



Diagnosics

OVERVIEW

- Identifies all pertinent needs of an inmate entering the prison system to hopefully meet those needs to prevent the inmate from returning to prison
- Conducted at Lee Arrendale State Prison

HISTORY

- Lee Arrendale State Prison (LASP) was remissioned as the female diagnostic facility in 2005
- Process was revised in 2009 to take approximately 15 work days

POPULATION

- Diagnostic inmates arrive from the county jails Monday and Wednesday
- All diagnostic inmates are considered to be close security until they complete the diagnostic process, at which time they will be classified minimum, medium or close security
- Diagnostic inmates transfer to other facilities on Tuesday and Thursday
- Diagnostic inmates receive one 2-hour non-contact visitation period per week, Monday through Thursday (immediate family only) once they have been at the facility for 60 days
- Diagnostic visitation is conducted from 9-11 am and 2-4 pm
- Diagnostic inmates usually transfer prior to being eligible for visitation, if bed space is available
- Upon transfer to their new facilities, diagnostic inmates become permanent inmates, remaining at the new facility until they are released or administratively transferred due to medical issues, behavioral issues or program needs

PROCESS

- Inmates without disciplinary, medical or mental health issues usually complete the process in approximately 7-10 working days
- Staffing for the process includes Correctional Officers, Unit Managers, Doctors, Nurses, Counselors, Mental Health Counselors, Teachers, Psychologists, Psychiatrists and Clerical Support Staff
- Inmates are screened for:
 - Security threat potential (based on crime, sentence, security threat group affiliation, escapes during all incarcerations and disciplinary histories for all incarcerations)
 - Medical condition

- Mental health status
- Educational level
- Treatment programs needed or ordered by the court for the inmate to complete (i.e. Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, sexual offender counseling, substance abuse counseling)

Day 1

- Inmate intake
 - Delouse
 - Shower
 - Locks received
 - Hair accessories received
 - Issue clothing and ID card
 - Inventory property and medication
- Medical screen
 - PPD test and blood work
 - Medical review
- Mental health screen
- Housing/bed assignment

Day 2

- Dental
 - Examines
- Orientation
 - Completion of orientation and parole forms
 - Orientation videos - Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA), AIDS, Right to Know, and Performance Incentive Credits (PIC)
 - Diagnostic handbooks distributed
 - Diagnostic testing is scheduled

Days 3-4

- Pre-Parole Interviews
- Medical Exam

Day 5-6

- Diagnostic testing
 - Culture Fair (IQ)
 - Academics - reading, spelling, and math

Day 12-15

- Final Interviews (10-20 per day)
 - Interviews cannot be scheduled or conducted without test completion and medical clearance of inmate.
 - Interviews assure that all areas of inmate's process are complete and to recommend custody level
 - Next Generation Assessment (NGA) and case planning are completed

Day 16

- Placement
 - Inmates are either permanently assigned to LASP or transferred to one of the following: Pulaski State Prison, Emanuel Women's Facility or Whitworth Women's Facility
 - Dependent upon bed space availability, custody levels, and medical holds



Security Levels

OVERVIEW

- Offenders are assigned to a security level by the NGA utilizing factors that include the offender's sentence, nature of the crime, criminal history, history of violence, medical and treatment risks and needs
- The classification levels are: close, medium and minimum

CLOSE SECURITY

- Have staffing and physical security measures which are designed for the offenders listed below
- Offenders:
 - Are escape risks
 - Have assault histories
 - Are considered dangerous and may have detainers for other serious crimes on file. (A detainer is a request by another law enforcement agency to hold an offender pending other charges or actions.)

- May never leave the prison
- Require supervision at all times by a Correctional Officer

MEDIUM SECURITY

- Have staffing and physical security measures which are designed for the offenders listed below
- Offenders:
 - Have no major adjustment problems
 - Many may work outside the prison fence, but must remain under constant supervision
 - Largest category of offenders

MINIMUM SECURITY

- Have staffing and physical security measures which are designed for the offenders listed below
- Offenders:
 - Tend to abide by prison regulations
 - Present a minimal risk of escape
 - Have been judged to be a minimal threat to the community
 - May work outside the fence under minimal supervision
 - Assigned to this level often have proven to be trustworthy, cooperative and have no alcohol/drug problems
 - Eligible for transitional centers

