



COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
Office of the State Inspector General

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December 30, 2025

The Honorable Glenn Youngkin
Governor of Virginia
P.O. Box 1475
Richmond, VA 23219

Dear Governor Youngkin,

The Office of the State Inspector General (OSIG) conducted an unannounced inspection of Greensville Correctional Center. This report includes a summary of the factors listed in *Code of Virginia* § 53.1-17.6 (B), recommendations, safety and compliance classification, recommended timeline for the next inspection, and the Director's response to the inspection.

Inspection Report: Greensville Correctional Center
July 25, 2025 and July 28, 2025, at 7:50 a.m.

Background

Greensville Correctional Center is a Level II and Level III facility located in Jarratt, Virginia. The facility is currently in the process of transitioning to a Virginia Model Prison. As the largest capacity correctional institution in the state, it consists of three building clusters, each functioning as an individual correctional unit within the larger complex. The facility has an operational capacity of 3,400 male inmates. At the time of inspection, 2,165 male inmates were housed at the facility.

Inspection Scope

This inspection was not intended to assess compliance with legislative or regulatory requirements, nor assess compliance with Department of Corrections (Department) policies, though both were considered where relevant. The facility inspection was conducted in coordination with the Lead Warden and Major. The inspection included discussions with staff, management, and inmates, as well as direct observation of the facility's physical environment

and daily operations. Areas reviewed during the inspection included the three building clusters, encompassing nine housing units, program housing, inmate and staff dining halls, recreation areas, visitation rooms, laundry facilities, program and service areas, administrative offices, medical units, gymnasiums, law libraries, chaplain's offices/religious libraries, and the internal perimeters of each cluster. Additional areas assessed included the warehouse, infirmary, commissary, main laundry, food service areas, watchtower, and the facility's outer perimeter.

Safety/Security

The facility had several security measures in place, including a visitor log, walk-through magnetometer, x-ray machine, phone detection unit, and pat-down/frisk searches to screen staff, inmates, and visitors. Security was further enhanced by the presence of 562 surveillance cameras throughout the facility. Routine inspections and functionality check of all cameras were conducted on a weekly basis to ensure optimal operation. The perimeter was secured with double fencing topped with razor wire, barbed wire, and electricity. Additional security was enhanced by watchtowers and cameras to monitor external activity. To enhance internal security, the facility had an additional interior perimeter fencing that consisted of razor wire around the individual building clusters. Fire extinguishers were accessible to both staff and inmates throughout the facility, and those observed during the inspection were up to date with completed monthly inspections.

Housing

The facility's housing consisted of three building clusters, each containing three housing units. Each housing unit consisted of four double-tiered pods, with 43 cells in each pod. The housing units were designed with a consistent layout. Within each housing unit, pods were designated as 100, 200, 300, and 400. Most cells in these pods featured double bunking, with the exception of those in the mental health, sex offender treatment, Restorative Housing, and some general population areas. Prior to entering each pod, the presence of a female was loudly announced, and a Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) logbook was used to document the inspection team's presence in these housing units. Each cell was equipped with bunks, mattress pads, pillows, linens, electrical outlets, a combination sink/toilet, and an intercom.

The pod layouts were similar, with cells lining the outer two walls and a central dayroom on the interior. The dayrooms contained eight tables with four attached seats, five benches, four telephones, one JPay kiosk, one video visitation kiosk, at least two televisions, two microwaves, two wall fans, five showers, a garbage can, a clock, a wall-mounted ironing board, cameras, and a temperature gauge. The control booth officers assigned to the housing units record the temperature of each pod twice during the day and during the evening. The thermostats in Housing Unit 10 and the Residential Illicit Drug Use Program (RIDUP) Building were observed at 89 degrees. The temperature was observed measuring approximately 70 degrees in Cluster S3 and 92 degrees in Housing Unit 500. The pod temperatures were observed between 70 and 92 degrees, which is within an acceptable range per current *Code*. During the inspection it was

noted that Building Cluster S1, Housing Unit 2, and Building Cluster S2 and Housing Unit 6 were operating at 50 percent capacity for air conditioning. The facility also initiated the installation of ice machines in the pods for inmate use. The facility is currently awaiting approval to allocate the available funds toward repairing the air conditioning system in these housing units. To supplement cooling in these units, the facility had placed at least three additional industrial floor fans along with the two existing wall fans and ice buckets to help maintain comfort for the inmates housed in those pods.

An area on the top tier connected the adjacent pod and contained office space and a laundry room with one washer and one dryer. Each pod had an assigned inmate responsible for washing the personal items of the inmates housed in that pod. A bulletin board in the common area of the pod displayed information including the food menu, Department and facility notices, Institutional Ombudsman contact information, PREA resources, programming schedules, religious services, and grievance procedures. Showers in the pods were operational with consistent water pressure and temperature. Phones and kiosks in the pods were operational at the time of inspection.

Building Cluster S1, comprised of Housing Units 1 through 3, accommodated both general population and re-entry inmates. Housing Unit 1, Pod 100 housed inmates participating in the re-entry program, while Pods 200 through 400 were designated as general population pods. Housing Unit 2 consisted of four pods, with Pod 100 exclusive to general population, and Pod 200 designated for the veteran population. During the inspection, Pods 300 and 400 were not operational due to the facility's ongoing transition to a Virginia Model Prison. Housing Unit 3, Pods 100 through 400, were designated as general population, with cells configured in a combination of single and double bunks.

Building Cluster S2, comprised of Housing Units 4 through 6, was designated for inmates participating in mental health programs, sex offender treatment, and the Shared Allied Management (SAM) program. Housing Unit 4 consisted of Pods 100 and 300, which accommodated sex offender inmates enrolled in the Sex Offender Residential Treatment Program (SORT) with single-cell configurations. Pod 200 was designated for inmates requiring ADA accommodations, including those who were hearing impaired. The pod was equipped with a message board, a device to enlarge printed materials, and an ADA-compliant phone. Two assigned staff provide daily sign language interpretation, and pod lights were flickered to signal inmate counts. Pod 400 housed general population inmates. In Housing Unit 5, Pods 100 and 200 served the mental health population, offering on-site medical and support services; Pod 100 included two safety cells and primarily housed mental health Level I and Level II inmates. These pods were arranged similarly to general population pods, except for the presence of three phones. Pod 300 housed general population Virginia Corrections Enterprise (VCE) workers assigned to the main woodworking shop, while Pod 400 accommodated general population inmates. Housing

Unit 6, Pods 100 through 400, served inmates from across the Department participating in the SAM mental health treatment program.

Building Cluster S3, comprised of Housing Units 7 through 9, were designated for the Restorative Housing Unit (RHU), general population inmates, and inmates who did not meet the requirements of a Virginia Model Prison. Housing Unit 7, Pods 100 through 400 accommodated exclusively general population inmates. Housing Unit 8 functioned as the RHU, with Pods 100 through 400 uniformly designed featuring single cells, five caged showers, 25 restraint tables with seats, two standard phones, two roller phones, one cordless phone, one video visitation station, two wall fans, and two JPay kiosks; televisions were not present. Notably, the cells lacked exhaust fans. Housing Unit 9 housed general population inmates across Pods 100 through 400. During the inspection, inmates in Pod 400 reported not receiving toilet paper; staff subsequently provided supplies as inspectors departed. Additionally, inmates in Housing Unit 7, Pod 200, and Housing Unit 9, Pod 200, reported bed bug concerns. Staff clarified these were sand fleas, not bed bugs, and inspectors observed a blue tractor, which was identified as pest control, actively treating the outdoor recreation area near Housing Unit 7.

Housing Unit 10, which was not part of a building cluster, was formerly designated as the housing unit for death row inmates. It has since been repurposed to serve as the Residential Illicit Drug Use Program (RIDUP), a residential fentanyl treatment program. Pods 400 through 600 were occupied by participants in this program. Pod 400 contained 16 single cells, two showers, one wall fan, two floor fans, two video visitation stations, one JPay kiosk, and one rollable phone. Pod 500 also had 16 single cells, each equipped with an in-cell shower, and housed the inmate mentors for the RIDUP program; this pod included one rollable phone. Inspectors observed the temperature in Pod 500 reading at 92 degrees. Pod 600 consisted of 16 single cells, two showers, one television, two fans, and one microwave. Although the housing unit did not have air conditioning, individual fans were provided to the inmates to supplement cooling. At the time of inspection, the program had 27 active participants and had 15 inmates graduate in June.

Sanitation

The facility was observed to be clean and free of clutter in all areas. The housing units appeared to be properly sanitized. Each housing unit had designated inmate workers responsible for sweeping and mopping the area daily using detergent or a germicidal agent. All waste was properly contained and disposed of in a sanitary manner. Inspectors observed a blue tractor, identified as pest control, treating the outdoor recreation area near Housing Unit 7. During the tour, inspectors observed institutional pest control actively spraying for sand fleas. No further signs of pests or rodents were observed during the inspection. Common area toilets, sinks, and showers were sanitized as needed by inmate workers. Cleaning equipment and chemicals were available throughout the facility. Each housing unit was equipped with a washer and dryer for laundering inmate personal clothing items. The central laundry was equipped with three large commercial washers and four dryers for the purpose of laundry services for state issued linens

and clothing. At the time of the inspection, one commercial washer was out of service pending the receipt and installation of a replacement part.

Food Services

The facility featured a main kitchen attached to Building Cluster S1, supplemented by smaller kitchens within each building cluster to support inmate and staff dining. Additionally, each building cluster included two dining halls, one designated for inmates and one for staff. The inmate dining halls were segregated to accommodate individuals on the Common Fare diet separately from those receiving the regular menu. Inmate meals are served in the dining hall, which was equipped with 30 stationary tables, each accommodating four individuals. Inmates were provided with grab-and-go lunches to be consumed within their housing units. Meal service occurred separately by housing units and individual pods. Most of the food was prepared in the main kitchen and then transported to the smaller kitchens for inmate service, while certain items, such as eggs, pancakes, and hot dogs, were prepared in the smaller kitchens to ensure proper serving temperatures. The building cluster dining halls and food service areas were observed to be clean and well-organized. Meals were served on compartmented trays with white plastic lids used to cover the food as needed. The facility used different colored trays to differentiate between Common Fare and standard menu meals and employed insulated, heated food carts to transport meals from the main kitchen to the infirmary and RHU.

Inspectors observed inmates working in the food service area during lunch preparation, all of whom were wearing appropriate food safety equipment including gloves, hair nets, and aprons. Lunch service was observed and consisted of a chicken patty, pan bread, mashed sweet potatoes, cabbage, and a lemonade cookie. The main kitchen was equipped with several large freezers and refrigerators to accommodate the facility's food storage needs. During the inspection of the A-01 walk-in freezer, inspectors observed boxes placed directly on the floor. This issue was promptly brought to the attention of the Food Director and was corrected immediately. Refrigerator #13 contained approximately four days' worth of food supply for the main kitchen. Refrigerator #14 was non-operational and required repair. In the interim, the food items normally stored in Refrigerator #14 were relocated to a temperature-controlled tractor-trailer truck until the repair was completed. The inspectors observed food items and boxes arranged in a disorganized manner throughout the freezers and coolers. The pull room was designated for storing all the food items required for the current menu. It was comprised of dry storage, a refrigerator, and a freezer. Sample trays, which are retained for a period of seven days, were stored in the freezer within the pull room.

The bread slicer in the bakery was non-operational and had an open work order submitted on May 16, 2025. In the interim, the facility received pre-sliced bread shipments from both Deerfield Correctional Center and Haynesville Correctional Center. Within the main kitchen, the ceiling of the inmate break room had a significant hole. The ceiling repair was completed the following day which was confirmed through photographs sent by facility staff.

Staff meals were served in the staff dining hall of each building cluster. Staff dining included a salad bar, drink machines, tables, chairs, and a television. The staff dining halls and food service areas were observed to be clean and well-organized.

Medical/Infirmary

The facility's primary medical services were housed within the infirmary located in Building 11, which was comprised of four medical wards designated A through D. The medical team consisted of a physician, health program manager, nurse manager, facility administrator, one physical therapist and three additional therapists, a dentist, dental hygienist, and nursing staff. The infirmary also provided X-ray imaging and laboratory services to inmates as required. The infirmary provides primary care, physical therapy, pharmacy, dialysis, vision and dental care. The physical therapist provided support at Deerfield Correctional Center as needed. Telehealth and optometry services were available within the infirmary.

The infirmary also included a dialysis unit that delivered in-house services to inmates from across the state. Staff reported that approximately 13 inmates received dialysis treatment per shift. A pharmacy was located within the infirmary, responsible for receiving all medications for the facility's inmates. The pharmacy then distributed the medications to the respective building clusters where the inmates were housed. The infirmary was equipped with its own laundry facility, featuring one commercial washer and one commercial dryer, dedicated to washing state-issued linens.

Additionally, the infirmary included four medical wards, each providing specialized medical housing to inmates. Wards A, B, and C were configured similarly, each featuring an open floor area with nine bed bays, three private rooms and a shower area which included two inmate showers. Inspectors observed chipped or broken tiles, white and gray films on surfaces (or what appeared to be hard water and soap residue) on the shower floor and lower wall. There were also black stains or residues in the shower walls which could be mold or grime. The showers require deep cleaning and minor repairs which include a missing shower handle and a broken shower head. Work orders relating to the repairs were provided to the inspectors prior to the conclusion of the inspection.

Additional amenities in each ward included one television, one microwave, two tables with two plastic chairs, a book nook area, one telephone, one JPay kiosk, one toilet, one video visitation kiosk, and one cordless phone. An outdoor recreational area was located adjacent to the building. The infirmary also housed inmates receiving both total and hospice care from across the state, all of whom are located in Ward D. Ward D consisted of ten single cells, each equipped with a bed, sink, toilet, table, and an in-cell television. Additionally, the nurses' station was situated within Ward D to provide continuous care.

Warehouse and Commissary

The facility included a warehouse designed to store 30 to 45 days' supply of consumable items along with extra state-issued items, mattresses, pillows, and cleaning products. Additionally, the warehouse held dry food for the kitchen and was equipped with extra freezers to accommodate additional food storage for the main kitchen. In the event of an evacuation of St. Brides Correctional Center or Indian Creek Correctional Center to this facility, sufficient supplies are already available to support the relocated inmates. The Maintenance and Electrical departments were located within the warehouse.

The commissary area was also situated within the warehouse, where prepackaged commissary orders were received and distributed to the building clusters. The facility received commissary deliveries on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, with delivery to the building clusters the following day. All items transported from the warehouse to the secure facility grounds undergo screening through a large scanner to ensure no contraband was present before loaded onto a trailer and moved through the sally port.

Visitation Rooms and Intake/Release Area

The visiting rooms were spacious and equipped with movable tables and plastic chairs. The area offered both contact and non-contact visitation options for inmates to meet with visitors. A separate space was provided for inmates' parole board hearings and attorney visits. The visitation area was used for special programs during the week. A section of the room was designed for children to play. The room was clean, well-lit, and monitored by video cameras.

The intake/release area provided a clean and semi-private space for receiving new inmates. Upon arrival, inmates underwent a strip search, were seated in the Boss chair, scanned with a body scanner, and issued undergarments, uniform clothing, and hygiene products. Inmate property was mailed separately from the previous facility and typically arrived several days after the inmate's arrival. Prior to release, the Records department provided paperwork for verification and a care package for inmates, which included hygiene and contraceptive products, personal protective equipment, and drug information.

Programs/Services and Recreation

Each building cluster featured a programs and services section that included multiple classrooms, a library, a law library, a religious office, and a dedicated religious library. Classrooms were equipped with projectors and electronic smart boards. Both the general and religious libraries provided extensive book collections. The law library was outfitted with computers, typewriters, and a variety of legal resources. Religious services were held in the visitation area of each building cluster.

Based on the facility's layout, each building cluster offered educational classes and a range of vocational courses for inmates. Inmates seeking to participate in a specific vocational program

were relocated to a housing unit within the cluster where the program was available. Eligible inmates were encouraged to participate in employment opportunities, rehabilitation, re-entry, and training programs. Available programs included: Adult Basic Education, High School Equivalency, Aggression Alternative Skills, Anger Management–SAMHSA, Barbering, Business Software Applications, Citizenship Journal, Cognitive Behavioral Interventions for Substance Abusers (CBI-SA), Communication Arts and Design, Computer, Systems Technology, Custodial Maintenance/Sanitation, Decision Points, Electricity, Horticulture, HVAC/Refrigeration, Intensive Re-entry Programs, Making it on Supervision, Painting and Drywall, Parenting-Inside Out Dads, Plumbing, Preventing Recidivism by Educating for Parole Success, Orientation, Ready to Work, Re-entry Money Smart, Re-entry Planning, Re-entry Resource and Employment Fair, Re-entry Seminars, Revitalization Training, Thinking for a Change, Topical Seminars, Veteran’s Support Group, and Victim Impact-Listen and Learn. The facility had RIDUP, an intensive four-month substance use disorder treatment program offered at the facility. This program was designed for inmates who had experienced an overdose within the previous six months.

The facility housed the woodworking shop for VCE, where inmates manufactured and assembled desks, tables, bookshelves for state offices, and dormitory furniture for state-operated universities. Each building cluster accommodated a different stage of the assembly process, providing job opportunities for inmates housed in the respective building clusters. Inmates were interviewed prior to hire to ensure appropriate job placement. The most recent addition to the VCE shop was the engraving station, and the facility was in the process of training inmates in the operation of the engraving machine.

A large gymnasium was located at the end of each building cluster, providing inmates with space for recreational activities such as basketball and weightlifting. Adjacent to the gymnasiums was a music storage room equipped with a variety of instruments. Each building cluster featured an outdoor recreational area that included a soccer field, a volleyball court, and a designated weightlifting area.

Complaint, Grievance, and Administrative Forms

Inmates had access to complaint and grievance forms from the officer’s area overlooking the pods and each side had a file box with the forms located on the pod for inmate access. Several types of forms were available, including facility request forms, written complaint forms, and commissary forms. Completed forms were submitted in drop boxes located across the dining hall. Emergency grievances are handed directly to staff so they can attempt to resolve the issue in a timely fashion. Information regarding the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) and the Institutional Ombudsman for the Department were prominently displayed on bulletin boards by the televisions and telephone area of the pods.

Additional Information

As reported by facility management:

- **Staffing:** The facility employed 470 staff at the time of inspection, with 463 staff positions vacant. Over the past year, 25 staff members received disciplinary action. The correctional staff tenure is distributed as follows: 41 percent have been employed for five years or less, 34 percent have between six and ten years of service, and 25 percent have served for eleven years or more. *The Department provided the staff-to-inmate ratio at the facility; however, due to security concerns, this information will not be publicly reported.*
- **Lockdowns:** The facility has experienced 39 lockdowns over the past three years, including four in the last year. The most recent scheduled lockdown occurred on February 3, 2025, through February 7, 2025. There were no unscheduled lockdowns during this period.
- **Physical/Sexual Assaults/Deaths:** The facility reported no incidents of serious sexual assault. Over the past three years, there have been four serious physical assaults against staff including three in the last year and 33 serious assaults against inmates, including 14 in the last year. Over the past three years, a total of 67 inmate deaths have been reported, with 35 occurring at the facility and 32 at local hospitals.

The confirmed causes of death include 14 from cancer, 13 cardiovascular-related, five drug overdoses, three accidents (one drowning and two falls), three diabetes-related, two gastrointestinal, two renal, two respiratory, two suicides, one COVID-19-related, one stroke, and one death resulting from complications of a gunshot wound sustained prior to incarceration. The cause of death for 18 cases remains pending with the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner.

Within the past year, the facility reported 24 inmate deaths, including 11 that occurred on-site and 13 at local hospitals. According to the department, the causes of death during this period included two cardiovascular-related deaths, one accidental drowning, one diabetes-related death, one renal failure, one stroke, one suicide, and one death resulting from complications of a gunshot wound sustained prior to incarceration. The cause of death for the remaining 16 cases were pending determination by the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner. Additionally, the facility reported one staff death from natural causes within the past three years.

- **Visitations:** In calendar year 2024, the facility received 7,457 requests for in-person visits, with 1,682 being denied due to facility or unit lockdown, inmate disciplinary action (loss of visitation), inmate transferred to a new location, and visitor loss of privileges due to a violation. Additionally, 28,800 video visit requests were received, of

which 3,425 were denied due to inmate disciplinary action (loss of visitation), facility or unit lockdown, inmate transfer to new housing unit, visitor loss of visitation privileges due to violation, and equipment malfunction.

Recommendations

Based on the items observed during this inspection, OSIG recommends that the facility:

- Develop a written housekeeping plan and procedure for all areas of the facility's housing units, including showers and general living areas, which provides daily housekeeping and regular maintenance by assigning specific duties and responsibilities to staff and inmates, keeping in alignment with the American Correctional Association's (ACA) housekeeping and maintenance performance standard (5-ACI-5D-05). Effective housekeeping and maintenance require a definite cleaning schedule with staff and inmates assigned specific duties with supervision to ensure the work is performed properly and thoroughly.
- Develop a training program to instruct inmates how to thoroughly and effectively complete the housekeeping and maintenance tasks.
- Strengthen the current sanitation and hygiene program and develop a remedial action plan for institutional pest control services, consistent and prompt inspection of the affected housing units and general common areas by health services and/or environmental safety division/services, routine scheduled pest control intervention including the treatment of the inmate living areas, common areas, recreation areas, bed linen, and laundry facilities, provide medical assessment and treatment for inmates suffering or affected from bites or infections, document and maintain a log of reported infestations, complaints, proactive follow-up measures, regular sanitation audits, pest management schedules, and staff accountability and training to provide inmates and staff with clean and safe living and working conditions, keeping in alignment with the ACA's sanitation and hygiene performance standard (5-ACI-5D-01).
- The Food Services Manager develops an inventory, cleaning, and inspection process to ensure the freezers, coolers, and food carts remain clean and organized, and that inmates and staff conduct scheduled maintenance.
- Develop an action plan to address staff recruitment, retention, and vacancies at the facility to ensure inmates have access to staff, programs, and services, keeping alignment with the ACA's staffing requirements performance standards (5-ACI-1C-03). Staffing requirements should be determined on more than inmate population figures and should include the review of staffing needs for health care, academic, vocational, library, recreation, and religious programs and services. Workload ratios should reflect such factors as goals, legal requirements, character and needs of the inmates supervised, and other duties required of staff.

- Develop or include in the Medical Multidisciplinary Quality Improvement Committee, a review of all deaths in custody, the contributing factors to the deaths, and provide early intervention strategies for death prevention after the contributing factors are identified.

Inspectors Comments

We would like to extend our appreciation to the leadership team and staff for their cooperation and support during this two-day inspection. Our team was particularly impressed by the mutual respect demonstrated between staff and inmates. It is clear that both take pride in maintaining a positive environment within the facility.

Facility Classification

Tier II – This facility had violations of rights, substandard conditions of confinement, or substandard programming options requiring an inspection within 18 to 36 months. Post inspection dates, OSIG received three additional complaints regarding sanitation and pests.

Department of Corrections Response

The Virginia Department of Corrections (VADOC) appreciates the Office of the State Inspector General's (OSIG) thorough and constructive inspection of Greenville Correctional Center. We value the recognition of the facility's efforts to maintain security, sanitation, and rehabilitative programming within a structured environment.

Several recommendations outlined in the report have already been addressed. Work orders were submitted to repair non-operational equipment, including the bread slicer in the bakery and Refrigerator #14 in the main kitchen. Repairs to the inmate break room ceiling were completed promptly following the inspection. The facility continues to monitor and maintain operational status of telephones, kiosks, and showers across housing units.

To improve sanitation and pest control, Greenville has strengthened its housekeeping plan and implemented routine inspections of housing units, common areas, and recreation spaces. Pest control services have been scheduled regularly, and staff are documenting and following up on any reported concerns. Inmate workers receive training on proper cleaning techniques, and sanitation audits are conducted to ensure compliance with ACA standards.

The facility is actively addressing HVAC concerns in housing units operating at reduced air conditioning capacity. Additional industrial fans and ice machines have been installed to maintain comfort, and funding approval for permanent repairs is pending. Annual HVAC maintenance is scheduled to ensure proper ventilation and air quality throughout the institution.

Food service operations have adopted enhanced inventory and cleaning protocols for freezers, coolers, and food carts. Staff and inmate workers are conducting scheduled maintenance to maintain organization and food safety standards.

Greensville Correctional Center remains committed to providing robust educational and vocational programming, including Adult Basic Education, High School Equivalency, HVAC/Refrigeration, Horticulture, Barbering, and the Residential Illicit Drug Use Program (RIDUP). These programs support inmate rehabilitation and successful reintegration into the community.

VADOC acknowledges OSIG's recommendations regarding staffing and is actively developing strategies to improve recruitment and retention to ensure adequate coverage for security, healthcare, and programming needs.

We appreciate OSIG's recognition of the professionalism and cooperation demonstrated by staff and inmates during the inspection. VADOC remains committed to continuous improvement and will continue implementing enhancements to uphold the standards reflected in OSIG's Tier II classification.

OSIG appreciates the assistance provided by the Department of Corrections during this inspection. Please contact me with any questions at 804-625-3255 or corrine.louden@osig.virginia.gov.

Sincerely,



Corrine A. Loudon
Chief Deputy Inspector General

cc: The Honorable John Littel, Chief of Staff to Governor Youngkin
Justin Vélez-Hagan, Deputy Chief of Staff to Governor Youngkin
Kate Stockhausen, Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff
Jason Miyares, Attorney General of Virginia
Senate Committee on Rehabilitation and Social Services
House Committee on Public Safety
Corrections Oversight Committee
Chadwick Dotson, Director, Virginia Department of Corrections
Dave Robinson, Chief of Corrections Operations, Virginia Department of Corrections
Holly Cline, Chief of Staff, Virginia Department of Corrections