

INSTITUTION	CONCERNS
Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility	166 (42.6%)
Ohio River Valley Juvenile Correctional Facility	55
Circleville Juvenile Correctional Facility	44
Cuyahoga Hills Juvenile Correctional Facility	35
Indian River Juvenile Correctional Facility	32
Mohican Juvenile Correctional Facility	24
Marion Juvenile Correctional Facility	18
Light House Youth Center in Paint Creek	9
Other (Detention Centers)	7
TOTAL	390

SUBJECT OF CONCERNS SYSTEM-WIDE

The 390 system-wide concerns relayed from or in regard to DYS facilities fall into 29 subject categories used by CIIC to log contacts and reported concerns from prisons, juvenile facilities and jails. The 390 system-wide concerns range from only one concern each regarding security classification, personal property, job assignments, inmate groups, and commissary, to a **high of 70 in the category titled, “Use of Force/Inappropriate Supervision.”** The category comprises 17.9 percent of all reported concerns system-wide and consists of the following subcategories:

- Use of force with no report
- Abusive language
- Racial or ethnic slurs
- Conduct report for no reason
- Intimidation/threats
- Retaliation for filing grievance
- Retaliation for filing lawsuit
- Retaliation for voicing complaints
- Privacy violations
- Other

The second highest category of system-wide reported concerns fall into the category titled, **“Staff Accountability,” with a total of 64 reported concerns comprising 16.4 percent** of all reported concerns. The category consists of the following subcategories:

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

Health Care concerns totaled 44, comprising 11.3 percent of all reported concerns and ranking as the third largest category of reported concerns. The Health Care category includes the following subcategories:

- Access/Delay in receiving medical care
- Improper/Inadequate medical care
- Delay/denial of medication
- Medical records
- Eye glasses
- Forced medical testing
- Medical transfer
- Prosthetic device
- Medical co-pay
- Medical restriction
- Medical aide/device
- Other

**The Number of Concerns Received by CIIC System-wide from or regarding
DYS Facilities from January 1, 2005 to December 7, 2006 by Subject**

CONCERN	NUMBER	PERCENT
Use of Force/Inappropriate Supervision	70	17.9%
Staff Accountability	64	16.4
Health Care	44	11.3
Other	34	8.7
Non-Grievable Issues	20	5.1
Psychological/ Psychiatric	17	4.3
Safety and Sanitation	14	3.5
Institution Assignment	13	3.3
Housing Assignment	12	3.1
Education/ Vocational Training	10	2.6
Facilities Maintenance	10	2.6
Inmate Grievance Procedure	10	2.6
Protective Control	10	2.6
Telephone	10	2.6
Discrimination	8	2.1
Recovery Services	8	2.1
Food Service	7	1.8
Mail/Package	6	1.5
Religious Services	4	1.0
Laundry/ Quartermaster	3	.8
Recreation	3	.8
Records	3	.8
Visiting	3	.8
Special Management Housing	2	.5
Commissary	1	.3
Inmate Groups	1	.3
Job Assignments	1	.3
Personal Property	1	.3
Security Classification	1	.3
Total	390	100%

SCIOTO JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL FACILITY CONCERNS BY SUBJECT

The 45 contacts received from or regarding Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility relayed 166 problems, issues or concerns in the communication to CIIC. The largest category of concern is **Staff Accountability with 27 reported concerns, followed closely by the Use of Force/Inappropriate Supervision category with 25 reported concerns**. There were 19 complaints pertaining to Health Care. **These three top categories comprise 42.8 percent of the reported concerns** from or in regard to Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility.

The Staff Accountability concerns from Scioto JCF comprise 42.2 percent of the total system-wide concerns in the category. The Force/Supervision concerns from Scioto JCF comprise 35.7 percent of the total system-wide concerns in the category. The Health Care concerns from the Scioto JCF comprise 43.2 percent of the system-wide concerns in the category.

Number of Reported Concerns from or in regard to Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility Received by CIIC from January 1, 2005 to December 7, 2006 by Subject Category

CONCERN	NO. OF CONCERNS
Staff Accountability	27 (16.3%)
Force/Supervision	25 (15.1%)
Health Care	19 (11.5%)
Psychological/ Psychiatric	12 (7.2%)
Other	10
Institution Assignment	9
Facilities Maintenance	8
Discrimination	7
Protective Control	7
Non-Grievable Issues	6
Housing Assignments	5
Telephone	5
Food Service	4
Education/ Vocational Training	3
Mail/Package	3
Recovery Services	3
Religious Services	3
Records	2
Visiting	2
Recreation	2
Job Assignments	1
Laundry	1
Safety and Sanitation	1
Special Management Housing	1
TOTAL	166

CATEGORY AND SUBCATEGORY OF SCIOTO JCF CONCERNS

Number of Reported Concerns from or in regard to Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility by Category and Subcategory Received by CIIC from January 1, 2005 to December 7, 2006

Staff Accountability

Subject of Concern	Number of Concerns
Failure To Respond To Communication	9
Failure to Follow Policies	7
Failure to Perform Job Duties	5
Other	4
Access to Staff	2
TOTAL	27

Force/Supervision

Subject of Concern	Number of Concerns
Other	6
Use of Force	5
Harassment	4
Abusive Language	3
Intimidation/Threats	3
Racial/Ethnic Slurs	2
Privacy Violation	1
Retaliation for Voicing Complaints	1
TOTAL	25

Health Care

Subject of Concern	Number of Concerns
Improper/Inadequate Medical Care	7
Delay/Denial of Medication	5
Other	4
Access/Delay in Receiving Medication	2
Medical Records	1
TOTAL	19

Mental Health Services

Subject of Concern	Number of Concerns
Other	7
Denial/Inadequate Treatment	4
Psychiatric Medication	1
TOTAL	12

Other

Subject of Concern	Number of Concerns
Other	10
TOTAL	10

Institution Assignments

Subject of Concern	Number of Concerns
Transfer or Denial	7
Other	2
TOTAL	9

Facility Maintenance

Subject of Concern	Number of Concerns
Showers and Sinks	2
Building Temperature	1
Ceilings	1
Lighting	1
Toilets	1
Ventilation	1
Windows	1
TOTAL	8

Discrimination

Subject of Concern	Number of Concerns
Other	4
Disciplinary Action	3
TOTAL	7

Protection

Subject of Concern	Number of Concerns
Personal Safety	6
Separation	1
TOTAL	7

Non-Grievable Issues

Subject of Concern	Number of Concerns
Court	4
Other	1
YBIR/Hearing	1
TOTAL	6

Housing Assignments

Subject of Concern	Number of Concerns
Unit Assignment	3
Bed Assignment	1
Cell/Bed Assignment	1
TOTAL	5

Telephone Issues

Subject of Concern	Number of Concerns
Other	3
Denial of Phone Privileges	1
Inadequate Access	1
TOTAL	5

Food Services

Subject of Concern	Number of Concerns
Denial	1
Food Portions	1
Food Temperature	1
Other	1
TOTAL	4

Educational/Vocational Training

Subject of Concern	Number of Concerns
Other	2
Programs	1
TOTAL	3

Mail/Package

Subject of Concern	Number of Concerns
Delay/Failure in Delivery	2
Delay/Failure in Sending	1
TOTAL	3

Recovery Services

Subject of Concern	Number of Concerns
Recovery Services Programs	3
TOTAL	3

Religious Services

Subject of Concern	Number of Concerns
Other	3
TOTAL	3

Records

Subject of Concern	Number of Concerns
Other	2
TOTAL	2

Visiting

Subject of Concern	Number of Concerns
Hours	1
Rules	1
TOTAL	2

Recreation

Subject of Concern	Number of Concerns
Recreation Facilitie s/Equipment	2
TOTAL	2

Job Assignments

Subject of Concern	Number of Concerns
Other	1
TOTAL	1

Laundry

Subject of Concern	Number of Concerns
Other	1
TOTAL	1

Safety/Sanitation

Subject of Concern	Number of Concerns
Overcrowding	1
TOTAL	1

Special Management Housing

Subject of Concern	Number of Concerns
Placement	1
TOTAL	1

ANONYMOUS PARENT COMMUNICATION

One of the contacts included in the above statistics from the CIIC database of contacts and concern is explained in more detail below. On May 30, 2006, following the May 25, 2006 inspection, CIIC staff received communication from a concerned mother of a daughter who was recently released from the Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility. The caller relayed concerns stemming from her daughter's reported experience at the institution. The mother requested anonymity due to fear of retaliation. The woman's daughter reportedly spent one and one-half years at the institution. The reported concerns are summarized below:

- The Juvenile Correctional Officers provoke the female juveniles to get into arguments with them so they can write them up for rule violations.
- During family visits, staff allegedly spoke to families and youth in a rude manner. Some of the Officers reportedly were very inconsistent with their enforcement of the rules and the privilege system. Sometimes the youth would be allowed all of their privileges. At other times, the female juveniles were reportedly not allowed to have anything and the Officers would be very restrictive.
- The disrespect that Officers reportedly exhibited towards other families also bothered the mother. During March 2006, the mother went to Family Day with a

friend and the friend's son who also has a daughter incarcerated at the institution. At one point during the visit, while the two families were gathered together at a table, an Officer approached and allegedly made a comment towards the daughter that "she professes to be a lesbian, but when a boy is around she is hanging all over him." The mother stated that she identified herself as the youth's mother and that she did not appreciate the comment. The Officer allegedly responded that "if the shoe fits, wear it."

- The mother alleged that the Officers belittle the parents for not being able to control their children. She alleged that the Officers are "rude". The mother also expressed that institution-wide "idleness" is reportedly the cause of most of the issues with the female offenders. The youth allegedly fight and engage in sexual activity because they do not have enough programs to keep them active.
- According to the mother, Group Therapy sessions where youth disclose their personal thoughts are reportedly not handled in a confidential manner, as it should be. The youth allegedly use the information against each other when they argue. Because of this, youth are reportedly hesitant to fully express themselves in a group setting.
- When the mother's daughter returned home, she allegedly had "excessive" bruising on her knees. The mother was unsure if the facility staff were made aware of the bruises. Reportedly, when a male Officer broke up a fight, he allegedly tackled the daughter. The daughter was reportedly sent to her room without further consequence reportedly because she was being released the following day. The daughter also relayed that some staff have been "rough" with the female youth in the past.

When the mother relayed these concerns to the Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility Administrative staff member, she was reportedly told that many of the youth lie.

YOUTH ON-SITE COMMUNICATION FROM OTHER FACILITIES REGARDING SCIOTO JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

During the on-site visits and inspections of DYS facilities in 2005 and 2006, it was not uncommon for the male youth to comment on problems or concerns regarding their observation or experience while in reception status at the Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility. For example, during the inspection of Cuyahoga Hills Juvenile Correctional Facility on August 30, 2005, numerous youth discussed operations and conditions at Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility. The following summarizes their communication:

- Youth would reportedly go for a week and a half without mail being distributed. Youth alleged that their mail was not forwarded to them upon transfer.
- Several juveniles relayed that the food at Scioto JCF was "bad," that portions were insufficient, and the milk was reportedly spoiled. (See also the CIIC report

on the Freedom Center, which receives its meals from Scioto JCF. Comments from the staff and from the youth regarding the food provided by Scioto were consistently negative.)

- The juveniles reported that when youth assaulted each other at Scioto JCF, they would only go to their rooms for a couple of hours and come right back out to assault each other again.
- Youth referred to Carver Unit and Jefferson Unit as the “worst.” The juveniles stated that the showers were “disgusting” and the units were “dirty.”
- Youth alleged that staff at Scioto JCF did not pay attention to the youth, were oblivious to fights, and even when they knew there was a problem, they reportedly would not separate the youth. The juveniles also alleged that the staff played favorites, and that they were “pushovers.” Reportedly, officers would bring their lunch to work, youth would steal it, and nothing would be done about it.
- Lastly, the male youth stated that while at Scioto JCF they just “sat around all day with nothing to do.” They complained that the females received better programming and had better access to learning materials such as books.

ANONYMOUS INQUIRIES

A review was made of CIIC written inquiries made to Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility. Those pertaining to specific youth are not included in this report. However, a number of anonymous inquiries pertained to concerns relevant to operations, conditions, programs and the grievance procedure, areas that are appropriate content for this inspection and evaluation report.

August 26, 2005

On August 26, 2005 CIIC received communication from two female youth at the Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility. An anonymous inquiry was sent to the Superintendent relaying the reported concerns using the youths’ words, and requesting information on the extent to which such issues have been investigated and addressed. The concerns as expressed by the youth included:

- Black mold in the showers
- Onions in all of the food and the food is often cold
- No programming except for school, recreation (1 hour) and meals
- Need counselors and more treatment
- Cockroaches
- Rooms are very hot
- Poor clinical staff
- Staff uses aggression against us

- Staff abuses us mentally, emotionally, and physically
- Clothes are stained and torn
- Youth must cut their nails short, staff's nails can be really long
- Staff steals our commissary
- Our furniture is hard and uncomfortable and some are broken
- Release authorities take too long to review youth
- Social workers are behind on reports to our judges
- No one answers our grievances
- Mail is backed up
- Cosmetologist "sucks" (burns people and cuts off all our hair)
- Some youth get to visit girlfriends on other units
- Phones hardly work
- Use to have to stand at our doors in silence for like 20 minutes at a time
- If we don't have badges we have to stay on cottage
- If one youth acts up, every youth gets punished
- We don't get to shave
- It's unsafe
- Staff use our hygiene items (soap, toothpaste, and toothbrush)
- Our pads need wings because they are too small
- Some snacks we get are expired
- Some room windows are cracked and need replaced.

May 17, 2006

On May 17, 2006 CIIC received communication regarding alleged conditions at the Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility. The Superintendent's follow-up communication included the following:

- Senior Staff, as well as Unit Staff, have been reminded that youth are to be let out of seclusion to use the restroom. If a unit needs assistance or coverage to do so, staff have been instructed to call other units or the Operations Office to assist.
- (Regarding youth allegedly being locked down and denied medical treatment), I am not aware of a grievance specific to this allegation. However, I have met with the Health Services Administrator and reminded her that if a youth is in seclusion at the time a medication is due, it is the nurses responsibility to go to the unit and administer that med. In addition, any time a youth is placed in seclusion, the clinic is notified.
- (Regarding youth allegedly being locked down and denied education and recreation,) I am not aware of a grievance specific to this allegation. If you have more information, I would be happy to look into it further.

- (Regarding youth allegedly being denied due process in disciplinary proceedings) I am not aware of a grievance specific to this allegation. However, DYS/SJCF has a youth disciplinary process which includes a hearing, with the youth present and gives the youth an opportunity to present his or her case and an opportunity to receive staff assistance, if needed. Recommended youth discipline is reviewed in Central Office by our Legal Division to ensure due process was met prior to the discipline being imposed.]
- (Regarding problems allegedly being unreported and ignored, conditions allegedly continuing to deteriorate, and SJCF reportedly being out of control)

Contrary to these allegations, SJCF has incorporated several new initiatives and improved on existing ones over the last several months. We continue to make progress in all areas of the facility as evidenced by our recent accreditation by the American Correctional Association. The accreditation audit was conducted over three days by three highly-qualified correctional professionals, one of which has conducted over 200 audits nationwide. I am pleased to report SJCF passed this audit with a score of 98.3%.

We have a Youth Advocate who visits SJCF twice a month and meets with youth to ensure they understand and know how to utilize the grievance process. The Legal Assistance Program continues to provide a mechanism for youth to access courts. It includes having Public Defender staff on grounds five days a week to meet with youth. In addition, the department has contracted with an attorney who is on grounds twice per month to visit with youth.

We have also increased the amount of programming available to our females and increased the number of volunteers that work with that population. This has reduced our youth idleness and has contributed to a reduction in incidents. Some examples of these programs include Opening Hearts, Master Gardner, Ultimate Make-Over, Epiphany, Book Club, Art-Safe, and Opening Doors.

We are in the process of restructuring the educational services provided to the male youth at SJCF. After some remodeling and hiring of additional teachers, the male youth will attend four class periods per day. This plan will greatly improve the services we currently provide and will have the youth involved in meaningful activities, which will reduce idleness as well as incidents.

Unit Management is another important initiative at SJCF. Each living unit will have a Unit Administrator which will improve the quality of care provided to the youth at SJCF. Specifically, the Unit Administrators will provide strong visible leadership; emphasize safety and security for both youth and staff; provide for clean and orderly institutions; provide clear expectations of staff concerning goals, procedures and methods; provide clear expectations of youth concerning behavior, goals and procedures; provide ownership of the unit and its programs on all levels; provide a framework for effective teamwork including an appreciation of unit staff; assist in providing quality program opportunities; and provide a no tolerance attitude for corrupt and abusive staff.

I have also taken a very aggressive approach to the hiring of staff at SJCF. When I started as Superintendent, we had several vacancies that contributed to line staff being forced to work an average of 24 hours of mandatory overtime weekly. Currently, we are at a full Table of Organization in regard to line staff, mandatory overtime has ceased and staff morale has improved as a result.

I appreciate the opportunity to respond to these allegations. It was a pleasure to meet with you, as well as the other staff of the CIIC during your recent visit to SJCF. Please feel free to contact me if I can be of further assistance.

August 3, 2006

On August 2, 2006, CIIC received communication from multiple anonymous contacts. On August 3, 2006, a written inquiry was sent to the Superintendent with the request for follow-up communication on the extent to which the concerns have been investigated, the findings, and any corrective action taken to prevent or address the reported concerns.

It was alleged that:

- Boone Unit is very overcrowded, that its maximum capacity is for 48 youth, but there were reportedly 48 youth on Boone, with another 23 kept on Woodson Unit.
- Woodson reportedly has male suicide watch, but no rooms for youth to be held on watch.
- Some youth are reportedly sleeping on the floor and they are putting three youth in some rooms. Seventeen youth were scheduled to arrive, and all would go to Boone, with only seven moved off. Therefore, 70 youth would be in an area with a capacity for 48.
- One youth was reportedly only given pants, but no underwear, shoes, shirt, etc.

- Officers and youth went to recreation at their scheduled time while a youth was banging on his door. The youth was reportedly left on the unit, locked in his room, with no staff on the unit.
- Officers on Boone left another youth on the unit locked in his room. The youth was assigned to the isolation room as his bedroom due to overcrowding. When the doors were popped for youth to go to breakfast, his door did not open. All officers and youth went to breakfast, leaving the youth in the isolation room. The youth received no breakfast.
- Paperwork on Boone is incorrect. Youth are logged on Boone that are not on the room assignment sheet.
- One youth is serving a six month minimum sentence for GSI. He arrived at Scioto JCF on March 28, 2006. He is still at Scioto four months later and has not been given any treatment. There is nothing for him to do at Scioto because he completed their school program.
- A youth defecated in his hands and smeared it over his door and the window to his door. He was refusing to talk to anyone. He was moved to suicide watch. The youth told staff he had not been given his medication in two days, the reason he was acting in this manner.
- Suicide watch has a bad feel to it. Youth on watch have serious mental health issues, more so than usual.
- Officers are dealing with units that are very overcrowded and they are clearly frustrated.
- Youth and parents complain about the new DYS phone system. A youth's mother received a \$1,500 phone bill. She cannot pay the bill and is afraid that she will have to stop taking his calls. She is charged \$4 the first minute and \$3 per minute thereafter. Youth complain their DYS # is not working. Youth on Boone are complaining that their phones are not working. Another youth is unable to call his family because they have SBC. For youth to be able to call, the receiver of the call must have MCI or Verizon. The youth's mother is terminal. Staff denied his request for them to make an exception.

The Superintendent responded on August 9, 2006 relaying the following:

SJCF is the Departments Reception facility. It receives all youth committed to ODYS by the 88 counties. ODYS Reception population is determined by the courts, not SJCF. Woodson and Boone are Scioto's intake units. Woodson generally does not house any youth except for Suicide status youth. Currently due to the number of youth being sent to SJCF from the courts, Woodson has been used as an overflow unit in cases where Boone has reached maximum capacity and to avoid triple room occupancy. When Woodson becomes full, SJCF has been forced to triple bunk youth on Boone. In all cases where youth have been required to sleep on the floor a mattress, pillow and blankets have been provided. When Woodson is used as an overflow and is too full to accept suicide watch youth, youth placed on suicide status are still maintained according to suicide procedure regardless of which unit they reside on. When Boone exceeds capacity every effort is made to place additional staff on the unit.

The other male units at SJCF are maintained at their capacity and youth are moved off of Boone even before their assessments are completed as space on the other units allow.

The population status at SJCF has been reported and is a known issue. In the past, units at other institutions that have been closed have been reopened to relieve the overcrowding. This has proved to be a temporary solution and short lived.

An overall bed assessment has been completed at all ODYS institutions to ensure accurate bed number reporting. A system was put into place that now allows for more accurate reporting of actual bed space available and more timely youth movement from SJCF to the other institutions. Currently all other ODYS institutions are operating at their maximum capacities. This is true of ODYS sex offender institutions and units as well. SJCF currently has 25 sex offenders waiting permanent assignment, but no beds are available for placement.

No report was made as to any youth not receiving appropriate clothing. In the past when clothing has been an issue, administration has been contacted and immediate action taken to ensure youth receive all needed clothing.

Administration has no knowledge of the two incidents when youth were alleged to have been left in their rooms with no staff on the unit. There were no reports of these incidents or any youth grievances reporting the issue. One incident was reported that occurred approximately one month ago when a youth was allegedly left in his room with no staff on the unit. This incident is currently under investigation.

The youth who defecated in his room and then was placed on watch status refused his pm dosage on both the 27th and 28th of July. Records support that the youth arrived on July 20, 2006 and received his medication on a consistent basis both morning and evening medication until July 27th and 28th when the youth refused his PM meds.

ODYS does have a new phone system that requires a youth to make one unsuccessful phone call. At that point these calls are routed to MCI whose automated system then contacts the parent or guardian to set up an account. If that account is not set up then the system will not function and youth will not be able to make a collect call. There is a cost charged per call with a cost per minute thereafter. Currently the cost of an in-state long distance phone call is \$2.50 per call and \$0.36 per minute thereafter. Out of state calls are \$3.95 per call and \$0.89 per minute thereafter. There is an option of prepaid rates which are less expensive. When a family is not able to accept collect calls, the youth is permitted one direct call per month from the social workers office. If there are any further questions that arise or need clarification please let me know.

SECTION V:**REVIEW OF GRIEVANCES AT SCIOTO JUVENILE
CORRECTIONAL FACILITY**

Each month the CIIC receives a list of summarized grievances from each DYS facility. The information below is based on the Scioto JCF grievance report dated October 12, 2006. The grievances in this report are dated September 5-September 27, 2006. CIIC staff created the subject category headings found in both tables provided below. These are not necessarily the subject categories used by the Department of Youth Services.

There were 70 grievances filed at the Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility and recorded from September 5, 2006 to September 27, 2006. Each grievance contained an area for a brief summary, completion status, response information and outcome. No grievance was counted more than once. While several grievances contained more than one issue, only the most salient issue was included for statistical purposes. A brief analysis of grievances by subject is included below

COMPLETE AND INCOMPLETE**Number of Complete and Incomplete Grievances at Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility from September 5, 2006 to September 27, 2006 with Percent.**

Complete		Incomplete		TOTAL	
N	%	N	%	N	%
40	57%	30	43%	70	100%

The information used in this evaluation is only for the month of September 2006. An incomplete grievance may be marked incomplete even though the Coordinator responded to it. An incomplete grievance is understood by CIIC staff to be a pending or open grievance, one that has not yet resulted in a disposition. Out of the 70 grievances, 48 had some type of Coordinator response (68.6%).

In follow-up communication from DYS staff it was relayed that in further review of the grievance data, 68 of the 70 grievances had some type of response, with a 97 percent response rate. However, no specific information was provided that would verify the finding. Based on what was provided to CIIC on grievances, the above table is accurate.

CIIC Staff do not have access to investigations related to these grievances. Just because investigation details are not mentioned does not mean that a thorough investigation did not occur.

Although a large number of grievances can be cause for concern, a large number of grievances can also be a positive indicator. The volume and frequency of grievance usage

may indicate that youth do not fear retaliation and that they trust the effectiveness of the grievance procedure in solving a problem, or addressing a complaint or concern. Caution should always be exercised in reaching conclusions as to the meaning of the volume of grievances at any one facility.

A high number of incomplete grievances can be an indicator of inadequate staffing of persons with responsibility to investigate and resolve grievances, to ensure that all grievances are promptly investigated and appropriate dispositions rendered. It can also be an indicator of a lack of monitoring of responsiveness by administrators either at the facility itself or at the DYS Chief Inspector's office. For any grievance procedure to be effective, which is mutually beneficial to the Department of Youth Services and to its facilities, its staff and its youth, it must hold a status of importance and rank as a priority. Such status typically is evident in staffing allocated to the grievance procedure, not just to avoid delays in responsiveness, but also to ensure thorough fact-finding investigations prior to dispositions.

As mentioned above, in regard to the grievances reviewed from the Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility, some incomplete grievances have a response from the Coordinator. Out of 70 grievances, 48 had some type of response. While that is greater than half, a completion or response rate of 90 percent would be a reasonable goal, taking into account grievances filed near the end of a month that appropriately carry over into the next month as pending, open or incomplete.

Lastly, it is important to note that these statistics come from only one month of grievance reports. These statistics may differ greatly from those compiled over a year's time. For further information, see the CIIC Report: Evaluation of the Department of Youth Services Grievance Procedure of August 16, 2006 which is posted on the CIIC website.

SUBJECT OF SCIOTO JCF GRIEVANCES

Grievances filed at the Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility in September 2006 by Subject with Number and Percent

Area of Concern	Number	Percent of Total Grievances
Health Care	16	22.85%
Staff	15	21.42
Discipline/Lockdown	13	18.57
Communications	8	11.42
Recreation	6	8.57
Safety	3	4.28
Facility/Maintenance	3	4.28
Other	2	2.85
Release	2	2.85
Commissary	1	1.42
Religion	1	1.42
TOTAL	70	100%

HEALTH CARE

As shown in the above table, the largest category of grievances in the month pertained to Health Care, with 16, comprising 22.85 percent of the total grievances. Common grievances in the September 2006 grievance report centered on access to the clinic and the inability to obtain medication. Other grievances stated staff did not believe youth who claimed they were in pain or suffering from some type of ailment.

While the majority of these grievances contained some type of response from the Coordinator, others remained unanswered and incomplete. One of the unanswered incomplete grievances states:

- “For two days now I have not been receiving my lunch time meds...”

This grievance was received September 27, 2006, and though unanswered in the month, was filed at the end of the month of the report period.

STAFF-RELATED

Staff-related grievances ranked second highest of the categories, with 15 grievances, comprising 21.4 percent of all grievances. The Staff category contained grievances related to staff accountability and inappropriate supervision. The majority of grievances about staff had to do with verbal abuse. Of the grievances mentioning staff verbal abuse, some were broad and included statements such as “Staff disrespected me” or “Staff cussed at me.” Others seemed to be more personal. A few of the more disturbing grievances regarding verbal abuse are listed below.

- “She says I’m nasty and don’t know how to carry myself as a woman...”
- “...[He] has been laughing at me since he found out I may have HPV.”
- “He came over to me and said I’m starting to act like a bitch.”
- “...[She] asked me so what kinda hoe are you?”

Also included in this category were accusations of staff favoritism toward certain youth. Two grievances alleged that staff bought items from the vending machines for certain youth. Another grievance stated that a staff member only allowed certain youth to clean for their community service while the staff person ignored others who wished to do so. In all three instances of alleged favoritism, there was a response from the Coordinator. In these responses, the Coordinator relayed that the issues would be addressed with the relevant staff member.

DISCIPLINE/LOCKDOWN

The Discipline category also remains near the top of the list, ranking as the third highest category of grievances, with 13, comprising 18.57 percent of all grievances in the month. For the purpose of this report, discipline concerns were placed in the same category as grievances regarding the amount of time youth spent locked in their room without any

activity. Out of the 13 grievances in this category five grievances were filed by youth questioning why they were forced to remain in their rooms for such long periods of time.

- "...JCO kept us in our rooms for two hours straight"
- "We ain't doing nothing and everyday we go in our rooms for a long time."
- "I was in my room all of second shift."
- "JCO keeps us in our rooms for long periods of time...and there are no door logs."

Other topics in this category included youth who claimed they were locked in their rooms due to a disturbance for which they were not involved. For the most part, the Coordinator responded to these grievances. When it applied, the Coordinator relayed to the youth that lockdown was necessary until the details of an incident were sorted out and the individuals involved addressed.

As of the date this information was provided to CIIC staff, only four of the 13 grievances remained without a response. Of some concern was a grievance that remained unanswered which stated:

- "I was in isolation with no pants on and male staff kept coming in there standing in front of the door. [They] made me top [sic] the floor in a t-shirt and some underwear."

Just because a grievance was incomplete at the time the report was provided to CIIC staff does not mean it remains incomplete. It also does not mean that an investigation was not conducted. It is important to note that the grievance report provided to CIIC staff only includes a brief summary of the grievance and not the details of an investigation.

COMMUNICATIONS

Communications was the next area of concern listed. The category ranked fourth in volume, with eight grievances, comprising 11.42 percent of the grievances filed in the month.

The grievances in this category included not receiving mail, mail being withheld, and mail not being sent out. A final grievance stated that, due to the pencil sharpener being broken, the youth could not write home to their parents.

Five of these grievances had no response whatsoever and remained incomplete.

RECREATION

As far as the Recreation category, the overwhelming concern was the use of the swimming pool, the topic of four of the six grievances in this category.

All four of these grievances did have a response from the Coordinator and were labeled complete. The response relayed by the Coordinator, in regard to these grievances, was that additional staff had been hired. These staff members were to be certified lifeguards and their presence would allow youth to take advantage of the swimming pool.

SAFETY

An all-important area of concern is that of Safety. All three grievances concerning Safety were from youth concerned about their safety from other youth. Statements from grievances regarding safety are noted below.

- "...[She] is a safety and security risk. She runs up on girls on this group and threatens to kill people."
- "...[He] punched me in the back of the head and no staff saw it."

The Coordinator responded to both of the above grievances. However, the third grievance, for which there was no response, is cause for concern.

- "...[She] has been assaulting me. She has left numerous bruises on me. They still don't take me to have pictures taken."

Not only does this grievance allege youth on youth violence, it also alleges failure of staff to document such violence.

While safety concerns do not rank as high as some of the other concerns in this month's statistics, they are always of the utmost concern. At any correctional facility, there is reason to believe that regardless of the number of safety concerns reported, there are others that go unreported and others that youth may attempt to resolve in some other way.

FACILITY MAINTENANCE

There were also three grievances in the category regarding Facility Maintenance. These included two grievances for a broken water fountain. All three of these grievances were answered and all included dates of repair for the broken items.

OTHER

There were two grievances in the Other category. The first stated that the youth would like to be allowed to shave. The other stated that the youth was not allowed access to the restroom. Neither of these grievances was answered as of the date the report was submitted. As of October 12, 2006, both remained incomplete. While the first of the two grievances may not seem to be a priority the latter certainly causes concern. This is not the first time access to restroom facilities has appeared in grievance reports for Scioto JCF.

In follow-up communication from DYS staff, it was related that in regard to the youth who wanted permission to shave, the request was addressed and granted with a response on October 18, 2006. The response was that the youth would be permitted to shave with staff monitoring the activity. The second grievance regarding access to the restroom was addressed on October 24, 2006 including a response of Unit Administrator monitoring staff.

RELEASE

The category of Release also includes two grievances. The first of the two stated that the Release Authority changed the planned date of release. The Coordinator did respond to this grievance. The Coordinator explained very thoroughly, that the Release Authority may change the release date if they do not believe the youth is ready for release, or if there are problems with the youth's placement.

The second grievance in this category also dealt with placement after release. In this case the youth complained that the Parole Officer refused to work with them. The Coordinator included a response to the youth as well as a summary of communication with the Parole Officer.

COMMISSARY AND RELIGION

The last two categories, Commissary and Religion, contained one grievance each. One youth complained that he had not received everything he ordered from Commissary. This grievance was answered and it was explained to the youth that he did not have enough money in his account to pay for everything that was ordered.

The only grievance concerning religion pertained to access to religious services. In this grievance the youth stated they were told they had to choose between taking a shower and going to church. Once again, the Coordinator responded to this grievance and reiterated to the youth that they should have been provided the opportunity to shower before church. The Coordinator stated that the issue has been addressed with staff and will continue to be monitored.

SECTION VI:**CIIC ON-SITE VISITS AND INSPECTIONS
PRESENTED IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER**

This section of the CIIC report on the Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility provides information on the CIIC on-site visit and two inspections, which occurred on August 9, 2005, December 21, 2005 and May 25, 2006.

PRE-INSPECTION SUMMARY

A review was made of information on the Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility that was provided to the CIIC, including a 2004 *Interim Report, Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility: Girls Units* by Attorney Fred Cohen. Mr. Cohen and his team made observations during several on-site visits to Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility in 2004.

Subjects addressed in the 2004 report included staff, mental health, programming, medical care and the grievance procedure. Regarding staff, the report identifies concerns regarding the use of force, seclusion, abusive language, and group punishment. It also identifies needs such as mid-level supervision, in-service training, a means to reward good behavior, and tools to discipline. Numerous mental health topics were included, such as the need for a continuum of care to meet all levels of mental health needs to include crisis care, residential treatment unit, and access to psychiatric hospitalization. The length of suicide watch placements reportedly up to 30 days, and youth reportedly threatening suicide solely as a means to speak with a psychologist were cited. Needs for in-service training for clinical staff, for individualized treatment plans for youth, and for mental health services to be proactive were cited.

Regarding programming, the report recommended more educational programs for all levels including special education, high school graduates, and courses in real life skills. Needs for additional teaching staff were cited, as well as needs for improvement in the gymnasium. Regarding medical care, improvements were recommended in timeliness and adequacy of assessments of physical complaints, the content and quality of medical records, improvements in medication administration with females provided with limited information on what is being administered and why, continuity of care, and a nursing plan for youth with chronic diseases.

Regarding the grievance procedure, the report identified the need for grievances to be heard and decided in a timely and fair manner. Reportedly, grievance investigations contained few facts other than a repetition of the complaint and denial by those accused of wrong.

**ON-SITE VISIT AT THE SCIOTO JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL FACILITY
AUGUST 9, 2005**

The Correctional Institution Inspection Committee staff visited the Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility on August 9, 2005. This visit was announced and coordinated with the Department of Youth Services following the new CIIC statutory authority to inspect and evaluate juvenile correctional facilities. The new statutory language became effective in April 2005, is contained in Ohio Revised Code sections 103.75 through 103.79, and provides for the following:

- The CIIC may make an inspection of any youth services facility at such times as it determines.
- The CIIC, for the purposes of making inspections of youth services facilities, shall have access to any youth services facility, or to any part of that facility, and shall not be required to give advance notice of, or to make prior arrangements before conducting an inspection.
- The CIIC may establish and maintain a continuing program of inspection of youth services facilities.
- The CIIC may evaluate and assist in the development of programs to improve the condition or operation of youth services facilities.

On-site visits by CIIC staff or announced inspections by a CIIC member and CIIC staff were made at all youth services facilities in a short period of time, beginning on August 9, 2005 and ending September 8, 2005 as follows:

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| • Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility | August 9 |
| • Mohican Juvenile Correctional Facility | August 10 |
| • Freedom Center and DYS Training Center | August 16 |
| • Indian River Juvenile Correctional Facility | August 18 |
| • Ohio River Valley Juvenile Correctional Facility | August 23 |
| • Circleville Juvenile Correctional Facility | August 25 |
| • Cuyahoga Hills Juvenile Correctional Facility | August 30 |
| • Marion Juvenile Correctional Facility | September 1 |
| • Lighthouse Youth Center at Paint Creek | September 8 |

The purpose of the on-site visits or inspections was to become acquainted with each facility, to observe the facility and its environment, to learn about their operations, conditions, and programs, and to listen to any staff and youth who wished to speak to the CIIC. As shown above, the Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility was the first in the series of on-site visits or inspections, without the benefit of the knowledge and experience gained from the preceding visits to all other facilities. That was not the case in the two subsequent inspections in December 2005 and May 2006.

This report provides information on the Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility from the time of the initial visit through August 2006 and includes information from contacts and reported concerns logged in the CIIC database. The database documents all contacts by

letter or phone from or regarding a facility, as well as the areas of concern relayed by the contacts. In addition to information specific to the Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility, comparative information is also provided regarding other Ohio juvenile correctional facilities.

Since this was not an inspection, there is no statutory requirement to report findings and recommendations to the General Assembly regarding the on-site visit to the Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility. However, due to the importance of the DYS facilities, and the new CIIC role regarding such facilities, it was decided that a report should be completed on each facility, even if it was not subject to an official inspection in the current biennium. CIIC reports are not only a tangible product of the CIIC functions and duties, but they also provide a valuable means of communication to the Ohio General Assembly, the Department of Youth Services, the facility staff, facility youth, families of the youth, youth interest groups, and the general public.

“Inspect” may be defined as, “to view closely in critical appraisal; to examine officially, closely and minutely; to scrutinize; to look at or over carefully and usually critically.” “Evaluate” may be defined as, “to determine or fix the value of; to determine the significance or worth of, usually by careful appraisal and study.” The inspection, evaluation and monitoring role of the CIIC with respect to the juvenile correctional facilities is an ongoing, continuing process that begins long before an inspection and continues long afterwards. That process involves reviewing and assessing all information received about a facility, including data, phone communication, correspondence, and responses to inquiries. Therefore, while the actual on-site visit occurred many months ago, the assessment relayed in this report has taken into account not only the information gathered on-site, but also everything that is known about the facility to date.

ON-SITE VISIT PROFILE

CIIC Staff Present:	Shirley Pope, Director Gregory Geisler, Inspector Adam Jackson, Inspector Carol Robison, Inspector
Institution Staff Present:	Robert Pritchett, Superintendent Sherry Wolfe, Deputy Superintendent of Direct Services Vince Spurlock, Indirect Deputy Superintendent Marc Bratton, Program Deputy Males Nancy Hoff, Program Deputy Females
DYS Staff Present:	Nathan Miner, Legislative Liaison Gary Mohr, Deputy Director, Corrections

AREAS/ACTIVITIES INCLUDED:

Woodson Unit	Sycamore Unit	Buckeye Unit	Classroom
Boone Unit	Cedar Unit	Davey Unit	Library
Jefferson Unit	Allman Unit	Kitchen/Food Services	Recreation
Carver Unit	Hunter Unit	Clinic/Medical Services	Visitation

ATTENDANCE AT GENERAL MEAL PERIOD

Observation of the Food Services area included the kitchen and youth dining hall. The meal consisted of spaghetti, garlic bread, salad, mixed vegetables, fruit, milk and water.

ATTENDANCE AT EDUCATIONAL/REHABILITATIVE PROGRAM

Both classroom and vocational areas were observed. Within the vocational area exists the Orientation to Non-Traditional Occupations for Women (ONOW).

FACILITY OVERVIEW**MISSION**

According to information provided on the Department of Youth Services website, the mission of DYS is to, “enhance public safety by holding youthful offenders accountable and providing opportunities for rehabilitation.” The DYS vision statement is, “A safer Ohio through positive change in the lives of those impacted by our agency.” The mission statement for Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility is, “To create a safe environment where all youth are assessed, needs are identified, and where the foundation for change can be established.”

BACKGROUND

The Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility (SJCF) was built between 1993-1994. It is located on the Scioto River and is one of two female facilities operated by DYS. It also serves as the male reception center. According to the DYS website the average male population is 227 and the average female population is 100.

ACCREDITATION

As of the date of the On-Site Visit, Scioto JCF had not received accreditation from the American Correctional Association (ACA). However, according to the DYS website, SJCF was accredited by the American Correctional Association in May of 2006.

ON-SITE VISIT

HOUSING

The male reception unit at SJCF is Woodson, where male youth from all 88 counties, are received. After entering through the secure sally port, officers conduct a pat down while shackles remain in place, and red wristbands and ID are given to youth. According to the DYS website:

The main focus of the reception center at SJCF is the completion of assessments, including education, psychological, medical, substance abuse, and recreation for each youth entering DYS. The results from the assessments determine institutional placement and treatment service needs.

Upon arrival at SJCF, male youth begin their orientation process. They are seen by the clinic nurse for an initial assessment and medical examination. In addition, they are seen by a barber, social worker and psychology assistant before being assigned to a living unit. During the orientation process, youth are photographed for identification and file purposes.

Upon reception to the facility, youth's personal clothing and other personal items are returned to their homes. Youth are searched, showered and given a mandatory delousing treatment prior to receiving institutional clothing and youth handbook. The youth are then transferred to their unit where they will remain until being relocated to the facility where they will serve out their commitment sentence.

During the On-Site Visit, staff observed one juvenile waiting for a psychological review and three others waited for a substance review evaluation. It was reported to CIIC Staff that school enrollment must occur within 10 days of arrival. A Social Worker relayed some of her concerns to CIIC Staff. She stated that the main issue involves youth who are repeat offenders. She reported that she tries to assist youth based on the information they relay to her. However, the youth who are familiar with the facility already know the "game" regarding rules and administration.

After juveniles are received at Woodson they are sent across the hall to Boone Unit. This unit contains a Public Defender's office as well as a safe room used for disciplinary reasons. It was reported to CIIC Staff that time in this room could range from one hour to five days if a juvenile is awaiting an IDC decision. Both juveniles and staff raised concerns in this unit. Youth complained that water from the water fountain was warm and that staff cussed and them and used group punishment for the actions of a few. Other juveniles reported they run out of towels, clothes do not fit and there are as many as three juveniles in a room. Staff voiced a need for more programming and corrective measures. CIIC Staff noted at least 10 juveniles on this day sitting around without any work or constructive activities.

In Jefferson Unit youth are housed by age and size. Youth are given an assessment to identify potential sex offenders under PREA (Prison Rape Elimination Act). This is done to determine potential predators and victims.

On the date of the On-Site Visit, there were several concerns noted by CIIC staff concerning Jefferson Unit. First and foremost was the report that identified sexual predators and victims were housed in the same unit. It was a strong indicator that staff failed to understand the very purpose of identifying such groups, developed as a positive practice stemming from the Prison Rape Elimination Act. Once identified, the idea is to separate them for the purpose of protecting the vulnerable. The reported mixing of the two identified groups was extremely disturbing. In follow-up communication from DYS staff on the issue, it was relayed that:

The re-implementation of the Unit Management structure has assisted the Unit Administrators in monitoring youth classified as victims and sexual predators. ODYS uses treatment Teams on each unit. The Unit Administrator and treatment team members are notified regarding youth who have been classified as victims or sexual predators. The Treatment Team maintains the quality assurance of that. ODYS Treatment Teams are able to manage information about individuals who are housed under their supervision. They know their kids. We also have a comprehensive system of reporting. ODYS policy and the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (PREA) law require special housing for victims and predators. We do not place victims and predators in the same rooms.

We absolutely understand that federal PREA requires special housing. There is no definition of special housing in the law. We do not place victims and predators in the same rooms. Unfortunately, our physical plant does not allow for separate predator and victim units.

Also of concern in this unit were the bathroom and shower facilities, which were observed as filthy. Trash was all over the floor and the whole restroom area was in major need of cleaning.

Carver Unit was also cause for concern. While the restrooms were clean, the safe room was observed with a torn mattress and garbage in the cell. CIIC staff also noticed property piled in a vacant dayroom. Staff in this unit did relay that painting had been completed and that other renovation work was being done. Staff also reported they were in process of getting new furniture. Youth in this area reported to CIIC staff that they have videos but no books. Staff countered this by stating that the youth tear up the books, which is why there were none. Youth complained that they were bored and that there was nothing to do. Youth also remarked that they are locked down too much. One youth stated that he was there for 65 days even though he was reportedly only supposed to be there 30-45 days. Another youth stated, "They do what they want to do." Youth also complained of bugs and lack of air flowing through the vents. A CIIC staff member later

spoke with the Stationary Engineer who confirmed that sometimes the air does not fully circulate due to building design.

CIIC staff also observed Sycamore and Cedar Units during this On-Site Visit. These units contained 24 rooms, six bathrooms and three pods per unit. There was also a special needs unit for males in this area. Unit staff consisted of two officers and one Unit Management Administrator. The rooms were clean with beds made. There was a CIIC Memorandum posted on the wall along with artwork made by the youth.

The showers had mold and water leaking from the shower handle. At the time of the visit, staff informed CIIC that Scioto JCF recently received approval to proceed with capital improvements to all bathroom facilities. Once again, youth complained that there was nothing for them to do. Several youth showed CIIC staff a chess set with broken and missing pieces. They stated that it was the only game they had, and that even if all the pieces were included, only two people could play. Several other youth could be seen sitting at a table doing nothing. These youth stated they had no pencils. There was an obvious, overall boredom displayed within these units. Staff in this area voiced an overall concern with the reported decline in the conditions at the facility. Staff also reported a need for more social workers as well as a perceived lack of appreciation from executive staff.

Allman Unit was the first female unit observed by CIIC staff on this visit. According to the DYS website, the Allman Unit has two programs. The first program is for Female Intake. The girls are required to stay in Allman Unit for 10-14 days to complete the required assessments, individual planning, and program adjustment. The other program is called L.O.F.T. or Learning Opportunities for Tomorrow. The Program Mission is to provide a community environment for youth to acquire and practice independent living skills necessary to be self sufficient upon release.

On the day of the visit there were 14 females in initial intake, 14 in recommitment and seven in revocation. Girls were separated by age and mental health needs. All girls in this unit were at least 16 years old. In this unit, curriculum from William K. Willis High School was used to achieve diplomas and GEDs.

It was relayed by staff that mediation was developed to deal with issues between girls as they arise. One person acts as an arbitrator to resolve the dispute using a peer teaching method.

CIIC Staff observed girls taking parenting classes using dolls. Staff relayed that the girls stay in the hospital for three days after giving birth. After the birth, the baby is turned over to the girl's parent, guardian or placed in foster care. This differs greatly from the Ohio Reformatory for Women, which has a nursery where eligible mothers bond for 18 months with their child after birth.

Once again, the bathrooms in this unit were in poor condition. There appeared to be black and red mold as well as peeling paint in these facilities.

According to the DYS website, Hunter Unit houses younger girls whose ages range from 12 to 16 years of age and who generally have shorter sentences. Staff relayed several concerns in this area. These concerns ranged from being overworked to feeling helpless in disciplining youth. Staff stated the tools created to deal with youth were developed several years ago and youth are now tougher and more violent.

Staff also reported most female youth in this facility have suffered from some type of neglect, abuse or mental health issue. Staff reported treatment team meetings were held weekly on Tuesdays. These meetings included a psychologist, social worker, Unit Administrator, recreation staff, teacher and youth.

There were no fights on the date of the On-Site Visit. However, staff reported that there were equal fights among boys and girls. Staff also reported that the majority of fights involving girls centered on relationship issues, while fights involving males were based on geographic alignments, such as Cincinnati versus Cleveland gangs.

The youth in this area also had several concerns. The common issue of boredom was raised once again. Youth also stated they do not always get responses to their grievances or, if they do, it takes months for a response. Another youth reported staff favoritism towards certain youth. This youth reported some staff buy youth food out of the vending machines or let them stay up later than everyone else. Other youth stated that punishments for small violations were too severe. One youth stated that, when placed in isolation, staff make them wait too long to use the restroom.

The next female unit visited was Buckeye Unit. According to the DYS website, Buckeye Unit houses youth with special needs including severe mental health, physical limitations and youth with limitations in cognitive intellectual functioning that significantly impairs their ability to adequately function on a general population unit. On the date of this visit, the population of the unit was 20. This unit has a maximum capacity of 25 youth. The unit consisted of a large common area, storage rooms, 24 female rooms, six bathrooms, isolation room, Unit Management Administrator office, two social worker offices, psychologist office and a laundry room.

On the day of the visit there were six juveniles on suicide watch, two in Buckeye Unit and four in Davey Unit. Staff relayed a need for more programming. However, some staff relayed that not enough of the youth are willing to participate in programming. Staff also expressed a need for staff reorganization and additional staffing. It was reported that department heads were working on staffing and four clinical staff positions were being filled. Staff alleged that some officers exhibit a pattern of abuse and end up getting off on disability.

There is a safe room in this area that can be used for up to 72 hours. Staff expressed concern that, other than this room, there is really no punishment or consequence for disruptive youth. A female youth reported that two youth were beating up on a weaker

youth and dared this youth to strip in front of staff. Reportedly, this was allowed to occur in staff presence. These “bullies” reportedly are not held accountable for their behavior.

The last female unit observed was Davey Unit. This unit houses the older girls, 16 years and above. Also located on Davey is the Adjustment Pod. Girls who are continuously non-compliant and disruptive to the general population are identified and placed on the pod. Again the restrooms were moldy with leaking showers and peeling paint and the youth complained about a lack of programming.

FOOD SERVICES

CIIC Staff inspected the Kitchen and Food Services area. The employees working to prepare lunch were observing sanitary rules. At the time of the inspection, only adult staff were permitted to work in the kitchen. However, administrative staff indicated that they would like to offer youth training in food preparation. The area appeared clean, bright and open. There was an exceptionally large window overlooking the grounds. The equipment seemed to be in good working condition and the tools appeared to be secure. Food trays and serving line also appeared clean. Both staff and youth use the same dining facilities. Female youth eat first at 11:15 a.m. and male youth eat about 20 minutes later. The youth form a line after instructed by an officer. The youth take the first seat available and then raise their hand to get up after being seated. The youth are allowed to talk during meals.

Reportedly, there was a time when talking during meals was prohibited and youth were required to sit in silence with their heads down during mealtime. The youth appeared orderly and officers appeared to interact appropriately with youth.

Attending a general meal period is an opportunity for CIIC staff to listen to concerns voiced by youth. The youth, both males and females, stated they did not believe the food portions were sufficient. Pregnant females took specific issue with meal portions and reported that they receive the same portion as all others. Some complained about milk being served several days past the expiration date. Another youth stated she was prescribed an extra calorie diet, but the Food Services staff were non-compliant. Lastly, concerns were voiced about youth on cafeteria restriction. Youth on this restriction have to eat in the pod. Reportedly, they miss school because the food is delivered right before school begins. CIIC staff were told that if the youth have problems with the food, the issues are addressed with food service workers.

CIIC staff members ate lunch in the dining hall on the date of the On-Site Visit. As mentioned above, the meal consisted of spaghetti, garlic bread, salad, mixed vegetables, fruit, milk and water. CIIC staff found the quality of food to be good. The meal consisted of generous portions of fresh food served at the appropriate temperature.

The Storeroom was also one of the areas visited by CIIC staff. The Storeroom Supervisor relayed that this area is used for storing uniforms, medical and food service supplies. Food supplies are also stored for Freedom Center, a nearby DYS facility for females. Milk is delivered twice per week and bread is delivered four times per week. The

Supervisor reported that food inventory is every 71 days, even though it should be every 45 days.

Staff relayed that air conditioning was finally added to the building in 2004, reportedly four to five years after it was requested. Before the air conditioning was installed, exhaust and floor fans were used to cool and ventilate the area. In the food services area, the refrigerator temperature is reportedly checked every 15 minutes during the workday.

MEDICAL SERVICES

On the date of the On-Site Visit CIIC staff found the Medical Services area to contain information on STDs, other infectious diseases and other health care topics. On the date of the On-Site Visit there were three girls waiting to see the doctor. One specific staff person reportedly oversees female health care and another specific staff person oversees health care for the boys in the facility. Staff relayed that there are two part-time dentists. One dentist works three days per week and the other works two days per week. When youth arrive they are given an intake dental screening, which includes a cleaning. The male youth are put on hold until they reach their parent institution unless there is a serious dental problem that requires immediate attention. This area reportedly has physician coverage 24 hours per day, seven days per week. There is also an OB/GYN present once per week. According to medical staff, the most frequent treatment is for broken bones and fractured jaws.

VISITATION

According to the DYS website, visitation is encouraged to maintain and strengthen family ties. Only immediate family (father, mother, siblings, step-parents, guardian, grandparents and the youths own child) can visit. Aunts, uncles and other relatives may not visit until youth reach the appropriate level or with special permission from a Unit Administrator or Social Worker. If a family cannot visit on a regular visiting day, special arrangements may be requested. No more than three visitors are permitted at any one time. Visitors over 16 must have a picture I.D. and visitors under 16 must have a birth certificate or some picture I.D. The visitation hours for females are as follows: Last names A-J receive visitors on the first and third Saturdays and the second and fourth Sundays from 2:30 P.M. - 5:50 P.M., last names K-Z receive visitors on the second and fourth Saturdays and the first and third Sundays from 2:30 P.M. - 5:50 P.M. The visiting hours for males are from 2:30 P.M. - 4:30 P.M. and are by reservation only. On the date of this visit, CIIC staff found this area to be small with vending machines and lacking any real privacy.

EDUCATION/RECREATION

CIIC staff observed an English class in session. Youth in this class were categorized by grade level and reading score. After arrival, all youth at Scioto JCF are given the California Achievement Test and other supplemental tests to evaluate their progress. All youth must then be enrolled in school within 10 days of arrival. There are both special

education and high school level teachings available. Classroom time consists of two 50-minute periods. On the day of the visit there were 11 boys in both first and second periods. It was reported that there were six periods a day with four sessions in the morning and two sessions in the afternoon. Reportedly, classroom time per student is equal to approximately three to four weeks.

Some youth expressed concerns that they get kicked out of school for what they consider minor infractions. For instance, one youth reported she was kicked out for losing her ID badge. There was serious concern about assaults on staff by youth and the education staff asked for and received an officer in the school area. Reportedly, this has helped with transportation and security and helped to make the school environment safer. Some Scioto JCF females take part in a virtual learning program at Freedom Center. According to staff, this allows teachers more time to monitor youth.

The library is located downstairs. There are books available for all learning levels. There was no internet access. It was reported that the females spend between 45 minutes to an hour in the library per day. Youth in this area remarked that they did not feel safe and that staff failed to take action against assaultive youth. Other youth alleged that staff were “acting nice today” only because CIIC staff were present.

CIIC staff also visited the vocational area, auditorium and recreation area. The vocational area is home to a program by the name of ONOW (Orientation to Non-Traditional Occupations for Women). This program teaches several trade and technical skills to females. These skills include plumbing, computer drafting and tiling. The auditorium is used for presentations including graduations and talent shows. It is also used for religious services. Staff relayed male and female youth use these facilities alternately. The gymnasium was undergoing renovation at the time of this visit. CIIC staff observed a music class in session as well as the swimming area. A full-time lifeguard had just recently been hired as of the time of this visit. This allows the girls to swim twice per week and the boys to swim on Saturdays. Swimming is based on a privilege level and Concord Township Fire and Rescue provide underwater training.

TREATMENT AND PROGRAMMING

According to the DYS website the following treatment programs have been developed to meet the needs of the female population:

Thinking for A Change	Substance Abuse
Trauma	Anger Management
Sex Offender	VOICES
Life Skills	Psychological Counseling

Educational programs:	
Regular Education	Special Education
AOT	Personal Development
Music	

Other programs:

Parenting	Religious services and programs
ArtSafe	Community Service
Family Day (Quarterly)	Large Muscle Activities
Girls Choir	Swimming
Mentoring	AA

In addition to traditional school subjects, the girls at Scioto JCF have the opportunity for additional training in vocational areas such as the ONOW program mentioned above. It was also reported to CIIC staff on the date of this visit that the females have an opportunity to take part in Career Day. It is reported that Career Day happens once per quarter and the youth are given the opportunity to meet with female professionals to talk about career options.

COMMUNICATION TO THE SUPERINTENDENT

Identified concerns and issues from the on-site visit were communicated via written inquiry to the Superintendent and DYS Director. The following excerpts are from a letter dated August 22, 2005 to the Superintendent from the CIIC Director:

...Your facility was our very first on-site visit to a DYS Facility. To date, we have completed four such facilities. Knowledge of each additional facility has helped to provide a measure of comparison, noting differences and similarities. Visits to the additional facilities have helped to confirm the initial concerns identified at Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility. We also have had the benefit of additional communication from juveniles at other facilities who have spoken about their experience at Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility.

The attached will serve as the substitute for our close-out or exit discussion that typically is included in each CIIC inspection and on-site visit. The attached is based on a careful review of notes taken on site by the five CIIC staff who were present on the on-site visit. The written materials provided on site were also reviewed in preparation of the attached. While a more detailed report is anticipated, the attached is intended to communicate areas of concern.

Intended as a positive observation, not only does Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility have tremendous potential for improvement and development, but each of the identified problems can be solved. The idleness observed that was also the topic of complaints from girls and boys, is a priority concern. If idleness is addressed, many other issues will simultaneously be addressed. In the on site visits to other facilities, we have learned that not all prohibit or have such restrictions on job assignments. We have learned that some staff have resisted job assignments, not out of concern for youth or child labor laws, but because they do not want to supervise youth. Job assignments can teach

responsibility, alleviate boredom, reduce behavior problems, keep the place clean, and serve as an incentive and disincentive in a behavior management system. The conditions of the showers on both sides of the compound were brought to my attention by the juveniles. Reportedly, no one is assigned the job of cleaning the showers. As described accurately in the attached, their condition was beyond that of mere sanitation. Their condition should be considered a health issue.

The idleness is connected to what appears to be a lack of programs. The potential for excellent programs exists, and many of the youth with whom I spoke are “hungry” for such programs. I will send you a copy of the CIIC report on the Ohio Reformatory for Women as soon as it is approved for release, so that you can consider the relevance of many of their programs for females, including youthful offenders and mothers. The information provided on the sexual abuse issues may also be beneficial. Regardless of the boys’ reception status, programs can serve a good purpose. Substance abuse programs, for example, should be available to both of your populations. They should not have to wait to be assigned elsewhere or to go to Freedom Center to receive such substance abuse assistance.

We have seen other institutions overcome serious morale problems among staff and youth. Some of the problems may need the attention of DYS Central Office staff. The challenges currently faced by Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility surely cannot be met while experiencing staff shortages.

The complaints in the special needs girls’ unit about the bullies’ abuse of the weak are regarded as extremely serious and indicative of a larger problem. The ability to separate for protection and administrative purposes is a necessity. It makes no sense to identify PREA victims and predators, only to place them in the same unit.

The staff and youth communication tend to indicate that there is a vacuum, where there ought to be a clear, effective series of behavioral incentives and disincentives. We have found facilities without such a vacuum. The Therapeutic Community is one such example...

Identified Concerns and Issues from the August 9, 2005 On-site Visit

I. Facility-Wide Concerns and issues (both male and female populations)

A. Lack of Programming: Programming appeared to be largely limited to the areas of academic education and recreation. Facility staff reported that school is limited to one period, which is 50 minutes in length, or two periods, which is 90 minutes in length, on a daily basis. The institution does provide an Orientation to Non-Traditional Occupations for Women (ONOW) Program, and facility staff reported that they do provide some ancillary programs. Numerous juvenile offenders, especially in the female units, reported that there was a significant lack of programming. The areas of mental health programming, including substance abuse programming, and special education programming, in addition to other diverse programming, need to be developed by the institution staff.

B. Excessive Idleness Experienced by Juvenile Offenders: The Juvenile offenders appeared to be extremely idle and bored during the time periods when they should be experiencing their most activity. Female juvenile offenders reported that their days consist of school, one hour of recreation, and meals. Male juvenile offenders reported similar concerns, and stated that their idleness is compounded by the fact that their orientation is designed to last 21 days and they are being housed at the institution for average periods of 42 to 44 days. Some male juvenile offenders reported experiencing six plus hours of idle time per day. The juvenile offenders, especially the males, reported and it was observed that there was a lack of books, games and pencils, which are needed to reduce their idle times. There was no indication that youth had jobs, unless they volunteered for them

C. Aggressive Behavior by Youth and Lack of Appropriate Structure/Control: CIIC staff observed juvenile offenders acting in a challenging manner toward juvenile correction officers, with limited response by the officers. CIIC staff witnessed one female juvenile offender challenging a juvenile correction officer in regard to being told to stand by her door. Juvenile offenders reported that there are violent juveniles who exhibit violent behavior, such as fighting, who are not separated from the other juveniles. The juveniles reported that the facility staff need to stop the violence and improve the

security. They stated that many juvenile offenders do what they want to do, which shows a lack of structure and control. It was reported that there is a lack of special management housing to address the aggressive juveniles in the facility. It was reported that there were 309 youth behavior incident reports in July 2005, with the category breakdown indicating that there were 616 incidents of use of force, 75 incidents of use of “off grounds medical”, three occurrences of sex, and two occurrences of property damage. Juvenile offenders reported being assaulted by other juvenile offenders, without the aggressors being disciplined.

D. Treatment of Juvenile Offenders by Juvenile Correction

Officers: Juvenile offenders reported that staff have acted aggressively towards them and abused them physically and verbally. They reported examples of juvenile offenders being slapped in the face by staff for not returning a pencil, being hit in the jaw by staff, and being “cussed at” by staff during interactions. They reported group punishment by juvenile correction officers for actions of one or a few juvenile offenders. They reported inconsistent discipline for the same act by different juvenile correction officers. They reported being placed in isolation for three hours, and not being allowed to use the restroom when they request it. Juveniles reported favoritism toward certain juveniles by juvenile correction officers, especially in dealing with juvenile offenders who have resided at the facility for longer periods of time or along racial lines. It was reported the favoritism was exhibited in taking disciplinary action, in providing food to juveniles, and in allowing juveniles to stay up in the unit past their bedtime.

E. Food Service:

One of the most common areas of concern reported by the juveniles was the food service. The juveniles reported that quality and quantity of food needed to be improved. It was reported that pregnant juveniles do not receive increased portions based on their physical condition. It was reported that food was often served cold, that they were often served spoiled milk, that the snacks they received had expired expiration dates, that snacks were not always issued as scheduled, and that there was hair in the food. It was reported that the food service staff was not responsive to juvenile offender complaints, and they were not receptive to having juvenile offenders working in the food service area. Institution staff indicated that there are some youth movement problems in getting juvenile offenders to report to meals in a timely manner. There was a delay in the feeding schedule on the day

of the on-site, which resulted in lunch running into the school schedule. The water fountain was broken. Juveniles reported that food service did not comply with medical-ordered diets.

F. Grievance Procedure: Juveniles reported that the youth grievance procedure is ineffective. They reported the following concerns:

- i. That the grievance procedure does not work
- ii. That no one answers their grievances
- iii. That responses to grievances take in excess of 30 days to receive,
- iv. That the disposition of the grievances favor the facility staff's position
- v. That the resolutions of the grievances are often extremely vague,
- vi. That they have not attempted to use the grievance procedure due to its ineffectiveness.
- vii. That grievances are not picked up on a daily basis.
- viii. (It was observed in the Woodson Unit, the male reception unit, that the former grievance procedure, rather than the new grievance procedure, was posted.)

G. Housing of Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Youth:

Juveniles receive a PREA screening to determine if they are physically assaultive, sexually aggressive, sexually active, or sexually victimized, and placed on a Security Alert List to determine single or double bunking. The juvenile offenders are housed in units and rooms based on their age and size. Sexually assaultive juveniles are housed in the same unit as juvenile sexual victims. "PREA Youth," both sexual aggressors and past sexual victims, are reportedly housed in the same unit, totally ignoring the purpose of identification, including decisions on appropriate housing. (Note: In 2007 follow-up communication from DYS staff, it was relayed that ODYS uses Treatment teams on each unit, that the Unit Administrator and Treatment Team members are notified regarding youth who have been classified as victims or sexual predators, that the Treatment Team maintains the quality assurance of that, that ODYS Treatment Teams are able to manage information about individuals who are housed under their supervision, that "They know their kids," and have a comprehensive system of reporting. It was also relayed that ODYS policy and the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (PREA) law require special housing for victims and predators. It was reported that they "do not place victims and predators in the same rooms." It was further relayed that, "The law does not define special housing.

We never place a victim and an aggressive youth in the same room. Because of our physical plant, there are times when we place them on the same unit, and the Unit Administrator is always aware of their classification.”

- H. Staff Morale:** Many of the juvenile correction officers feel helpless in regard to controlling juvenile offenders that “act out” and disrespect authority. Juvenile correction officers reported that they feel that their power has been removed with the changes by the administration regarding the control and discipline of the juvenile offenders. The mandating of overtime for juvenile correctional officers, due to staff shortages, has lowered the morale of staff. The relationship of the union and administration concerning the operation of the facility has impacted adversely on staff morale.
- I. Social Workers:** Facility staff indicated that there is a need for additional social workers in the facility due to their vital role in treatment. Facility staff indicated that there is a shortage of two social workers for the female units, which limits the services the females receive and puts additional stress on other staff. Juvenile offenders reported that the social workers are backlogged in submitting juvenile reports to their judges.
- J. Medical:** The medical services area was identified in one of the recent lawsuits as one of the positive aspects of the facility. Female juveniles reported that they preferred to have a female doctor, and that the doctors do not always fully listen to their issues. Facility staff indicated that there is a need for more escort staff to get juveniles to their medical appointments on time. Male and female juveniles are housed together in the Central Medical Facility, and even though it was reported that interaction is restricted, this could be an area of concern.
- K. Lack of Interaction with the Community:** Facility staff indicated that all three DYS facilities in the area attempted to create interaction with the community with a citizen advisory board, but there is a reported lack of interest by the community. The facility does not have a connection to the community in any manner, such as community service.
- L. Cleanliness and Facility Maintenance:** The cleanliness of the units needs to be improved. The bathrooms in both the male and female units were dirty, with mold being observed. Leaking showerheads and handles were observed along with bubbling and chipped paint. The floors in the units appeared to

be in need of stripping and cleaning. Glass in several of the juvenile room doors need to be fixed. The cleaning supplies failed to deodorize the units. The juveniles reported that they have had problems with ants, spiders, and cockroaches in their units. The CIIC staff observed a cockroach in the food service building. The juveniles reported that their rooms were often hot, and there were temperature variations in the units. Facility staff indicated that they sometimes had to raise temperatures by five degrees to get adequate heat to all areas of the unit. The tabletops in several of the units had chipped tops.

M. Clothing: Juveniles reported being issued clothing that was either too small or too big. Female juveniles reported that their issued clothing was often stained or torn.

II. FEMALE JUVENILE CONCERNS AND ISSUES:

A. Lack of Unit Housing: There are only four housing units for the female population, which creates separation problems for the female population. The Allman Unit contains the female intake/orientation juveniles and the older transition juveniles. The Davey Unit contains suicidal and aggressive female juveniles.

B. Lack of Pre-Natal and Mother's Programs: The pregnant juveniles reported a lack of pre-natal programming. Facility staff reported a lack of a Mother's Program for juveniles who had given birth to their babies. They stated that the new mothers were allowed to keep their babies for only a period of three days prior to the babies being sent to the mother's parents, legal guardian, etc. This prevents the new mothers from bonding with their babies, and creates psychological issues when hardships prevent visits from their babies. (In follow-up communication with DYS staff, it was relayed that, "A youth's social worker can arrange a special visit with the baby's guardian, during which the social worker can monitor the visit, allowing the girls to visit with their babies. Clinical staff are always available to discuss any concerns that these new mothers have in regard to bonding with their new babies.

C. Lack of Female Juvenile Correction Officers: Facility staff reported that the percentage of female juvenile correction officers needed to properly address the needs of the female population was at least 50 percent, and that they are below that percentage.

- D. Staff to Female Juveniles Counseling Ratios:** CRIPA states that the counseling ratios for staff to female juvenile offenders should be 1:6, and the counseling ratio at the facility is 1:10 or 12. This is in accord with information relayed by DYS staff on site. However, in follow-up communication in 2007 regarding CRIPA (Civil Rights of Institutionalized Persons Act), it was relayed that, "There are no formally established national standards for clinical staffing ratios for the juvenile justice setting.
- E. William K. Willis High School:** The juveniles reported that the discipline in the schools is disproportionate to the discipline in the housing units. They reported that they are suspended from school for actions that do not even result in disciplinary action from the security staff in the units. The juveniles reported concerns about the quality of the education program, and complained that they get only one credit a year instead of the three credits a year they would receive in a normal high school. They reported that juveniles on cafeteria restriction have to eat in the units and miss school because the food is delivered to the units when the juveniles are being escorted to school.
- F. Mail:** Juveniles reported that the delivery of their mail has been delayed. They also stated that mail is not picked up on a daily basis.
- G. Stolen Property:** Juveniles reported that facility staff have stolen their commissary and hygiene items.
- H. Telephones:** Juveniles reported that they have experienced problems with the phones not working.
- I. Feminine Hygiene Products:** Juveniles reported that they are not given the correct size of sanitary napkins. They stated that they are too small for most of the juveniles.

III. MALE JUVENILE CONCERNS AND ISSUES:

- A. Population size and Overcrowding:** Central Office and facility staff indicated that the population size of 157 male juveniles is too large to be manageable. They stated their facility and program is designed to accommodate approximately 100 juveniles. They credit the increase in population due to two units being renovated at the Cuyahoga Hills Juvenile Correctional Facility, two units being renovated at the Indian River Juvenile Correctional Facility, and the reduction of double rooms at the Circleville Juvenile Correctional Facility. Facility staff indicated that one unit was shut down due to staff shortages, which has increased the population in the other units and has reduced their ability to separate juveniles. Male juveniles reported that they sometimes are required to sleep three males per room instead of two.
- B. Length of the Intake Process:** Central Office and facility staff indicated that the intake process is designed to be 21 days in length, but that the present average length of stay for males is 42 to 45 days. They attribute the increase in the length of the intake process to the above noted renovations occurring at the two facilities and reduction of juveniles at one facility. Juveniles reported that there are delays in testing and in processing the paperwork by their social workers. Juvenile offenders reported that due to their programming only consisting of limited academic education and recreation in the form of large muscle activities each week, there is an excessive amount of idle time. They stated that the idle time also leads to behavior problems. Facility staff indicated that the delay in transferring juvenile offenders to their parent facility reduces the amount of programming that they can have at their parent institution.
- C. Gang Issues:** Facility staff indicated the presence of gang-related activities by the juveniles. They stated that the gangs are organized by city or area code. They stated that they attempt to separate juvenile offenders from the same city, but the population size restricts their ability to separate juveniles. Several juveniles reported being assaulted by gang member when they went to the movies.
- D. Scioto River High School:** The juveniles reported that the discipline in the schools is disproportionate to the discipline in the housing units. They reported that they are suspended from school for actions that do not even result in disciplinary action

from the security staff in the units. The juvenile offenders reported concerns about the quality of the education program.

IV. SPECIFIC UNIT CONCERNS AND ISSUES:

A. Male Population Units:

Jefferson Unit: The bathrooms had dirty sinks, toilets, showers, and floors, with trash on the floors. The glass in one of the room doors was broken, with some glass still inside the window frame. The floors in the unit needed to be cleaned. The juveniles reported that four fights had occurred the previous night. The mattress covers appeared to be starting to wear and crack.

Carver Unit: The mattress cover in the safe room was torn down the side, and there was trash in the safe room. There was property piled in the vacant dayroom, and strewn about the area. The tabletops on the activity tables had Formica chipped off of them. There were no books in the unit. Facility staff stated that there were no books in the unit because the juveniles tear them up. Juveniles reported that the unit had been locked down for two days in the last week, and that there was trouble in the unit. They stated that there was nothing to do in the unit and that they are bored. A juvenile reported that he had been at the facility for 65 days.

Woodson Unit: It was reported by facility staff that an updated sign regarding the grievance procedure needed to be posted in the unit.

Boone Unit: Juveniles reported that in some cases they were required to have three instead of two juveniles per room. They reported and it was observed that the sizes of some of their clothing were not appropriate. They reported that the facility runs out of clean towels. They stated that the water fountain does not cool the water. They stated that the staff was slow in processing them through intake, and the social workers did not process their paperwork in a timely manner.

Sycamore Unit: The juveniles had just been transferred from this unit to the Jefferson Unit. Several of the mattress covers were ripped.

Cedar Unit: Facility staff indicated that there is a need for staff training to understand and meet the needs of juveniles with mental health concerns. The shower had mold on the walls and leaked. Juveniles reported that the water pressure was poor and there is a problem with ants. They complained about boredom, excessive idle time, and a lack of pencils. They stated that their orientation lasted 35 to 40 days due to testing and paperwork delays. There was only one game table, and the chess pieces were old and broken, with some pieces missing.

B. FEMALE POPULATION UNITS

Allman Unit: The bathrooms had peeling paint, black and red mold, orange rust, dripping showers, and were dirty. The intake unit was housed with the older juveniles going through the transition to independent living.

Hunter Unit: The juveniles reported boredom due to a lack of groups to attend. The shower had peeling paint, water dripping, and orange rust. The floors were dirty. A juvenile reported being placed in isolation by staff for three hours for a minor violation, staff making them wait too long to use the bathroom, and being kicked out of school for losing her identification badge. Facility staff stated that they are overworked, that there is a juvenile correction officer shortage, and that they have no tools for dealing with the new juvenile offenders. Facility staff reported that male juveniles fight over gang issues and the female juveniles fight over “gay activity.”

Buckeye Unit: The juveniles reported too much idle time and a lack of safety. A juvenile reported that two physically aggressive juveniles beat on a weak juvenile, and double dared her to strip in front of staff, which she did. Facility staff indicated a need for reorganization and more staff. They stated that there is excessive turnover, and that one third of the juvenile correction officers are mandated to work overtime. They reported how unfair it is that some juvenile correction officers show a pattern of abuse, receive disability, and are given light duty upon their return, instead of being required to do their job.

Davey Unit: The juveniles on suicide watch are housed in the same area with the juveniles who are exhibiting aggressive behavior, while the suicide watch area is being renovated. The shower areas had chipping paint, mold, and leaking showers. The juveniles reported that they have a lack of programming and only have school, meals, and one hour of recreation. They reported that there are special groups but they do not do anything.

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

Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility provided the following responses to the ACA standards survey through interviews conducted by CIIC staff with Scioto JCF staff with expertise in the particular areas, including the Superintendent and Deputy Superintendents. The information was gathered during the initial on-site visit on August 9, 2005. The survey was developed by CIIC staff based on excerpts from selected ACA Standards and ACA Commentary on particular standards in the 2003 publication. Facility staff were asked to respond 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. It was useful in identifying potential areas in need of improvement. Responses to particular standards which indicated non-compliance or partial non-compliance are highlighted below for ease of identification.

AMERICAN CORRECTIONS ASSOCIATION (ACA) STANDARDS/RECOMMENDATIONS For Juvenile Correctional Facilities	
Category and Standard	Response
<i>I. Administration and Management</i>	
A. General Administration	
Policy and Goal Formation	
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.	No. They have tried to revive the Community Advisory Committee, but there has been no community interest. The Freedom Center and Training Center are adjacent to SJCF, so it is difficult to get community interaction for all three facilities.
11. Employees participate in the formulation of policies, procedures and programs through meetings, suggestions, programs, and staff councils.	Yes. Staff give input, especially to policies and procedures, through Back to Basics and in-service training. There is a good rapport with the union. A staff council does not exist.
Policy and Procedure Manuals	
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 to staff. They are available on-line for staff. They are not available to the public.
18. A manual of Standard Operating Procedures is available to employees, reviewed and updated annually.	Yes. It is available through Central Office.
19. New and revised policies and procedures are disseminated to staff, volunteers, and when appropriate, to juveniles prior to implementation.	No. Policies and procedures are not always disseminated to staff. They are usually disseminated during training and instruction. They are not provided to juveniles.

Channels of Communication	
20. Regular meetings between Superintendent and department heads and key staff are conducted at least monthly.	Yes. There are weekly meetings with deputy superintendents and monthly meetings with executive staff.
21. Central Office meets with Superintendents at least annually.	Yes. Meetings are usually held quarterly and include deputy superintendents.
Monitoring and Assessment	
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 morale, major problems, and plans to solve them.	Yes. Reports are submitted monthly to Central Office.
Public Information	
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 statutes. Full and prompt cooperation with requests is necessary to maintain integrity and credibility.	Yes. The Superintendent provides the requested information to either the DYS Public Information Officer or DYS Deputy Director of Legal Services, and they provide the response.
B. Fiscal Management	
Budget Preparation	
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. The Superintendent and Deputy Superintendents meet with Central Office Staff.
Commissary	
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. A private company operates a commissary, and the juveniles have a \$10 purchase limit. Items purchased are limited by the juvenile's privilege level and storage space. Vending machines are available for visitors.
C. Personnel	
Staffing Requirements	
04. Staffing requirements ensure that juveniles have access to staff, programs, and services.	No. The facility has eight vacant juvenile correction officer (JCO) positions, and seven juvenile correction officers on administrative leave, which is equivalent to one shift of JCOs. The facility's social workers are not licensed. One unit was closed due to staff shortages.
06. The vacancy rate among staff that work directly with juveniles does not exceed 10% for any 18-month period.	No.

Selection and Promotion	
08. All personnel are selected, retained, and promoted on the basis of merit and qualifications.	No. The majority of staff is, but not all staff.
Probationary Term	
12. Probationary periods range from six months to one year.	Yes.
Criminal Record Check	
15. A criminal record check is conducted on all new employees to identify convictions that could affect an employee's job performance.	Yes. This should occur. If additional information arises, it is checked.
Physical Exam	
16. Employees with contact with juveniles receive a physical exam prior to job assignment and re-examination per need or schedule.	Yes.
Drug Free Workplace	
17. A drug free workplace is provided.	Yes. Drug testing is conducted on staff.
Compensation and Benefits	
19. Compensation and benefit levels are comparable to those for similar occupational groups in the state or region.	Yes.
Code of Ethics	
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. There is a policy, and there is training by the Ethics Commission.
Confidentiality of Information	
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.
D. Training and Staff Development	
Training Plan	
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.
Training Evaluation	
04. The facility's training plan provides on-going formal evaluations. A written report is prepared annually.	No. On-going formal evaluations are not provided, but a written report is prepared annually.
Training Resources – Reference Services	
05. Library and reference services are available to complement the training and staff development program. Materials are readily accessible to staff.	No. It is planned for the future.
Space and Equipment	
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. Facilities have been available since July 2005.

Administrative Staff	
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. It is provided for all employees.
Juvenile Care Workers	
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. It is provided for all employees.
Minimum Training Hours	
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. It is provided to all employees.
E. Records	
Transfer of Records	
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. No other information is released without consent forms.
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. This process is regulated through ODYS Central Office.
F. Information Systems	
Research Activities/Institution Support	
02. The facility or Central Office supports, engages, and uses research activities relevant to programs, services, and operations.	Yes. One example is the cooperation with Children's Hospital.
Juvenile Participation	
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.
G. Citizen Involvement and Volunteers	
Program Coordinator	
01. There is a staff member responsible for operating a Citizen Involvement and volunteer Service Program for juveniles.	No. They do have religious volunteers.

II. PHYSICAL PLANT	
B. Size, Organization, and Location	
Staff/Juvenile Interaction	
01. Physical plant design facilitates personal contact and interaction between staff and juveniles.	Yes. There are open bays and other open areas.
02. Staff offices are in living units readily accessible to juveniles.	No. Not all staff offices are in the living units due to space issues, which results in the need to issue passes to juveniles. The Unit Administrators are being moved to the living areas.
Facility Size	
03. Living units have no more than 25 juveniles each. The facility has a maximum capacity of 150.	Yes for females. No for males. Female living units are limited to 25 juveniles. Male living units have exceeded 25 juveniles, with one unit having 50 juveniles. Efforts are being made to reduce the number of juveniles.
05. Special purpose facilities do not exceed 50-bed capacity.	Yes.
Rated Capacity	
08. The number of juveniles does not exceed the facility's rated bed capacity.	Yes.
09. The facility is located to facilitate use of community-based services and continued contact between youths and family.	No. The facility is the primary facility for females from the entire state. The facility is the reception center for males from the entire state. The facility is not located in a major city.
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 for females. No for males, since it is a reception center for males.
C. Housing	
01. Living units are primarily single bed sleeping rooms. Multiple occupancy rooms do not exceed 20% of the bed capacity of the unit.	Yes for females. No for males, who are housed primarily in two bed sleeping rooms.
02. Rooms or sleeping areas require: One occupant per 35 square feet of usable unencumbered space. Two to 50 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. The sleeping room is eleven feet by eight feet, which is 88 square feet. There are only single and double rooms.
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.	Yes, except for the bathroom facilities, which are located separately on the living units. Staff are required to unlock rooms for juveniles to use the bathroom facilities.

Dayrooms	
04. Dayrooms are adjacent to sleeping areas, but separated by a wall. They provide 35 square feet per juvenile.	Yes.
Furnishings	
05. Dayrooms provide seating and writing surfaces for every juvenile using the dayroom at one time.	Yes.
Toilets	
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.
Wash Basins	
07. Wash basins are provided at a minimum of one per 12 occupants.	Yes.
Showers	
08. Juveniles have access to operable showers with temperature controlled hot and cold running water at a minimum of one shower for every eight juveniles. Thermostats control temperatures from 100-120 degrees.	Yes. The water temperature is monitored frequently.
Housing for Handicapped	
09. Handicapped juveniles are housed to provide safety and security. Rooms are designed for their use and integration. Programs and activities are accessible.	Yes.
Special Management Housing	
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, except for plumbing. Woodson Unit provides a safe room and a glassed area for females.
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.	Yes, but the males and females are separated for the majority of the activities.
D. Environmental Conditions	
<u>Housing Area</u>	
01. All housing areas provide lighting 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.
03. Noise levels do not exceed 70 DBA (a scale) in daytime and 45 at night.	Yes.
<u>Indoor Air Quality</u>	
04. Circulation is at least 15 cubic feet of outside or re-circulated filtered air per minute per occupant.	No. The majority of the living units are, except for Units A and B.
<u>Heating and Cooling</u>	
05. Temperatures are appropriate.	Yes. Temperatures are appropriate in the winter and summer.

E. Programs and Services	
<u>Mechanical Equipment</u>	
01. Total indoor activity area provides space equal to 100 square feet per juvenile.	Yes. There may be occasional exceptions with the males.
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. They have 100 acres of land.
03. Sufficient space is provided for a Visiting Room or areas for contact visiting.	Yes.
<u>Dining</u>	
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.
<u>Food Service</u>	
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. Food is for both SJCF and the Freedom Center.
<u>Sanitation and Hygiene</u>	
08. Toilet and washbasins are available to Food Service staff and juveniles in the food preparation area.	Yes.
<u>Housekeeping</u>	
09. Adequate space is provided for janitorial closets accessible to living and activity areas, with a sink, cleaning implements, and ventilation.	Yes.
<u>Clothing and Supplies</u>	
10. Space is provided to store and issue clothes, bedding, and cleaning supplies.	Yes. There is sufficient space.
<u>Personal Property</u>	
11. Space is provided for storing personal property of juveniles safely and securely.	Yes.
G. Security	
<u>Control Center</u>	
01. In secure facilities, space is provided for a 24-hour control center with access to a sink and toilet.	Yes. It is located in the entrance area of the administration building.
<u>Perimeter Security</u>	
02. The facility's perimeter is controlled to provide that juveniles remain within the perimeter and access by the public is prevented.	Yes. The facility is completely surrounded by security fencing.

III. OPERATIONS	
A. Security and Control	
<u>Security Manual</u>	
01. A Security and Control Manual is available to all staff and is reviewed/updated annually.	Yes. There are hard copies and it is on the computer.
02. The facility has a communication system between the Control Center and living areas.	Yes. Communication can be made via radio, telephone, computer system, and man down system.
03. The facility maintains a daily report on juvenile population movement.	Yes. There are six population counts per day, and the information is entered into the computer.
<u>Care Workers</u>	
04. Care workers are located in or adjacent to living areas to hear and respond to emergencies.	Yes. Staff respond to various signals. All staff respond to signal 3's and signal 14's.
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. Males and females are housed separately. In some instances, they may be supervised by the opposite sex staff, but strip searches are gender specific at intake and on the units.
08. No juvenile or group of juveniles is given control or authority over other juveniles.	Yes. A correct statement.
<u>Patrols and Inspections</u>	
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. This is stated in policy and should occur.
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. The Superintendent and/or Administrative Staff are out daily. Some administrative staff have their offices in the school area, and have greater contact with the juveniles.
<u>Counts</u>	
13. There is at least one juvenile count per shift	Yes. There are six counts per day. Juveniles are also counted when they leave the unit, return to the unit, and are at an activity.

<u>Restraints</u>	
16. Instruments of restraint are never applied as punishment. They are applied only with the approval of the Superintendent or designee.	Yes to each statement. The Operations Manager documents the use of restraints.
17. The facility maintains a written record of routine and emergency distribution of restraint equipment.	Yes. The facility has a log for restraint equipment, and restraint equipment is logged in and out.
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. The documentation is reviewed by the Superintendent, and scanned into the computer, so it can be reported electronically to Central Office. The Ohio State Highway Patrol Trooper signs off on all incidents.
<u>Control of Contraband</u>	
19. Searches of facilities and juveniles to control contraband are conducted. They include avoidance of unnecessary embarrassment or indignity to juveniles.	Yes. A juvenile is separated from the other juveniles prior to being given a pat down search.
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.	N/A. The facility does strip searches and not body cavity inspections. If a body cavity inspection is required, medical staff would perform it.
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.	N/A. The facility does strip searches and not visual body cavity inspections.
26. Chemical agents are used only with authorization of Superintendent or designee.	N/A. The facility does not use chemical agents.
<u>Security Equipment</u>	
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. The facility does not use chemical agents. Yes. Personnel complete response to resistance reports, which are scanned into the Activity Management System (AMS) Computer System. The youth write a statement concerning the incident, and cameras and videos are reviewed.
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.	N/A. The facility does not use chemical agents. Yes. Youth are examined with or without injury.
<u>Use of Force</u>	
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.

<u>C. Rules and Discipline</u>	
<u>Rules of Conduct</u>	
01. A system of rewarding positive behavior of juveniles is provided.	Yes for female juveniles, who have a level system based on behavior No for male juveniles, because their stay is too short.
02. Rules of juvenile conduct specify prohibited acts and penalties for degrees of violation, and are reviewed or updated annually.	Yes. The rules and penalties are contained in the youth handbooks, and are posted on the units.
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. The information is contained in the youth handbooks.
05. There are written guidelines for informally resolving minor juvenile misbehavior, such as smoking, out of place, or refusal to obey.	Yes. Staff submit Youth Behavior Incident Reports (YBIR's) with recommended consequences. Staff can also counsel youth.
06. Prior to room and /or privilege restriction, the juvenile has the reasons explained and an opportunity to explain the behavior.	Yes. A Youth Behavior Incident Report is completed and the youth signs off on the report. The youth has the ability to write an explanation of what occurred.
07. During Room Restriction staff contact and interaction is made at least every 15 minutes to solve problems and determine release time.	Yes. Room logs are maintained on the room doors, and youth are checked every 15 minutes. Administrative staff visit the youth every 60 minutes.
08. Room Restriction for minor misbehavior is short in duration, from 15 to 60 minutes, specified at the time of assignment.	Yes. Immediate seclusion can last up to 60 minutes.
<u>Criminal Violations</u>	
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. An Ohio State Highway Patrol Trooper investigates the case and submits his report to the County Prosecutor, who determines if he will prosecute the case.
<u>Disciplinary Reports</u>	
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. Staff complete a Youth Behavior Incident Report.
<u>Pre-Hearing Detention</u>	
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. After 24 hours, confinement is reviewed by the Administrator or designee not involved in the incident.	Yes. The Superintendent must review the case if confinement is beyond 24 hours. Confinement, with the Superintendent's approval, can be up to five days.

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. The juvenile is given a copy of the Youth Behavior Incident Report. The hearing may be held within 24 hours, with proper notice or the juvenile's waiver of the notice.
<u>Disciplinary Hearing</u>	
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 the time and place of the hearing at least 24 hours in advance.	Yes. Hearings are usually scheduled within three to four days.
<u>Conduct of Hearing</u>	
16. Hearings are conducted by an impartial person or panel. A record is maintained for at least six months.	Yes. A three person Interdisciplinary Hearing Committee hears the case, and the Hearing Officer is an exempt staff person.
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. The hearing is completely documented.
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. The hearing is completely documented, and assistance is provided for juveniles.
<u>Review</u>	
23. Review of all hearings and dispositions is made by the Superintendent or designee.	Yes. The Superintendent reviews all hearings and dispositions prior to sending them to the ODYS Legal Department.
<u>Appeal</u>	
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. A matrix is used to determine disposition. A majority of the evidence is the evidence standard utilized.
<u>D. Juvenile Rights</u>	
<u>Access to Courts</u>	
01. Juveniles have access to courts.	Yes.
<u>Access to Counsel</u>	
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. The ODYS has two attorneys and a Youth Advocate that juveniles can contact. The Ohio Public Defender has an office at the facility. The juveniles can contact the Children's Law Center.
03. Juveniles are not subject to discrimination based on race, religion, national origin, sex, or handicap.	Yes.

<u>Access to Programs and Services</u>	
04. There is equal access of male and female to programs and services in co-ed facilities.	No. The facility is utilized as a reception center for male juveniles, so they have limited programming due to their short stay. The facility is utilized as a reception center and permanent facility for the female juveniles.
05. Juveniles have reasonable access to the general public through the media.	Yes. The juveniles have the ability to openly contact the media.
<u>Protection from Harm</u>	
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. The facility does not have a formal administrative segregation area like adult institutions, but youth can be separated.
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 hearing officer, written notice of decision, record of hearing.	N/A. SJCF is the most secure facility for females in the ODYS, so female transfers are not based on discipline. The facility has the Cradle Program for females. Males are transferred upon completion of the reception process.
<u>Freedom in personal Grooming</u>	
08. Freedom in personal grooming and dress is provided except when a valid interest justifies otherwise.	Freedom in personal grooming and dress is limited. All juveniles wear t-shirts and pants on the unit, and shorts to recreation. They are required to have haircuts and no facial hair.
<u>Grievance Procedure</u>	
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. It is a three-step procedure, with two levels of appeal. A juvenile can appeal the grievance decision to the Superintendent and then to the Chief Inspector.

E. Special Management	
<u>Admission and Review</u>	
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. A Status Program and observation exist for juveniles who have identified chronic behaviors, during the intake process. Yes. An individual program plan is developed. No. A Special Unit does not exist. Juveniles may be separated and placed in a group room.
02. Placement may be immediate with review in 72 hours.	No. It is not an immediate placement, and the juvenile is reviewed daily. The juvenile's plan is reviewed in 30 days.
03. There is a maximum of five days of confinement in a Security Room for any offense.	Yes. This is only for an Interdisciplinary Hearing Committee disposition.
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. All activity is documented.
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. The wet cell has a larger floor space area than a room.
IV. FACILITY SERVICES	
A. Food [Indirect Deputy supervises the Food Service Manager]	
<u>Dietary Allowances</u>	
04. Dietary allowances are reviewed at least annually by a dietician.	Yes. The federal standards for school lunch programs is followed.
MENU PLANNING	
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.
<u>Special Diets</u>	
07. Special diets are provided as prescribed by medical and dental staff.	Yes.
08. Food is not used as a disciplinary measure.	Yes. Food loaves are never used.
09. Special religious diets are provided.	Yes. The request would come through religious services, and would be honored if necessary.

<u>Health and Safety Regulations</u>	
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 caps, wear clean and washable garments, use hygienic food handling techniques.	Yes.
<u>Inspections</u>	
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.
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.
<u>Meal Service</u>	
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.
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.
B. Sanitation and Hygiene	
<u>Sanitation Inspections</u>	
01. Weekly sanitation inspections of all facility areas are conducted. A written report on deficiencies is submitted to the Administrator.	Yes.
<u>Housekeeping</u>	
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.
<u>Clothing and Bedding Supplies</u>	
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.
<u>Bedding and Linens</u>	
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.

<u>Bathing and Personal Hygiene</u>	
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.
15. Hair care services are available.	Yes.
C. Health Care	
<u>Responsible Health Authority</u>	
01. The facility has a designated Health Authority with responsibility for Health Care. Final medical judgments rest with a single designated physician.	Yes. There are nursing supervisors, and the Chief Medical Officer of DYS.
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. They submit monthly reports and more in-depth quarterly and yearly reports.
05. Health Care policies are reviewed annually and revised as needed, with signature of reviewer and date.	Yes.
<u>Unimpeded Access to Care</u>	
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. Juveniles are offered the opportunity to sign up for nurse’s sick call, and provided a slip to use. They are often seen the same day. The Youth Handbook has two pages dedicated to medical issues. Correctional staff do not approve or disapprove juvenile requests for sick call.
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. Juveniles are placed on doctor’s sick call to relay medical complaints. One doctor is available four times per week, and the other two doctors are each available two times per week.
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) Control of access is maintained by an RN.	Yes. The Health Services Administrator for Males and the Health Services Administrator for Females handle the medical complaints. The nurses, under the doctors’ direction, perform the sorting and allocation of patients to treatment. The RN’s and LPN’s maintain control of access.
10. Facilities with more than 25 juveniles have a Central Medical Room with exam facilities.	Yes.

<u>Administration of Treatment</u>	
15. If facilities house females, obstetrical, gynecological, family planning, and health education services are provided.	Yes.
<u>Mental Health Services</u>	
16. Mental health Services are provided by qualified staff.	Yes.
<u>Health Trained Staff</u>	
17. A health-trained staff coordinates the health delivery services under joint supervision with the Responsible Health Authority and Superintendent.	Yes. The Health Services Administrators meet with a Deputy Superintendent and the DYS Chief Medical Officer to coordinate health delivery services.
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. A nursing assessment is completed within four hours of admission. Psych assistants and psychologists screen for mental health status. If juveniles are on medication at admission, they are added to the psych appointment book.
<u>Health Screening and Exams</u>	
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. Notification forms are provided regarding diet and recreation restrictions. Staff is alerted to diabetic restrictions and conditions.
<u>Dental Screening and Exam</u>	
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 not limited to extractions.	Yes. Juveniles are usually screened by the next working day after admission. Male juveniles receive hygiene service upon transfer to their parent institution.
<u>First Aid</u>	
28. Care Worker staff and other staff are trained to respond to health related situations in a four-minute response time.	Yes. DYS employees go through re-certification annually, and AED training is provided.
<u>Sick Call</u>	
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 over 200 juveniles hold Sick Call a minimum of five times per week.	Yes. Sick call for non-emergency service is conducted Monday through Friday.
<u>Special Needs</u>	
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.

<u>Chronic and Convalescence</u>	
32. Chronic care, convalescent care, and medical preventive maintenance are provided when indicated.	Yes. Chronic care is provided for juveniles with asthma, diabetes, and Hepatitis C, and convalescent care is provided for pregnant juveniles.
<u>Prostheses and Orthodontic Devices</u>	
33. Medical and dental prostheses are provided when the juvenile's health would otherwise be adversely affected as determined by the Physician.	Yes.
<u>Use of Restraints</u>	
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. The policy is current and the procedure is in place, but restraints for medical and psychiatric purposes have not been necessary.
<u>Health Education</u>	
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. The males view three videos on healthy habits, hygiene and sexually transmitted diseases. The females receive programs and training throughout the year.
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. It was recently reviewed and all staff receive it.
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. There are no juveniles with HIV at the facility at this time.
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. Special attention is given when needed regarding TB, Hepatitis B, and AIDS.
40. Medical exams are provided when staff or juveniles are suspected of a communicable disease.	Yes. Juveniles are tested at intake and as needed. Staff are tested when hired, annually, and as needed.
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. Identified juveniles get priority transfers to their parent facilities. Juveniles have been placed in acute treatment until they could be stabilized.

<u>Chemical Dependency</u>	
42. Detoxification from alcohol and drugs is provided under medical supervision.	Yes. The policy and procedure exist, but there has not been a need to utilize them. Detoxification has been occurring in local facilities prior to admission to DYS.
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. Treatment and aftercare is provided, and links to community resources are made upon release through parole services.
<u>Research</u>	
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.
<i>V. JUVENILE SERVICES</i>	
<i>A. Reception and Orientation – occurs once a month</i>	
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. Programs for males are administered in the intake unit, and programs for females are administered in the library two times per week.
<u>New Juveniles</u>	
04. New juveniles receive written orientation materials. When literacy problems exist, a staff member assists the juvenile in understanding material.	Yes. The orientation materials are contained in the male handbook and female handbook.
<i>B. Classification</i>	
<u>Classification Plan</u>	
01. A Classification Manual contains policies and procedures made available to all staff involved in classification and is reviewed and updated annually.	No. The classification policies and procedures are contained in a DYS Manual, and are mostly applicable to the male juveniles. Classification is based on risk levels from high to low.
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. The plan deals with risk level, behavior, age, and aggression level.

<u>Classification Status Reviews</u>	
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.	N/A. The females are not transferred to another facility, unless they are to receive substance abuse programming at the Freedom Center. The females have privilege levels and age separations, but not true classification levels. A Special Management Plan is prepared for juveniles as needed. SJCF is the reception facility for male juveniles.
04. The classification plan provides program and status review at least monthly, with outcome documented.	N/A. A Special Management Plan lasts 30 days, and documentation is done at treatment team meetings.
05. An individualized, documented program includes (a) measurable criteria of expected behavior and accomplishments, and (b) a 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. The classification is done at intake. DYS keeps statistical data regarding the classifications. Special programs are initiated for females, with some being integrated with their schooling.
08. Initial classification is completed within two weeks of admission and in one week of transfer to another facility: (a) They are assigned a program appropriate to their needs and interests, and (b) At initial classification, each juvenile is assigned to a staff member or unit team to ensure supervision and personal contact.	Yes for females and no for males. Initial classification occurs within two weeks for females, but takes longer for males. Females are not transferred after initial classification to another facility. Each juvenile is assigned a unit team and not a staff member to ensure supervision and personal contact. Males are assigned a program upon transfer to their parent facility.
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.	N/A.
C. Social Services	
<u>Scope of Services</u>	
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 for females and no for males.
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 for females. (Not males)

<u>Program Coordination and Supervision</u>	
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. There is a licensed PhD and licensed MSW or LSW.
04. Counseling personnel are available at ratio of 1 to 25 juveniles at a minimum, to provide counseling and social services. The decision to participate is made by the juvenile.	Yes. The ratio for females is 1 to 10 or 12, and the facility is working to reduce it.
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. They are part of the treatment team.
<u>Counseling for Pregnant Juveniles</u>	
08. Comprehensive counseling and assistance is provided to pregnant juveniles in planning for their child.	Yes.
D. Academic, Vocational Programs, and Work	
<u>Comprehensive Education Program</u>	
01. There is a comprehensive education program for juveniles.	Yes for females. No for males, since it is a reception center for males.
02. The following programs and services are provided. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Reception and orientation. (b) Evaluation and classification. (c) Educational programs. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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. (j) Pre-release orientation and planning. 	Yes for females. Limited for males, since it is a reception center for males.
03. Education/vocational training and work opportunities are available to all except when there is substantial evidence to justify otherwise.	Yes for females. No for males.
04. Educational/vocational counseling is provided for placement suited to their needs, with curriculum integrated to job assignments.	Some is provided for females. The facility just hired a new guidance counselor for females. No for males.
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 for females. No for males.
07. Prevocational training programs are integrated with academic programs and relevant to vocational needs of the juvenile and to job opportunities in the community.	Yes for females. No for males.
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 for females. Males' needs are addressed at their parent facility.
09. Community resources are used for vocational training programs.	Yes for females. No for males.
10. The facility uses academic and vocational programs in the community for selected juveniles.	No. Juveniles are not transported to programs in the community.
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 for females. No for males.
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 for females. No for males. All vocational classes have periodic meetings.
Juvenile Compensation	
16. Juveniles employed in the community are compensated at the prevailing rate.	N/A.
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.
E. Library	
Comprehensive Library Services	
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.
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.

F. Recreation and Activities	
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 to the Recreation Director. No to the recreation to juvenile ratio. There are eight recreation worker positions in the facility.
02. The facility staff plans and promotes activities for participation by juveniles in community programs and services.	Yes for females. It has just started for females. No for males.
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. Leisure and large muscle activities are included.
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 to everything, except staff to juvenile ratio.
G. Religious Programs	
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.
H. Mail, Telephone, and Visitation	
11. Written regulations on visiting should be made available to all juveniles and visitors.	Yes. It is in the Youth Handbook.
12. Provision is made for visits in pleasant surroundings with minimum surveillance to ensure privacy.	No. Visiting is in the Administration Building, and a larger space is needed.
13. Visiting permits informal communication including physical contact. Devices that preclude physical contact are avoided except for substantiated security risk.	Yes. There are no devices to preclude physical contact.
I. Release	
<u>Release Preparation</u>	
01. Written policy provides all juveniles with access to a release preparation program.	Yes. Juveniles sign a written plan.

<u>Temporary and Graduated Release</u>	
<p>03. Policy includes graduated release through a systematic decrease in supervision and increase in responsibility as part of the classification program.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Supervision is decreased and progress evaluated on behavioral criteria, not sentence, time served, or subjective judgments on attitude.</p>	<p>Yes to females. No to males. There is no provision for work/study release, extended visits to family/community, placement in a pre-release center or halfway house. The other components of the standard are being worked on.</p>

INSPECTION OF THE SCIOTO JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL FACILITY ON DECEMBER 21, 2005

INTRODUCTION

Correctional Institution Inspection Committee (CIIC) Member Representative Michael DeBose and a member of the CIIC staff conducted an inspection of the Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility on Wednesday, December 21, 2005. The primary goal of the inspection was to observe and interview a female juvenile, whose mother presented testimony at the Correctional Institution Inspection Committee meeting on December 14, 2005, concerning the alleged treatment of her daughter by the Ohio Department of Youth Services.

The initial part of the inspection involved the CIIC staff member meeting with Mark Bratton, the Deputy of Programs for Males, to extensively discuss the programming and planned programming for the male population. The second part of the inspection involved the CIIC staff member meeting with Nan Hoff, Deputy of Programs for Females, and Dr. Monique Marrow, Deputy Director of the Division of Treatment and Rehabilitative Services, to extensively discuss the programming and planned programming for the female population.

Representative DeBose and the CIIC staff member discussed the female juvenile offender's case with Dr. Monique Marrow, Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility (SJCF) Superintendent Robert Pritchett, and other SJCF staff.

An inspection of the Programs and Training Building was initiated, when it was decided to have the female youth brought to the building for the interview, due to privacy and space issues. The female juvenile was interviewed extensively, and there was a post interview discussion with Department of Youth Services staff concerning her case. The inspection was then terminated.

INSPECTION PROFILE

Date of Inspection:	December 21, 2005
Type of Inspection:	Unannounced
CIIC Member and Staff Present:	Representative Michael DeBose Richard Spence, Inspector
Facility Staff Present:	Robert Pritchett, Superintendent Mark Bratton, Deputy of Programs for Males Nan Hoff, Deputy of Programs for Females Dr. Monique Marrow, DYS Deputy Director, Division of Treatment and Rehabilitative Services

The primary goal of the inspection was to observe and interview a specific female youth, whose mother presented testimony at the Correctional Institution Inspection Committee meeting on December 14, 2005, concerning alleged treatment of her daughter by Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility (SJCF) staff.

AREAS/ACTIVITIES INCLUDED IN INSPECTION

- Programs and training building
- Discussion of programs for male juveniles with the Deputy of Programs for Males
- Discussion of programs for female juveniles with the Deputy of Programs for Females and Deputy Director of the Division of Treatment and Rehabilitative Services
- Discussion of the female youth's status with Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility and DYS Central Office Staff
- Interview of the female juvenile at Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility

ATTENDANCE AT GENERAL MEAL PERIOD

The general meal period was not observed during the inspection, because the interview of the female juvenile and discussion of her status with Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility and Department of Youth Services Central Office staff started prior to the general meal period and continued beyond the general meal period.

ATTENDANCE AT EDUCATIONAL OR REHABILITATIVE PROGRAM

The Art Safe Program was observed with three youth participating. The program, through the creation of art by youth, provides a therapeutic approach for youth to express their feelings.

PROGRAMS FOR MALES

A lengthy discussion was held with Mark Bratton, Deputy of Programs for Males, regarding existing, future, and proposed programming for male youth. It was noted that SJCF is the male reception center in the Ohio Department of Youth Services (ODYS), and that programming had been limited to education classes, but the need for additional programming for male youth is needed.

EDUCATION

It was noted that the law requires that youth have to start attending school after their initial ten days of incarceration. It is projected that a youth will remain at the reception center for approximately 21-35 days, but the current average stay ranges from 45-60 days, due to the availability of beds at the other ODYS facilities and the length of time to complete the reception process. It was noted that some youth are kept at SJCF for an additional period of time due to special reasons, which include medical reasons, court

requests, and scheduled appointments. The average stay for the month of November was 49 days. Youth are required to have four school periods per day that provide education in Math, English, Science and Social Studies. It was relayed that they have had logistical problems in conducting classes, because of a lack of space, and the lack of social studies and science teachers.

RECREATION

Large muscle recreation is provided for one hour each day. The recreation includes basketball, baseball, calisthenics, and other large muscle exercise.

OTHER PROGRAMS

It was relayed that Christine Money, who was recently hired by ODYS, has been developing a variety of programs. She has been developing Faith Based Initiative Programs, which provide volunteers to work with the youth in the evening, from 6:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. The programs are in the initial stages, and she has been working to get volunteer coordinators for the youth in the evening.

A computer lab for male youth on each unit has been developed, with the use of volunteer computers. There are presently six to eight computers per unit, with the goal to get 20 computers per unit, even in the reception unit.

The Doctor Memory Program, which is a program designed and taught by Jerry Lucas, a former college and professional basketball star, has been initiated at Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility for the male youth. The program provides for learning through visual imaging. The program will be available for every unit.

PROPOSED PROGRAMMING

According to the Deputy of Programs for Males, a Substance Abuse Program, a Victim Awareness Program, and a Thinking for Change Program will be added to the male programming.

Youth Idleness Teams are being developed to establish a recreation activity wheel to reduce idleness. The activities will include writing letters, community service, and computer lab.

A Youth Point Level System will be developed for male youth to provide a day-to-day assessment of their behavior in areas such as education, hygiene, and rule compliance. It will provide incentives such as use of the swimming pool, use of Play Station Games, candy, and pop for a youth's positive behavior.

Team Meetings for youths with problems have been proposed to provide programming for the youths.

PROGRAMS FOR FEMALES

A lengthy discussion occurred with Nan Hoff, Deputy of Programs for Females, and Dr. Monique Marrow, Department of Youth Services Deputy Director of the Division of Treatment and Rehabilitative Services regarding existing, future, and proposed programming. Ms. Hoff also shared information concerning current operations and conditions at the facility.

EDUCATION

Youth are required by law to have four school periods per day that provide education in Math, English, Science, and Social Studies. Youth are also provided other classes such as Keyboarding, Parenting, Music, Personal Development, United States/World Studies, and Physical Education. The female youth attend their classes in the William K. Willis High School. Staff are working to improve school attendance by addressing youth who skip class.

The Doctor Memory Program, which is a program designed and taught by Jerry Lucas, a former college and professional basketball star, has been initiated at Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility for the female youth. The program provides for learning through visual imaging. The program will be available for every unit.

RECREATION

A new Recreation Administrator has been hired who thinks “outside the box” and has developed new recreation activities such as African Dance, Aerobics, Jump Rope, and Basket Weaving, in addition to current recreation activities such as swimming, basketball, volleyball, and calisthenics. Large muscle exercise occurs on the unit, in addition to the gym, which is open from 6:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. They have new rooms for ceramic art. They have a master gardener that comes in to work with the youth, and one of their projects is to decorate small Christmas trees. They received a grant with the Art Safe Program in October 2005 to create art expression and feeling murals.

OTHER PROGRAMS

Thinking for Change is provided for all female youth. The nine social workers are trained in the program and teachers and treatment team members are provided an overview of the program. The program identifies high-risk thoughts and feelings and addresses them.

Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility has received a grant to have a representative from Choices, a program for battered women, come in on a part-time basis. The representative presently only works with victims of battering.

Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility presently has an alliance with a wild life center for a female to bring in animals. The females in the transition unit do community service with baby squirrels and baby ducks, and have taken a trip to the wild life center.

The Kids Program provides drug education and substance abuse programming to youth. The program involves the youth completing 12 booklets and maintaining a journal. A new Social Worker now operates the program.

The Victorian Tea Program is a religious-based program where women serve as models for female youth. The women volunteers are from the Akron area, and they participate in tea and cookies social events and Christmas scrambles.

The Opening Hearts, Opening Minds Program is a religious-based program that provides conflict resolution. Women volunteers meet with female youth every Wednesday.

The Catholic Social Services conducts the Parenting Program on a weekly basis. It is conducted on a volunteer basis, and is more intense than previous parenting programs.

The Loft Program is for special needs female youth in the Transition Program. The psychologist supervises this program.

A computer lab for female youth on each unit has been developed, with the use of volunteer computers. There are presently six to eight computers per unit, with the goal to have 20 computers per unit.

Twenty-five female youth entered projects in the Depth of Feelings Program. The projects included activities such as singing, dancing, and drawing.

Unit administrators utilize an Activity Wheel to organize activities, such as puzzles, games, videos, and letter writing on the units.

Family Day was on December 20, 2005. Family Day allows a family to visit their youth for up to six hours based on the youth's behavior for the quarter year, and to take part in different activities. The most recent family day included a performance by a jazz trio. Family Day occurs four times per year.

An Epiphany meeting was conducted the week prior to the inspection.

PROPOSED PROGRAMS

The Social Worker Supervisor is working with the Program Administrator to develop new programs for the female youth. They are also working with the executive staff for faith-based programming development. There will be greater changes in programming within the next six months.

TREATMENT TEAMS

Treatment Teams, which consist of unit staff members, teachers and psychology staff, meet each week to discuss a youth's treatment. The unit staff members include juvenile correction officers, who can assist in programming. The treatment team meets with the female youth at least once per month.

YOUTH COUNCIL

The Youth Council meets two times per month to address female youth issues. An example of an issue addressed is one type and size of feminine hygiene products. Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility now provides female youth with different types and sizes of feminine hygiene products, which includes the use of tampons after taking a class.

PRIVILEGE LEVELS FOR FEMALE YOUTH

A privilege level system, which is based on a point system for youth behavior, exists for the female youth. The youth may attain one of three levels, which are bronze, silver, and gold, and are assigned colored shirts based on their level. Youth who attain the gold level receive the most privileges, and are allowed to make a monthly wish concerning an activity. Seventeen females, who attain a point total between 80 and 85, are allowed to attend a special monthly luncheon with staff.

STAFFING CHANGES FOR FEMALE YOUTH

The Social Worker Supervisor position has been filled. The individual selected has certification and extensive experience in social work and substance abuse. Four new Social Workers have been hired, which fills the facility's nine Social Worker positions for female youth. Two contract Psychologist positions and a Psychology Assistant position will be filled in January 2006.

STAFF TRAINING

Trauma Training was initiated for staff in November 2005. The curriculum for the training was prepared by a group of selected staff.

Suicidal Youth Training is being provided to unit staff. There are four instructors, who provide the three-hour training.

GENERAL STATEMENTS REGARDING OPERATIONS AND CONDITIONS AT SCIOTO JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

It was relayed that staff are continuing to work to improve operations and conditions at Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility, and there is more staff team building occurring. Youth are not being pulled from programming as a sanction for violating facility rules. The housing units are cleaner, and hygiene has improved. The meals and recreation are occurring in a timelier manner.

INTERVIEW WITH FEMALE JUVENILE

The juvenile's mother voiced the following concerns regarding her daughter at the Correctional Institution Inspection Committee meeting on December 14, 2005:

- Her daughter's release date had been extended by the Ohio Department of Youth Services' (ODYS) Release Authority for a period of 120 days on two occasions.
- Her daughter had attempted suicide on two occasions while at Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility, and she had not received any psychological treatment.
- Her daughter entered the ODYS on June 28, 2004 as a ninth grade student, and was still at the ninth grade level.
- Her daughter had not received much programming while at Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility.
- The mother questioned if her daughter had actually committed approximately \$1,000 in damage to property at SJCF.
- The mother questioned the "double jeopardy" aspect of her daughter being assessed more time to serve by the ODYS Release Authority for her behavior at Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility, and also having charges filed for the same behavior in the Delaware County Juvenile Court.
- The mother was concerned that her daughter's treatment team, which she stated was not made up of professionals, had submitted a different release recommendation than her daughter's Social Workers.

Information regarding the above concerns was obtained through an interview with the female juvenile, discussion with Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility and Department of Youth Services Central Office staff, and written material provided by facility and Central Office Staff.

The ODYS Release Authority assessed the female juvenile an additional 120 days to serve in July 2005, due to the female juvenile becoming upset in class and throwing piano keyboards in July 2005, which resulted in approximately \$1,000 in damage. The ODYS Release Authority assessed the female juvenile an additional 120 days to serve in October 2005, due to the female juvenile becoming upset with a Juvenile Correction Officer for not permitting her to enter her room, and throwing a microwave and biting the Officer on the hand in August 2005. The Department of Youth Services has the statutory authority to maintain custody of a juvenile until their twenty-first birthday, based on their

adjustment in the ODYS. The female juvenile was 17 years old at the time of the interview, and had continued to exhibit aggressive behavior while at SJCF.

The female juvenile admitted to the CIIC member and staff that she had feigned suicide on two separate occasions, so she could get away from problems she was having with other juveniles in her living unit. She stated she had previously seen psychology staff, but she was not seeing them currently because she was doing fine. Facility and Central Office Staff indicated that she has had 25 contacts, which include precautionary status contacts, individual contacts, consultation contacts, and reception mental health appraisal contact with Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility Psychology staff, since her admission.

Facility and Central Office staff presented information that the female juvenile was a grade level nine student, who had not earned any credits during the 2003-2004 school year, when she entered SJCF. She has earned 3.125 credits since her admission on June 28, 2004.

The female juvenile and facility staff indicated that she had completed the Anger Management Program, Struggle to Be Strong Program, and Victim Awareness Program, in addition to her group meetings. She has requested to participate in the Art Safe Program.

The Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility Superintendent indicated that the Ohio State Highway Patrol, during the course of their investigation, determined the amount of property damage as a result of the female juvenile's actions. The property damage amount was reported to approximate \$1,000.

ODYS Legal Services indicated that "double jeopardy" does not statutorily exist by the Delaware County Prosecutor filing criminal charges against the female juvenile for destruction of property and assault on a juvenile correction officer, and the ODYS Release Authority assessing an additional 240 days to serve based on the same behavior. The Ohio State Highway Patrol investigates any criminal behavior by a juvenile in the ODYS, and submits their investigation to the County Prosecutor, who determines if charges will be filed against the juvenile. The ODYS Release Authority determines when release is appropriate for a juvenile based on numerous factors, including behavior within the facility.

Facility and Central Office staff indicated that the treatment teams are composed of Unit staff and other professional staff. The Social Workers are part of the Unit staff that comprise the Treatment Teams, and submit the unified case plan to the ODYS Release Authority.

**INSPECTION OF THE
SCIOTO JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL FACILITY ON
MAY 25, 2006**

INTRODUCTION

On May 25, 2006, the Correctional Institution Inspection Committee conducted an unannounced inspection of the Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility. The inspection was a follow-up to the on-site visit on August 9, 2005, the inspection of December 21, 2005, and a follow-up to the reported concerns expressed in public testimony to the CIIC at the CIIC meeting of May 10, 2006.

INSPECTION PROFILE

Inspection Type	Unannounced
CIIC Member and Staff Present:	Representative Michael DeBose Director Shirley Pope Inspector Gregory Geisler Inspector Adam Jackson Inspector Carol Robison Inspector Joanna Saul Inspector Richard Spence
Facility Staff Present:	Superintendent Amy Ast Deputy Supt. Vince Spurlock (Various additional staff throughout the facility)

SUMMARY

The inspection of the Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility was an opportunity to identify the extent to which changes have been made since the on-site visit on August 9, 2005 and inspection of December 21, 2005. The staff were courteous and forthcoming in sharing information and printed materials that assisted in the Committee's effort to conduct the inspection and provide an in-depth assessment. The staff did not hesitate to grant access of the CIIC to the requested areas of the facility, including housing units. In addition, the Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility staff were fully cooperative in ensuring the CIIC opportunity to speak to officers, other facility staff, and also with youth.

Issues and concerns that were raised during the inspection were brought to the Superintendent's attention in the exit meeting at the end of the day. Superintendent Ast and her administrative staff welcomed the feedback received from CIIC staff and openly answered questions. The Superintendent had recently been appointed to the Superintendent's position, and was busy conducting interviews necessary to fill needed staff positions. She made the time to meet briefly with the CIIC.

In the conversations with the youth, they reported several concerns regarding the juvenile grievance procedure. Some of the concerns that youth reported were that juvenile grievance forms are frequently not available in the units, grievances are not answered, or the answers provided do not provide any resolution to their issue. In response to these allegations, Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility staff relayed that the Grievance Coordinator picks up the grievances from the locked grievance boxes and replenishes the forms every day. The staff also relayed that there is a person assigned to fulfill the duties of the Grievance Coordinator as a back up when the Grievance Coordinator is not available.

The youth expressed several other issues regarding their housing units and the staff assigned to each. Although the Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility is a reception center for the males, and is a permanent location for the females, numerous youth still complained of “idleness” in their units. Many of the female youth complained that they had no activities to do after they had completed their school classes, while some boys complained of not having any schooling or activities to do at all.

Other areas of concern expressed by the youth include lack of phone time, and outgoing calls are allegedly blocked to certain regions of the state. Several youth relayed complaints regarding staff demeanor, complained of some being terse, and relayed frequent complaints of staff speaking to youth in an inappropriate manner. Some complained that they miss early morning appointments because staff do not notify the youth about the correct appointment times.

While some of the showers and restrooms had the same issues with mold previously noted in the on-site visit in August 2005, some were noticeably improved.

Some youth, who do not have any family to send them money, would like to see a system in place to approve non-family individuals to send money to youth.

The Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility staff shared the new training for staff response to critical incidents. This is a clear improvement in affecting a culture of change at the institution. A staff Psychologist teaches the Critical Incident Management course. The course requires 40 hours of annual training each year for all staff, which includes unit management and administration. The course focuses on how staff should address confrontational situations.

The overall demeanor of the youth appeared to be different from the August 2005 on-site visit. In August 2005, the youth appeared to be less open and more uncomfortable in communicating with CIIC staff. In the conversations with youth during the May 2006 inspection, the female offenders in particular, candidly expressed their concerns to CIIC staff.

SCHOOL ANNEX BUILDING

The school annex building is used for staff training and youth recreation, in addition to community service and arts and crafts courses that are offered to the female offenders. Several areas of the building were renovated since August 2005. The renovations included installing new carpet and floors in the classrooms, repairing the ceiling tiles, and adding fresh paint on the hallway walls. Staff also relayed that Response to Resistance training classes are also located in the Annex Building.

RECREATION BUILDING

The staff relayed that several structural changes have been made since the August 2005 on-site visit. The fitness center received a new \$30,000 replacement floor. The previous floor was wooden and had previous damages with a maintenance cost that was too high to maintain. The new floor was installed in “tile” composition materials that can be replaced inexpensively. Staff relayed that an additional \$25,000 was spent to change the locks.

Staff noted that each housing unit is permitted to have at least one hour of recreation per day. Although the swimming pool was previously restricted to the female youth as of the August 2005 on-site visit, the pool has since been made available to male youth. Staff relayed that there have not been any issues regarding fights or confrontations among the youth.

During the inspection, a health class in progress was observed. The Music Teacher was substituting for the absent Health Teacher. The topic of the class was in regard to “Managing Stress and Anxiety”. According to the Teacher, the class lasts for 45 minutes. The topics covered in the classes are both mental and physical health. The female students had just completed three quizzes and were spending the final ten minutes of the class watching a music video from late rap artist Tupac Shakur. According to staff, the regular Teacher allows the students to listen to a radio during class, but interestingly, the substitute did not. According to staff, the average class has from eight to 12 students.

GAME ROOM

Located in a separate room off the side of the gymnasium is the game room. The room was equipped with an air hockey table, a ping-pong table, and two TVs. Other equipment such as balls, and various board games were also available. The walls were painted with murals of the youths’ favorite sports teams. The murals were created by the youth as recognition for their artistic talent.

In addition to the sports equipment, there were video game centers and two television monitors for movies. Staff relayed that all movies are rated PG or PG-13 and are pre-approved. Other movies rated higher than PG-13 are only shown for therapeutic purposes.

COSMETOLOGY ROOM

The Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility Staff relayed that a new full-time Cosmetologist was hired. Like most of the recreation building, the Cosmetology room had several improvements since the on-site visit in August 2005. Three new hair-dryer chairs and two sinks were installed. Hair chemicals were safely locked in the storage cabinet.

EDUCATION

The female youth were observed being escorted to class from the living units. One noticeable change was that the youth had free movement; their hands were no longer behind their back as observed in August 2005. Several classes were in session in the lower level of the education building. The area, which was formerly used for youth records storage, was renovated in January 2005 with six new classrooms. Reportedly, the renovation was completed for a cost of \$60,000.

The list of courses offered by the school are listed below along with a brief summary of each class:

Science: Content includes General Science, Biology, and GED Science.

Special Education: Two rooms are used for special education students. One of the rooms is self-contained and used for ‘low’ learning ability. Students with poor social skills and emotional behaviors are in the special education group. The teacher to student ratio is 1:5 for the students with social skill issues. The teacher to student ratio for youth with emotional behavioral concerns is 1:8. According to staff, the Special Education students will eventually be placed in a regular classroom to be included with students who do not have special needs. This is considered the new model in teaching special education. Special Education classes are held for five periods per day.

Math: According to staff, the students currently range from the sixth and seventh grade level through high school. Math classes are conducted all six periods of the day.

English: During the inspection, the English teacher relayed a concern about Scioto’s plan to reorganize the classrooms. The classrooms will be reorganized so that some teachers will not have their instructional materials readily available for classroom use. The teacher later added that she had to discard old books due to a lack of storage. This is a concern the teacher had in the ability to perform the job effectively without the needed materials. According to staff, storage will be remote. Less storage will be available. The teacher also relayed the concern about three special education teachers being required to share two rooms.

Personal Development Class: On the day of the inspection, a substitute teacher was conducting the class. The students were seated in a circle around the teacher. The room environment was large and pleasant, with evidence of affirmative and constructive messages, and education-related posters, etc. on the wall for students. A youth magazine, “Choices”, published by Scholastic Publisher, was available for each girl to read.

According to staff, female juveniles attend school from 8:00 am to 3:00 pm for eight 45-minute periods. The teaching curriculum is from the William K. Willis High School for Girls, which is also used at the Freedom Center Residential Treatment Facility.

According to the education staff, the daily class schedule is listed as follows:

<u>Period</u>	<u>Time</u>
1	8:00 am - 8:45 am
2	8:45 am - 9:30 am
3	9:30 am - 10:15 am
4	10:15 am - 11:00 am
5	12:00 pm - 12:45 pm
6	12:45 pm - 1:30 pm
7	1:30 pm - 2:15 pm
8	2:15 pm - 3:00 pm

In addition to the above courses being offered at the school, the Administrative staff have instilled an “acting out/time out” rule for youth who “act out” at the school. When youth “act out” in class, they are sent back to their unit as a form of suspension. A new plan however was in development, which requires the youth to spend some time in the time-out room at the school first, and then return to the classroom. A logbook locator system is used to track youth during the school day and the other parts of their day when they are off the unit.

During the inspection, the Science class was in session. The room was hot and humid. Several youth asked the teacher to open the windows for ventilation. There seemed to be minimal interaction between the students and the teacher. After the youth entered the class, they worked on the assignments as instructed by the Teacher. According to the Teacher, all youth do not work on the same assignments. The assignments vary according to the learning capacity and level that is demonstrated by the youth. The Teacher corrects the assignments overnight and returns them to the students the following day. Although the students listened to the Teacher, it was disappointing to see that there was minimal interaction between the students and the Teacher during class.

While observing the Science Class in progress, CIIC staff had an opportunity to speak with some of the youth. As expected from the lack of interaction between the teacher and the students, the youth stated that they do not feel as if they are learning from their course work. Instead, they feel as if they are simply copying the information from their

textbooks and are not being challenged. It was later relayed by staff that the science class was also a combination of the Biology, Physical Science, and GED classes as well. The school floors and classrooms were clean and appeared to be maintained.

Other classes were observed as well and the students were not the only ones to show frustration with the school system at the Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility. One Teacher responded to the question of, "How is your day going?" with "Not well at all". The Teacher looked extremely frustrated, but did not explain the reasons for the frustration.

One classroom with eight female youth had a list of procedures posted on the wall for the class to follow. The following procedures were listed:

Gather Materials
Sit in assigned seat
Work in Silence
Raise Your Hand
Turn in the Assignments
Turn in the Materials

In a Social Studies class, four students were present with one in the restroom and another absent. The Teacher also expressed some frustration and relayed that he recently returned from stress leave. The Teacher relayed that the stress is a result of not having enough time to complete their activities for the students and thus falling behind schedule with limited time to catch up. Other concerns expressed by the Teacher included poor youth behavior, and a lack of continuity. The Teacher also expressed frustration because several teachers were absent.

Some of the youth felt that they should not have to go to school everyday. They felt that they should only have to go to school for part of the week and spend the rest of their time doing community service.

JUVENILE HOUSING UNITS

DAVEY COTTAGE

The first housing unit inspected was the Davey Cottage. The Davey Cottage houses female offenders on the "Basic" level. Youth offenders on this level have committed small rule violations and wear khaki colored jumpsuits for identification.

Ten sofas were centered in the dayroom area of the unit. The area appeared to be clean and well kept. Three Juvenile Correctional Officers were on staff during the inspection. The unit staff relayed that while most of the youth in the cottage are double-bunked, there are some single-roomed youth. The unit staff reported a capacity of 34 females. There were reportedly 23 female youth in the cottage on the day of the inspection. However, staff expected to receive two new females on Thursday, May 26, 2006. According to the

unit staff, Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility receives new youth on Thursday of each week.

The rules of procedure and duties were posted on the bulletin board along with an enlarged copy of the CIIC memorandum letting staff and youth know that they can contact the CIIC and detailing CIIC duties.

The bathroom appeared clean. Sanitary pads and lotion were provided for the youth. There were six showers in the unit for a ratio of five females to one shower. The showers were a major improvement from what CIIC witnessed in August of 2005. It was obvious that Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility worked hard to make improvements to their bathrooms.

The ventilation system however was in desperate need of repair. The Davey Cottage unit staff relayed that there is a capital improvement project in place to renovate the showers and ventilation in the bathroom. The project was reported to be over \$500,000 in expenses.

Other maintenance issues include missing ceiling panels. The youth offenders relayed that if it rains, the unit staff must place trashcans under the ceiling to catch the water.

It was relayed by youth and the Davey Cottage staff that several juveniles were in the cottage due to their participation in a "riot" that occurred on Monday, May 22, 2006. According to several juveniles, the fight involved six youth. On the first and second day after the incident, all six juveniles were locked-down in their rooms. On the third day, which was the day of the inspection, two of the juveniles were required to spend segmented time facing the wall for their part in the fight. This punishment resembled the punishment that grade school children receive for "acting out" in elementary school. Other girls were on cottage restriction, but they were not required to face the wall. Because the youth are placed on cottage restriction, the teachers from the school bring their daily lessons to them and retrieve their work from the previous day.

Many youth were sitting around the room or sleeping due to the absence of their Social Worker. According to the youth, they were supposed to be in-group at that time.

CIIC staff spoke with one youth who was on the "Basic" level for receiving too many write-ups for talking. Although the youth was apprehensive at first, she soon opened up and discussed several concerns and allegations regarding staff. Reportedly, three Juvenile Correctional Officers made derogatory comments and racial slurs to her. The administrative staff confirmed that they were aware of the incident and the officers were under investigation. Other allegations against staff include searching through her personal items and reading the writings in her journal while she was not present. The youth even stated that the officers "mocked" her and repeated some of the words from her journal back to her. She further explained that in a separate incident that involved another unit staff member, the staff member became upset at a youth who stepped out of line while the entire unit was lined up to go to lunch. The unit staff member allegedly grabbed the youth by her arm and pushed her into the isolation room. As a result, the youth reportedly

injured her back during the incident and was still waiting to hear the outcome of the investigation. No date was provided for when the incident occurred.

While speaking with other youth in the unit, they were very candid about the changes they would like to see at the facility. Several of the youth complained about the size of the jumpsuits, which ranged from XL to as high as 5XL. The uniforms were clearly too big for most of the female juveniles.

SUICIDE WATCH IN DAVEY COTTAGE

CIIC observed the suicide rooms in the Davey Cottage. There were four clear door rooms with steel wall panels located at one end of the unit. Each room contained a bed and a camera for staff monitoring. According to the Davey Cottage staff, suicide levels consist of the following: Suicide Watch, Suicide Observation, and Suicide Behavior. It was later relayed by the Unit staff, that the staff Psychiatrist must approve removal from suicide watch and any change in the determination of levels.

On the day of the inspection, one room was occupied with a juvenile who reportedly threatened to kill someone. Although the youth confirmed that she made the threats, she did not disclose if they were made to a youth or a staff member. The youth was dressed in a blue "suicide gown" that is similar to those issued in the adult prison system. She was required to remain in the suicide room for an hour, after which she would be released for an hour, to see if her behavior had improved. It should be noted that although an Officer was assigned to watch her, there was no other interaction with the juvenile from the Unit staff.

BUCKEYE COTTAGE

The Buckeye Cottage is the special needs unit for the female offenders. The cottage was under restoration on the day of the inspection. Several of the youth were returning from school. Several of the youth were "idle", while others wrote in their journals and completed various community service projects. All the youth are housed in single rooms.

Since this is a special needs unit, the female residents have different behavior issues than the residents of the other cottages. According to the Buckeye Cottage Unit staff, the predominant behavioral issue with the residents is their lack of pro-social skills and behaviors. Staff relayed that the youth cannot comply with a directive of "No". Staff further relayed that the youth demonstrate a low frustration level. As a result, the Buckeye Cottage Unit staff is trained to explain "why" when commands are given to the youth. This provides the youth with an understanding of what is expected of them and why it is important.

The youth relayed that they receive programming for the entire week. Several stated that the Alcohol and Other Drug (AOD) programming benefited them the most. However, the youth expressed concern that they were having difficulty getting into programs they need to complete per the requirement of the Release Authority. Several youth stated that when

they go before the Release Authority, the youth are often given a continuance because they have not met their requirements. It should be noted that youth who display bad behavior are sometimes denied entry into programs. Ironically, one of the programs that youth have reportedly been denied access to for behavioral concerns is Anger Management.

While most of the cottages have “time-out” rooms or isolation rooms, the Buckeye Cottage uses their time-out room as a recovery room for the unit. According to the Unit staff, an orientation package is in development for the youth to follow as a manual. Staff further relayed that the youth in the Buckeye Cottage are considered “medically fragile”. However, staff did not elaborate on their reasons.

CIIC staff spoke with a youth who was cleaning her room. This youth had several razor cuts on her arm. Reportedly, the youth was “bored” several months ago and started cutting her arm. The youth also stated that another juvenile cuts herself everyday, but the staff allegedly do nothing to address the issue. This youth also made allegations of abuse when a Unit staff member allegedly sat on her right arm in an effort to restrain her. The youth stated that she cannot fully straighten her arm as a result of the excessive force used to restrain her.

One juvenile made allegations of favoritism expressed towards the African-American youths. Two Second Shift Officers allegedly allow Black juveniles to stay out longer in the evening. The youth stated that she and other youth filed grievances on the issue. The response from the administrative staff was reportedly that they would watch the Officers more closely. However, the youth stated that the Unit staff member assigned to watch the Officers is never present.

Two youth made serious allegations regarding Unit staff for their methods of restraining youth during incidents. One youth relayed that while being restrained, two male Officers reached down her bra to retrieve a pen she had hidden. Reportedly, there were no female staff present to conduct the strip search at the time of the incident. The youth relayed that the incident was under investigation by the Administrative staff. However, no one from the office had spoken to her regarding the progress of the case. Another youth alleged that staff often break up fights by pulling down the pants of the youth involved. The purpose of this is to tangle up their legs in an attempt to restrain them.

The youth were not the only individuals to make allegations of abuse. One Juvenile Correctional Officer relayed that the youth have too much power. This Officer stated that youth have threatened Unit staff and spit on them on separate occasions. According to the Officer, the youth feel they can get away with these actions because they will only face time in the seclusion room and are not threatened with any possible prosecution.

Staff also relayed that Buckeye Unit staff have had the same Master Schedule since 2003. Further, the Second Shift is reported to be almost all new staff.

HUNTER COTTAGE

The female juveniles in Hunter Cottage were very vocal. Although the noise level lowered when CIIC entered the area, the youth eventually returned to the higher noise level. One youth relayed that a fight had recently occurred on the Unit. Reportedly, the fight involved several females. However, no further information was confirmed. There is speculation that the fight involved several females who were allegedly accused of “snitching” on other youth in the unit. The female youth stated that several “snitches” live on the unit. As it is in the adult prisons, being labeled a “snitch” reportedly causes legitimate safety concerns for the youth. This youth’s concerns were relayed to the Administrative staff at the conclusion of the inspection.

One youth stated that the entire unit is punished for one youth’s rule violation. After the fight occurred, the Unit staff reportedly locked the females in their rooms, which prevented the other youth from attending class. Although the fight involved several juveniles, it was relayed that it seemed unfair to punish the youth not involved in the incident and prevent them from going to school. While the punishment may have been intended to show the youth how the actions of some affect everyone in the unit, the youth who expressed concern about missing class did not seem to feel that it was a very effective form of punishment.

CIIC spoke with a youth who also relayed that there was a fight in the cottage earlier in the week. According to the youth, the fight started with only two individuals involved, but it later escalated into five, including her. It was noted by the youth that she was recently dismissed from the Anger Management Program, because she got into too many arguments with the other youth. The Teacher felt that because of the constant arguing and her lack of participation, there was no longer a need for her to be part of the program. When asked why she continues to display bad behavior, she relayed that she is a product of the environment in which she was raised. The juvenile openly relayed that her family often fought with each other and that she was raised in a tough neighborhood in which she felt it was necessary to defend herself. She relayed that “acting out” was because she was never taught to control her anger.

According to the youth, the “acting out” behavior has affected her ability to access and benefit from programs, and has also delayed her original release from the facility. According to the youth, her original release date was projected for February 2006, but was changed because her behavior added a total of six months to her sentence for committing several rule violations. As of the date of this report, her release was projected for August 2006; it was the second time that she had to be re-scheduled for release. She was originally re-scheduled for release in April 2006.

Another youth noted that although she did not have any issues with staff or other youth at the facility, several juveniles have had their shoulders injured by staff while they have applied a behind the back grip on the wrist and forearm.

In a corner of the room, several youth were sitting on the sofa openly talking about additional concerns that had not been addressed. The youth stated the following concerns:

- “Basic” level youth cannot get commissary.
- “Basic” level youth cannot receive money orders from anyone other than their immediate family members.
- Cleaning chemicals have been left unattended.
- Back exit door was left unlocked for the entire night. When the youth told staff, they simply locked the door and did not seem alarmed that it was left unlocked.
- It takes more than nine months to receive new underwear.
- The mailbox is bent and staff looks at letters.
- Only “privilege” youth are allowed to use the phone.
- Some youth alleged food service violations. Some youth stated that the food service menu includes the same meal everyday.
- Youth complained of having to wait to see a Social Worker.
- Youth complained that they have had their bed sheets for two weeks.
- Youth also stated that the refrigerator has stains and the freezer has spills. CIIC inspected the refrigerator and confirmed that there was spilled juice in the refrigerator. The youth relayed that they were not allowed by staff to clean up the mess.

Another youth stated that a staff person hit her during an AA meeting because she was moving around. He allegedly hit her on the head several times with his walkie-talkie. Many youth noted that they are only allowed to talk because CIIC was present. Some of youth have allegedly seen ants in the housing units.

Reportedly, one youth alleged that they have received meals that were not properly cooked. The youth reported that they were given spoiled milk on several occasions, and some youth have found hair and fingernails in their food. The youth did not relay if they attempted to use the grievance procedure or if they complained to the food service staff about these incidents. However, when the grievance procedure is used, most youth feel the unit and administrative staff do not take their concerns seriously. This particular youth stated that most of her peers view the juvenile grievance procedure as a “complete waste of time.”

In addition to the concerns regarding food service, the youth also made allegations that their mail was not distributed on a regular basis and is sometimes late.

According to the Unit staff, the youth are locked in their rooms overnight and must knock on the door to go to the restroom. The youth stated that some unit staff refuse to allow the youth to use the restroom and make them remain in their rooms.

The youth also stated that ants and other insects have been spotted in the rooms.

INCENTIVE PLAN AT HUNTER COTTAGE

In an effort to improve the culture in Hunter Unit, the Unit staff implemented an incentive program to reward the female youth for exhibiting good behavior and prevent an increase in Youth Behavior Incident Reports (YBIRs). According to the Unit staff, if a youth has one or less YBIR, a youth can pick an item from the “week one shelf”. The “week two shelf” provides more of a variety of items from which to choose. The items get better through weeks three and four. The shelves are in an office behind a desk and dispersed to the qualifying youth at the completion of each week. If the youth completes all four weeks, they receive special acknowledgement from the Unit staff. Special acknowledgement is provided by a team of Unit staff with each contributing a prize of sorts, such as a photo displayed on the bulletin board, allowing the youth to stay up until midnight, extra recreation, and extra use of the phone. According to staff, the incentive program had resulted in a decrease in the number of YBIRs.

According to the Unit staff, success of the incentive plan in the Hunter Cottage has resulted in program expansion to all the female units at the institution. CIIC spoke with one of the youth in the Hunter Cottage about the affect the incentive program has had on them. The youth was enthusiastic about the program and stated that she “loved it”. According to the youth, every Thursday the treatment team meets with the youth to discuss their status according to the number of write-ups they may have received for the week. The juvenile stated that the incentive plan has reduced the number of YBIRs among the residents of the Hunter Cottage. This is a clear sign the program is effective when the individuals involved are motivated toward positive behavior due to the program and in this case, feel a sense of accomplishment by being rewarded for not receiving YBIRs.

The youth also praised the Unit staff for making themselves available to the youth. Reportedly the youth write a note requesting to be seen by the staff and place it under the office door. According to the youth, the staff response is provided in a timely manner.

In addition to the Incentive Plan, the youth also participates in the Alcohol and Other Drugs group. The AOD program is similar to the program offered by the Freedom Center, which is a DYS Residential Treatment Facility. The youth relayed that she is an alcoholic who was removed from the Freedom Center program for attempting to escape. Although the youth seemed comfortable with the unit staff, she could not speak in an open group about her issues. This is what prompted her difficulties at Freedom Center, according to the youth.

CIIC Committee Member, Representative Michael DeBose expressed concerns regarding the Inter-Disciplinary Committee (IDC) Hearing process. Representative DeBose suggested that the Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility appoint a staff member to serve as youth advocate at the IDC hearing to protect the youth’s interests. During the inspection of the unit, the female offenders relayed that no representation is provided. The youth further relayed that they did not know who to ask for if they wished to be represented. The unit staff later provided CIIC staff with a copy of the IDC Hearing form.

The form states the juvenile's right to request a staff person to assist, and this is reportedly read by staff to the youth, and then initialed by the youth. Although Representative DeBose's concern appeared to be already addressed by the form, the CIIC Director discussed the concerns with the Superintendent in the exit meeting. CIIC staff brought up the possibility that the Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility staff do not in fact read the form to the youth, but rather just tell youth to initial the appropriate section of the form. The Superintendent acknowledged the need to monitor actual practices. It should be noted that the youth do have the right to appeal the decision of the Inter-Disciplinary Committee.

In talking with the Unit staff about the IDC Hearings and appeal decisions from Central Office, it was relayed that the "staff lose more appeals than they win". CIIC reviewed some of the rulings of the appeals submitted by youth.

According to Unit staff, the sanctions are not imposed on the youth until the appeal process is completed. This is believed to be directly related to the reported challenges pertaining to youth conduct, including perceptions of alleged lack of consequences and accountability for unacceptable behavior.

After discussing the IDC Hearing process, CIIC staff observed a female youth that was recently involved in an altercation with another youth. The youth was sitting with her back to the others, facing the wall. The youth had been instructed to complete a Thinking Error Report for her involvement in the altercation. However, the report was lying on the floor beside her chair. The Hunter Cottage staff member listened intently to the youth. The youth presented her side of the issue, which appeared to be a chronic problem with another youth. According to the youth, she was defending herself after she was attacked. The staff member was communicating to the youth to re-think her options, such as how she could have walked away or handled the situation in a non-violent manner. While witnessing the concern expressed by the Unit staff regarding an apparent on-going issue between the two juveniles, it is an example of an incident that possibly could have been prevented if a separation had been placed between the youths.

ALLMAN COTTAGE

Allman Cottage is used as a reception and transition area for the older female juveniles. The female juveniles must be 17 years old or older to live in this unit. On the day of the inspection, there were reportedly 18 female youth in the cottage. With one juvenile in the hospital for undisclosed reasons, the population totaled 19. The youth discussed their relationship with staff. As it was in the previous housing units, the youth relayed that Unit staff, including Officers are disrespectful in regard to how they speak to the youth.

Youth relayed that some youth have "crushes" on the Unit staff. Reportedly, some youth have gone as far as to dance in front of the staff in a sexually provocative manner. One youth stated that a current unit staff member was under investigation for allegedly having a relationship with one of the youth.

Another concern expressed by the female youth is that the Independent Living Unit is reportedly not up-to-date. One youth stated that the incentives that allegedly are associated with the Independent Living Program only exist during the audit inspections conducted by the American Correctional Association (ACA). Reportedly, the environment and the atmosphere of the unit are no different than that of the other cottages.

According to the juvenile, the youth in the Independent Living Program used to include group meetings and discussions for the youth, safety recommendation meetings, life skill programs, and peer mediation. Youth stated that these programs provided guidance and a sense of accomplishment upon completion. According to youth, the Safety Committee in particular used to be taken very seriously by the Unit staff. However, the youth stated that this is no longer the case.

Instead of having programs after school to fill a youth's entire day, reportedly, the juveniles now have several hours of "down time" where they do nothing at all. The youth stated that there is a reduction of activities and an increase in "idleness". In addition, youth are reportedly no longer learning any life skills, which would obviously assist in their development after their release. One youth stated that she was supposed to take driving lessons, but the classes were canceled. This youth concluded that the Independent Living Unit no longer exists to the youth. Based on the comments by youth, it appears that the residents have lost faith in the program.

CEDAR COTTAGE

The Cedar Cottage is one of three housing units for the male juveniles. There are reportedly 40 male juveniles in the unit with three to four Officers on staff. Among the concerns expressed by the male juveniles is that some youth have had their food taken by other juveniles. Another area of concern is that the male juveniles reportedly get only one hour of education classes per day. This is a direct contrast to the female offenders who are in class for most of the day. Because Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility is the reception center for the male juveniles, the Ohio Department of Youth Services does not require additional hours of school until the youth is transferred to their parent institution. "Idleness" continued to be a concern that was expressed by male juveniles as it was during the CIIC on-site visit in August 2005.

The male juveniles expressed some other concerns, including receiving the same food everyday for breakfast (eggs, hash browns, oatmeal, toast, and sometimes "burnt" ham). The youth were served brown bag lunches in the unit as opposed to being transported to the cafeteria. The youth were eating their lunches in their rooms as opposed to eating in the dayroom area of the unit. The Unit staff relayed that the purpose of this was because their had been several incidents involving youth stealing each other's food and they felt the best way to prevent the action from reoccurring was to make the youth eat in their rooms.

The male juveniles would also like to see more recreation time, up-to-date board games, and more education classes. Some of the youth alleged that gym staff curse them out and often cut recreation time in half. Although the youth are reportedly permitted an hour of recreation per day, some youth complained that the Recreation Instructor often ends the recreation period after 45 minutes.

Several youth at a table were playing cards. The most serious concern expressed by the youth involved physical confrontations between youth and staff. Youth stated that there is an issue regarding larger youth preying on the smaller youth in the showers and in their rooms. The youth did not mention any specific incidents. However, several youth relayed that they are too afraid to report the incidents.

Another youth stated that he did not trust the Unit staff. On May 23, 2006, this youth reportedly witnessed a fight between two youth. While restraining one of the youth, the Unit staff allegedly wrestled him to the ground and let the other youth kick him in the face. According to the youth, the incident was not reported and no further action was taken against either youth. Two Officers reportedly involved were said to be male and female. Because this incident was allegedly not reported, the youth felt the staff simply ignored the issue and “covered it up.”

One youth was supposed to be released from the facility on the day of the CIIC inspection per Court order. The youth presented papers that confirmed the Department of Youth Services was ordered to have the youth in front of the Judge in Montgomery County on the date the inspection occurred. CIIC inquired of facility staff why the youth had not been taken to Montgomery County for the scheduled Court date. Available staff were unable to clarify or explain.

A fight occurred between two youth as CIIC and administrative staff were leaving the unit. Although order was restored, one of the youth needed several unit and administrative staff to restrain him. Neither Unit staff nor the youth witnesses indicated what prompted the fight.

SYCAMORE HOUSING UNIT

When CIIC inspected the unit, the unit staff relayed that the youth were on lockdown due to the fight that occurred in Cedar Cottage, which is adjacent to the Sycamore housing unit. Reportedly several staff from the Sycamore housing unit were involved in breaking up the fight between the two individuals and restraining one of the youth.

MALE YOUTH SCHOOL AREA

The CIIC observed the male juvenile school area as an English Literature class was in session. On the day of our inspection, there were 12 students in the class. The students were discussing the Charles Dickens classic novel, “A Tale of Two Cities”. The class seemed attentive and interested in the topic of discussion. The administrative staff later

relayed that the institution has a plan for the male juveniles to have four classes per day, with one elective, plus some evening activity.

WOODSON HOUSING UNIT

The Woodson Housing Unit serves as the reception hall for the male youth. On the day of the inspection, staff relayed that there were 140 male youth at the Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility. They are processed in the Woodson Housing Unit after arrival from their county. Five or six reception hall staff members including the medical, psychology, social work, religious services, and education personnel see the male youth during their reception period.

According to facility staff, based on the DYS rules regarding intake, the male youth are to spend approximately ten days in the reception unit. However, Unit staff relayed that the average male juvenile has spent approximately 25 days in the reception unit. This was similarly relayed during the August 2005 CIIC on-site visit.

According to Unit staff, the first day of reception includes a hearing and vision screening, and a questionnaire from the psychology department, followed by a referral to the psychiatrist if warranted. The male youth also receive a drug and alcohol assessment, an initial dental evaluation, immunizations, tetanus shot, and a tuberculosis test. The youth must also complete a four-page medical history form.

On the second day in reception, the male youth receive a physician's physical. Blood and urine samples are taken as well. The male juveniles also receive an eye exam and the results are entered into their records, which are filed at the facility. The parents of the youth are contacted to verify or clarify their medical history, including allergies and treatments that may be needed. Chronic care needs that are relevant to seizures or other chronic care issues that may affect the youth's residency are noted on their records as well.

Woodson Unit staff relayed that budget cuts have forced the unit to operate with fewer staff than in recent years. Reportedly, due to the lack of personnel, the unit has performed fewer assessments, and fewer licensed Social Workers are on staff to serve the needs of the male youth during reception.

The reception area was clean including the showers, bathroom, medical offices and facilities that are attached to the unit. The youth were engaged in various activities. One youth was taking an educational assessment test, and another youth was waiting for the next step in the reception process. Two youth were under observation by staff in the suicide watch rooms. These are youth that have demonstrated the need to be placed under observation after arrival from their county. The reception area staff were courteous and patient with the youth during the processing period.

BOONE HOUSING UNIT

The Boone Housing Unit houses male juveniles who have completed reception. It is often referred to as the post-intake unit, since it is the male juveniles' first unit after they have been processed. The youth were sitting in the break area watching a movie. According to the youth, they watch a movie everyday. There appeared to be little structure in the unit other than sitting around, playing cards, or watching the movie. One youth even expressed concern regarding the lack of selection regarding the movies that are made available. Most youth stated that they have been in the unit for only eight days.

The youth in this unit stated that they receive the same meal on a daily basis, which mirrored the comments made by the male youth in the Cedar and Sycamore housing units. In addition to the same meal being served everyday, other concerns expressed by the youth included their frustration with the lack of activities available for them. Once again, "idleness" was a major issue with the male juveniles. The youth stated that the one-hour of school that they attend each day is not nearly sufficient in their intellectual development.

Youth expressed motivation and enthusiasm for more schooling. The same issues of reported "idleness" were present in August 2005 and again in May 2006. Some youth relayed that due to the lack of programs, the youth stay in their rooms far too long. According to the staff, the youth are in their rooms from 6:30 PM until 7:30 AM the following day. This is an incredible amount of wasted time that could be better used to provide programs that mirror the available programs at the institution where the male offenders will be transferred. One youth reportedly had been at the Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility for nearly three months and still had not received any education.

In addition to the lack of education made available to the youth, the male youth also relayed that they have been denied access to the chapel and are not permitted to receive any religious services.

Several African-American male youth made allegations of racism by a juvenile correctional officer. According to the youth, an officer uses racial slurs and derogatory remarks in reference to Black youth. The youth wrote a grievance, but it was reportedly never answered. Two other youth confirmed the allegations and added that the officer communicates differently to black inmates than white inmates. Allegedly, this officer walks through the unit stating that he is not scared of them because he was at TICO. The officer was making reference to a juvenile correctional facility that was formerly located in Columbus, but is now closed. This information was relayed to the Administrative staff at the end of the inspection.

In addition to the concerns of idleness and lack of programming, there was a serious concern regarding the telephone system used to make collect calls. The system allows inmates to make collect calls to their families using a Personal Identification Number (PIN) to track the calls they make, so they are properly billed. However, many youth, specifically those from the Cincinnati area complained that the new phone system does

not work because everyone's PIN is not in the system. Therefore, calls reportedly cannot be completed. These are the same concerns expressed by the youth in Cedar Cottage. The Administrative staff were advised of the reported concerns, and indicated that the system would be checked for technical difficulties.

Other concerns expressed by the youth included the issuing of state clothes. The youth reportedly had the same state clothes for a week. Other youth complained that they had not received their mandatory phone call since they had been at Scioto, which was May 19, 2006. Other youth again stated that the milk was spoiled, one youth stated that the milk he had earlier in the week was dated May third, which was several weeks past the expiration date.

JEFFERSON HOUSING UNIT

The Jefferson Housing Unit houses younger juveniles. The older youth expressed concern that too many youth in the unit are between the ages of 12 and 13 years old. Reportedly, the youth who are older than 13 complain that the younger juveniles "act out" more often than they do. Many of the older youth believe that the reception youth should be separated from them.

One youth stated that the Unit staff do not treat each juvenile the same. Many youth believe the Unit staff often displays favoritism towards certain youth. The youth stated that a first shift Officer made some youth discard family photos as opposed to placing them in storage or sending them home. According to staff, the youth was above the allowable limit for personal items and the photos were labeled as contraband. According to the youth, he was never given an option to send them home or to store them.

One youth stated that the Unit staff has embarrassed him and other youth when they commit rule violations. According to the youth, the Unit staff make youth stand in the middle of the unit and ridicules them in front of their peers. Other youth stated that staff often come to work with bad attitudes and allegedly shake down their rooms for no reason. Other youth stated that one staff member is verbally abusive and even considered "childish" by the youth for exhibiting unprofessional behavior. Allegedly, this particular staff member has cursed at the youth, referred to them as "retards", and labeled them "sex offenders". This staff member has also reportedly used racial slurs when addressing the Black youth in the unit.

Even when the youth complimented one of the Unit staff members they consider to be respectful to them, it was followed with negative comments. According to the youth, this particular staff member is considered "cool" and jokes around with some of the youth. However, this staff member is reportedly not as respectful with the other youth. The staff member allegedly makes some youth stand for extremely long periods of time and inappropriately talks to the youth about his personal relationships with women.

Information was relayed by a youth regarding a fight that was reportedly in the planning several months before the day of our inspection. According to the youth, juveniles in the

Sycamore Housing Unit were going to attack the juveniles of the Jefferson Housing Unit. The fight was reportedly scheduled to occur in the dining hall. This information was reportedly relayed to Administrative staff, who indicated that they would send a representative to speak with the youth regarding the allegations. However, the representative reportedly never showed.

Other reported concerns of youth included everyone being punished for one youth's rule violation, recreation time being cut short because youth "act up", need for more staff discipline, and youth jobs reportedly only offered to the female youth.

Many of the male youth stated that they were "bored" with their stay at the institution and many appeared to be disinterested and distant while communicating to CIIC. Several youth stated they sit around the unit until 2:15 p.m., eat dinner and then are instructed by staff to return to their rooms for the remainder of the evening. The residents of the Jefferson Housing Unit stated that they are required to spend more time in their rooms than the youth from other units. The Jefferson residents believe this is due to the reportedly negative attitude exhibited by the Unit's Juvenile Correctional Officers. The youth feel their time is wasted and their bedtime is too early.

MAIL

While in the Jefferson Housing Unit, two youth relayed that they are not permitted to write a letter to their father because their parents are incarcerated. One youth's parent was reportedly incarcerated at the Lebanon Correctional Institution in Lebanon, Ohio. The other youth's parent was reportedly at an Oklahoma work center. The young boys seemed very saddened about the reported prohibition.

When this issue was discussed in the closing with Administrative staff, it was clarified that in fact, there is a policy of the Department of Youth Services on the subject, DYS policy number 3-JTS-5H-01 titled Mail. According to B.7 of the policy, **"Correspondence with offenders in a juvenile facility is prohibited unless approval has been granted by the Superintendent. Correspondence with a parent or guardian in an adult facility is prohibited unless approval has been granted by the Superintendent."** B.8 states that, "Youth are not permitted to correspond at any time with the victim of their crime."

In contrast, in the adult prison system, the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction has a long-standing policy, specified in Administrative Rule 5120-9-18 titled "Outgoing Mail," which states, "There shall be no limitation on the number of letters that an inmate may send, nor shall there be any restrictions as to persons with whom an inmate may correspond, except as provided in this rule." In that regard, section (F) of the Administrative Rule specifies that, "Inmates are prohibited from sending any letter...To any person who the inmate has been advised has notified the warden that he or she is being harassed by the inmate and does not want to receive letters from the inmate."

The “Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility Youth Handbook Male Reception” includes a section on Correspondence on page 12. The subsection on Mail states, “**You may receive mail from anyone except youth or adults in other correctional institutions (except parents).**” The subsection on Outgoing Mail states:

You may write anyone you wish while at SJCF except people who are incarcerated in other correctional institutions.

While the DYS policy includes a provision whereby youth may correspond with offenders in a juvenile facility or with a parent or guardian in an adult facility **only with approval of the Superintendent**, the handbook provides no such clarification or direction regarding the policy. The youth who spoke with the CIIC had no such knowledge of such a provision. No youth at the facility appeared to have a handbook.

Further, the ACA standards discussion with the Administrative staff in the May 2005 on-site visit included discussion of ACA standards or recommendations pertaining to policy and procedure manuals.

- Regarding whether 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, the response was “**Yes to staff. They are available on-line for staff. They are not available to the public.**”
- Regarding whether a manual for standard operating procedures is available to employees, reviewed and updated annually, the response was, “**Yes. It is available through Central Office.**”
- Regarding whether new and revised policies and procedures are **disseminated to staff, volunteers, and when appropriate, to juveniles** prior to implementation, the response was, “**No. Policies and procedures are not always disseminated to staff. They are usually disseminated during training and instruction. They are not provided to juveniles.**”

A subject as important as mail ought to be in Administrative Rule form, accessible to the public, facility staff, and to the youth. Since the CIIC’s inception in 1978, many veteran employees of the adult prison system have emphasized to CIIC the importance of mail and visits to the inmate population. There is no reason to believe that they would be any less important to children who are incarcerated. If in fact it is possible to obtain the Superintendent’s approval of a request to write one’s parent who is incarcerated, the handbook should explain how, and be consistent with the policy. Plus, facility staff should be responsible to assist the youth in communicating or processing such request. One facility staff person indicated to CIIC that it is just a matter of facility staff contacting the prison’s warden to get permission or authorization. As shown above, the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction has no prohibition or restriction between an inmate sending or receiving mail from his child. Further, the DYS policy only speaks of permission from the DYS facility superintendent yet fails to provide any guidance as to

the basis of denial or granting such a request. Lastly, at no time during the DYS facility inspections or on-site visits, did CIIC observe a location in which written policies were accessible to staff and/or to youth.

In follow-up communication from DYS staff regarding the above mail issues, the following was relayed:

Youth are allowed to send out as many letters as they want to send, as long as they pay for them. We provide as much writing paper as they request. ODYS provides envelopes and pays for two letters to be sent by each youth, each week. {508.01, page 2/3, effective August 13, 2001 }

Standard Operating Procedure 508.01.01, page 5/7 effective August 13, 2001 states in pertinent part: “Due to safety and security concerns for youth, staff, the institution, and the community, youth are not permitted to correspond with or receive correspondence for other incarcerated persons, either juvenile or adult, unless that person is an immediate family member...” This protocol is system-wide (brothers and sisters correspond between ODYS facilities) and mirrors the ODRC inmate protocol for requesting permission to correspond with other incarcerated individuals through their respective Warden. “The verification of an ‘immediate family member’ shall be made by the Deputy Superintendent of Direct Services or designee within five (5) business days of receipt of any incoming or outgoing mail from or to either another juvenile or adult institution or jail.” “If the person is an immediate family member, the correspondence shall be forwarded unless the immediate family member has a record of abusing or otherwise harming the youth.” The administrative verification of the familial relationship also provides opportunity for assessment of the clinical appropriateness of the correspondence.

MEDICAL CONCERNS

According to some juveniles, medical assistance is “hard to receive”. Some youth in the Hunter Cottage alleged that they are not allowed to go to health call. Allegedly, when youth ask for medical attention, they are routinely denied. Some of the youth stated that they have been refused medication when some nurses allegedly refused to distribute the medication.

One youth stated that if medical care is provided, it is often delayed. On the day of the inspection, the youth stated that she signed up for health call on May 20, 2006 and still had not been seen as of May 25, 2006.

One youth had allegedly suffered an asthma attack. Although the medical staff was made aware of the concern, it reportedly took over an hour to receive an inhaler from the

medical team. It was later relayed that the nurse could not confirm that the youth was having an asthma attack.

During the day of the inspection, the Medical Clinic was observed. The clinical staff relayed that they passed the ACA inspection in March 2006. They received the ACA accreditation certificate during the previous week.

During the inspection of the clinic, CIIC staff spoke with one female youth who had just given birth and held photos of her baby. According to the clinic staff, she was only allowed to have visits from the child's grandmother and her new baby once per week. The Administrative staff expressed some concern regarding the policy because the mother is unable to bond with the baby. This issue was also a concern that was expressed by the staff and the youth during the CIIC on-site visit in August 2005. A careful review of current policies and practices pertaining to the girls who give birth while at Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility is clearly warranted. Much could be learned from the nursery policies, procedures, and program developed at the Ohio Reformatory for Women.

According to follow-up communication from DYS staff regarding the above, "A youth's social worker can arrange a special visit with the baby's guardian, during which the social worker can monitor the visit, allowing the girls to visit with their babies. Clinical staff are always available to discuss any concerns that these new mothers have in regard to bonding with their new babies."

GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE

As it was with the August 2005 on-site visit, the youth again expressed concern regarding the grievance procedure. During the inspection of the school building, the grievance box where youth submit their grievances was empty. No grievance forms were in the box, just instructions on how to use the youth grievance procedure. It was relayed by the Administrative staff that the grievance procedure was revamped to make it easier for the youth to comprehend. However, some youth relayed that they still did not know how to use it.

The Grievance Coordinator reviews youth grievances. While inspecting the Buckeye Housing Unit, youth relayed that the Grievance Coordinator is a former Juvenile Correctional Officer and former Operations Manager. Although the Grievance Coordinator is reportedly familiar with the issues and concerns that may occur at DYS facilities based on his previous work experience, according to the youth, the Grievance Coordinator comes to the institution to retrieve the grievances and only communicates with the staff. The youth relayed their belief that the grievance procedure is ineffective because the usual response is reportedly that the Grievance Officer spoke with the staff and the action that the youth was grieving would not happen again. However, the action reportedly continues to occur.

EXIT MEETING WITH THE SUPERINTENDENT

In the CIIC exit meeting with the Superintendent and administrative staff, CIIC staff relayed the concerns expressed by the youth and the unit staff. The Superintendent discussed how the issues and concerns would be addressed by her administration.

In regard to the allegations of staff misconduct and use of force in restraining the youth, the Superintendent noted that Use of Force reports are down from the previous year. In addition to the decrease in Use of Force, the Superintendent has seen an improvement in staff morale, attributed to new and consistent leadership from the Administrative staff and the accreditation they have received from the American Correctional Association .

According to the Superintendent, prior to October 2005, there was no priority placed on hiring new Juvenile Correction Officers. Prior to October 2005, the security staff worked an additional 30 hours to the 40 regular hours on a weekly basis. The Department of Youth Services made a commitment to aggressive hiring practices to relieve the situation.

In addition to the increase in the hiring of Juvenile Correction Officers, the Superintendent relayed that Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility hired a Social Work Supervisor who works intently with the youth to boost incentives for good behavior. However, the Superintendent relayed that more incentives need to be developed for the male youth.

Although the Juvenile Correction Officer in the school building requested an improvement in communication between the security staff and the administrative staff, the Superintendent indicated that the Union and the Administrative staff work effectively together to discipline assaultive youth.

In regard to the concerns expressed by the male youth regarding the lack of education classes, the Superintendent relayed that Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility was in the process of increasing the amount of daily class time from one hour to four hours per day.

Overall, the Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility showed major improvement in facility maintenance since the on-site visit in August 2005. The upgrades to the gymnasium floor, recreation room, and showers were impressive. It was very encouraging that the Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility has invested thousands of dollars in upgrading the facility. Although some maintenance issues still remain, such as the mold on the bathroom walls, the facility upgrades provide more opportunity for the youth to participate in constructive activities.

The improvements are not enough to change what has been referred to as “the culture” that exists at the institution. Improvements to the gymnasium and education building yield minimal benefit if the youth spend a minimal amount of time outside of their housing units, if they are not provided a full hour of recreation on a daily basis, and if the classroom hours are not increased for the male juveniles.

The issues and concerns expressed by both youth and staff in August 2005 have not changed. Because the Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility houses both male and female juveniles, the institution faces a broader range of issues that no other DYS facility faces. On the same day, administrative and security staff may face allegations of sexual assault from female juveniles and older male youth “preying” upon younger male juveniles. While the female juveniles are attending class most of the day, the male juveniles sit “idle” in their rooms waiting to be transferred to their parent institution.

Because the facility serves as a parent institution for the female juveniles and as reception only for the male juveniles, more time and money is placed on the programming for the females. Although the DYS website states the average length of stay for the male juveniles is supposed to be 21-35 days, many of the youth have been at the facility for 45 days or longer. Due to the length of time the male juveniles actually stay at the institution, it would be in the best interest of the facility to increase the class time and implement programs. For instance, if the Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility could offer classes or programs as an introduction to programs they may be required to take at their parent facility, the youth would be more active during the day and get a jump start on his education. Since many youth are ordered by the judge to successfully complete programs (i.e. anger management or alcohol and other drug) in order to be released, implementing programs at Scioto would allow the youth to start receiving the program while waiting to be transferred to their parent facility. Once transferred, the youth would already have completed a portion of the required hours so they can be released on time. Programs in fact promote safety within correctional environments.

One issue that was stated numerous times by both female and male youth and the staff were safety concerns. Once again, these concerns were also expressed during the August 2005 on-site visit. Both the youth and the security staff seem to feel threatened by the other. On one level, the relationship or challenge seems to be based on establishing power, authority, or control over another.

IDENTIFIED ISSUES AND CONCERNS

The following concerns and issues were identified through the May 25, 2006 inspection based on CHIC staff’s observations, communication with the facility’s juveniles and employees, and review of documentation provided by facility staff.

FACILITY-WIDE CONCERNS

- **IDLENESS EXPERIENCED BY JUVENILE OFFENDERS AND NEED FOR ADDITIONAL PROGRAMMING AND ACTIVITIES:**

The facility serves as the Department of Youth Services Reception Center for male juveniles. The reception/intake process for the males is designed to last 21 days, and thus programming and other activities have not been key components in the male juveniles schedule. In reality, the average stay for males at the facility has reportedly been 40 or more days, with the average, as of May 31, 2006, being 40 days. There have been

reported cases where male juveniles are at the reception center for 90 or more days, due to medical, mental health, or juvenile court-related reasons. Some cases have been verified in which juveniles have been in reception at Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility for six months.

The males average week day includes a 45 minute education class, one hour of recreation, and three meals, which for many males leaves 10 plus hours of sitting on their unit. On weekends, that time often increases due to being off from school. Institution staff stated that four new teachers and a principal would be added to the boys' school (Scioto River High School), to allow the males to attend school four to six hours per day by October 2006. Additional programs and activities for the males, especially on the units, need to be provided even after the expansion of the school program.

Reception functions do not preclude programming. Rather than view the time at Scioto JCF for boys as a time to be processed and to wait for transfer to his assigned facility, the time at Scioto JCF should make the absolute most of programming possibilities in-between the reception status assessments, which typically consume a small portion of juvenile's days, weeks and months while in reception status.

The facility serves as the female reception center and the permanent institution for the girls. (The Freedom Treatment Center provides drug programming for approximately 20 girls.) Education via William K. Willis High School, programming groups, recreation, and meals reportedly occupy most of the females' daytime hours. Activities are scheduled for their early evening hours, but it appears a number of females choose not to participate in these activities, which lead to reports of idleness and boredom for several hours. There were reports of excessive idleness on weekends, holidays, and during intersession, due to the absence of education and group programming. Additional programs and activities for females, especially on the units, need to be provided.

- **INSTITUTION JOBS FOR JUVENILES**

There are limited paying jobs for the female population and none for the male population. There are also limited non-paying jobs in the institution. The development of additional jobs would benefit the juveniles and help to address idleness

- **TREATMENT OF JUVENILES BY JUVENILE CORRECTION OFFICERS**

The juveniles voiced concerns about juvenile correction officers' behavior, especially the second shift juvenile correction officers. The juveniles stated that some officers frequently use abusive language, which includes name-calling, belittling language, and yelling, in talking to the juveniles. The juveniles stated that group punishment is often used to address one or a few juveniles' behavior. They stated that the group punishment includes making the juveniles stand outside their room doors, making youth go inside their rooms, locking youth in their rooms, making youth sit quietly in the common area of

the unit, making all the youth return to their unit, and delaying youth on the unit when they are scheduled for recreation.

The juveniles stated that some juvenile correction officers do not respond in a timely manner, when the juveniles have to go to the bathroom and are locked in their rooms during sleeping hours and early waking hours. The juveniles stated that some officers show favoritism or racial bias to some youth on the units, which results in some youth receiving extra privileges. The juveniles stated some officers are zealous when they are applying restraints.

- **STAFF/YOUTH RELATIONSHIP**

The relationship between the Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility staff and the youth continues to be an issue of concern. Both the female and male youth openly spoke of issues they had with staff including disrespect, excessive force, and inappropriate supervision. In addition, some youth expressed concern that they only see their Social Worker once per month. Many youth rely on the Social Worker to provide guidance that they believe is not accessible from other staff.

- **THE GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE**

The juveniles stated they are not satisfied with the grievance procedure. They stated that the grievance procedure is not taken seriously by staff, and is often a waste of time. They stated that staff that process the grievances rarely talk to youth about the grievances they file and their responses to the grievances are vague. The juveniles stated the responses to the grievances are non-solutions. They stated an example of a response is “will talk to staff and action will not occur again”. They stated that staff do not modify their behavior and they perform the grieved action again. The juveniles stated that grievance forms are not available at all times on the units.

- **MEDICAL SERVICES**

Some juveniles stated that sometimes there was a delay of one day to multiple days in being seen for sick call after signing up for it. Some juveniles noted that if they did not stand alphabetically in the medicine line before meals that they experienced problems in getting their medication.

- **FOOD SERVICE**

The juveniles stated the quality of the food needed to improve. They stated that some food is not totally cooked, the temperature of the food is not always correct, and items are sometimes found in the food. They stated there is a lack of variation in the meals, with the breakfast menu remaining constant. They stated that some juveniles, especially the male juveniles, take other juveniles’ food during meal periods, which is called “taxing”. Some female juveniles stated that they should be able to receive the same size portions as the male juveniles. The inspection occurred during a “brown bag lunch day”, where food

service provided brown bag lunches for the youth to eat on their units, due to meetings being conducted by food service staff. It was observed in different units, and stated by juveniles that some of the lunches did not have the proper number of sandwiches or were missing other items. The juveniles indicated that their snacks arrive late at times, and they have to eat them in their rooms.

- **ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE BOOKS ON THE UNITS**

Juveniles on some units stated and revealed that there is an absent without leave book, which contains identifying information, such as the offenses the juveniles committed, located in conspicuous areas in the unit. They stated that the location of the book and the handling of the book by staff allowed some juveniles to find out what offenses other juveniles committed. They stated that juveniles who committed sex offenses are usually picked on by the other youth.

- **CLEANLINESS AND FACILITY MAINTENANCE**

The cleanliness and facility maintenance showed a marked improvement from the previous on-site visit and inspection. The cleanliness of the bathrooms on the units still needs improvement. Multiple bathrooms were observed with dirty walls, and some were observed with mold. The juveniles noted problems with ants, when they are required to eat snacks or any meals in their rooms. Staff indicated that the block walls are difficult to clean and that they maintain moisture. They stated they are in the process of trying to have the bathroom walls tiled. They stated they have exterminators scheduled on a regular basis.

- **INSTITUTION COUNT PROCEDURE**

The juveniles and staff voiced concerns about the institution count procedure, especially the length of time it takes to complete a count. They stated that the counts delay the schedule for school, groups, and meals throughout the day. The Superintendent indicated that they are implementing a new count procedure, which has caused delays during the initial implementation period.

- **TELEPHONES**

Juveniles stated that the telephones on the units did not work all the time, when they were trying to call home. They stated that they could not connect to certain parts of the state, there were blocks on their home phones, and not all the personal identification numbers were in the system. The Superintendent stated that the facility is changing over to a new phone system, and it has created some problems.

MALE YOUTH CONCERNS

- **POPULATION SIZE AND OVERCROWDING**

The male juvenile population has dramatically increased since the previous on-site visit and inspection. The average monthly male population for May 2006 was 229.5 male juveniles, and the male population as of May 31, 2006 was 207 male juveniles. Staff indicated the increase was due to limited available beds at other facilities due to continued renovation projects, the elimination of double rooms at the Circleville Juvenile Correctional Facility, and the average length of time for a youth to complete the reception process. The facility's resources are not designed to properly accommodate 200 plus males. It is noted that the expansion of the education program for males projected for October 2006 is designed to accommodate 140 males.

- **LENGTH OF THE INTAKE STAGE**

Staff indicated the intake process is designed to be 21 days in length, but the present average is 40 days and sometimes increases to the mid-forty day range. Staff indicates the lack of available beds at parent facilities and juveniles who are housed at Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility for special reasons, such as accommodating the Court, increase the average length of stay in the intake stage. A longer stay in the intake stage allows a youth to experience more idle time, and the problems associated with it.

- **GANG ISSUES**

Staff indicated that gang-related activity has increased over the past year. They stated the gangs are organized by their area codes, and not nationally organized gangs. They stated that attempts are made to separate juveniles from the same city, based on available space.

FEMALE YOUTH CONCERNS

- **WILLIAM K. WILLIS HIGH SCHOOL**

There were limited education classes being held, with single digit attendance in many of the classes. Substitute teachers were teaching several of the classes. The morale of some of the teachers appeared to be low. Staff indicated the present master schedule has school and program groups scheduled simultaneously, which limit the number of classes conducted at any time, and the number of students in the class.

Staff stated the master schedule would be changing in July 2006, with school and groups scheduled at mutually exclusive times, to address this issue. Staff indicated that several of the teachers were on leave, which resulted in the use of substitutes. They stated the teachers' contract will change in October 2006, and result in teachers only being allowed to use leave time during intercession.

- **LIMITED UNIT HOUSING**

Female juvenile offenders are assigned to one of only four housing units. The female population has increased by single digits since the previous on-site visit and inspection, and was 103 as of May 31, 2006. The Allman Unit is the unit that houses the female youth in the intake/orientation process and the older females in the transition program, with a temporary partition separating the two groups of females. The Buckeye Unit is utilized as the mental health unit. The Hunter Unit houses the younger females. The Davey Unit houses older females and contains the suicide watch rooms. The juveniles stated there are separation issues that exist due to the limited units.

- **YOUTH RELATIONSHIPS**

Juveniles stated that approximately 80 percent of the females have “girlfriends.” They stated that the majority of the disturbances and arguments stem from these relationship issues.

SPECIFIC UNIT CONCERNS AND ISSUES

FEMALE POPULATION UNIT CONCERNS

Allman Unit

The females in the transition to independent living program stated that there was a reduction in the amount of transition programming they are receiving.

Hunter Unit

Several juveniles indicated that some of the staff create a negative environment, based on what and how they communicate to the juveniles. Juveniles reported that juveniles, who are picked as favorites, are allowed to run the showers, which results in some juveniles having limited shower time and receiving youth behavior incident reports. Juveniles reported that evening snacks are passed out late, which forces the juveniles to eat them in their rooms. Juveniles reported that the bathrooms are usually dirty, and juveniles do not properly dispose of feminine hygiene products.

Buckeye Unit

Juveniles reported that there is usually a problem with ants and spiders on the unit. Three juveniles were observed playing with a spider. Juveniles stated the bathrooms are usually dirty. It was observed that one bathroom had mold on the shower wall, and another bathroom had walls with paint chipped off and poor lighting.

Davey Unit

Juveniles reported that some staff are disrespectful and call them names. Juveniles reported that one juvenile correction officer restrains youth without being on the camera.

MALE POPULATION UNIT CONCERNS**Cedar Unit**

Juveniles reported a major lack of activities to do on the unit. Juveniles gave specific information about an alleged “undercover racist” juvenile correction officer. Juveniles reported not having a social worker for three to four weeks. One bathroom had poor lighting.

Sycamore Unit

Sycamore unit youth relayed concerns about lack of activity. Mold was observed in the bathroom facilities.

Woodson Unit

This is the initial reception unit for male juveniles. The box for the security threat group profile forms that are completed on incoming juveniles was overflowing with completed forms. The box was unattended by staff and easily observable to youth.

Boone Unit

This is the post intake unit for male juveniles. Juveniles complained of being extremely bored, and only being off the unit for two hours per day. The juveniles wished for more outside recreation and activities on the unit. Juveniles reported having to wear the same clothes for a week.

Jefferson Unit

Juveniles indicated that one juvenile correction officer waits until all the juveniles are quiet, before letting a juvenile out of his room to use the bathroom. Juveniles indicated that one juvenile correction officer calls them names, some of which are racist, and tells them what negative actions will happen to them when they transfer to their parent institution. Juveniles stated that some first shift juvenile correction officers tell them to ask second shift officers about resolving issues and vice versa. One bathroom had a hole in the ceiling, and another had mold on the wall. One room had broken floor tiles.

Carver Unit

Youth complained of bugs and a lack of airflow through the vents. Juveniles also complained of having nothing to do and not having any books to read.

OVERVIEW AS OF JULY 19, 2006 CIIC MEETING

In the CIIC Director's Progress Report and Staff Briefing to the CIIC at the July 19, 2006 meeting, information was provided regarding the Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility. At the previous CIIC meeting on May 10, 2006, persons who provided public testimony to the CIIC relayed disturbing allegations regarding operations and conditions at the Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility. Shortly thereafter, Representative DeBose and Committee staff conducted an unannounced inspection of the Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility on May 25, 2006. In addition, an unannounced inspection with Representative DeBose and Committee staff occurred on December 21, 2005. Further, the facility received an on-site visit by Committee staff on August 9, 2005.

Additional on-site visits were made to Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility for program purposes. That is, CIIC Inspector Carol Robison attended and participated in the Opening Hearts Program for females at Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility on the following dates:

January 4, 2006
 January 18, 2006
 February 1, 2006
 February 15, 2006
 March 1, 2006
 March 15, 2006
 May 1, 2006

In the July 19, 2006 briefing to the CIIC, the CIIC Director reported the following, which serves as a brief summary of findings, to conclude this report:

August 2005 On-Site Visit:

- Our first visit to Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility did in fact reveal visible problems regarding idleness and related youth misconduct affecting other youth and facility staff.
- The morale of staff was extremely low at the time. Officers expressed an inability to effectively control disruptive youth, given the limited consequence of short periods of time in seclusion.
- While youth expressed concerns regarding use of force by officers, there were more reported concerns expressed by youth about officers reportedly

doing nothing to intervene, when they needed staff help to control other youth.

- Further, the August visit revealed a definite need for improvement in maintenance and sanitation, specifically in the restrooms.

May 25, 2006 Inspection:

- Based on the recent inspection, significant, visible improvements have occurred since the December inspection and August on-site visit:
- The facility has a new Superintendent with leadership qualities and a commitment to excellence. On July 17th it was further reported that a Deputy of Direct Services has been hired to fill the prior vacancy, and a Deputy of Programs has been hired to focus on developing programs for the boys.
- In March 2006 the facility was awarded ACA accreditation.
- Maintenance and sanitation needs have been addressed.
- Staff morale is much improved. The expressed frustration of staff has been replaced with knowledge of continued improvements and confidence in their administration.
- Youth idleness has been reduced, with increased activities and programs.
- Staff and youth still report too much idleness, especially on second shift.
- In October, education for the boys in reception status will increase from one to four periods per day.
- Tension and anger among the youth in August is no longer pervasive. However, youth still cite safety as their greatest concern.
- Youth still relayed concerns regarding use of force incidents. Some do not trust the staff because of what they have reportedly witnessed or experienced in the past.

Letter to CIIC Chairman from DYS Director

In a letter of May 26, 2006 from the DYS Director to the CIIC Chairman, the DYS Director relayed the following, which includes specific reference to Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility:

I feel compelled to respond to testimony given at the CIIC meeting on Wednesday, May 10, 2006, by members of various interest groups, regarding the operations and reform efforts underway at the Department of Youth Services.

Since being appointed director of DYS about a year and a half ago, we have embarked on an aggressive agenda of change and cooperation, working closely with this Committee, the Department of Justice, many advocacy groups, community organizations and the General Assembly, to become more effective and more transparent in our operations. Initiatives such as Back to Basics, the Prison Rape Elimination Act, and facility vulnerability assessments have worked to decrease the incidents of physical, sexual and verbal assaults. We are continuing our efforts to increase youth accountability to help us effectively deal with disruptive and assaultive youth who negatively affect our efforts to rehabilitate our population. We have increased the programming available to youth in our facilities in order to meet the many needs of our challenging population and to decrease idle time. We are working diligently to provide more training options for staff to effectively deal with disruptive youth. As a result, we have made our institutions significantly safer for both youth and staff, moving away from the conditions that existed that others perceived caused the “adulthoodification” of DYS over the last decade.

Likewise, in the last year and a half we have put a new face on the agency to ensure these and other changes are effectively implemented. Seven of our eight facility superintendents are new to their jobs. Five of six regional parole administrators and a number of our senior staff are new to their positions. In addition, countless middle management and line staff personnel changes have been made to affect change at all levels of the Department.

In addition to these system-wide changes, we have worked hard at our Scioto Juvenile Correctional Facility in Delaware County to ensure additional changes that will create a climate that is conducive to programming and rehabilitation. For example, we have added new programs for both the girls population and the boys there for reception and intake, and we have started the process of adding teachers to the facility to give boys increased classroom education time and decrease idle time. As a result of these and other changes, I am pleased to announce that Scioto recently received national

accreditation through the American Correctional Association (ACA), a feat many said was impossible a little over a year ago.

Many of our reforms and efforts at DYS are a work in progress. Even with our aggressive agenda for reform, all changes do not and cannot happen overnight. Sometime over the next few months, the United States Department of Justice will issue reports detailing the conditions at certain facilities, as they existed from the summer of 2005 and before. DYS and DOJ will utilize those reports to form written agreements memorializing DYS's long-term commitment to the new procedures, initiatives, programs, and progress that have been implemented and will be implemented.

It is ironic that while several individuals were testifying at the recent CIIC meeting about what they perceive as lack of progress by our agency, I was meeting with our facility Superintendents about several new, system-changing initiatives. Our meeting involved a discussion of the implementation and use of performance-based standards to measure progress within our institutions and the development of a state-of-the-art classification system, which will allow us to more effectively match youth needs and risk levels with the appropriate institution and programs.

I am proud of the many improvements DYS has made and recognize the work we have ahead of us. My staff and I stand ready to show you the great strides we have made together.