

*Standards Committee Meeting Minutes
145th Congress of Correction
Indianapolis Marriot Downtown - Indiana Ballrooms F&G
Indianapolis, Indiana
August 14th, 2015*

Members present:

Brad Livingston, Chair, Texas
Wendy Kelley, Vice Chair, Arkansas
Michael Bradley, Florida
Elias Diggins, Colorado
Kelly Harrington, California
Jerry Hebert, Louisiana
James Leblanc, Louisiana
Cherry Lindamood, Tennessee
Gary Mohr, Ohio
Rick Raemisch, Colorado
Viola Riggan, Kansas
Kim Robbins, Maine
Michelle Robinette, Oklahoma
Derrick Schofield, Tennessee
Ellyn Toney, Louisiana
John Wetzel, Pennsylvania

Members absent:

Robert Green, Maryland
Gloria Perry, Mississippi

American Correctional Association Staff:

James A. Gondles, Jr, Executive Director
Jeffery Washington, Deputy Executive Director
Dr. Elizabeth Gondles, Healthcare Advisor to the ACA President
Doreen Elfeti, Health Services Specialist
Bridget Bayliss-Curren, Director of Standards and Accreditation
Robert Brooks, Accreditation Specialist
Megan Noble, Accreditation Specialist
RJ Jackson, Accreditation Specialist
Aquilah Munir, Standard Associate

Opening Remarks

Brad Livingston, chairperson of the Standards Committee, welcomed the committee members and guests. Mr. Livingston talked about the significance of ACA standards, accreditation, and the importance of the committee. Mr. Livingston discussed the meeting agenda; three items were to be covered, HAZMAT, ACI and Juvenile standards. A motion was made by Gary Mohr and was seconded to approve the January 2015 Standards Committee Meeting Minutes from the ACA Winter Conference in Long Beach, California. The motion was approved unanimously.

ACA President, Mary Livers welcomed the committee member and guests. Ms. Livers spoke on the importance of the Standards process.

ACA Executive Director James A. Gondles acknowledged Deputy Executive Director Jeff Washington's 30 years of employment with ACA. Mr. Gondles welcomed new committee members and ACA staff. Mr. Gondles addressed the role of the committee and announced the agenda for the conference. Mr. Gondles encouraged everyone to attend the healthcare reception at 6:00 p.m. Mr. Gondles informed the Committee that a New York Times reporter could be in attendance and conducting interviews. The reporter may attempt to talk about privatization of correctional facilities and how ACA profits from business and ACA doesn't care about restrictive housing and offender treatment. Mr. Gondles noted ACA's policy is to turn down anyone they wish; no photos, no interviews, and we have the authority to dismiss him from any meeting.

Mr. Gondles spoke on the adoption of International Correctional Core Standards and how they can be amended to each country based on international law. He also mentioned that a meeting would be held on Monday with Mexico to address some changes and amending the International Core Standards in Mexico.

Bridget Bayliss-Curren, Director of Standards and Accreditation Department gave opening and welcoming remarks. She welcomed new chair of the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections, Elias Diggins and introduced the Standards and Accreditation staff; introducing Megan Noble as the newest member of the Standards and Accreditation Staff and this year's current Army Fellow, RJ Jackson. Mrs. Bayliss-Curren announced a new contract was signed with Mexico to do over 70 new audits and Training with Mexican correctional officials will be held in September 2015. Mrs. Bayliss-Curren highlighted the Standards and Accreditation department is in the beginning stages of ACI performance based standards. Kenya Golden, a consultant will be assisting with the development of these standards.

Commission Chair, Sheriff Elias Diggins recognized current and new commission members. Mr. Diggins mention that over 217 facilities hearings were up for accreditation, 26 of which were initial audits. Mr. Diggins recognized Gary Mohr, the recipient of the Dunbar Award and commended the State of Connecticut for their acceptance of the Golden Eagle Award.

Brad Livingston recognized Gary Mohr for his work on the Restrictive Housing committee. Mr. Livingston added that Restrictive Housing being the biggest challenge in the profession right now. Mr. Livingston noted there is intense scrutiny across the nation regarding policies for special housing units, segregation, administrative detention, etc. Mr. Livingston addressed the United Nations rewriting the Mandela Rules. Mr. Livingston emphasized the need to change how we manage long term isolation, how we manage the Mentally Ill, and get ahead of this before the courts tells us how to manage our agencies.

Mr. Livingston pointed out one of the issues is releasing inmates from long term segregation to the community. Mr Livingston Restrictive Housing committee will be meeting Wednesday to go through all Standards related to Restrictive Housing so they can go before the committee in New Orleans. Mr. Livingston mentioned ACA President, Dr. Mary Livers appointed a Juvenile Committee on Restrictive Housing that will begin their work in New Orleans.

Gary Mohr and Rick Raemisch co-chairs of the Restrictive Housing committee spoke on the emphasis on restrictive housing and it being the biggest challenge in the corrections profession right now. Mr. Raemisch noted ACA is taking the lead on these policies before the courts do it for it us. Mr. Raemisch mentioned that most states are revising their policies to stay ahead of state and federal legislation. Gary Mohr stated the definition of restrictive housing; 22 hours or more in segregation. Mr. Mohr noted the emphasis on the mentally ill and how we managed and handle them and returning them to general population. Mr. Raemisch mentioned the state of Ohio large population of inmates in segregations. Now the state has one of the smallest mentally ill in segregation. With treatment programs the number of inmate on inmate assaults and inmate on staff assaults decreased. Mr. Raemisch stressed what we have been doing for the last century isn't working, we must adapt standards and change the way we have been doing business.

James Gondles announced the members of the restrictive housing committee, Dave Donahue, Todd Thomas, Tony Wilkes, Rich Weigel, Inez Tann, and Dean Aufuderheide. Mr. Gondles mentioned President Mary Livers appointed the restrictive housing committee for juveniles and they will meet at the New Orleans, Louisiana conference. Mr. Gondles commended the committee members and ACA staff.

Brad Livingston thanked the committee and emphasized when the committee convenes, it's important to have operational, sustainable, and achievable standards. Mr. Livingston asks if there were any questions of comments. There were not any. A motion was made to discussion of the proposed Standards revisions.

Standards for Review- 145th Congress of Corrections
Indianapolis, Indiana

1. **2015-013:** Appendix D (Revision)
2. **2015-014:** 4-JCF-2A-02 (Revision)
3. **2015-015:** ACI 4-4180 (Revision)

Manual: Standards Supplement
Edition: 2014
Standard: Appendix D
Agency/Facility: Multiple
Facility Size: System
Accredited: Yes
Proposal Type: Revision

Existing Standard:
Appendix D

Guidelines for the Control and Use of Flammable, Toxic, and Caustic Substances

(Revised January 2001)

This appendix provides definitions and recommendations to assist agencies in the application of standards that address the control of materials that present a hazard to staff and inmates.

Substances that do not contain any of the properties discussed in the guidelines, but are labeled “Keep out of reach of children” or “May be harmful if swallowed,” are not necessarily subject to the controls specified in the guidelines. Their use and control, however, including the quantities available, should be evaluated and addressed in agency policy. Questions concerning the use and control of any substance should be resolved by examining the manufacturer’s Material Safety Data Sheet.

I. Definitions

Caustic material—A substance capable of destroying or eating away by chemical reaction.

Combustible liquid—A substance with a flash point at or above 100 degrees Fahrenheit. Classified by flash point at Class II or Class III liquid.

Flammable liquid—A substance with a flash point below 100 degrees Fahrenheit (37.8 degrees Centigrade)

Flash Point—The minimum temperature at which a liquid will give off sufficient vapors to form an ignitable mixture with the air near the surface of the liquid (or in the vessel used).

Label—A written, printed, or graphic material, displayed on or affixed to containers of hazardous chemicals.

Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)—A document **required by government regulation** for all hazardous chemical substances produced and/or sold in the United States. Each MSDS sheet

shall be in English and shall contain the following information: the identity used on the label, physical and chemical characteristic (vapor pressure, flash point, and so forth) physical and health hazards, primary routes of entry, exposure limits, precautions for safe handling and use, control measures, emergency and first aid procedures, and the chemical manufacturer's name, address, and telephone number.

NFPA Flammability Hazard (Red)—This degree of hazard is measured by using the flash point assigned to the product as specified on the material safety data sheet. (0, will not burn; 1, above 200F; 2, above 100 and below 200F; 3, below 100F; 4, below 73F)

NFPA Health Hazard (Blue)—The likelihood of a material to cause, either directly or indirectly, temporary or permanent injury or incapacitation due to an acute exposure by contact, inhalation, or ingestion. (0, normal material; 1, slightly hazardous; 2, moderately hazardous; 3, extreme danger; 4, deadly)

NFPA Reactivity Hazard (Yellow)—The violent chemical reaction associated with the introduction of water, chemicals also could polymerize, decompose or condense, become self-reactive, or otherwise undergo a violent chemical change under conditions of shock, pressure, or temperature. (0, stable; 1, unstable if heated; 2, violent chemical change; 3, shock and heat detonate; 4, may detonate)

NFPA Specific Hazard (White)—Other properties of the material that cause special problems or require special fire-fighting techniques (ACID=acid, ALK=alkali, COR=corrosive, OXY=oxidizer, P=polymerization, Y-radioactive).

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)—Equipment intended to be worn by an individual to create a barrier against workplace hazards.

Secondary Container—A portable container into which chemicals are transferred for use.

Toxic Material—A substance that through which chemical reaction or mixture can produce possible injury or harm to the body by entry through the skin, digestive tract, or respiratory tract. The toxicity is dependent on the quantity absorbed and the rate, method, and the site of absorption and the concentration of the chemical.

II. Procedural Guidelines

Facility staff should control the use of flammable toxic and caustic substances through the use of a comprehensive program that begins with a review of what chemicals are in use in a particular facility. Controlling what is purchased is the critical first step in limiting the use of dangerous materials in increasing the safety and security of both staff and inmates. A thorough review process by the safety officer or other appropriate person or group can help to insure that the least

dangerous product is used for a particular task. The information contained in the MSDS is critical in choosing products.

Limiting the use of extremely dangerous materials whenever possible is the best method of insuring the highest degree of safety for staff and inmates alike.

Diluted products with a hazardous rating (0) or (1) for health, flammability and reactivity, using the guidelines from the MSDS, do not meet the definition of toxic material. Issue logs for these substances are not required but all containers must be labeled. MSDS sheets must be maintained on these substances and be readily available. An inventory of these products should be maintained in the primary storage area for general control purposes but is not required at the usable area.

When more dangerous materials (2, 3, or 4) must be used, a system of inventories, issue logs, and controlled storage must be instituted. At a minimum, the following areas must be addressed:

1. Stored materials must be dispensed and inventoried in accordance with written operating procedures.
2. Storage areas or cabinets and/or storage areas must be kept inventoried and locked along with the MSDS information pertaining to the items which are contained in that area. Flammable materials must be stored in accordance with all appropriate codes and approved by the authority having jurisdiction.
3. When possible, all chemicals should be stored in their original container with the manufacturer's label intact. When chemicals are removed from the original to a secondary container, it will be labeled to identify the contents.
4. The facility safety officer or other designated person must maintain a master index of all flammable, caustic, and toxic substances used by a facility. Included with this will be all MSDS material on each substance.
5. Spills and disposal must be addressed in accordance with the guidelines indicated on the MSDS sheet.
6. A hazard communication program should be incorporated in the general staff training curriculum and a specific training program instituted for all offenders using a particular substance in either work or training activities.
7. At least annually, the control of toxic flammable and caustic chemicals should be reviewed to insure continued compliance with all aspects of the program. Any deficiencies will be addressed with remedial action.

Proposal:

Appendix D

Guidelines for the Control and Use of Flammable, Toxic, and Caustic Substances

(Revised January 2001)

This appendix provides definitions and recommendations to assist agencies in the application of standards that address the control of materials that present a hazard to staff and inmates.

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has adopted the United Nations Globally Harmonized System (GHS) of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals; while National Fire Prevention Association (NFPA) has not adopted GHS. Agencies and facilities must control the use of flammable, toxic and caustic substances and mark the containers based on their local or state fire chief guidance. Note, markings could be using the new OSHA system, NFPA or both.

Substances that do not contain any of the properties discussed in the guidelines, but are labeled “Keep out of reach of children” or “May be harmful if swallowed,” are not necessarily subject to the controls specified in the guidelines. Their use and control, however, including the quantities available, should be evaluated and addressed in agency policy. Questions concerning the use and control of any substance should be resolved by examining the manufacturer’s Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) or Safety Data Sheet (SDS). As soon as a SDS is received for a product, it supersedes the MSDS.

I. Definitions (NFPA)

Caustic material—A substance capable of destroying or eating away by chemical reaction.

Combustible liquid—A substance with a flash point at or above 100 degrees Fahrenheit. Classified by flash point at Class II or Class III liquid.

Flammable liquid—A substance with a flash point below 100 degrees Fahrenheit (37.8 degrees Centigrade)

Flash Point—The minimum temperature at which a liquid will give off sufficient vapors to form an ignitable mixture with the air near the surface of the liquid (or in the vessel used).

Label—A written, printed, or graphic material, displayed on or affixed to containers of hazardous chemicals.

Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)—[Outdated as of June 1, 2015. As soon as an SDS is received, it supersedes the MSDS] A document for all hazardous chemical substances produced and/or sold in the United States prior to implementation of GHS. Each MSDS sheet shall be in English and shall contain the following information: the identity used on the label, physical and chemical characteristic (vapor pressure, flash point, and so forth) physical and health hazards, primary routes of entry, exposure limits, precautions for safe handling and use, control measures, emergency and first aid procedures, and the chemical manufacturer's name, address, and telephone number.

NFPA Flammability Hazard (Red)—This degree of hazard is measured by using the flash point assigned to the product as specified on the material safety data sheet. (0, will not burn; 1, above 200F; 2, above 100 and below 200F; 3, below 100F; 4, below 73F)

NFPA Health Hazard (Blue)—The likelihood of a material to cause, either directly or indirectly, temporary or permanent injury or incapacitation due to an acute exposure by contact, inhalation, or ingestion. (0, normal material; 1, slightly hazardous; 2, moderately hazardous; 3, extreme danger; 4, deadly)

NFPA Reactivity Hazard (Yellow)—The violent chemical reaction associated with the introduction of water, chemicals also could polymerize, decompose or condense, become self-reactive, or otherwise undergo a violent chemical change under conditions of shock, pressure, or temperature. (0, stable; 1, unstable if heated; 2, violent chemical change; 3, shock and heat detonate; 4, may detonate)

NFPA Specific Hazard (White)—Other properties of the material that cause special problems or require special fire-fighting techniques (ACID=acid, ALK=alkali, COR=corrosive, OXY=oxidizer, P=polymerization, Y-radioactive).

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)—Equipment intended to be worn by an individual to create a barrier against workplace hazards.

Secondary Container—A portable container into which chemicals are transferred for use.

Toxic Material—A substance that through which chemical reaction or mixture can produce possible injury or harm to the body by entry through the skin, digestive tract, or respiratory tract. The toxicity is dependent on the quantity absorbed and the rate, method, and the site of absorption and the concentration of the chemical.

II. Definitions of OSHA system using the GHS

Hazard Classification: Process performed by manufacturer to identify the relevant data regarding the hazards of a chemical; review those data to ascertain the hazards associated with

the chemical; and decide whether the chemical will be classified as hazardous according to the definition of hazardous chemical in the OSHA HazCom Standard

Hazard statement(s): Phrase assigned to each hazard category that describes the nature of the hazard. Examples of hazard statements are: “Harmful if swallowed,” and “Highly flammable liquid and vapor.”

Label—A written, printed, or graphic material, displayed on or affixed to containers of hazardous chemicals.

Label elements: The specified pictogram, hazard statement, signal word and precautionary statement for each hazard class and category.

- Not all hazards require all label elements. Refer to OSHA Appendix C for precautionary statements.
- EPA registered product labeling falls under the jurisdiction of the EPA and require their own labeling approved by the EPA. These products will not contain OSHA required label elements. Refer to the product Safety Data Sheet for OSHA hazard classification.
- Some products will not meet any criteria for hazards provided by the Standard. These products will not have label elements.

Precautionary Statement(s): phrase that describes recommended measures that should be taken to minimize or prevent adverse effects resulting from exposure to a hazardous chemical, or improper storage or handling.

Pictogram(s): A symbol inside a diamond with a red border, denoting a particular hazard class (e.g., acute toxicity/lethality, skin irritation/corrosion, etc.). Not all hazards include a Pictogram.

Safety Data Sheet (SDS)—A document required by OSHA for all hazardous chemical substances produced. Each SDS sheet shall contain the following 16 sections:

- Section 1: Identification;
- Section 2: Hazard(s) identification (contains hazard classification);
- Section 3: Composition/information on ingredients;
- Section 4: First-aid measures;
- Section 5: Fire-fighting measures lists;
- Section 6: Accidental release measures;
- Section 7: Handling and storage;

- Section 8: Exposure controls/personal protection;
- Section 9: Physical and chemical properties;
- Section 10: Stability and reactivity;
- Section 11: Toxicological information;
- Section 12: Ecological information;
- Section 13: Disposal considerations;
- Section 14: Transport information;
- Section 15: Regulatory information;
- Section 16: Other information.

Signal word: One word used to indicate the relative severity of hazard and alert the reader to a potential hazard on the label and Safety Data Sheet. There are two signal words:

“Warning” for less severe hazard categories and;

“Danger” for more severe hazard categories

III. Procedural Guidelines

Facility staff should control the use of flammable toxic and caustic substances through the use of a comprehensive program that begins with a review of what chemicals are in use in a particular facility. Controlling what is purchased is the critical first step in limiting the use of dangerous materials in increasing the safety and security of both staff and inmates. A thorough review process by the safety officer or other appropriate person or group can help to insure that the least dangerous product is used for a particular task. The information contained in the MSDS or SDS is critical in choosing products.

Limiting the use of extremely dangerous materials and using the same classification system (NFPA or OSHA) whenever possible is the best method of insuring the highest degree of safety for staff and inmates alike.

Comparison of NFPA and OSHA

NFPA	OSHA
0 = Minimal Hazard	1 = Severe Hazard
1 = Slight Hazard	2 = Serious Hazard
2 = Moderate Hazard	3 = Moderate Hazard

3 = Serious Hazard	4 = Slight Hazard
4 = Severe Hazard	5 = Minimal Hazard

Note, SDS will have OSHA numerical ratings in Section 2; and may have a NFPA rating in the “other information” section of the SDS. GHS labels on containers will have pictograms, and not OSHA or NFPA numbers.

NFPA

Diluted products with a NFPA hazardous rating (0) or (1) for health, flammability and reactivity, using the guidelines from the MSDS or SDS, do not meet the definition of toxic material. Issue logs for these substances are not required but all containers must be properly labeled. The MSDS or the SDS must be maintained on these substances and be readily available. An inventory of these products should be maintained in the primary storage area for general control purposes but is not required at the usable area.

When more dangerous materials (2, 3, or 4) must be used, a system of inventories, issue logs, and controlled storage must be instituted. At a minimum, the following areas must be addressed:

1. Stored materials must be dispensed and inventoried in accordance with written operating procedures.
2. Storage areas or cabinets and/or storage areas must be kept inventoried and locked along with the MSDS or SDS information pertaining to the items which are contained in that area. Flammable materials must be stored in accordance with all appropriate codes and approved by the authority having jurisdiction.
3. All chemicals should be stored in their original container with the manufacturer’s label intact. When chemicals are removed from the original to a secondary container, that container must also be properly labeled.
4. The facility safety officer or other designated person must maintain a master index of all flammable, caustic, and toxic substances used by a facility. Included with this will be all MSDS or SDS material on each substance.
5. Spills and disposal must be addressed in accordance with the guidelines indicated on the MSDS or SDS.

6. A hazard communication program should be incorporated in the general staff training curriculum and a specific training program instituted for all offenders using a particular substance in either work or training activities.

7. At least annually, the control of toxic flammable and caustic chemicals should be reviewed to insure continued compliance with all aspects of the program. Any deficiencies will be addressed with remedial action.

OSHA

Diluted and undiluted products with no signal words on the label or SDS, do not meet the definition of toxic material. Issue logs for these substances are not required but all containers must be properly labeled. SDS sheets must be maintained on these substances and be readily available. An inventory of these products should be maintained in the primary storage area for general control purposes but is not required at the usable area.

When more dangerous materials with the signal words “warning” or “danger” on the label or SDS must be used, a system of inventories, issue logs, and controlled storage must be instituted. At a minimum, the following areas must be addressed:

1. Stored materials must be dispensed and inventoried in accordance with written operating procedures.
2. Storage areas or cabinets and/or storage areas must be kept inventoried and locked along with the SDS information pertaining to the items which are contained in that area. Flammable materials must be stored in accordance with all appropriate codes and approved by the authority having jurisdiction.
3. All chemicals should be stored in their original container with the manufacturer’s label intact. When chemicals are removed from the original to a secondary container, that container must also be properly labeled.
4. The facility safety officer or other designated person must maintain a master index of all flammable, caustic, and toxic substances used by a facility. Included with this will be all SDS material on each substance.
5. Spills and disposal must be addressed in accordance with the guidelines indicated on the SDS sheet.

6. A hazard communication program should be incorporated in the general staff training curriculum and a specific training program instituted for all offenders using a particular substance in either work or training activities.
7. At least annually, the control of toxic flammable and caustic chemicals should be reviewed to insure continued compliance with all aspects of the program. Any deficiencies will be addressed with remedial action.

The following 8 pictograms are used on the label and SDS when an item is classified as “warning” or “danger”.



Comments:

This proposal is submitted by a group composed of ACA Accreditation Managers, ACA Auditors and Correctional and Safety Professionals. The proposal is based on Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) adopting the United Nations Globally Harmonized System (GHS) of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals. Current Appendix D uses National Fire Prevention Association (NFPA) and does not address GHS; thus the field and auditors do not have guidance for chemical products with GHS data sheets and labels. This is a safety and security issue.

The GHS and NFPA have differences, key ones being the data sheets, codes and labels. OSHA required GHS to be trained by December 1, 2013; containers of chemicals cannot be shipped after December 1, 2015 without GHS labels; employers must update alternative workplace labeling & Hazard Communication Program (HCS) as necessary & provide additional employee training for newly identified physical or health hazards by June 1, 2016.

Some manufactures have already switched to the GHS, and facilities have received chemical products with GHS data sheets and labels. The proposal keeps NFPA information as currently written for the time period agencies will continue to have these products and for those agencies/facilities not required to comply with OSHA. Although there are no clear lines between NFPA and GHS, best practice is to control any chemical which is identified with the words “danger” or “warning” or the eight pictograms listed above on the label or SDS.

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COMMENTS:

No comments from field to report.

FOR ACA STAFF USE ONLY- ACA File No. 2015-013

The above proposed revision, addition, or deletion would also affect the following manuals:

Action taken by the standards committee:

Approved

Manual: Juvenile Correctional Facilities

Edition: 4th

Standard: 4-JCF-2A-02

Agency/Facility: Kentucky Department of Juvenile Justice, Quality Assurance

Facility Size: 40, up to 60

Accredited: Yes

Proposal Type: Revision

Existing Standard: There is sufficient space for a 24-hour control center for monitoring and coordinating the facility's internal and external security systems, communications systems, safety alarms and detection systems, and other mechanical and electrical systems. The communication system includes alternate communication systems to supplement direct staff supervision activities between the control center and juvenile living areas. The control center provides staff access to a washbasin and toilet.

Proposal: Where the security level and physical plant lay-out indicates, there is sufficient space for a 24-hour control center for monitoring and coordinating the facility's internal and external security systems, communications systems, safety alarms and detection systems, and other mechanical and electrical systems. The communication system includes alternate communication systems to supplement direct staff supervision activities between the control center and juvenile living areas. The control center provides staff access to a washbasin and toilet.

Comments: Many of our Level III Youth Development Centers were built in the 1970s without control centers as described by the standard. They are open bay or several units with 8-10 youth. The type of control center described in the standard is not needed for the security level of these facilities, or practical for their physical plant layout.

ACA FILE No. 2015-014 (Continued)

Name: Kevin Warford
Title: Branch Manager
Email: kevint.warford@ky.gov

COMMENTS:

No comments from field to report

FOR ACA STAFF USE ONLY- ACA File No. 2015-014

The above proposed revision, addition, or deletion would also affect the following manuals:

Action taken by the standards committee:

Denied

ACA FILE No. 2015-015

Manual: Adult Correctional Institution
Edition: 4th
Standard: 4-4180
Agency/Facility: Kentucky Department of Corrections
Facility Size: Any
Accredited: Yes
Proposal Type: Revision

Existing Standard: Written policy, procedure and practice facilitate personal contact and interaction between staff and inmates

Comment: Staff effectiveness is limited if the only staff available are placed in isolated control centers during periods of inmate activity in the housing units)

Proposal: Written policy, procedure and practice facilitate personal contact and **interaction between security and programs staff and the inmate population**

Comments: This language change is necessary to ensure all areas of facility operations have visible contact and are made available to the inmate population. We do not want to over rely on security staff to comply with this interaction and program/classification staff interaction is also a daily must.

Name: Chad Hockensmith, CCO, CCM
Title: Corrections Unit Administrator
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COMMENTS:

No comments from field to report.

FOR ACA STAFF USE ONLY- ACA File No. 2015-015

The above proposed revision, addition, or deletion would also affect the following manuals:

Action taken by the standards committee:

Denied