Budget Report

A.	B. Total Langeloth Funding	C. Funding Received to Date	D. Expenditures To Date	E. Unexpended Funds To Date)
I. Personnel				
Susan Weishar	64,683	21,241	11,425	9,816
Mary Baudouin	0	0	0	0
Fred Kammer	0	0	0	0
I. Subtotal	64683	21241	11425	9816
II. Other Direct Costs				
Office Operations				
Supplies	0	0	0	0
Duplicating	0	0	0	0
Telephone	0	0	0	0
Postage	0	0	0	0
Equipment Rental	0	0	0	0
Communications/Marketing	0	0	0	0
Software	0	0	0	0
Computer Time	0	0	0	0
Meeting Costs	0	0	0	0
Travel	19718	7884	3302.13	4581.87
Custom: Detention Watch Network Dues	750	250	250	0
II. Subtotal	20468	8134	3552.13	4581.87
Sutotal Sections I & II	85151	29375	14977.1	14397.9
III. Indirect Costs	0	0	0	0
IV. Equipment	0	0	0	0
V. Consultant/Contractual Agreements	72000	24000	8228.46	15771.5
Total	157151	53375	23205.6	30169.4

Principal Investigator:

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Financial Officer:

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Progress Report
An Investment for Change: Promoting Human Rights in Prison Corporations,
A Project of the Jesuit Social Research Institute

Organization Name: Jesuit Social Research Institute (JSRI)
Project Name: An Investment for Change: Promoting Human Rights in Prison Corporations
Project Number: #2268
Project Start and End Dates: July 1, 2012, to June 30, 2015
Report Submission Date: February 13, 2013

Total Grant Amount: $157,152
Installment Amount: $53,375
Funds Received to Date: $53,375
Expenditures to Date: $23,233.81

Project Director: Rev. Fred Kammer, SJ, JD
Telephone: 504-864-7747
Email: fkammer@loyno.edu
Website: www.loyola.edu/jsri

Narrative Content for JSRI Progress Report

1. Goal and objectives: This is a joint project between JSRI and the Jesuits of the New Orleans Province, who have purchased stock in both Corrections Corporation of America and The GEO group. We are working in collaboration with ten other religious institutions who are members of the Interfaith Center for Corporate Responsibility (ICCR) to persuade management to review their policies related to international human rights standards, including medical care, diet, exercise, and risk prevention, to assess areas where the company needs to adopt and implement additional human rights policies, institute monitoring, and report its findings to shareholders..

2. Project Implementation: 1. In the fall of 2010 faith-based shareholders agreed to move forward with a plan to reduce and end human rights abuses at GEO and CCA facilities. It was agreed that JSRI would provide leadership and research support to the project. In November, 2010, members of our shareholder group filed Security and Exchange Commission (SEC) resolutions asking GEO and CCA to "conduct risk assessments to determine the potential for human rights abuses in their prisons and detention centers, to address any shortcomings with adequate resources, to develop procedures to integrate human rights policies throughout the company, and to monitor and report on their performance as it relates to human rights."

2. In late 2010 and early 2011 JSRI Project Staff studied international human rights documents and standards, including the *United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, United Nations Declaration of Human Rights, and the United Nations International Human Rights Standards for Prison Officials*, to develop guidelines for reporting on human rights abuses in prisons. JSRI Project Staff also identified reliable and timely resources for tracking human rights abuses in private prisons and began subscribing to the Private Corrections Institute Working Group and Detention Watch Network email lists. In April, 2011, project researcher Dr. Susan Weishar implemented and began maintaining a data-base with four subsections to track human rights abuses at CCA prisons, CCA immigrant detention centers, GEO prisons, and GEO immigrant detention centers, respectively. She has been sending updates to the data-base to project members on a quarterly basis since its implementation.

3. In late January, 2011, the lead filers contacted CCA officials regarding beginning a dialogue process. CCA agreed to hold three dialogs in the next year in exchange for withdrawing the shareholder resolution. The CCA resolution was withdrawn on March 7, 2011.

4. The first "pre-dialogue" with CCA was held Tuesday, March 15, 2011, by phone. Two attorneys representing CCA and eight shareholders participated. At the CCA Annual Shareholders meeting in Nashville, Tennessee, in May, 2011, JSRI Project staff members Mary Baudouin, MSW, and Susan Weishar, Ph.D., addressed the gathering on behalf of our shareholder group and expressed our group's concerns regarding human rights abuses at CCA facilities and our hopes for shareholder engagement to curb those abuses.

5. In the summer of 2011 efforts to engage GEO officials in face-to-face dialogs were met with considerable resistance from company officials. GEO finally agreed to a telephone dialog which was held November 7, 2011. This engagement did not go well with company officials accusing the shareholder group of trying to damage the company.

6. On December 1, 2011, JSRI project staff members and other religious investors had their first formal face-to-face dialog with senior management of CCA in Nashville at company headquarters. On the day preceding the dialog our investor group was provided a tour of the Metro-Davidson County Detention Facility, operated by CCA. The focus of the December 1 meeting was the company's policies and procedures regarding Quality Assurance, the company's grievance policies, and a company program to address inmate substance abuse issues.

7. A focus in 2012 was to recruit additional faith-based shareholders and other stakeholders to participate in shareholder actions. In early 2012 at our invitation, Rev. George Williams, S.J., lead chaplain at San Quentin, and Rev. Bruce Morrill, S.J., Vanderbilt University professor and volunteer chaplain at a Nashville prison, agreed to join the dialogs. At the National Jesuit Committee on Investment Responsibility (NJCIR), October 2, 2012, in Omaha, NJCIR endorsed the project as one of five major engagements. This led to seven additional Jesuit provinces buying stock in CCA and GEO and joining the group as project shareholders. Other faith-based groups joining the project in 2012 were the Sisters of St. Joseph and the Dominican Sisters. Jesuit research centers and advocates in countries where GEO has international operations, namely Australia, Great Britain, and South Africa, were identified by JSRI staff and they agreed to provide information to us on human rights abuses at the GEO prisons in their countries.

8. On May 10, 2012, JSRI Project staff members Mary Baudouin and Sue Weishar attended the CCA Annual Meeting and made statements urging the company to adopt and implement a verifiable human rights policy. They then met informally with board members and company officials after the meeting. On the following day, our shareholder group engaged in its second in-person dialog with CCA company officials. The focus of this meeting was the company's training structure. Questions from the shareholder group included how human rights training could be incorporated into staff training and how employee training is adapted to address recurring human rights abuses at CCA facilities.

9. Because GEO initially refused to meet in person, our investor group re-filed our resolution in November, 2011. It garnered 29% of shareholders' vote at the GEO Annual Meeting in Boca Raton, Florida in May, 2012. Mary Baudouin and Sue Weishar attended this meeting and made statements on the need for the company to commit to human rights with verifiable policies. The size of the positive votes and our statements must have caught the attention of the company CEO, who referred to the company's commitment to human rights at least three times during the annual meeting and made a personal promise to JSRI Project staff that the company would engage in dialogs in the future. At our first meeting with GEO leadership December 13, 2012, senior company leadership provided our shareholders group with a human rights policy that has great potential to become the kind of binding human rights framework we seek for the company.

10. JSRI organized a three-day training on "The Basics of Running a Safe and Humane Prison", held October 29-31, 2012, which was attended by 12 project shareholders. Workshops were led by a Loyola Law School professor and prison litigator with expertise in human rights law and a former BOP assistant warden who is an adjunct professor of criminal justice at Loyola.

11. In November, 2012, after months of informal consultation, JSRI entered into a formal contract with Fred Cohen, a national expert on prison reform and Professor Emeritus at SUNY-Albany. Professor Cohen is a leading expert on prison mental health issues and has served as the Executive Editor of *Correctional Mental Health Report* and *the Correctional Law Reporter*. Since joining the project, Professor Cohen has provided invaluable advice and support.

12. The project held its third face-to-face dialogue with CCA officials on December 12, 2012. At this meeting we learned more about company policies and how they view and address crises during an in-depth discussion, led by their Vice President for Facility Operations, of the riot and death of a guard that occurred at a CCA prison just days after our last meeting. Unfortunately there was not adequate time to discuss and critique the newly drafted one-page CCA policy statement, "Protecting Inmate and Detainee Rights." After the meeting we requested an analysis and critique of the statement from a lawyer at Loyola's Law School Clinic with expertise in international human rights. We sent it to the company in February, 2013. (Attached).

13. GEO sent a draft of their Human Rights policy to our shareholder group in early January, 2013, for comment. Members of our JSRI Project Team immediately joined other shareholders in suggesting improvements in the statement. Although the revised statement which we received in early February, 2013, falls short of our expectations, the company did include several of our recommendations. The document is a good start to a meaningful human rights policy—but only if independent verification of implementation, monitoring, and remediation can be guaranteed.

3. Challenges: a) The major challenge was GEO refusing to dialog. b) It was also a challenge to locate the right project prison reform consultant. c) Although CCA has been cordial in our dialogs and has come up with a draft policy on inmate and detainee rights, the policy does not even mention human rights.

4. Logic Model (Attached). **5. Population Served:** NA

6. Next Steps: a) Before we withdraw our GEO resolution, we must secure the company's commitment to further dialog. b) Dates for future dialogs with both companies must be identified, and strategies for each engagement agreed upon among the investor group. c) We have an excellent working relationship with CCA, but now the company must be pressed to be explicit in its commitment to a human rights policy. The public release of GEO's human rights policy will likely spur CCA to action in that direction. e) We must develop plans/strategies to persuade each company to implement independent monitoring of any human rights policies they adopt and regular reporting to shareholders.

7. Project Director's Opinion and Reaction: While we met with unexpected and fierce resistance from one of the companies, we believe our approach has been a methodical and deliberate one that will insure successful engagements with both companies. Our experience with other Jesuit-affiliated shareholder projects on the intersection of human rights and company policies provide us with much hope that this innovative approach will lead to substantive changes in the cultures of both companies and the correctional institutions they operate.

8. Attachments: See Logic Model and "**Recommendations on CCA Statement"**

RECOMMENDATIONS ON CCA STATEMENT
"Protecting Inmate and Detainee Rights"

CCA should consider incorporating international human rights standards into its policy statement on protecting inmate and detainee rights. Not only is international human rights law binding on all States and their agents, which includes prison officials, but human rights are also an integral part of good prison management. Human rights law provides an excellent universal and ethical framework for prison management that respects the humanity and rights of everyone involved in a prison: the staff, the prisoners, and visitors.

International human rights law is comprised of numerous treaties and conventions which speak of universal rights—rights that belong to all human beings based on their humanity, regardless of their conduct or status.[1] Thus, international human rights law provides an essential framework for protecting the basic inherent rights of all prisoners.

International human rights principles are being increasingly used to define the contours of prisoners' rights in the United States. As far back as 1976, in the case of *Estelle v. Gamble*, the United States Supreme Court cited the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (SMR) as model legislation to guide U.S. regulation of medical care provided to prisoners. Since 1976, the Supreme Court and lower courts continue to use conventions like the SMR as guidance in defining prisoners' rights in the United States.

Even more telling, in *Roper v. Simmons*, the 2005 case in which the Supreme Court struck down the death penalty for juveniles, the Court reasoned that the U.S. remained the only country in world that still sanctioned the juvenile death penalty. Furthermore, the Court directly relied on and cited to international human rights instruments including the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the American Convention on Human Rights—all which explicitly prohibit capital punishment for anyone under eighteen.

In light of the above, it would be beneficial to CCA to incorporate international human rights into its policies concerning inmate and detainee rights. Based on the growing reliance on and importance of human rights law in the United States, CCA would cement its place as a leader in this area if it were to adopt these human rights standards into its policies and practices now. Not only would this augment its reputation both nationally and internationally, but it would also help to ensure its continued ethical and humane prison administration.

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[1] The main human rights instruments include the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR). Most of them contain references to the treatment of people who are deprived of their liberty. In addition, there are a number of international instruments which deal specifically with prisoners and conditions of detention. The more detailed standards which are set out in these principles, minimum rules, or guidelines provide a valuable complement to the broad principles contained in the legal treaties. These include The Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners ("SMR") (1957), The Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners (1990) and many others.

Note that all specific international human rights documents mentioned in this document can be found here: United Nations, Human Rights and Prisons: A Compilation of International Human Rights Instruments concerning the Administration of Justice, available at http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/training11Add1en.pdf.

Outlined below are important human rights guaranteed to prisoners that are currently missing from CCA's policy statement "Protecting Inmate and Detainee Rights" and should be included.

1. Recognition of the Inherent Dignity of the Human Person for all Prisoners

- First, we believe that CCA's policy statement should include a general statement recognizing that all prisoners and detainees shall be treated with humanity and with respect for the inherent dignity of the human person, thus ensuring that all prisoners are treated in a humane manner.
    - *See* International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 10: "All persons deprived of their liberty shall be treated with humanity and with respect for the inherent dignity of the human person."[2]
- This is the most basic tenant of human rights law as applied to prisoners. Recognition of this principle is essential to ensuring that a prisoner's human rights are not abused.

2. Prisoners' Right to Health Care, Including Mental Health Care

- Under International Human Rights Law, prisoners retain their fundamental right to enjoy good health, both physical *and* mental, and are entitled to a standard of medical care equivalent to that provided to the wider community.
- Article 12 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESC) recognizes the **"the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the *highest attainable* standard of physical and mental health."**
    - This right extends to both timely and appropriate health care and also to the underlying determinants of health, such as access to safe and potable water and adequate sanitation, an adequate supply of safe food, nutrition and housing, healthy occupational and environmental conditions, and access to health-related education and information.
- Prisoners should have free access to the health services generally available in the country.[3] Additionally, prisoners must be provided with health care that is equivalent to that given to people who are not imprisoned.
- The United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Treatment of Prisoners and the other conventions listed above outline a number of specific measures to protect prisoners' health, such as (1) prisoners should be given a medical examination as soon as they are admitted to a prison;[4] (2) Every prison should have at least one qualified medical officer;[5]

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[2] *See also* Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners, Principle 1 ("All prisoners shall be treated with the respect due to their inherent dignity and value as human beings."); Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment, Principle 1 ("All persons under any form of detention or imprisonment shall be treated in a humane manner and with respect for the inherent dignity of the human person."); American Convention on Human Rights, Article 5 (2) ("All persons deprived of their liberty shall be treated with respect for the inherent dignity of the human person.").

[3] Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners, Principle 9 ("Prisoners shall have access to the health services available in the country without discrimination on the grounds of their legal situation.").

[4] Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment, Principle 24 ("A proper medical examination shall be offered to a detained or imprisoned person as promptly as possible after his admission to the place of detention or imprisonment, and thereafter medical care and treatment shall be provided whenever necessary. This care and treatment shall be provided free of charge."); *See also* SMR, rule 24 ("The medical officer shall see and examine every prisoner as soon as possible after his admission and thereafter as necessary, with a view particularly to the discovery of physical or mental illness and the taking of all necessary measures; the segregation of prisoners suspected of infectious or contagious conditions; the noting of physical or

and many others.

3. Affirmative Guarantee to an Adequate Standard of Living for all Prisoners

- All prisoners are guaranteed the right to an adequate standard of living, including adequate food, drinking water, accommodation, clothing and bedding.
    - The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, article 25, provides "Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services . . ."[6]
- Specific provisions include: Prisoners shall be provided an adequate amount of air, floor space, lighting, heating and ventilation.[7] Prisoners shall be provided with adequate food and drinking water—as these are human rights.[8] All prisoners shall be provided with wholesome and adequate food at the usual hours and with drinking water available whenever needed.[9] Additionally, prisoners shall be provided with adequate and clean clothing[10] and bedding.[11]
- These rules all have important implications for the prevention of prison overcrowding—which endangers the basic rights of prisoners, including the right to an adequate standard of living and the right to the highest attainable standards of physical and mental health.

4. Goal of Prisoner Rehabilitation

- The main goal of prison authorities in their treatment of prisoners should be to encourage personal reformation and social rehabilitation.[12]
- The prison regime should be aimed at the goal of helping prisoners lead law-abiding and self-supporting lives after their release.[13]
- Prisoner work, education, vocational training, religious training, and contact with the outside world are all important ways to meet this goal of rehabilitation of prisoners.[14]
    - Education and cultural activities shall be provided to prisoners and encouraged.[15]
    - All prisoners have the right to observe their own religions.[16]

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mental defects which might hamper rehabilitation, and the determination of the physical capacity of every prisoner for work.").

[5] SMR, rule 22.1.

[6] ICESCR, art. 11 ("The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions.").

[7] SMR, rule 10.

[8] ICESCR, art. 11.

[9] SMR, rule 20.

[10] ICESCR, art. 11; SMR, rule 17(1); SMR, rules 17(2) and 18.

[11] SMR, rule 19.

[12] ICCPR, art. 10, para. 3 ("The penitentiary system shall comprise treatment of prisoners the essential aim of which shall be their reformation and social rehabilitation.").

[13] *See* SMR, rules 65 and 66(1). Rule 65 provides: "The treatment of persons sentenced to imprisonment or a similar measure shall have as its purpose, so far as the length of the sentence permits, to establish in them the will to lead law-abiding and self-supporting lives after their release and to fit them to do so. The treatment shall be such as will encourage their self-respect and develop their sense of responsibility."

[14] SMR, rule 66(1) ("To these ends, all appropriate means shall be used, including religious care in the countries where this is possible, education, vocational guidance and training, social casework, employment counseling, physical development and strengthening of moral character, in accordance with the individual needs of each prisoner, taking account of his social and criminal history, his physical and mental capacities and aptitudes, his personal temperament, the length of his sentence and his prospects after release.")

[15] UDHR, arts. 26-27; ICESCR, art. 13; SMR, rules 40, 77-78.

5. Family Visitation and Contact with the Outside World

- All prisoners have the right to communicate with the outside world, especially their families, at regular intervals—through both correspondence and receiving visits subject to reasonable conditions and restrictions as specified by law or lawful regulations.[17]

6. Safety and Security

- The section entitled "Safety and Security" should go further in its protection of prisoners' rights and should guarantee that no prisoner shall be subjected to torture or to any other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment.[18]
- CCA should also note that under international human rights law, it is obliged to undertake comprehensive preventative action in order to avoid abuses and violations of this basic tenant. Such action includes (1) fully informing, educating, and training personnel, particularly those directly involved in the custody, interrogation or treatment of prisoners; (2) pursuing, prosecuting and appropriately punishing violators; (3) systematically reviewing and amending internal regulation and practices; and (4) facilitating access of victims to safe and effective complaints procedures, compensation and rehabilitation.[19]

Recommended resources:

- United Nations, Human Rights and Prisons, A Pocketbook of International Human Rights Standards for Prison Officials, available at http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/training11Add3en.pdf.
- Andrew Coyle, A Human Rights Approach to Prison Management: Handbook for Prison Staff (2d ed. 2009), available at http://www.prisonstudies.org/images/publications/handbook_2nd_ed_eng_8.pdf
- Penal Reform International, Making Standards Work: An International Handbook on Good Prison Practice (2d ed. 2001), available at http://www.penalreform.org/publications/making-standards-work-international-handbook-good-prison-practice

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[16] UDHR, art. 18; ICCPR, art. 18.

[17] SMR, rules 37 and 79. Principles on Detention or Imprisonment, principle 19 ("A detained or imprisoned person shall have the right to be visited by and to correspond with, in particular, members of his family and shall be given adequate opportunity to communicate with the outside world, subject to reasonable conditions and restrictions as specified by law or lawful regulations.").

[18] UDHR, art. 5 ("No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment."); *See also* ICCPR, art. 7; Convention Against Torture, preamble and art. 2.

[19] Convention Against Torture, art. 10.

An Investment for Change: Promoting Human Rights in Prison Corporations

Overarching Goal: To improve human rights protections for the inmates and detainees in prisons and detention centers operated by the two largest prison corporations in the U.S., Corrections Corporation of America (CCA) and The GEO Group, Inc. (GEO), particularly in the areas of health care, diet, exercise, safety, legal rights, and religious freedom.

Objective 1: To develop and lead a coalition of stockholders in The GEO Group, Inc., and Corrections Corporation of America who, through the use of shareholder resolutions and dialogue sessions, will hold the corporations accountable for human right practices in their facilities.

Targets for Intervention: Stockholders in GEO and CCA, particularly faith-based organizations and other socially responsible investment organizations.

Inputs	**Activities**	**Outputs**	**Short-term Outcomes**	**Impacts**	**Evaluation Approaches**
Staff to coordinate shareholder activity Communication with other investors to encourage their participation in filing resolutions and attending dialogues Individuals and organizations who will make investments in CCA and GEO for the purposes of shareholder engagement	Identify and recruit additional shareholders willing to participate in shareholder actions. Communicate with other shareholders regarding progress and need for assistance with dialogues and shareholder resolutions. Methods: e-mail updates, presentations at Interfaith Center for Corporate Responsibility (ICCR) meetings, phone conferences. ICCR database of activities will be updated on a regular basis.	The number of shareholders willing to assist in this effort will be doubled. At least half of the coalition shareholders will participate either by phone or in person in dialogues with the companies. 85% of coalition members will file shareholder resolutions as needed. Preparation conference calls will be held before each dialogue. Bi-monthly e-updates will be sent to all coalition members.	Members of ICCR and other leaders in the socially responsible investment community become more aware of human rights concerns in the private prison industry. Shareholders will be well-prepared for dialogues, allowing for more deliberate requests of CCA and GEO management. If shareholder resolutions are used, the number of "yes" votes will at least allow for bringing the concern back for vote in subsequent years.	Increased pressure from shareholders will cause CCA and GEO to be more responsive regarding requests for action and meetings. CCA and GEO will report progress to shareholders at least annually, and will eventually include progress on human rights in their annual reports.	Shareholder activity will be tracked by staff: filing shareholder resolutions and dialogues. Written reports from CCA and GEO will be assessed to determine: 1) the extent to which reports have been disseminated to shareholders; and 2) if reports have addressed human rights concerns.
PROGRESS COVERED IN THIS REPORT:					
Staff to coordinate shareholder activity Communication with other investors to encourage their participation in filing resolutions and attending dialogues Individuals and organizations who will make investments in CCA and GEO for the purposes of shareholder engagement	Seven additional Jesuit provinces and two congregations of religious sisters bought company stock and participated in shareholder actions Communicated with other shareholders regarding progress and need for assistance with dialogues and shareholder resolutions. Methods included numerous e-mail updates, presentations at 3 Interfaith Center for Corporate	The number of shareholders willing to assist in this effort were more than doubled. To the 5 original GEO shareholders 9 more were added. To the 8 original shareholders in CCA 9 more shareholder groups were added. At least half of the coalition shareholders participated either by phone or in person during the 4 dialogues with the	Socially responsible investment community became more aware of human rights concerns at private prisons at ICCR meetings and during Loyola training. Shareholders were prepared for dialogs, and their comfort level with the issues grew as their knowledge increased. When we had to re-file a shareholder resolution against	Increased pressure from shareholders with our first SEC resolution resulted immediately in dialogs with CCA. GEO became more responsive when we did not withdraw the second resolution and 29% of shareholders supported the resolution. CCA and GEO have yet to report progress to shareholders at least annually, and have	Shareholder activity has been tracked by staff: Notes recording discussions during dialogs have been prepared and we have copies of the shareholder resolutions that were filed. NOT YET: Written reports from CCA and GEO will be assessed to determine: 1) the extent to which reports have been disseminated to shareholders; and 2)

	Responsibility (ICCR) meetings, phone conferences preceding and following dialogs. Also held 3 day training at Loyola New Orleans for 12 shareholders. ICCR member database was updated on a regular basis to include this project's progress.	companies held to date. Since the Langeloth portion of project began, only 1 resolution was (re-filed). 13 of 14 members (93%) of group filed Preparation conference calls were held before each dialogue. Data base up-updates were sent out 5 times in last year.	GEO, we needed only 3% of shareholder vote to be able to re-file, yet we received 29% of the vote.	not yet included progress on human rights in their annual reports.	if reports have addressed human rights concerns.

Objective 2: To convince The GEO Group, Inc. and Corrections Corporation of America to implement, monitor, and report to shareholders on policies and practices related to the human rights of detainees and prisoners in their custody.

Targets for Intervention: Management and key staff of GEO and CCA, especially those most responsible for areas where human rights are in question. Staff of GEO and CCA responsible for day-to-day adherence to and implementation of human rights policies (e.g., guards, medical personnel)

Inputs	**Activities**	**Outputs**	**Short-term Outcomes**	**Impacts**	**Evaluation Approaches**
Staff Legal and prison reform consultants A minimum of 2 face-to-face dialogues annually with each company as well as attendance at annual meetings. Funding for travel to dialogues and annual meetings Spreadsheets or reports on human rights abuses Sample human rights policies and reporting methodologies for prisons and detention centers.	JSRI staff will keep an up-to-date spreadsheet on reports of violations of human rights at CCA and GEO prisons and detention centers. JSRI staff will convene at least two face-to-face dialogues each of the first two years and one during the 3rd year of the project with key staff from CCA and GEO.	Violations will be reviewed during dialogues to point out the need for improved conditions and protections, and to determine progress being made by the companies. The companies will adopt human rights policies within the first 2 years of interventions. These policies will include methods and schedules for training staff and reporting to shareholders. GEO and CCA staff will receive training in protecting human rights of inmates and detainees.	Companies will report significant progress towards development and/or implementation of human rights policies at each annual meeting. If this does not occur, shareholders will re-file resolutions to be considered during annual meetings. Companies will make written responses to reported violations and make these available to shareholders. A human rights training program will be implemented for all key staff.	Meaningful implementation reports will be produced on a regular basis. Reported human rights violations will decrease. GEO and CCA staff will possess increased knowledge about human rights of inmates and detainees, resulting in fewer reported violations.	Annual reports for each company will include a section on human rights. Pre-and- post testing of staff regarding knowledge about human rights. Safeguards will be put in place regarding each violation cited.
PROGRESS COVERED IN THIS REPORT:					
Inputs	**Activities**	**Outputs**	**Short-term Outcomes**	**Impacts**	**Evaluation Approaches**
Staff Legal and prison reform consultants	JSRI staff has kept an up-to-date spreadsheet on reports of violations	Major violations were highlighted by JSRI Project Staff at both companies'	NOT YET: Companies will report significant progress towards development	NOT YET: Meaningful implementation reports will be	NOT YET: Annual reports for each company will include a section on

A minimum of 2 face-to-face dialogues annually with each company as well as attendance at annual meetings. Funding for travel to dialogues and annual meetings Spreadsheets or reports on human rights abuses Sample human rights policies and reporting methodologies for prisons and detention centers.	of human rights at CCA and GEO prisons and detention centers. JSRI staff helped convene two face-to-face dialogues with CCA in 2012 and one face-to-face dialog with GEO in 2012.	Annual Meetings in 2012. Major violations were discussed at the CCA dialogs, with the riot and death at the Adams County Correctional Center being the main topic of discussion at the December 2012 CCA dialog. GEO is prepared to adopt a human rights policy at its May 2013 Annual Meeting that mentions staff training and stakeholder engagement. CCA has yet to come up with a policy that mentions human rights. GEO and CCA staff have yet to receive training in protecting the rights of inmates and detainees.	and/or implementation of human rights policies at each annual meeting. If this does not occur, shareholders will re-file resolutions to be considered during annual meetings. NOT YET: Companies will make written responses to reported violations and make these available to shareholders. NOT YET: A human rights training program will be implemented for all key staff.	produced on a regular basis. NOT YET: Reported human rights violations will decrease. NOT YET: GEO and CCA staff will possess increased knowledge about human rights of inmates and detainees, resulting in fewer reported violations.	human rights. NOT YET: Pre-and-post testing of staff regarding knowledge about human rights. NOT YET: Safeguards will be put in place regarding each violation cited.