

THE OHIO DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION AND CORRECTION



ANNUAL REPORT

John R. Kasich, Governor

Gary C. Mohr, Director

Message from the Director



I am pleased to have the opportunity to present an overview of the accomplishments of the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (DRC) during the past year. The information contained within this report will provide you with a clear picture of the major initiatives, budget priorities, and important work being done within the agency.

The 2011 Annual Report will highlight specific system reform efforts designed to guide our agency and lead us in a direction of positive change in the correctional environment. This report will highlight several key components of our operation to include a review of fiscal operations, utility expenses, and provide you with an overview of our stewardship of the valuable resources in our care.

In the broader policy arena, I am excited to share with you two significant legislative victories that are aimed at bolstering public safety and treating people differently. After decades of legislative debate and deliberation, the first legislative advancement was the passage of a public safety-focused criminal justice sentencing reform law known as House Bill 86, which became effective September 30, 2011. Championed by Governor John R. Kasich and a bipartisan group of legislative leaders, the comprehensive reforms passed both chambers of the Ohio General Assembly by near unanimous votes. The new law aims to reduce crime by diverting appropriate, non-violent offenders to community alternatives. It also seeks to reduce incidents of prison violence and crowding, while containing prison costs.

The second legislative victory came in the form of the creation of a bill designed to treat individuals more fairly. Nearly 2 million Ohioans are impacted by the collateral consequences of a felony or misdemeanor conviction long after serving time in jail or prison. Senate Bill 337 alleviates the barriers to employment, education and housing opportunities that create the conditions for successful reentry for those with criminal records who are intent on building new lives and contributing to communities within our state.

While I am pleased with our policy and legislative reforms, I am equally encouraged by the guiding principles of our agency. As we move forward it is the vision of this agency to reduce crime in Ohio, and with that our mission is to reduce recidivism in the lives of those we touch.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Gary C. Mohr". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Gary C. Mohr, Director

Vision and Mission

Vision Statement

Reduce crime in Ohio

Mission Statement

Reduce recidivism in the lives of those we touch

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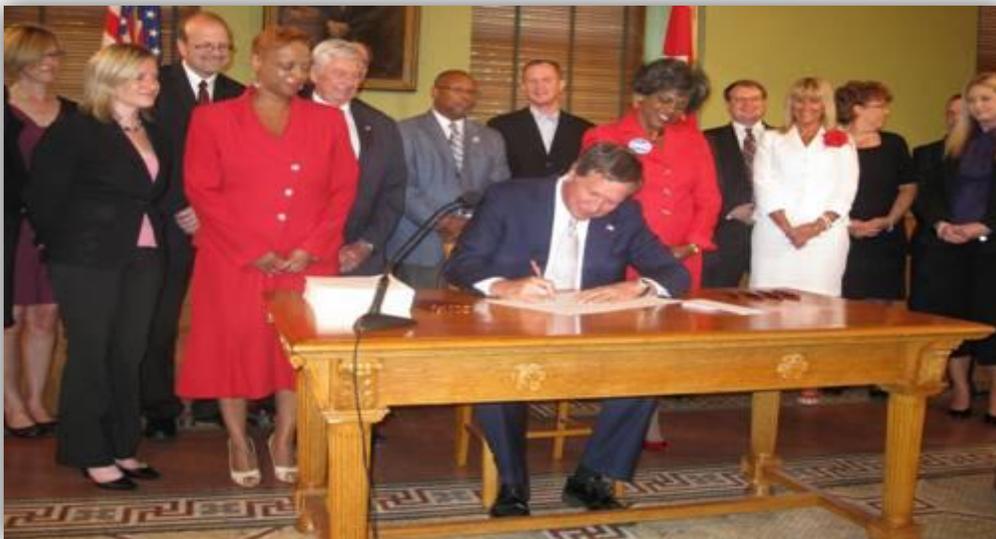
Reform and Transformation

Sentencing Reform – House Bill 86

House Bill 86 represents an historic piece of legislation. It came about with technical assistance from the Council of State Governments Justice Center, in partnership with the PEW Center on the States and the U.S. Department of Justice. After 18 months, bipartisan support from the General Assembly, and the leadership of Governor John R. Kasich, House Bill 86 became effective on September 30, 2011.

The new law aims to reduce crime by diverting first-time, non-violent offenders to intensive community programming and away from the corrosive influence of career criminals in Ohio's prisons. The law also seeks to reduce prison crowding and incidents of prison violence, at the same time better preparing inmates for a successful reentry back into the community. Several provisions are grounded in evidence-based practices and principles that drive effective correctional interventions.

Under House Bill 86, the Ohio Risk Assessment System (ORAS) now guides and informs the assessment of offenders' risk and needs. Ohio is on the cutting edge in its reliance on ORAS for use in assisting decision makers in better assessing offenders' risk profiles. It will help guide staff more effectively in a manner that reduces recidivism. Over time, the use of ORAS will contribute to improvements in the use of predictive risk assessment tools, increased public safety and more successful community re-entry pathways for offenders in DRC.



Governor John Kasich signs House Bill 86

These reforms will reduce Ohio's prison population by more than 3,700 inmates by FY 2015, at a projected savings of over \$37 million. Additional cost savings will be realized throughout the criminal justice system as overall crime rates are reduced because first-time; non-violent offenders are deterred from a criminal lifestyle through effective risk assessment and programming. These reforms will ease overcrowding and extensive costs associated with the Ohio prison system.

Costs Associated with Current Prison Population Projection Increases

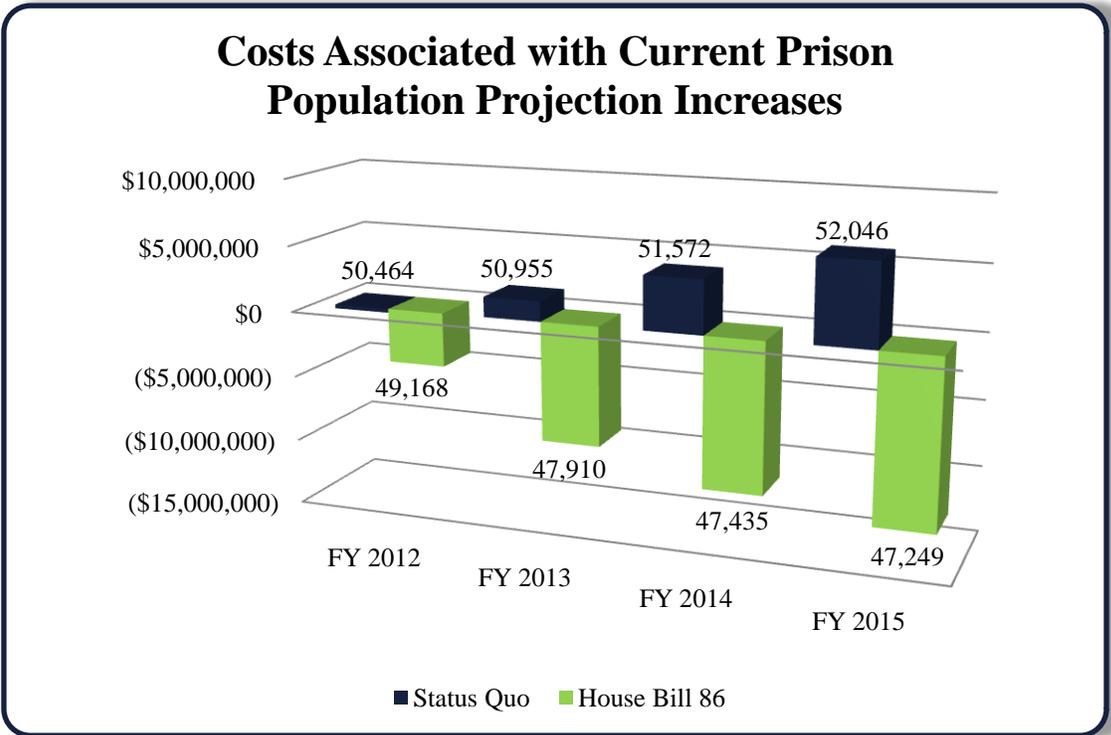
The chart below provides an overview of prison population projections assuming that HB 86 had not become law. These projections are noted by the blue bars that go above the “break even” line in the middle of the chart. By the end of FY 2015 (June 30, 2015), it was expected that the population would go over 52,000, an increase of about 1,600 inmates. Even without prison construction it was estimated that prison costs would rise by about \$11.5 million over a period of a little over three years.

However, with the passage of HB 86, it is projected that the prison population will go down. It is projected that there will be a decrease of approximately 3,200 inmates over three years. It is estimated that by June 30, 2015, the prison population will drop to 47,249. These reductions are reflected year to year in the green columns that are below the center line on the chart. As a result of sentencing reform in Ohio it is estimated that a total \$37.3 million will be saved.

Costs Associated with Current Prison Population Projection Increases

	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Net*
Status Quo - no changes, no building	(\$289,606)	\$1,536,634	\$4,049,427	\$6,199,527	\$11,495,981
House Bill 86	(\$4,091,573)	(\$9,074,972)	(\$11,409,218)	(\$12,746,546)	(\$37,322,309)

* Net costs that are positive are beyond current operating costs. Negative net costs are actual savings.



Collateral Consequences

Significant to reducing crime in Ohio and decreasing rates of recidivism among the offender population was the removal of barriers to successful reentry. Approximately 2 million Ohioans are impacted by having a criminal conviction on their record. After these individuals serve their sentence or sanction by the criminal justice system many of them face barriers to employment, education, licensure, and housing opportunities as a result of their criminal record.

In 2011, the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, in partnership with a bipartisan group of legislators and other criminal justice stakeholders under the direction of Governor John Kasich, embarked on a journey to discover the realities of the collateral consequences of a criminal conviction in the lives of Ohioans. The collaborative effort has resulted in legislation that will serve as a model for the rest of the nation.

Collateral consequences are restrictions, disabilities or punishments that result from a criminal conviction that are not administered by the criminal justice system. In the case of offenders returning to the community from Ohio prisons, the inability to obtain employment, driver's license or other benefits of citizenship can greatly increase the risk to reoffend.

The bill deals with certain licensing provisions which prohibit a person with a felony or misdemeanor conviction to work in fields such as optical dispensing, construction and cosmetology. The legislation also reforms certain driving license suspensions not directly related to moving violations that are currently in statute, such as those related to child support payments and underage tobacco violations. The bill reforms the sealing of adult and juvenile records, and modifies child support policies to allow Child Enforcement Agencies to use actual earning potential for an individual being released from incarceration based upon the new and limited earning potential. Further, the legislation prohibits courts to charge a fee when a youth applies to have his record sealed. The bill creates a Certificate of Qualification for Employment which lifts, on a limited basis, the automatic bar of collateral sanctions imposed by the law, leaving employers the ability to consider applicants on a case by case basis while providing immunity from negligent hiring.

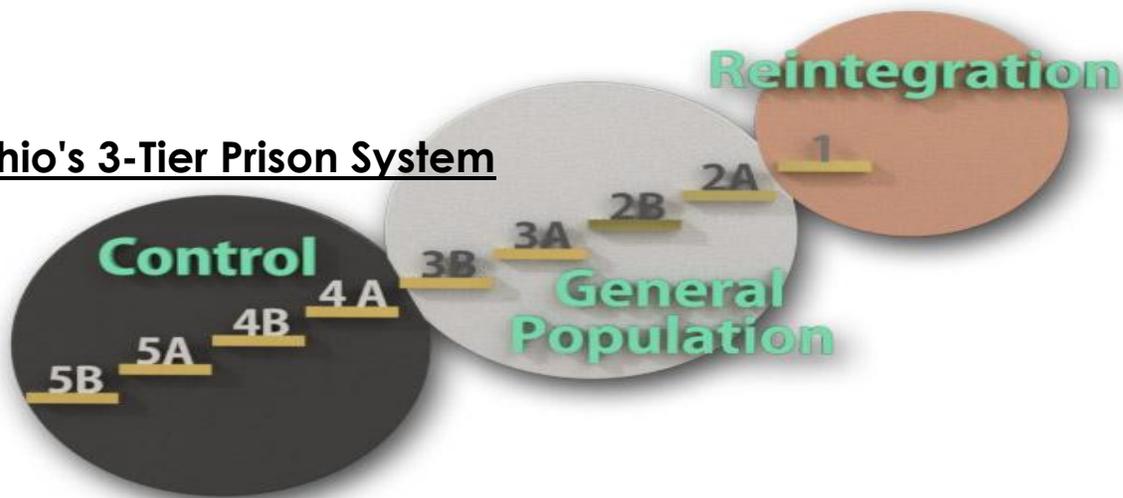
3-Tier Prison System

Ohio has once again demonstrated it is a leader in corrections by examining the overall structure of the Ohio prison system and making critical reforms. Among these reforms is the new 3-tier prison system which is designed to address violence throughout the system while simultaneously creating an environment that encourages and supports pro-social values and behaviors.

The 3-tier model for Ohio's prisons creates multiple levels of managing offenders which coincide with the security classification system. Comprised of control prisons, general population prisons and reintegration centers, the 3-tier model constructs a graduated level of privileges designed to reward positive behavior.

Identifying inmates who do not wish to engage in pro-social behavior is critical to the goal of creating safe and orderly prisons. Control prisons are not designed as disciplinary centers. Offenders in control units will still have access to programming designed to change their way of thinking. The general population level will offer offenders a sense of hope. Offenders in general population prisons have the opportunity through the reward of good behavior to have their internal security level reduced in order to move to a reintegration center. Reintegration centers may be entire prisons or a single unit, but they all are designed to provide intensive programming opportunities for an inmate to develop pro-social thinking patterns and behavior.

Ohio's 3-Tier Prison System



Unit Managed Prisons

The Mission of Unit Management

“To be responsive to the concerns of staff and the needs of inmates.”

Unit managed prisons are the key to delivering key resources to offenders. Unit management staff is responsive to the concerns of staff and fulfill the needs of the offenders. This form of prison management creates pro-active management of all facilities in order to maintain safety and security.

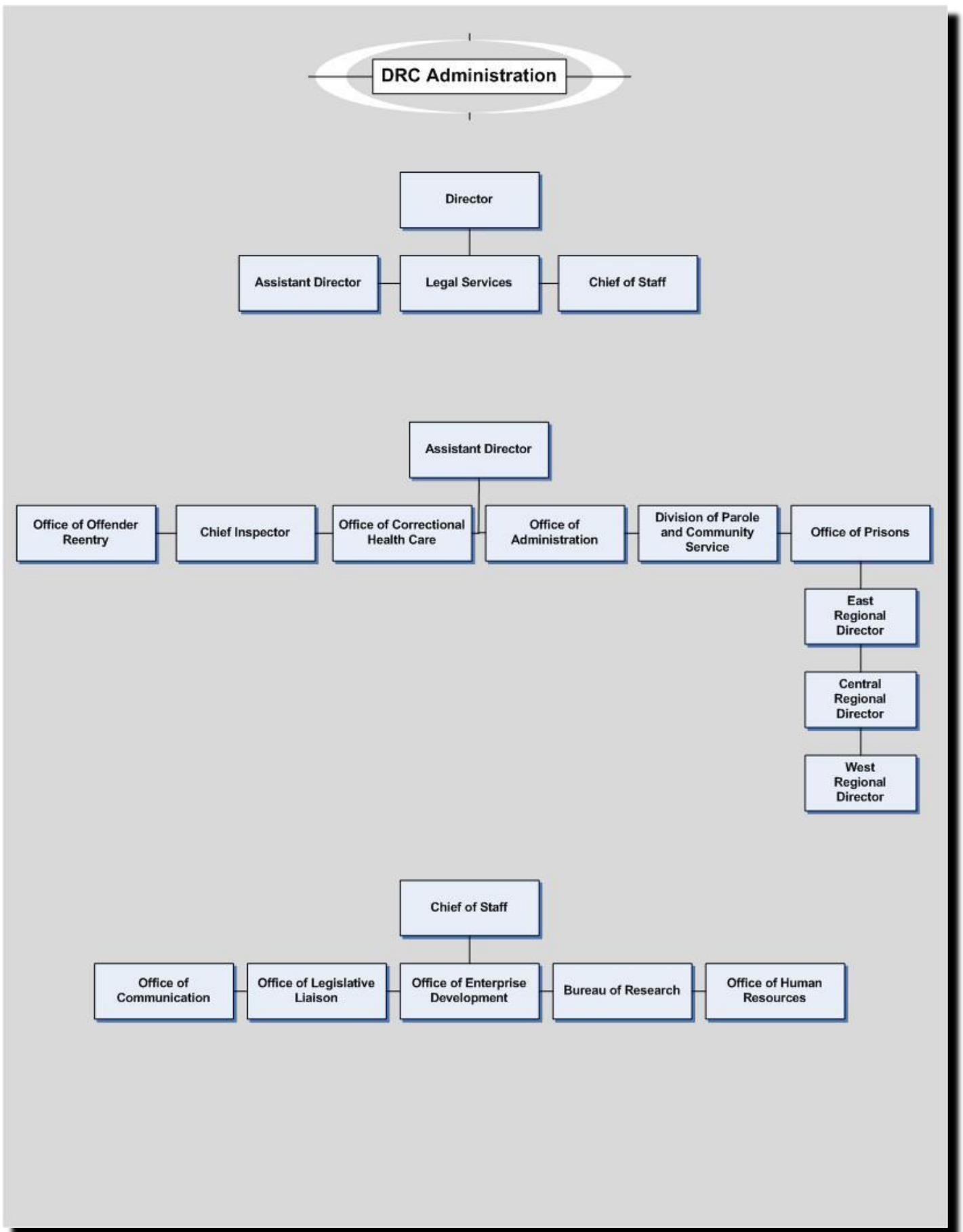
By delivering all the essential services, responsibility for personal growth is the responsibility of the offenders themselves. Targeting the highest risk offenders with our rehabilitative services opens the door to positive self-development and provides an offender with an opportunity to change. Unit management is designed to proactively manage inmates to reduce incidents and can provide productive programs and activities for its assigned inmates; therefore, reducing inmate idleness.

Unit staff can provide direct support to the officers who need to be a full part of that unit team, to provide direct supervision of the inmates and support critical security functions, such as: counts, shakedowns, and investigations. We know that an environment that has active staff/inmate interaction as part of the daily routine is a safer place for staff and inmates, a better place for staff to work and provides the greatest opportunity to support positive offender change.

Unit Management Desired Outcomes

There are 5 major outcomes we hope to achieve by reforming Unit Management.

- 1) Unit Management becomes the linchpin in a proactive management strategy involved in all facets of operations and is responsible for the proper delivery of all centralized services.
- 2) Unit Management staff will obtain and share knowledge about the offenders in their units so as to address issues and concerns before they turn to violence or more serious issues.
- 3) Unit Management and security form one Operations team with Unit Managers and security supervisors sharing information, responsibility and accountability for prison operations 24/7.
- 4) Reduce recidivism by implementing reliable and accurate assessments with the goal of placing offenders in evidence based programs designed to decrease the likelihood of re-offending.
- 5) Reduce recidivism by enhancing the Reentry opportunities for offenders and creating links between the offender and the community within the units.



Organizational Structure



Office of Prisons

The Office of Prisons provides quality services and leadership, through interaction with our stakeholders, in the areas of Security, Programs, and Resource Management while ensuring the safe, secure, and humane operation of all institutions. The effort will support rehabilitative services aiding the offender in successful community reentry.

Ohio's prisons are grouped into three regions for administrative purposes, east, central, and west. Three deputy directors, referred to as "regional directors," supervise prison operations in their respective regions and function as the administrative supervisor for the individual wardens.

In addition to providing oversight for prison operations, the Office of Prisons provides support services for all Ohio prisons in the areas of education, classification, critical incident management, recreation, religious services, unit management, security, youthful offender programming, and the management of disruptive inmate groups.

Office of Offender Reentry

The Office of Offender Reentry is responsible for the oversight of the integration of programs, services, and community relationships all designed to promote successful offender transition back into the community. The core of DRC's approach to offender reentry is the notion that reentry is a philosophy, not a program. Reentry calls for a broad systems approach to managing offenders returning to the community. It is a commitment that starts with the question: What is needed to prepare this offender for successful reentry?

The Office of Offender Reentry is also responsible for the activities of the Ohio Central School System. Additionally, the office coordinates the activities of the Ohio Ex-Offender Reentry Coalition.

Office of the Chief Inspector

The Office monitors the application of the inmate grievance procedure in the institutions ensuring that inmate concerns and problems are being appropriately addressed. Each institution has an Inspector of Institutional Services who is physically located at the institution. This inspector administers the inmate grievance process at the facility and conducts regular inspections to ensure departmental rules and policies are being properly followed. The Office of the Chief Inspector provides assistance to institutional investigators and inspectors as well as conducts internal administrative investigations for the department.

Within the office, the **Bureau of Internal Audits and Standards Compliance (BIASC)** is responsible for department policy development, monitoring of policy compliance in all agency operations, the administration of the health and safety program for all facilities, and ensuring the overall accreditation of the agency through the **American Correctional Association (ACA)**. The Bureau coordinates policy development that enhances the quality of life throughout the Department. Each facility and parole region within the Department is subject to an annual internal management audit coordinated by BIASC to monitor compliance with identified national, state, and local standards and regulations. BIASC has also recently taken on the role of administering health and safety programs and initiatives in all Department facilities.

In addition, DRC is one of the few states in the country to have earned the Golden Eagle Award from the American Correctional Association for obtaining ACA accreditation in all of its facilities, including all prisons, the training academy, central office, penal industries, parole services, and the parole board.

Office of Correctional Health Care

This Office consists of the Bureaus of Mental Health Services, Medical Services, and Recovery Services. These bureaus combine to administer all medical and dental care, psychological and psychiatric services, and drug and alcohol treatment services provided to Ohio inmates.

Office of Legislative Liaison

The Legislative Office monitors the progress of proposed legislation in the Ohio General Assembly and advises the Director and executive staff on the implications of changes in the law.

Office of Administration

The Office of Administration is responsible for the activities of several bureaus. These bureaus include:

- The Division of Business Administration which prepares and monitors the Department's budget and coordinates fiscal operations and agricultural programs.
- The Bureau of Internal Audits and Accounting Control conduct fiscal audits on all grants and institution operations and coordinate the Internal Accounting Control Procedures for the Department.
- The Bureau of Construction, Activation, and Maintenance plans and facilitates new construction and renovation projects for the Department.
- Ohio Penal Industries provides industrial training opportunities to Ohio inmates.

Office of Human Resources

The Office of Human Resources is responsible for the recruitment, assessment, hiring, training, fair labor practices, promotions, and retention of corrections professionals. It is composed of the Bureau of Personnel, Bureau of Labor Relations, and the Corrections Training Academy. Staff within these various divisions are committed to serving their customers through mutual respect, professionalism, and a standard of excellence.

Legal Services

The Department's Legal Services manages in-house legal concerns for the Department. Responsibilities of the division include developing litigation strategy with the Office of the Attorney General, assisting administrators and managers in avoiding litigation, supervising the calculations of compound sentences, and assisting with contracts for prison services. The Legal Services Division also guides the development of agency infrastructure, consulting on personnel practices and generally advises the agency on operational issues arising from the state's 30 full-service adult correctional facilities, including the drafting of administrative rules, policy review, legal research, Court of Claims representation, and interaction with the Attorney General's Office regarding other litigation.

Division of Parole and Community Services

The Division of Parole and Community Services protects Ohio citizens by ensuring appropriate supervision of adult offenders in community punishments which are effective and hold offenders accountable.

The Division of Parole and Community Services, the community corrections division of the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, consists of three primary areas: **The Adult Parole Authority, the Bureau of Community Sanctions, and the Office of Victim Services.**

The Division of Parole and Community Services works in conjunction with local criminal justice officials and community and state agencies to provide safe, meaningful community sanctions for the adult offender. These non-state prison sanctions emphasize public safety and include opportunities for offenders to change behaviors or situations which brought them into the criminal justice system.

Examples of non- state prison sanctions include, but are not limited to, restitution, day reporting, community service, and halfway house placement. Division staff members promote public safety by effectively dealing with individuals who violate the conditions of community placement. All non-prison sanctions are developed and operated in accordance with legal mandates and applicable standards.

Office of Communications

The Office of Communications informs the public, media and other agencies concerning DRC operations, accomplishments, and critical incidents. In an effort to facilitate positive relations with the public, media and other agencies, public information staff work diligently to answer all inquiries in an accurate and timely manner, providing there are no risks to security or breaches of confidentiality.

The Office of Communications educates the public about DRC by producing, creating, and reviewing all informational and marketing materials that are issued on behalf of the Department. It is the goal of the Office of Communications to market the positive components of DRC's multi-faceted mission of serving offenders, legislators, community stakeholders, victims, offender family members and other agency partners.

Office of Enterprise Development

The mission for the Office of Enterprise Development is to reduce the idleness of inmates through the creation of inmate jobs. The office will work in collaboration with the Department of Development, Ohio Penal Industries, Research, Information and Technology and Education.

The Office of Enterprise Development will create partnerships and business opportunities with the public and private sector. The end result is to reduce recidivism rates and successfully reintegrate ex-offenders into society through career and employment opportunities.

Bureau of Research

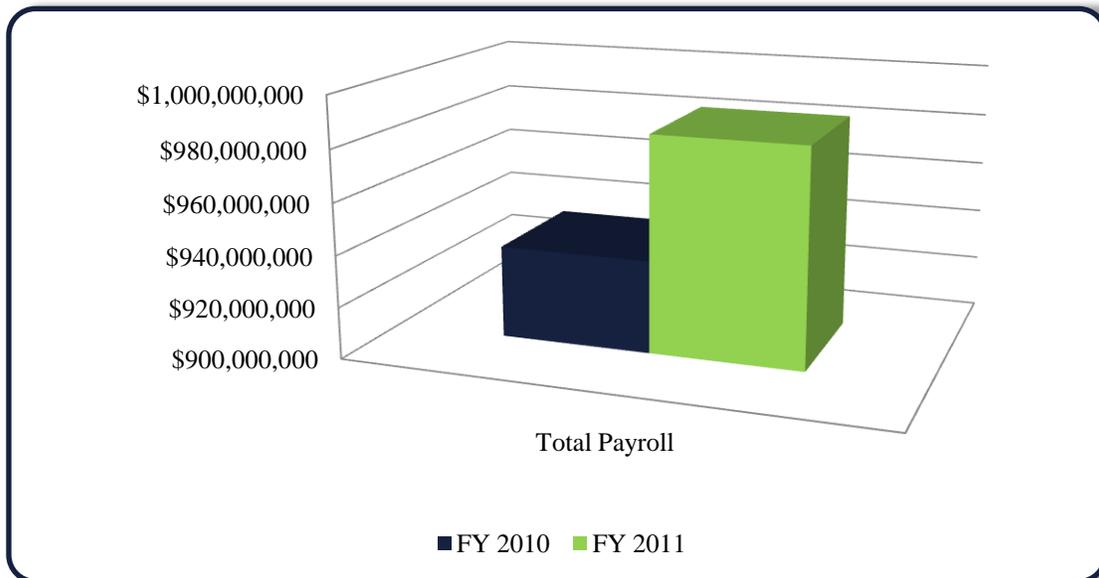
The Bureau of Research is organized to provide information to policy makers, within and outside the Department, that is intended to enhance the decision making process. The Bureau is unique to other areas within the Department due to the diverse nature of the activities assigned to staff. The Bureau gathers and summarizes information for special and routine monthly and annual reports about the Department's inmates and operations; supports government planning through legislative analysis and population projections; conducts extended studies for the Department, concentrating on management and policy analysis, parole and community services, and offender classification; and provides fast answers to numerous inquiries, internal and external to the Department, related to the Department's inmate population. The Bureau of Research is also unique in that it houses the Offender History Information Unit, which works to add offender social and criminal history data to the existing computerized inmate database, allowing its use for both classification and policy analyses.

Fiscal Operations

This section provides information on fiscal expenditures, i.e., General Revenue Funds (GRF), Non-General Revenue Funds (non-GRF), revenue, expenditures, utility costs, Performance Contracts (PERF), Construction, Activation and Maintenance (CAM) and payroll, by program and total funds which include property, staff and offenders.

Payroll Costs

Payroll Costs FY 2011		
	Total Payroll	Average Cost per Employee
FY 2010	\$936,172,244	\$70,412
FY 2011	\$984,403,758	\$73,818

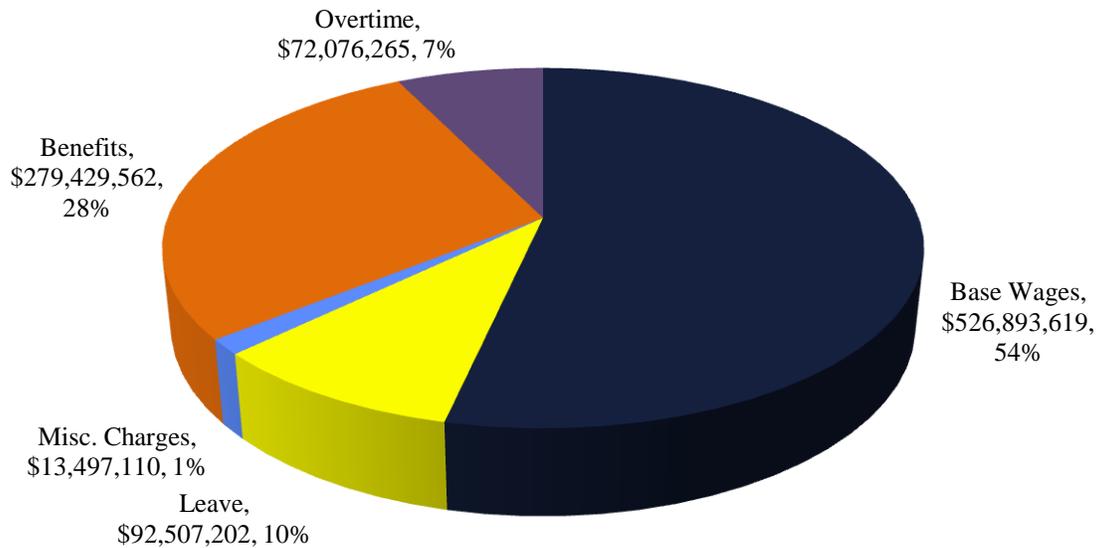


Payroll Costs - continued

Payroll Costs Breakdown FY 2011

Category	FY 2010	Percentage FY10	FY 2011	Percentage FY11
Base Wages	\$506,582,271	54%	\$526,893,619	54%
Leave	\$89,711,465	10%	\$92,507,202	9%
Misc. Charges	\$11,992,069	1%	\$13,497,110	1%
Benefits	\$255,810,174	27%	\$279,429,562	28%
Overtime	\$72,076,265	8%	\$72,076,265	7%
Grand Total	\$936,172,244		\$984,403,758	

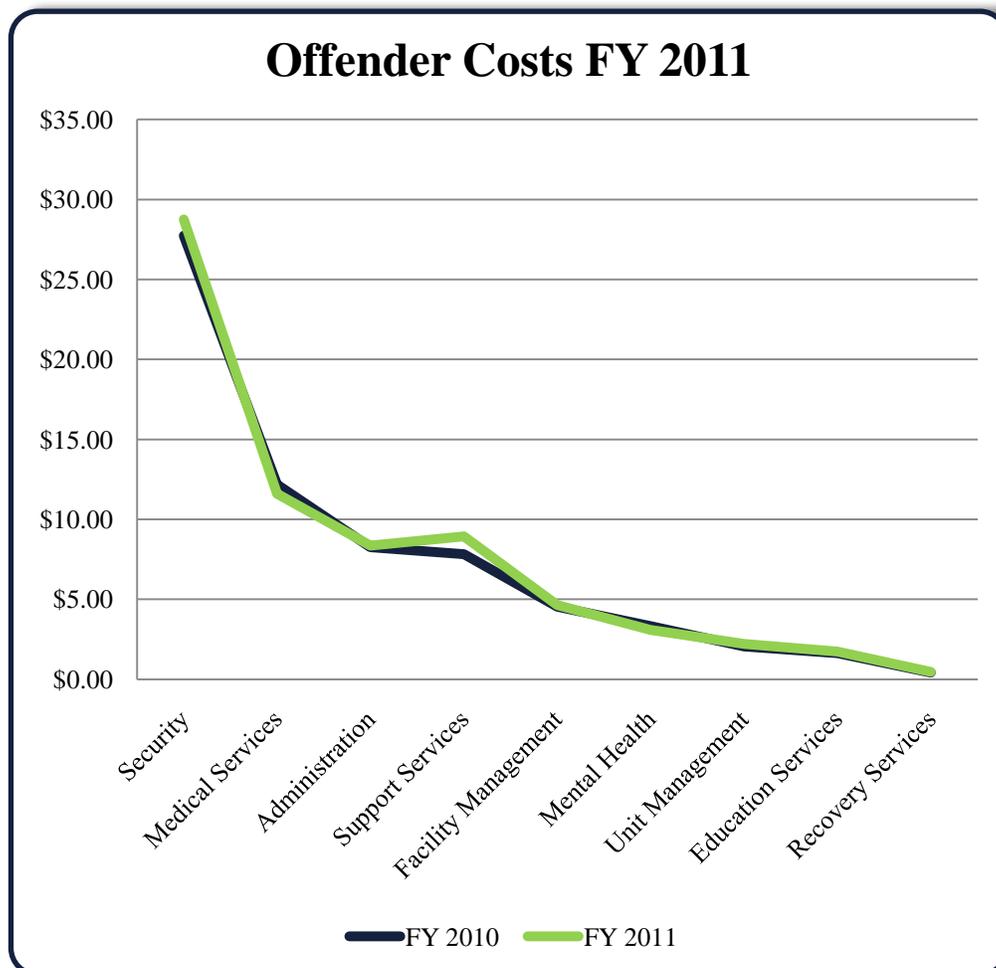
Payroll Costs Breakdown FY 2011



Offender Costs – Daily Cost Per Day

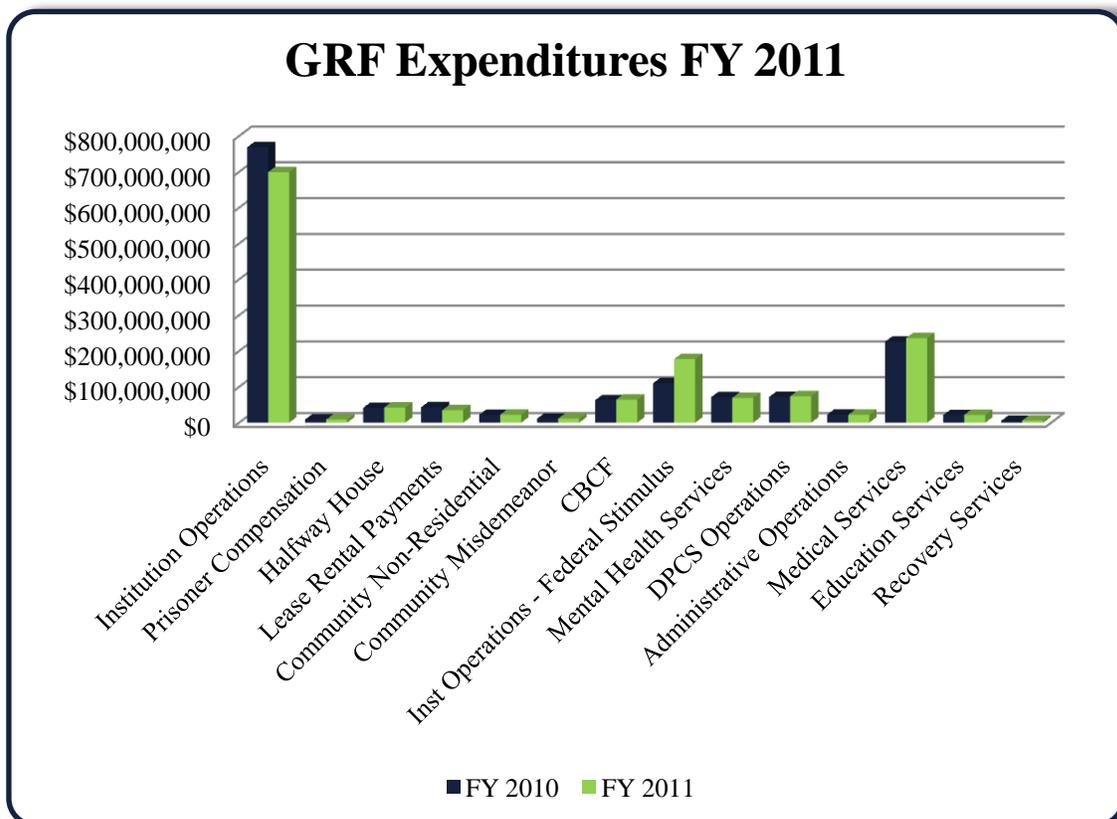
Offender Costs FY 2011			
Area	FY 2010	FY 2011	Grand Total
Security	\$27.74	\$28.75	\$530,907,362.40
Medical Services	\$12.18	\$11.60	\$214,290,692.39
Administration	\$8.26	\$8.35	\$154,294,577.97
Support Services	\$7.83	\$8.93	\$164,880,163.13
Facility Management	\$4.55	\$4.64	\$85,674,787.72
Mental Health	\$3.32	\$3.10	\$57,171,330.26
Unit Management	\$2.06	\$2.20	\$40,721,145.77
Education Services	\$1.64	\$1.73	\$31,944,233.52
Recovery Services	\$0.42	\$0.47	\$8,692,100.84
Total	\$68.01	\$69.77	\$1,288,576,394.00

* average daily cost per offender



Expenditures

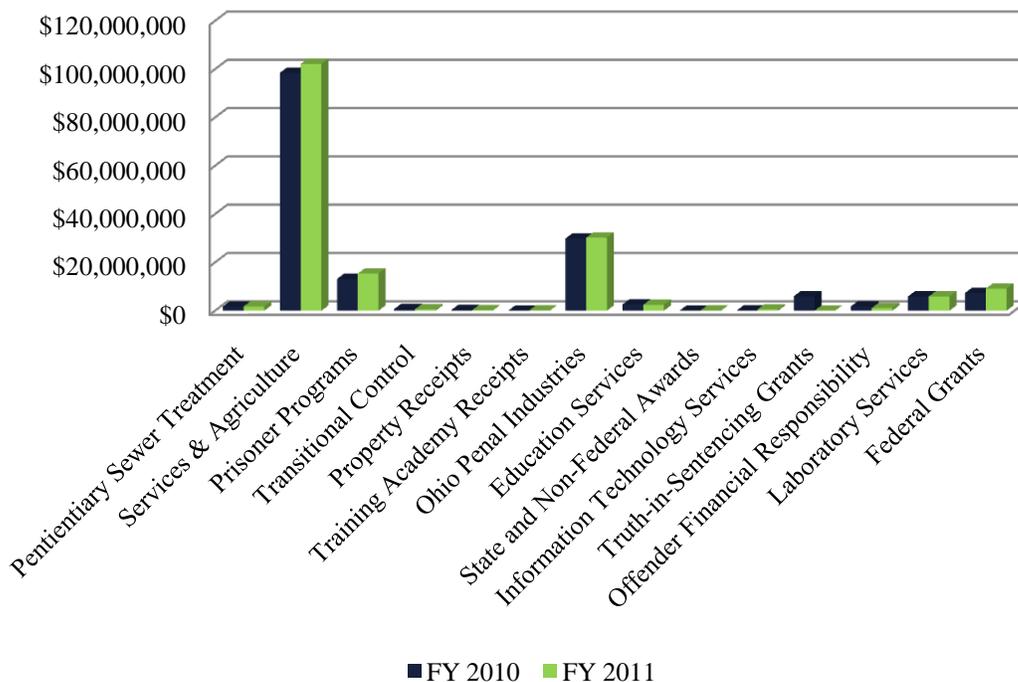
GRF Expenditures FY 2011			
Category	FY 2010	FY 2011	Percentage FY11
Institution Operations	\$768,250,031	\$699,189,271	47.0%
Prisoner Compensation	\$8,599,255	\$8,599,255	0.6%
Halfway House	\$41,142,818	\$42,108,807	2.8%
Lease Rental Payments	\$42,919,944	\$34,762,220	2.3%
Community Non-Residential	\$21,616,862	\$22,285,797	1.5%
Community Misdemeanor	\$10,981,499	\$11,329,603	0.8%
CBCF	\$62,517,245	\$64,266,691	4.3%
Inst Operations - Federal Stimulus	\$110,029,321	\$177,488,988	11.9%
Mental Health Services	\$70,857,081	\$69,007,001	4.6%
DPCS Operations	\$71,624,458	\$73,516,498	4.9%
Administrative Operations	\$22,460,445	\$21,880,370	1.5%
Medical Services	\$225,829,929	\$236,073,242	15.9%
Education Services	\$20,950,540	\$21,629,402	1.5%
Recovery Services	\$4,865,989	\$5,732,069	0.4%
Grand Total	\$1,482,645,418	\$1,487,869,214	



Expenditures - continued

GRF Expenditures FY 2011			
Category	FY 2010	FY 2011	Percentage FY11
Penitentiary Sewer Treatment	\$1,707,374	\$1,745,992	1.0%
Services & Agriculture	\$98,474,825	\$102,187,205	60.3%
Prisoner Programs	\$13,138,244	\$15,372,384	9.1%
Transitional Control	\$654,123	\$546,301	0.3%
Property Receipts	\$234,645	\$177,632	0.1%
Training Academy Receipts	\$5,671	\$81,133	0.0%
Ohio Penal Industries	\$29,858,168	\$30,221,316	17.8%
Education Services	\$2,563,306	\$2,433,527	1.4%
State and Non-Federal Awards	\$20,296	\$35,500	0.0%
Information Technology Services	\$54,296	\$522,498	0.3%
Truth-in-Sentencing Grants	\$5,966,957	\$0	0.0%
Offender Financial Responsibility	\$1,778,732	\$1,084,371	0.6%
Laboratory Services	\$5,907,254	\$5,882,655	3.5%
Federal Grants	\$7,356,865	\$9,133,609	5.4%
Grand Totals	\$167,720,758	\$169,424,124	

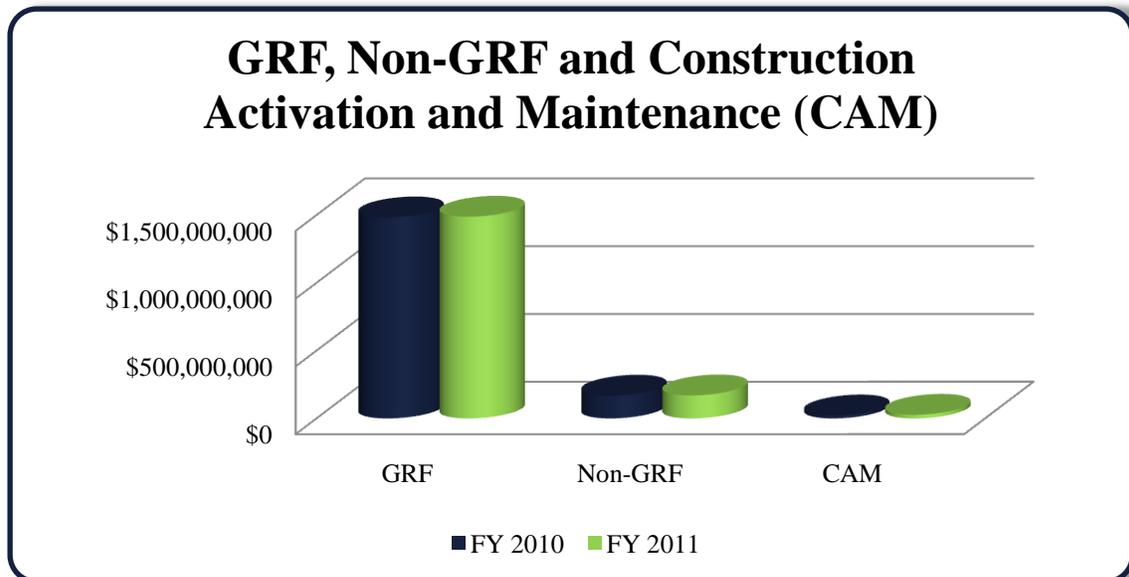
Non-GRF Expenditures FY 2011



Expenditures - continued

GRF, Non-GRF and Construction Activation and Maintenance (CAM)

Expenditure	FY 2010	FY 2011
GRF	\$1,482,645,418	\$1,487,869,214
Non-GRF	\$167,720,758	\$169,424,124
CAM	\$21,792,897	\$26,871,893
Grand Total	\$1,672,159,073	\$1,684,165,231



Employee Demographics

Employee Demographics FY 2011			
	Male	Female	Total
Total Staff	8,568	3,914	12,482
Caucasian	7,142	2,792	9,934
African American	1,211	1,053	2,264
Other	215	69	284
Total Correctional Officers (CO)	5,413	1,245	6,658
Caucasian	4,589	812	5,401
African American	706	413	1,119
Other	118	20	138
Total Parole Officers (PO)	244	170	414
Caucasian	213	126	339
African American	30	41	71
Other	1	3	4

*Employee demographics as of December 1, 2011

Offender Demographics

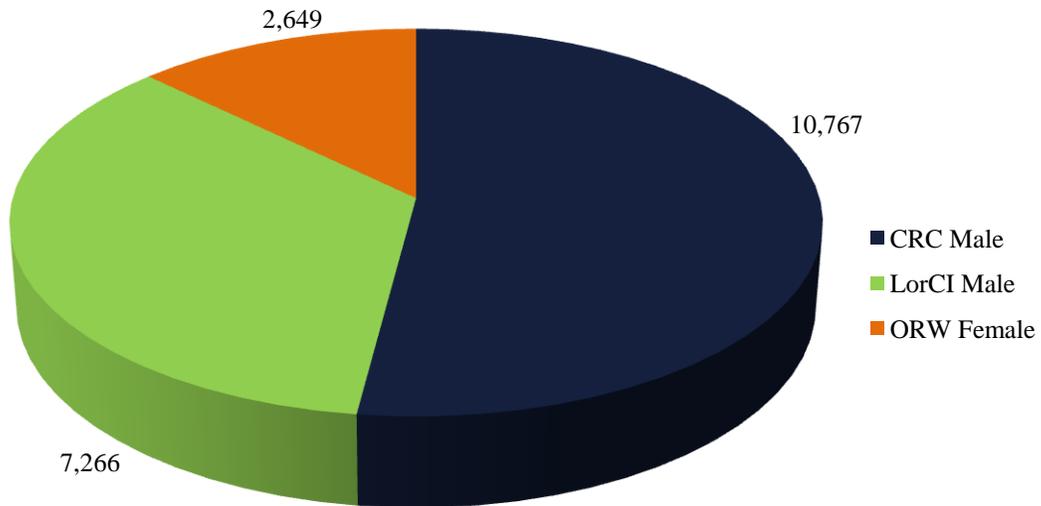
Population by Prison FY 2011			
Institution	Population	Institution	Population
Allen Correctional Institution	1,371	Noble Correctional Institution	2,517
Belmont Correctional Institution	2,719	Northeast Pre-Release Center	541
Chillicothe Correctional Institution	2,630	Oakwood Correctional Facility	179
Franklin Medical Center	607	Ohio Reformatory for Women	2,316
Correctional Reception Center	1,809	Ohio State Penitentiary	640
Dayton Correctional Institution	871	Pickaway Correctional Institution	2,185
Grafton Correctional Institution	1,303	Richland Correctional Institution	2,567
Hocking Correctional Facility	478	Ross Correctional Institution	2,263
Lebanon Correctional Institution	2,761	Southeastern Correctional Institution	1,403
London Correctional Institution	2,276	Southern Ohio Correctional Facility	1,575
Lorain Correctional Institution	1,313	Toledo Correctional Institution	1,582
Madison Correctional Institution	2,339	Trumbull Correctional Institution	1,062
Mansfield Correctional Institution	2,468	Warren Correctional Institution	1,401
Marion Correctional Institution	2,631		

*DRC population as of 12/27/ 2011

Reception Center Intake FY 2011

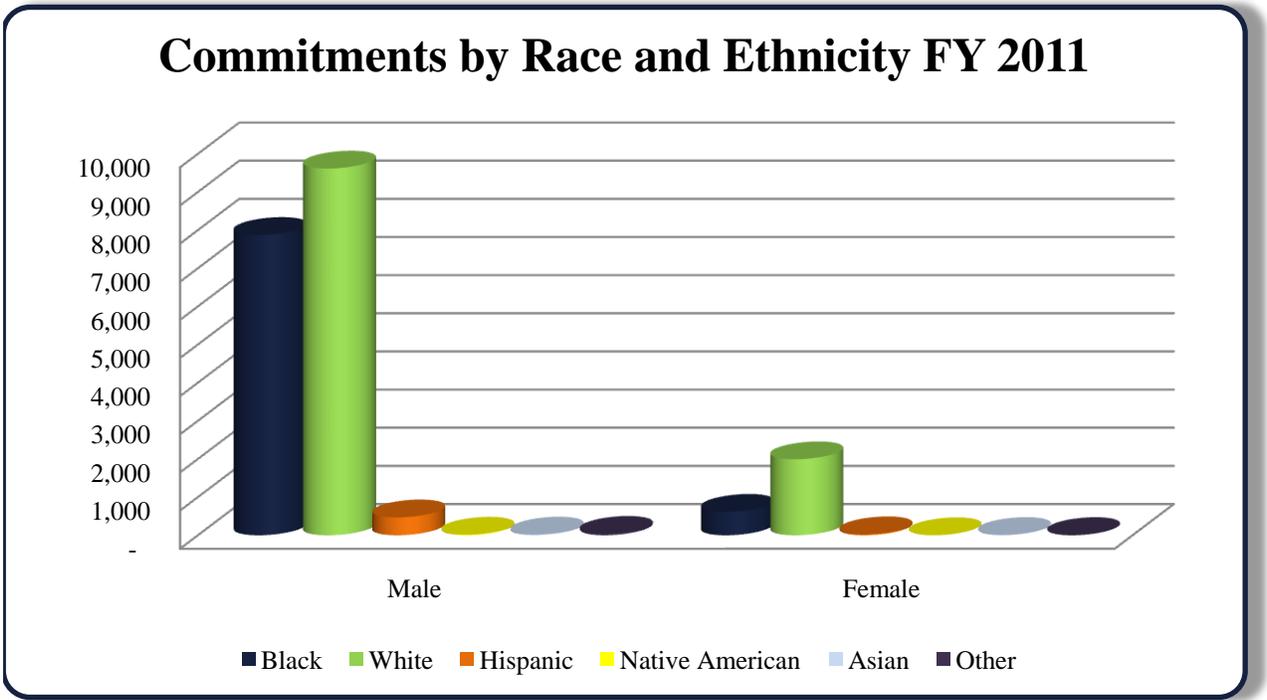
CRC Male	LorCI Male	ORW Female	Total Intake
10,767	7,266	2,649	20,682

Reception Center Intake



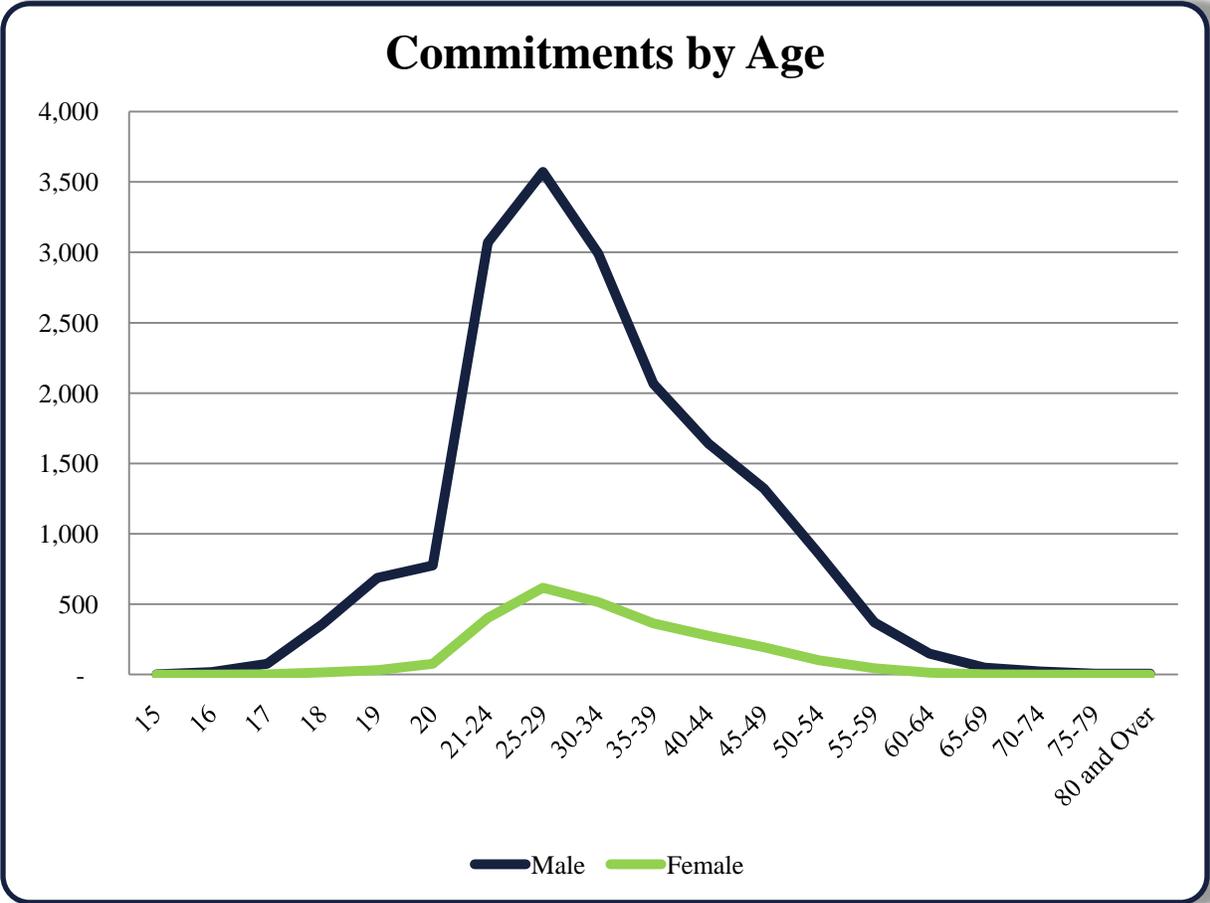
Commitments by Race and Ethnicity FY 2011

	Male	Female
Black	7,875	615
White	9,616	1,993
Hispanic	469	26
Native American	16	1
Asian	19	8
Other	38	6
Total	18,033	2,649



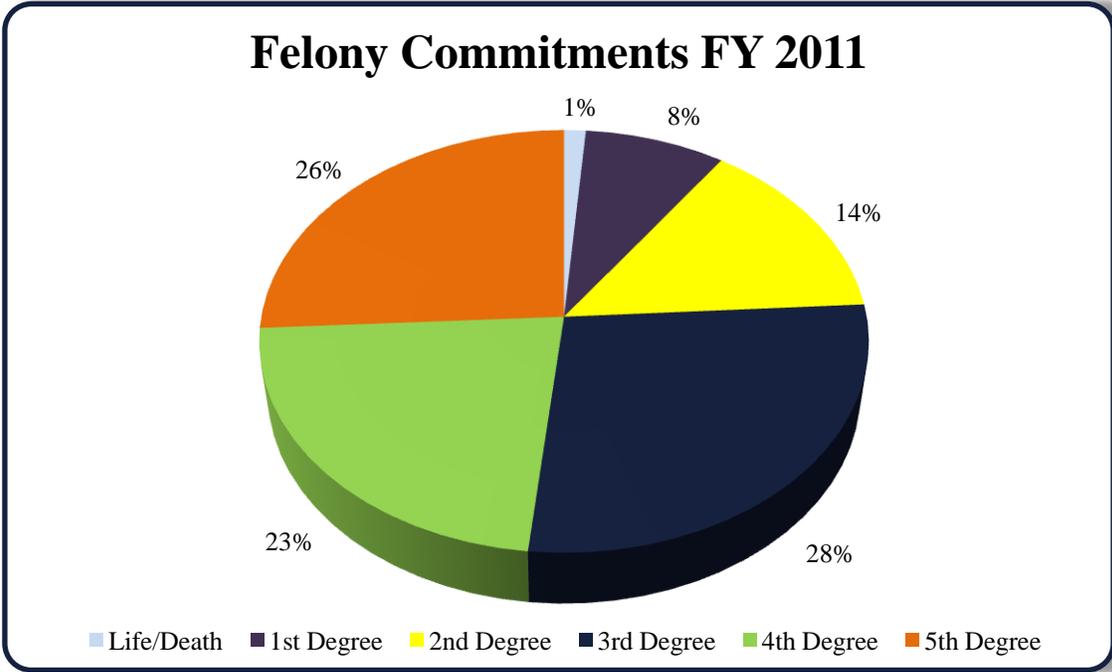
Commitments by Age FY 2011

Age	Male	Female	Age	Male	Female
15	1	-	40-44	1,641	276
16	17	-	45-49	1,322	193
17	76	1	50-54	856	100
18	357	16	55-59	371	44
19	687	32	60-64	148	12
20	775	77	65-69	49	2
21-24	3,071	402	70-74	22	-
25-29	3,573	616	75-79	6	-
30-34	2,990	515	80 and Over	6	-
35-39	2,065	363			



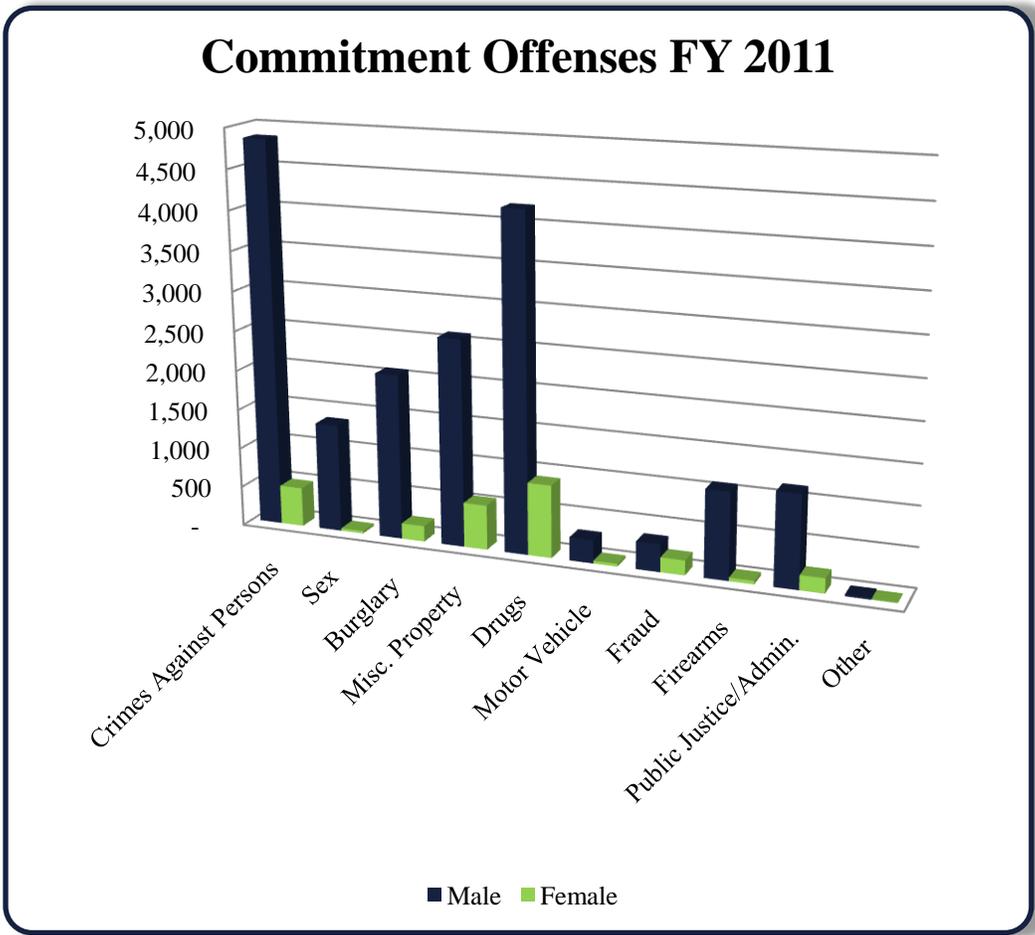
Felony Commitments FY 2011

Felony/Sentence Category	Male	Female	Total
Death	2	-	2
Life	253	11	264
1st Degree	1,591	139	1,730
2nd Degree	2,714	264	2,978
3rd Degree	5,094	621	5,715
4th Degree	4,056	591	4,647
5th Degree	4,323	1,023	5,346
Total	18,033	2,649	20,682



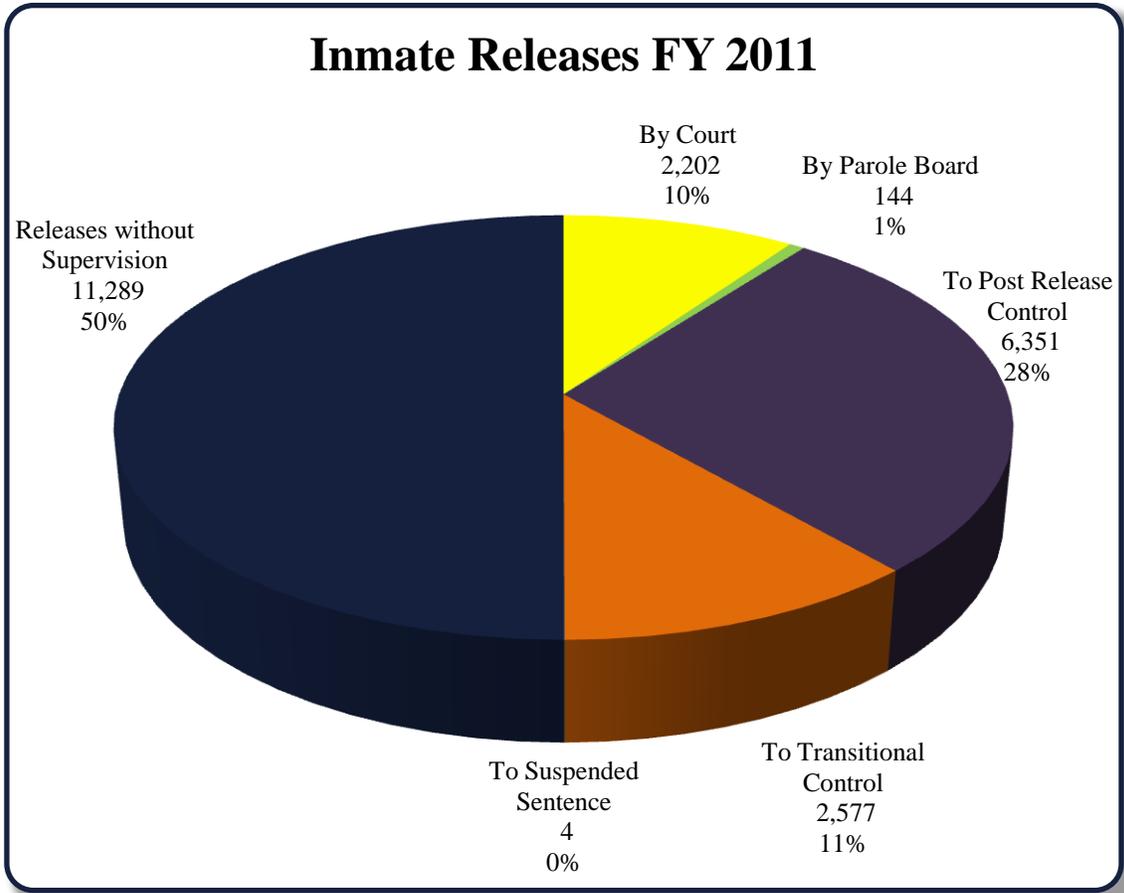
Commitment Offenses FY 2011

Offense Category	Male	Female	Total
Crimes Against Persons	4,856	493	5,349
Sex	1,363	31	1,394
Burglary	2,081	198	2,279
Misc. Property	2,604	561	3,165
Drugs	4,215	912	5,127
Motor Vehicle	293	34	327
Fraud	346	185	531
Firearms	1,092	43	1,135
Crimes Against Public Justice/Administration	1,162	187	1,349
Other	21	5	26
Total	18,033	2,649	20,682



Inmate Releases FY 2011

Total CY 2011	22,567
Releases to Supervision	11,278
By Court	2,202
By Parole Board	144
To Post Release Control	6,351
To Transitional Control	2,577
To Suspended Sentence	4
Releases without Supervision	11,289

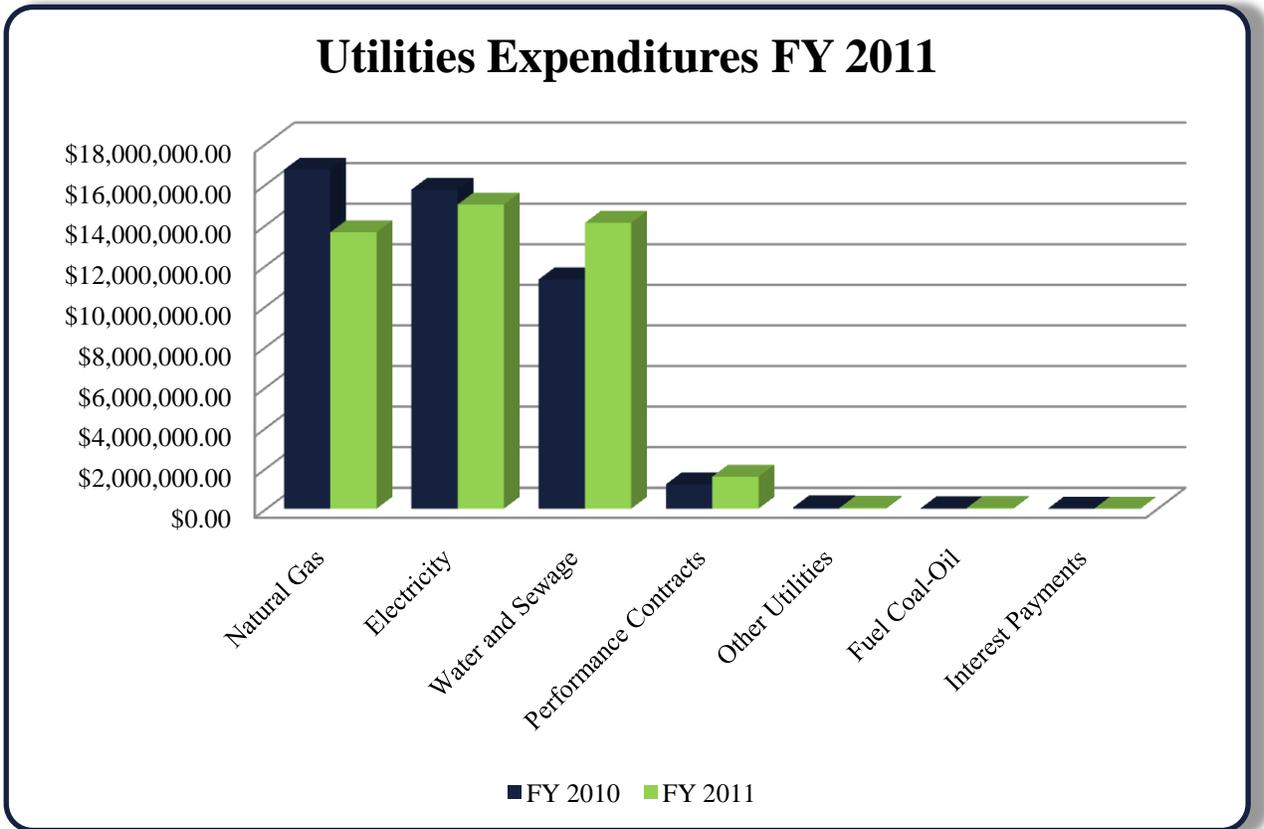


Utility Expenditures

Utilities Expenditures FY 2011

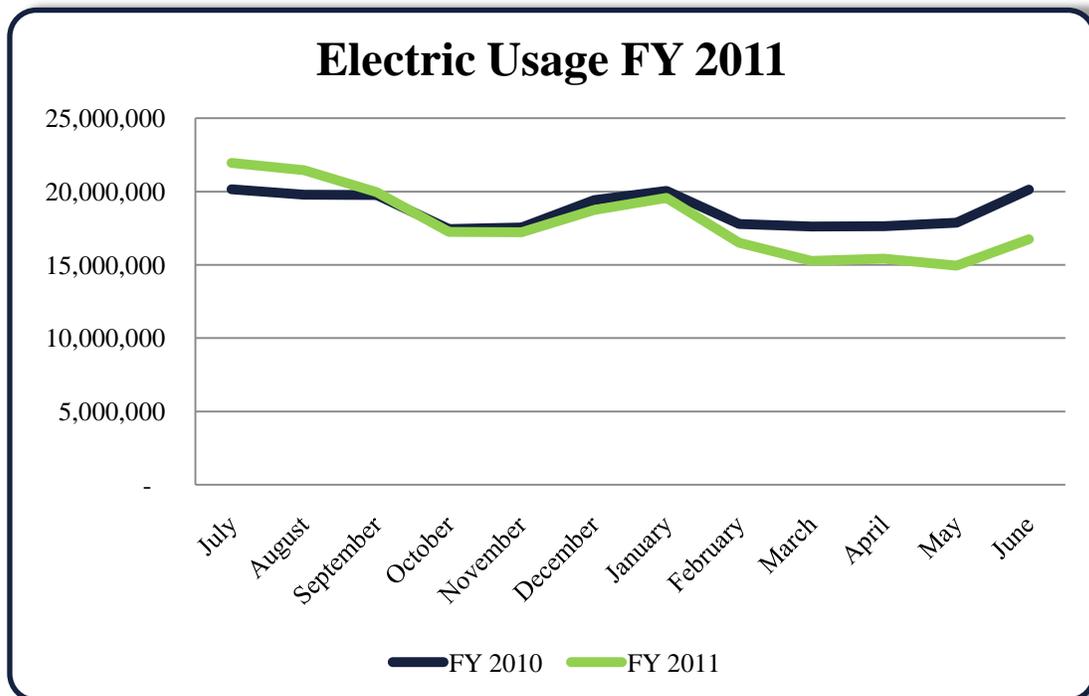
	FY 2010	FY 2011
Natural Gas	\$16,705,095.96	\$13,621,111.30
Electricity	\$15,721,203.72	\$14,990,527.72
Water and Sewage	\$11,298,426.89	\$14,088,877.85
Performance Contracts	\$1,203,948.77	\$1,580,487.74
*Other Utilities	\$65,067.43	\$41,222.78
Fuel Coal-Oil	\$18,195.49	\$36,511.00
Interest Payments	\$4,098.91	\$1,216.21
Total	\$45,016,037.17	\$44,359,954.60

*Costs associated with infrequently used utility services



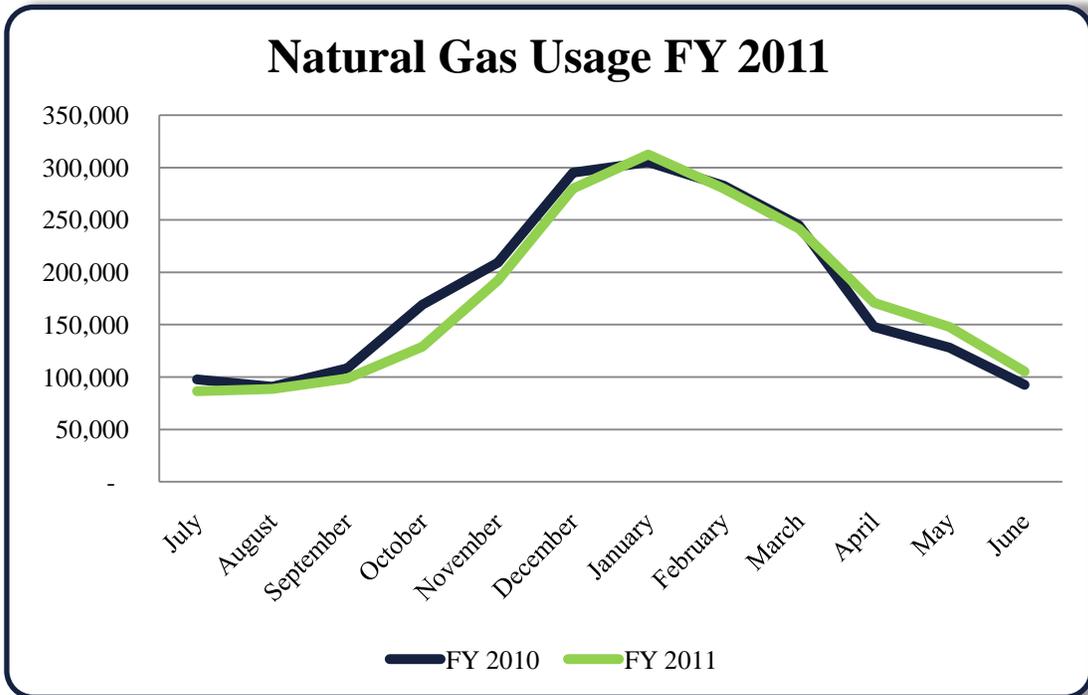
Electric Usage FY 2011

Month	FY 2010		FY 2011	
	KWH Used	Electric Cost	KWH Used	Electric Cost
July	20,163,014	\$1,568,481.00	21,950,227	\$1,614,809.97
August	19,780,983	\$1,523,016.59	21,465,876	\$1,601,195.57
September	19,766,463	\$1,472,084.44	19,958,029	\$1,497,530.15
October	17,432,782	\$1,310,535.58	17,240,560	\$1,312,615.47
November	17,541,625	\$1,276,670.19	17,217,133	\$1,271,248.11
December	19,420,997	\$1,405,702.57	18,753,338	\$1,369,787.44
January	20,042,386	\$1,453,898.62	19,578,111	\$1,322,973.38
February	17,788,116	\$1,351,908.13	16,499,779	\$1,202,267.95
March	17,616,767	\$1,335,290.80	15,276,806	\$1,073,341.14
April	17,646,140	\$1,321,071.74	15,432,268	\$1,138,205.65
May	17,866,983	\$1,347,008.59	14,949,508	\$1,189,289.04
June	20,128,348	\$1,530,998.82	16,747,527	\$1,154,433.78
Annual	225,194,604	\$16,896,667.07	215,069,162	\$15,747,697.65



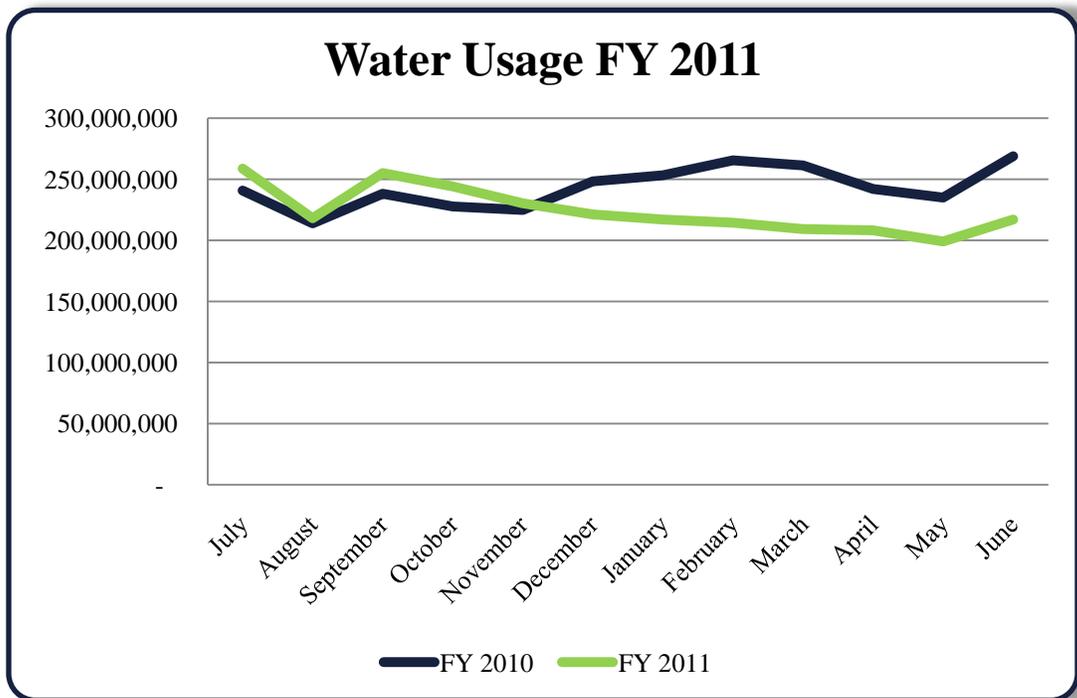
Natural Gas Usage FY 2011

Month	FY 2010		FY 2011	
	MCF Used	Natural Gas Cost	MCF Used	Natural Gas Cost
July	97,751	\$785,009.36	86,400	\$611,337.28
August	90,864	\$761,520.99	88,728	\$688,996.38
September	108,393	\$925,856.25	98,653	\$599,382.49
October	169,146	\$1,466,070.74	128,977	\$804,855.81
November	209,224	\$1,794,577.56	192,315	\$1,206,558.76
December	295,138	\$2,423,136.04	279,937	\$1,678,469.74
January	305,292	\$2,695,009.28	312,507	\$1,955,867.26
February	282,626	\$2,492,958.23	279,994	\$1,777,821.31
March	245,141	\$2,080,751.50	241,720	\$1,527,400.17
April	148,004	\$1,259,424.74	171,094	\$1,080,145.39
May	128,250	\$1,017,355.38	147,812	\$780,496.29
June	92,666	\$779,027.95	105,392	\$521,639.42
Annual	2,172,495	\$18,480,698.02	2,133,529	\$13,232,970.30



Water Usage FY 2011

	FY 2010	FY 2011
Month	Gallons Used	Gallons Used
July	240,691,361	258,637,940
August	214,072,119	218,174,489
September	238,261,072	255,001,375
October	227,695,871	244,203,278
November	224,834,263	230,321,069
December	248,328,741	221,140,647
January	253,367,065	217,229,807
February	265,473,672	214,489,887
March	261,492,082	209,369,607
April	242,062,804	208,171,184
May	235,192,121	199,117,511
June	268,803,086	217,028,424
Annual	2,920,274,257	2,692,885,218



Adult Correctional Institutions, Operation Support Center, Corrections Training Academy and Ohio Penal Industries

2011 ACA Reaccreditation Audit Results

In 2011, eight (8) correctional institutions plus Operations Support Center/Central Office Review successfully achieved their ACA reaccreditation. The following table shows the compliance level results for each facility from their 2011 ACA audit.

2011 ACA Reaccreditation Audit Compliance Levels		
Institution	ACA Mandatory	ACA Non-Mandatory
Grafton Correctional Institution	100%	98.15%
Hocking Correctional Institution	100%	99.50%
Lebanon Correctional Institution	100%	98.80%
Northeast Pre-Release Center	100%	99.76%
Pickaway Correctional Institution	100%	100.00%
Richland Correctional Institution	100%	100.00%
Toledo Correctional Institution	100%	99.30%
Warren Correctional Institution	100%	99.30%
Operations Support Center	100%	97.10%

Also in 2011, the Bureau of Internal Audits and Standards Compliance submitted 144 Significant Incident Notifications to ACA. The following table identifies the institutions and respective number of notifications:

ACA Incident Notifications			
Institution	Number of Notifications	Institution	Number of Notifications
ACI	4	NCCI	2
BECI	17	NCI	10
CCI	4	ORW	5
CRC	1	OSP	4
FPRC	1	PCI	7
GCI	1	RCI	7
HCF	1	RICI	7
LECI	5	SCI	12
LOCI	6	SOCF	4
LORCI	3	TCI	4
MACI	13	TOCI	4
MANCI	18	WCI	4

Acknowledgements

The Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction's Annual Report was written with the assistance of numerous individuals who devoted their time and expertise to making the report an important source of criminal justice information for Ohio. The Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction would like to sincerely thank these individuals for their contributions.

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