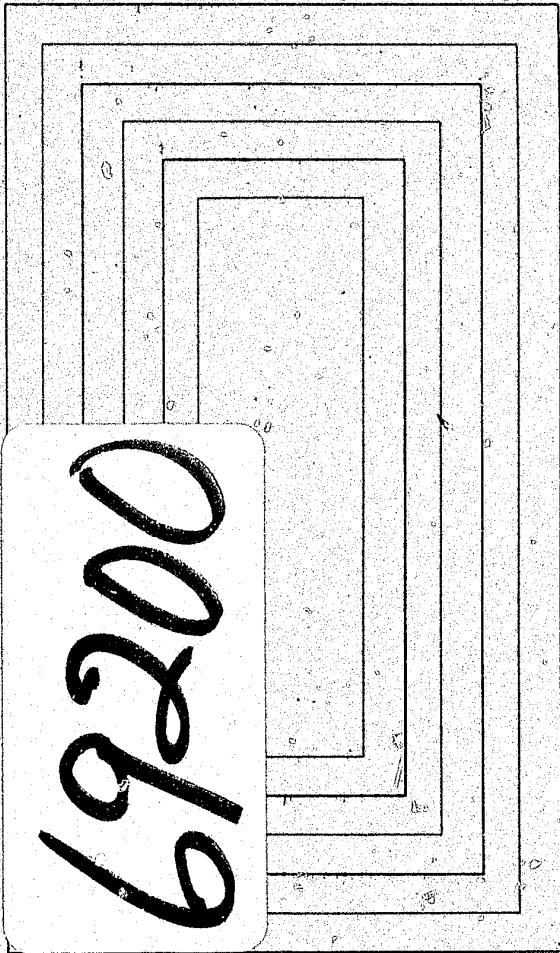


**ANNUAL
REPORT
1979**



STATE OF OHIO



DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION AND CORRECTION

1050 Freeway Drive, North, Suite 403

Columbus, Ohio 43229

(614) 466-6190

JAMES A. RHODES, Governor

GEORGE F. DENTON, Director

The Honorable James A. Rhodes,
Governor of Ohio
Statehouse
Columbus, Ohio 43215

Dear Governor Rhodes:

The material herein represents the Annual Report of this Department for fiscal year 1979. This submission is in accordance with provisions of Ohio Revised Code Sections 5021.13, 5120.32, 5120.33 and 5120.35.

This report summarizes the operations of the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, its institutions, and its divisions for the annual period ending June 30, 1979. Major activities and developments within the Department are narrated, and statistical information on a variety of topics is included.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "George F. Denton".

George F. Denton,
Director

GFD/gb

NCJRS

JUL 21 1980

ACQUISITIONS



James A. Rhodes
Governor



George F. Denton
Director



E. B. Haskins
Assistant Director

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THE DEPARTMENT

The Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction was established by the 109th Ohio General Assembly through enactment of Amended Substitute House Bill 494. It came into official existence July 12, 1972.

Prior to that date, the correctional system was an arm of the mental hospitals and institutions.

Because of the increased growth in the correctional system, the State Legislature, in the early 1970's, decided to establish a separate agency with sole responsibility to administer correctional services.

The Department employs approximately 3,600 persons throughout the state and is responsible for administration and operation of both the institutional and the community related phases of Ohio's adult correctional system.

It is designed to protect society from criminal activity by operating a correctional system that humanely controls the behavior of offenders; and provides them with the experiences and opportunities to change their behavior so it is acceptable to society.

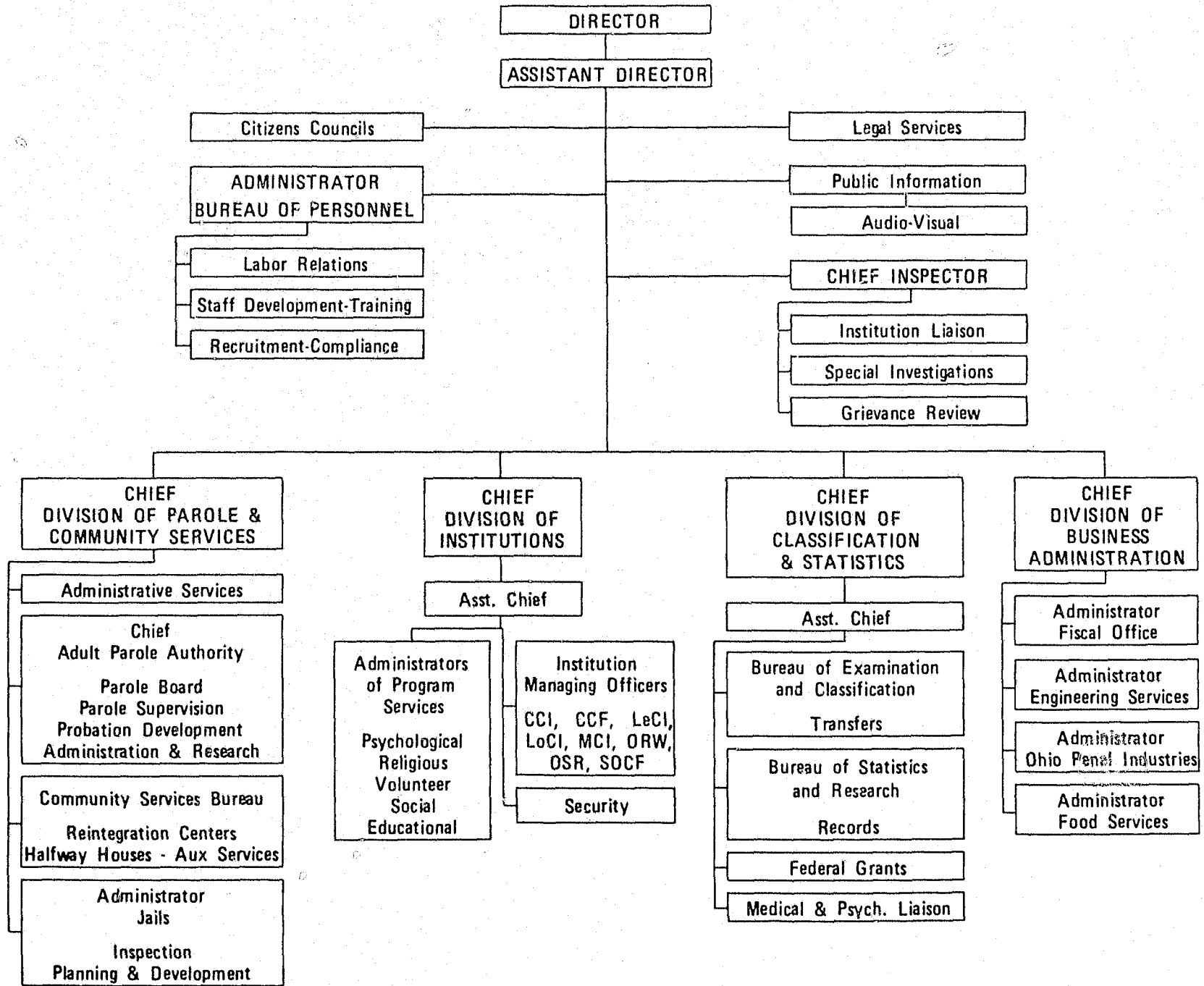
During fiscal year 1979 (July 1, 1978 - June 30, 1979), the

department was responsible for the daily supervision of an average of 26,000 offenders statewide, including 13,000 in the state's correctional institutions and another 13,000 who were supervised in the community through parole and probation programs.

The Department is headed by a Director who is appointed by the Governor.

Major functions and responsibilities of the Department are sectioned into four major divisions, and several ancillary departments. The division chiefs and the ancillary department heads report to the Director through the Assistant Director.

DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION AND CORRECTION



OFFICERS OF THE DEPARTMENT

George F. Denton, *Director*

E. Blaine Haskins, *Assistant Director*

Thomas J. Stickrath, *Chief Inspector*

Mrs. Dorothy Arn, *Superintendent*
Ohio Reformatory for Women

Harrison Morris, *Chief*
Division of Institutions

William H. Dallman, *Superintendent*
Lebanon Correctional Institution

John P. Canney, *Chief*
Division of Classification and Statistics

Ted Engle, *Superintendent*
Chillicothe Correctional Institute

John W. Shoemaker, *Acting Chief*
Division of Parole and Community Services

Frank H. Gray, *Superintendent*
Ohio State Reformatory

John W. Shoemaker, *Chief*
Adult Parole Authority

Arnold R. Jago, *Superintendent*
Southern Ohio Correctional Facility

Clarence W. Clark, *Chairman*
Ohio Parole Board

David R. McKeen, *Superintendent*
Columbus Correctional Facility

Kenneth E. Tope, *Chief*
Division of Business Administration

Roger T. Overberg, *Superintendent*
London Correctional Institution

Lowell G. Ridenour, *Administrator*
Bureau of Personnel

E. P. Perini, *Superintendent*
Marion Correctional Institution

Roy N. Nichols, *Chief*
Legal Services Section

DIVISION OF CLASSIFICATION AND STATISTICS



John P. Canney

The Division of Classification and Statistics is charged with tracking the transfer movements between institutions of all persons who are confined in the adult system. This is accomplished through three separate sections.

The Bureau of Examination and Classification reviews the work of the reception centers and coordinates appropriate

housing for the level of security required. This section also is concerned with assigning inmates to a rehabilitative program and a particular institution. This is done in conjunction with the institution classification committees. Changes in programs requiring a move to another institution are approved through this section.

The Computer Section maintains records on all inmates and is able to retrieve this information for a variety of administrative purposes. The Central Office Computer is linked with other parts of the National Criminal Justice Information Systems.

Records Management deals with the storage of inactive files and makes decisions involving records disposal when those records are no longer necessary to the function of the

department.

Also assigned to this division is a coordinator for federal grants, whose prime responsibility is the application for and supervision of funds received from the federal government. There is an audit function attached to the coordinator's office to insure that taxpayer funds are properly dispersed.

The Division of Classification and Statistics provides a data base for administrative decisions by the department.

The Chief of the division serves as medical and psychiatric liaison with the medical directors of the prison facilities, and coordinates psychiatric treatment with the Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation. He also serves as liaison between the institution superintendents and community hospitals and agencies for health care service.

DIVISION OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

The Division of Business Administration provides fiscal advice to administrators of the department as well as overseeing the day-to-day business operations of the department. This division is charged with the massive responsibility of supervising food services at the eight institutions within the department. The duties range from kitchen design to menu planning and everything in between. Purchase of food products is the responsibility of this section as is supervision of sanitary preparation methods.

Repair, reconstruction, maintenance, design and erection of small ancillary buildings is a



Kenneth E. Tope

function of the engineering section. This section coordinates, where necessary, architectural design for new structures with that already at a given institution. One of the largest

jobs is arranging for maintenance to the eight institutions supervised by the department. Reroofing, structural modifications, plumbing and electrical repair, and power plant modifications to meet EPA standards are just some of the responsibilities of the engineering section.

Also coming under the Division of Business Administration are the Ohio Penal Industries shops in the various institutions. License plates, furniture, mattresses, and the like are manufactured within the institutions for sale to state agencies and governmental subdivisions of the state.

DIVISION OF INSTITUTIONS

The Division of Institutions' function is the coordination of activities within the eight penitentiaries and reformatories in the state of Ohio. Services provided to the inmates as well as institutional safety are concerns of this department. Coordination of methods for maintaining the security of the institution to prevent escapes or incidents falls within this division. Separate sections deal with programs provided for either the inmate's care or their rehabilitation.

The Psychiatric Services Administrator supervises institutional psychologists, who deal directly with the problems of inmates and, in addition, provide supportive evidence for decisions by the Parole Board.

Religious services in all institutions are supervised by the administrator of that section. In each institution, at least one chapel for worship has been established and in each institution, full-time chaplains are on duty.

The Assistant Education Administrator-Vocational coordinates activities of the multitude of training programs in the facilities. The Assistant Education Administrator-Academic oversees high school, adult basic and college education operations. The chief of the division serves as the top Educational Administrator and superintendent of the state chartered school system. Educational opportunities for inmates are available in all



Harrison Morris, seated and Stirling M. Patterson

Institutions.

Volunteer group supervision is also a function of the Division of Institutions. Red Cross, Jaycee, and other service organizations have chapters within the facilities.

DIVISION OF PAROLE & COMMUNITY SERVICES

In number of personnel, the Division of Parole & Community Services ranks as the second largest of the department's divisions and the duties of that department are extremely varied. The entire division is designed to support the activities of the Parole Board. Responsible to the Parole Board are hearing and review officers who examine records and documents for the board members as they make decisions on the release of offenders after they have served their minimum sentences. Also attached directly to the Board is a parole revocation officer who establishes the files for those who have violated terms of parole.

One of the largest sections within the division is that of parole supervision, charged with daily overview of those inmates who have been released to



John W. Shoemaker

parole. Included in this section is a furlough program coordinator and individuals who are charged with coordination of paroles between states.

Another section deals with probation and is responsible for supervising state employees who assist the courts in providing background information on those who may or may not be incarcerated after being convicted of probationable crimes. This section also is concerned with

developing and coordinating county probation departments who use county personnel rather than state personnel.

The administration and research section maintains records of those who are or have been incarcerated in the state's correctional institutions.

Included under the Bureau of Community Services is an office devoted to the establishment of standards and supervision of privately owned halfway houses throughout the state. The Bureau of Community Services also coordinates various alternative to incarceration facilities.

Finally within the division of Parole & Community Services, is a section devoted to local jails. This section has been charged with developing standards for local facilities and offering suggestions for compliance with those standards.

BUREAU OF PERSONNEL

The Bureau of Personnel is headed by a Personnel Administrator who has responsibility for four major areas of concern: Personnel, Employee Training Programs, Equal Employment Opportunity, Affirmative Action Programs, and Labor Relations.

Personnel coordinates such matters as table organization; job classifications for all department personnel; upgrading all positions within the department; certification of departmental staff; recruitment, testing and hiring practices and procedures for prospective employees; and promotional opportunities in the department.

Orientation training sessions for the correctional personnel held at the department's eight institutions are arranged by the Bureau of Personnel. Training programs are also conducted at the Ohio Peace Officer Training

Academy for probation, parole, and institutional personnel in such areas as advanced correction officer, supervisory, mid-management, and firearms training.

In addition, this office is responsible for writing the plan for affirmative action programs, as well as monitoring their implementation. Another area of responsibility is the investigation into Equal Employment Opportunity complaints and the coordination of necessary forms between the institutions and state EEO Division.

Although the Department does not have any union agreements, there are two organizations that meet quarterly and discuss employee rights. In addition, there is an "in-house" grievance procedure that coordinates with the Director of the Department.



Lowell G. Ridenour

LEGAL SERVICES SECTION



Roy N. Nichols

The Legal Services Section consists of three full-time attorneys, including the section chief, and one law student intern. The Section shares a secretary with the Office of the Chief Inspector.

The chief of the Legal Services Section is the department's legislative liaison officer and also serves as the principle "in-house" legal advisor to the Director, the division chiefs and the managing officers of the institutions. His responsibilities also involve a close working relationship with the Office of the Attorney

General in its representation of the department in the many lawsuits to which the department or its personnel are parties.

Other attorneys in the Legal Services Section are engaged in processing Court of Claims cases, completing investigation reports, assisting in implementation of federal court orders, processing Rules Infraction Board appeals, assisting the section chief in his duties and providing assistance to the chief inspector or other division chiefs. The law student clerk at Central Office handles Rules Infraction Board appeals.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR

The Office of the Chief Inspector is responsible for the supervision of the grievance procedure for inmates, supervises the Inspectors of Institutional Services at the eight facilities, and responds to questions and complaints from the public concerning prisoner's rights.

Reporting directly to the Director of the Department, the Chief Inspector serves as Chief of the Division of Special Services.

In the grievance procedure, inmates have a method by which they may bring to the attention of the Department instances in which they believe they have been treated unfairly by employees of the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction. These complaints are brought to the attention of the Inspectors of Institutional Services at the various facilities who are responsible for the investigation

and processing of the grievances, and inmates can appeal a decision of an Institutional Inspector to the Chief Inspector. The Chief Inspector directly investigates and processes all grievances against an Institutional Inspector or Superintendent and attempts to insure prompt and fair resolution of disputes to avoid the use of disruptive methods by dissatisfied inmates.

Another duty of this office is to investigate and monitor practices within the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction to insure that all laws, as well as all rules and regulations, of the Department and subordinate facilities are being followed and applied fairly through the system. The Chief Inspector reports to the Director any non-compliance and makes recommendations for corrective action.



Tomas Strichrach

PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE



Charles A.
"AI" Abercrombie

The Public Information Office is charged with dissemination of information concerning the department. The office staff acts as spokesmen for the department in contacts with the news media, prepares and distributes official press releases, answers questions concerning the operation of the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction from private citizens, government officials, and organizations; and has the responsibility of overseeing all printed material of general interest to the citizens of Ohio produced by the department.

The official photographer for the department works out of the

Public Information Office and is also responsible for audio visual equipment assigned to the department and its distribution to the various departmental divisions.

Publications of the Department are the responsibility of the Public Information Office; among these are the monthly newsletter, "The Communicator", and the Annual Report.

In conjunction with institutional Managing Officers, the P.I.O. arranges tours of departmental facilities for members of the legislature, religious groups, correctional education classes and others with a professional interest in prison operations.

INSTITUTIONAL OPERATIONS

The Department of Rehabilitation and Correction is charged with the operation of five male penitentiaries and two male reformatories as well as a women's institution which serves both functions.

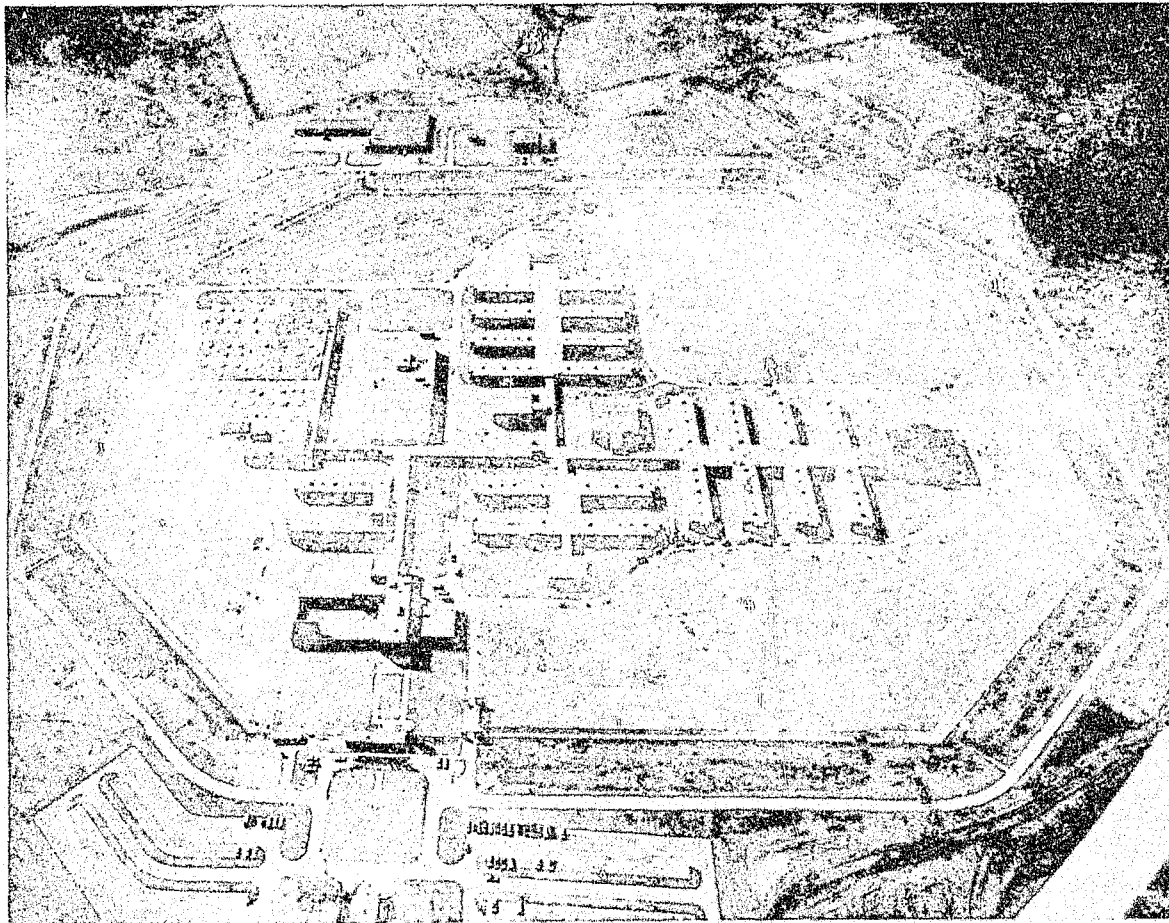
Reformatories are required, by law, to house those persons under age thirty who have been sentenced for the first time as an adult. The crime must be classified as no more serious than a felony of the 3rd degree.

Penitentiary inmates are those who are older than thirty years of age, have committed a more serious crime, or who have been previously convicted and sentenced for an adult crime.



* See Appendix

SOUTHERN OHIO CORRECTIONAL FACILITY



The institution is located on 1,900 acres of land in Scioto County, 11 miles north of Portsmouth, and two miles east of Lucasville on Lucasville-Minford Road. Opened in 1972, the building is a single floor design with the exception of the administration building and the infirmary, which have three floors and two floors respectively. There are 22 acres under roof, consisting of 15 buildings inter-connected by corridors. All activities take place in this structure.

There are three corridors of cell blocks in this facility. "J" block is a disciplinary area which also houses death row inmates. "K" and "L" blocks both contain eight cell areas branching out into a telegraph pole design, each having an 80-man capacity.

The building is largely maintenance free because of the brick veneer on the outside; artificially aged brick, glazed white and yellow, and painted concrete block on the inside; and terrazzo floors. Most ceilings are acoustical tile. Air circulation and lighting meet all standards, yielding a colorful and pleasant environment for the residents and employees alike.

There are 1,600 single occupancy cells, which are painted one of our pastel colors — green, blue, yellow, and beige. They are rotated so that no two adjacent cells are the same color. All cells have three different radio stations available, music on tape, or music on phonograph, through a central radio system. Fluorescent lighting within the cells provides a well-lighted area for writing or studying. Each

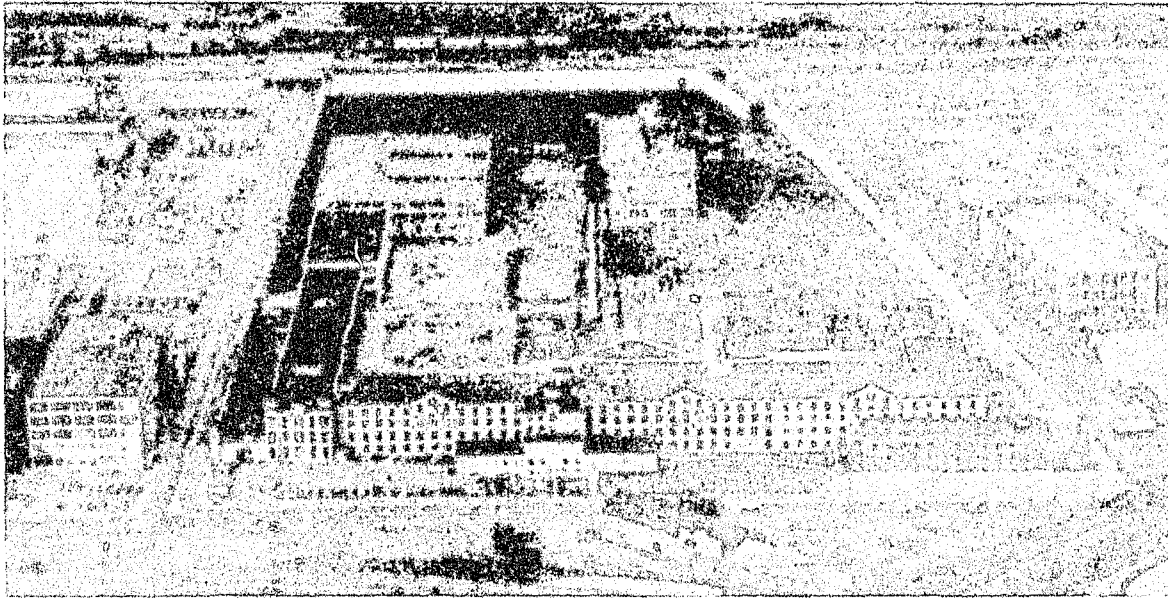
cell has a wash basin, commode, bed, and night stand/desk combination. Dimensions of each cell are 6' by 10' by 9' high.

Also included within this facility are eight to ten vocational schools, a library, and a visiting area for family and friends.

The buildings are enclosed by two cyclone fences topped with concertina and barbed wire with a total height of 15'. The area inside the fence is 68.9 acres including approximately 12 acres for a recreation field.

Men 18 years and over are imprisoned at SOCF. Being a maximum security facility, men confined here are those convicted of single serious felonies, multiple felonies, and offenses requiring the death penalty.

COLUMBUS CORRECTIONAL FACILITY



On February 8, 1832, the legislature governing the relatively new state of Ohio, passed an act providing that a prison be built in Franklinton or Columbus. Twenty-two and one-half acres of land were purchased on the east bank of the Scioto River, just north of Columbus for this new prison. The building would be modern in design and was to combine elegance, convenience, strength, and durability. Use of the best materials available; the best methods of construction; and the latest approved methods of prison management were to be incorporated into the new prison.

The building was to be 400 feet long, contain a residence for the Keeper, and have a Guard Room in its center. The building would contain 700 cells and the surrounding walls would be 24 feet high. Construction of the Ohio State Penitentiary was started in March of 1833 and completed in October of 1837. Inmate labor and inmate-made fixtures were used wherever possible.

The final cost of the original penitentiary was about \$93,380, including 1,113,462 days of inmate labor (an estimated savings of \$78,428.00). The East Hall (now A, B, C, and D Blocks) was completed in 1861, and the height of the West Hall (then called E and

F Blocks) was increased from three to five floors, making all tier heights the same.

A women's section consisting of 11 cells, plus numerous working rooms, was erected outside the main walls in 1837. The women made their own garments, as well as undergarments for the male prisoners. The Ohio Reformatory for Women was built in Marysville in 1913, and then the women prisoners were transferred to that institution. The women's building at the Pen was then converted into a hospital.

During the Civil War, federal, as well as state, prisoners were housed here. One famous prisoner was John Hunt Morgan, a Confederate general, who was sent here as a prisoner of war on July 30, 1863, along with 30 of his command. General Morgan escaped on November 27, 1863 with six of his men.

William Sidney Porter, the famous author who wrote under the pen name of O. Henry, was sentenced on March 25, 1898 as a federal prisoner to serve five years for embezzlement. The recreation field still bears the name O. Henry Field, in his honor.

In the winter of 1849, an epidemic of Asiatic Cholera hit the Ohio Penitentiary claiming the

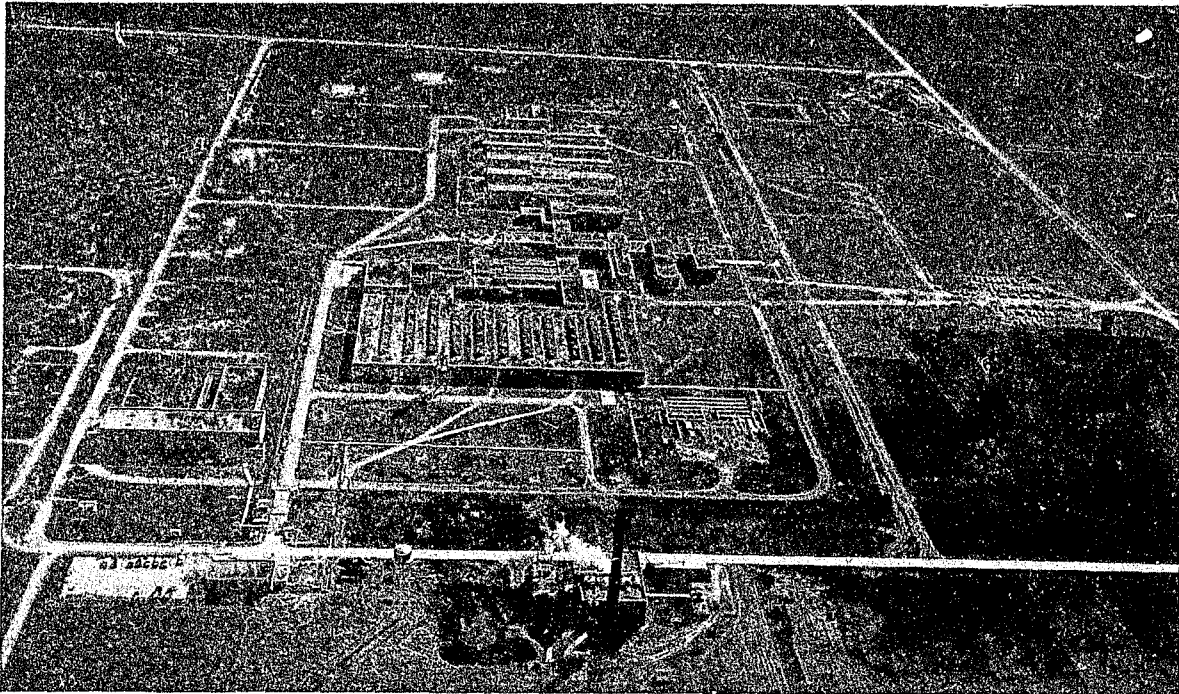
lives of 116 of the 423 inmates confined here. No one escaped, and Governor Ford promised the men that if they saw the epidemic through, remained here quietly, and did whatever they could to help combat the dreaded disease, he would grant pardons to those deserving them. The following spring, he granted 52 such pardons.

The administration building and attached cell blocks are still relatively unchanged in outer appearance, making the Ohio Penitentiary one of the oldest continually used prisons in the United States.

Disaster struck again on Easter Monday in 1930 in the form of a fire, reportedly set by an inmate. 322 inmates lost their lives in the holocaust that evening. There were many feats of inmate heroism and many of those men were pardoned by the Governor.

Today the institution, renamed Columbus Correctional Facility, is primarily a reception center, though still functioning as a maximum security institution. Every adult male offender over 30 years of age or anyone convicted of a capital crime, and sentenced by the Ohio courts, comes here. Each year, at the present commitment rate, approximately 3,000 men are admitted to serve their sentences.

MARION CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION



The Marion Correctional Institution is located in Marion County approximately one-and-one-half miles northeast of the city limits of Marion.

In 1948, Ohio acquired 1,243 acres from the United States government. The site was formerly a part of the Scioto Ordinance Plant.

The original intent was to use the site as a vocational training center for the older and more difficult residents of the Boys Industrial School in Lancaster.

However, during the next few years, the population at the industrial school showed a marked decline. So, in 1950, the Marion Training School was transferred from the Division of Juvenile Research, Classification & Training to the Division of Corrections. The purpose then became to establish a vocational training center for older delinquents as well as young adults between the ages of 16 and 30.

In June of 1950, a group of inmates was transferred from the Ohio Penitentiary to help repair the existing buildings and get things ready for the reformatory-type inmates. By November, this was accomplished and the first inmates were received from OSR. For the

next four years, training in office work, cafeteria, barbering, boiler firing & repair, carpentry, plumbing, painting, welding, electrical, garage, laundry, general farm work, care of livestock, and general maintenance was given those inmates.

In 1954, the population of the Ohio Penitentiary became so great that the Division of Corrections decided the institution at Marion would be changed to receive inmates over 30 years of age.

A building program was started in 1952 and completed in 1959, to provide the institution with the capacity to house 1,122 inmates. The facility sits on a 60-acre plot of ground and is enclosed by a double 16 ft. wire fence. Six guard towers are located at strategic points around the fence. The enclosed area includes the 11-1/2 acre athletic field and the main buildings. The buildings, following the telephone pole-type design, include the administration building, a 55-bed hospital, 6 cell blocks housing 67 men each, 12 dormitories with a 60-man capacity each, a dining room, gymnasium, chapel, print shop, laundry, 7 school rooms, maintenance shops, vocational areas, and Ohio Penal Industries

shops. Other buildings, located immediately outside the fence, include the honor dormitory with a 300-inmate capacity, the power house, and garage.

All inmates at Marion Correctional Institution are classified as medium security. The average intake age of men confined here is 31.5 years; the mean intelligence is "normal"; and the average achievement level is 7th grade. All types of crimes are represented in the population with burglary, armed robbery, and sexual crimes heading the list.

An honor camp at MCI provides as normal an environment as possible for trusted inmates. It is located at the northwest corner of the main institution with a housing capacity of 300. Men there work on the farm, in the power house, and at the garage. Inmates are selected for the honor camp by a 4-man honor committee and the superintendent of the institution.

The farm consists of 924 acres where vegetables for institution use are produced and field crops necessary to support a 1,200 head swine program and 250 head dairy program are grown. All of the meat and milk produced is used in the penal system.

CHILlicothe CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTE

On December 1, 1966, the state leased a Federal Reformatory in Chillicothe from the U.S. Bureau of prisons.

The facility was acquired to help alleviate the overcrowded conditions at other state penal institutions. It was significantly named Chillicothe Correctional Institute, rather than institution, to emphasize the treatment and retraining orientation of Ohio's newest penal facility.

The Chillicothe Correctional Institute is located on State Route #104 - one mile north of Chillicothe.

The general area in which the Institute is now situated was used by the United States government for a period exceeding one hundred-fifty years. During the war of 1812, British prisoners of war were confined in a stockade aptly

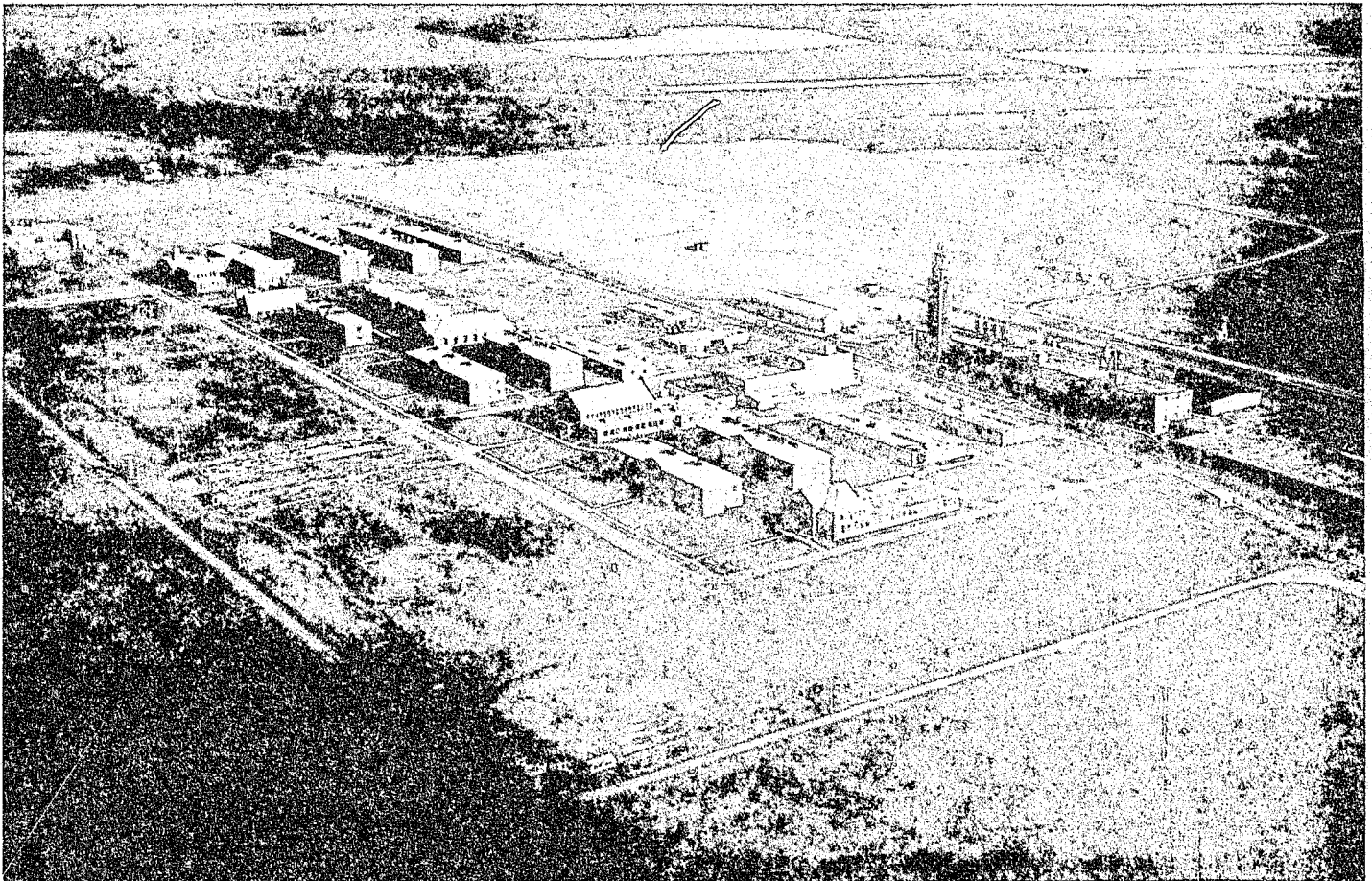
designated as Camp Bull. The area was continually used as the site of Army camps during wars and national crises and, at the beginning of World War I, the area was officially designated as Camp Sherman in honor of General William T. Sherman, famed Civil War leader.

In 1925, an act of Congress designated 2,000 acres of the Camp Sherman area for the construction of a Federal Reformatory; the balance of the land was set aside for the construction of a Veteran's Hospital.

The Federal Reformatory was originally titled "The United States Industrial Reformatory" and housed the older, reformatory-type inmate. During the course of succeeding years, the title was shortened to "Federal Reformatory,

Chillicothe", and there was a gradual change toward the short-term inmate in the 17 to 30 year age group.

On December 1, 1966, the first state appointed superintendent, along with 23 operational and security employees and 13 inmates from the Ohio Penitentiary and its branch prisons, officially activated the Chillicothe Correctional Institute as a medium security institution housing older and repeat offenders. There was a continuous transfer of inmates from the Ohio Penitentiary over the next several months and on June 30, 1969 the inmate count was 1,180, including 30 inmates at Hocking Honor Camp. Presently the population is about 1,700.



LONDON CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION

The 1924 dedicatory plaque in the lobby of the London Correctional Institution and the inscription above the main entrance doors read, "He who enters here leaves not hope behind."

Originally, the London institution was to be the new Ohio Penitentiary. The site, selected in 1913, was a location in Madison County, 1-1/2 miles northwest of London. The state already owned 1,448 acres of land in that area and 1,088 additional acres were purchased there. After all purchases, the total acreage was 2,989.67 acres.

The plans for the new Ohio Penitentiary were sidetracked, possibly due to World War I. In the early 1920's, construction of the London Prison Farm started

and it was operated as a branch unit of the penitentiary. The main building was constructed entirely by inmate labor, under civilian construction supervision, since adequate funds were not available to employ outside construction help. In 1925, the London Prison Farm was established as a separate institution.

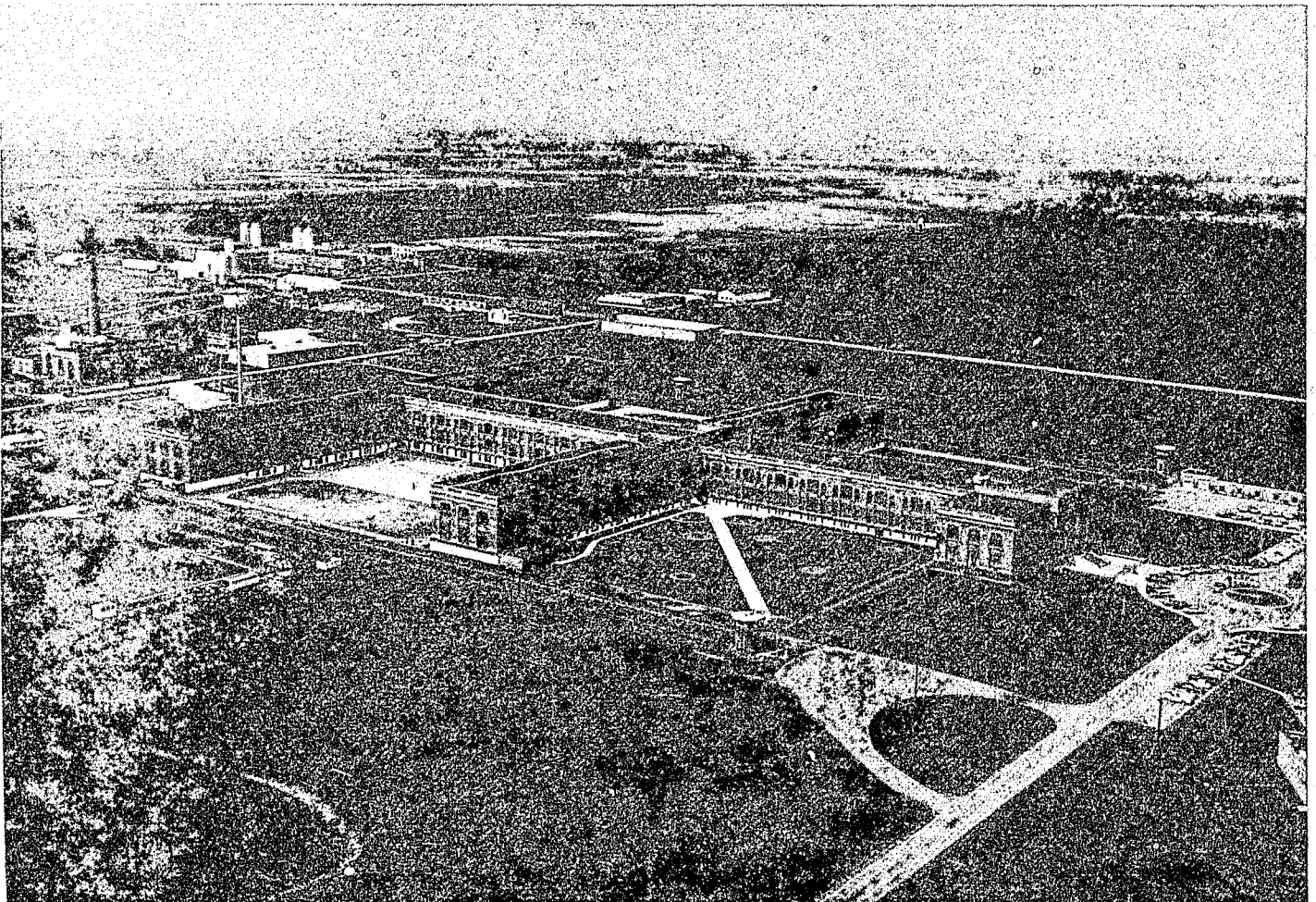
Following the 1930 Easter Monday fire at the Ohio Penitentiary, another wing was added to the London institution. This additional wing was finished in 1931 and provided extra housing facilities for inmates transferred from the Ohio Penitentiary.

The London Correctional Institution was classified as a medium security institution in view of the fact that the

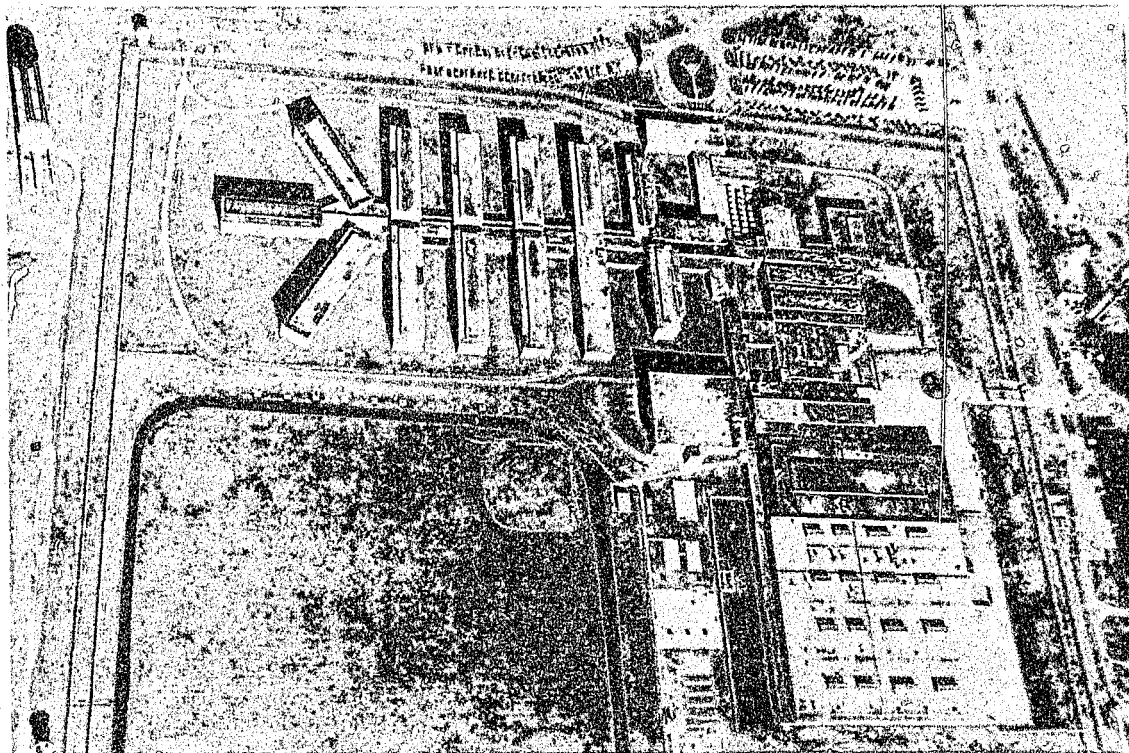
institution is surrounded not by a wall but by hurricane-type wire fences. Male offenders over the age of 30 and repeat male offenders are housed here.

On the London grounds, south of the institution, is an honor dormitory completed in 1955, which has a capacity of 332 inmates. Men assigned to this dormitory are those who operate outlying farm projects, handle farm machinery, work in the dairy, granary, power plant, slaughterhouse, and motor pool.

The institution proper is composed of six, two-story wings, each connected in a perpendicular fashion to two other wings. Farm buildings, storerooms, and factories account for the additional seventy-eight buildings on the premises.



LEBANON CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION



The Lebanon Correctional Institution is located in Warren County five miles west of the city of Lebanon on State Route 63. The institution is about midway between Dayton and Cincinnati and is one mile east of Interstate Route 75. It is one of the two reformatories housing first time offenders under the age of 30 under medium security.

The first settler of Warren County located himself on the land now belonging to the Lebanon Correctional Institution. The year was 1795. In 1830, the State of Ohio purchased approximately 2,000 acres of land from the then owners, the Evangelical United Brethren Church. This land became a farm subsidiary of the Longview State Hospital in Cincinnati. An agriculture and dairy program was initiated and farm buildings and a dormitory were constructed. In 1934, Lebanon State Farm's operation was transferred from Longview to the London Prison Farm (later

named the London Correctional Institution).

In 1955, Ohio voters approved a bond issue for a state building program and \$12,000,000 was allocated for the Lebanon Correctional Institution. Construction started in 1957. Most of the building was completed by 1960 and the first group of inmates was received in May, 1960.

Necessary custody and security programs were immediately initiated. The treatment and rehabilitative programs have progressed from a very modest beginning to a very large and encompassing operation involving a total of 14 different treatment departments offering a multitude of programs.

Presently, there are approximately 370 persons employed at the Lebanon Correctional Institution. The inmate count is about 2,100. Some of the most modern treatment and custody programs are in effect at this institution.

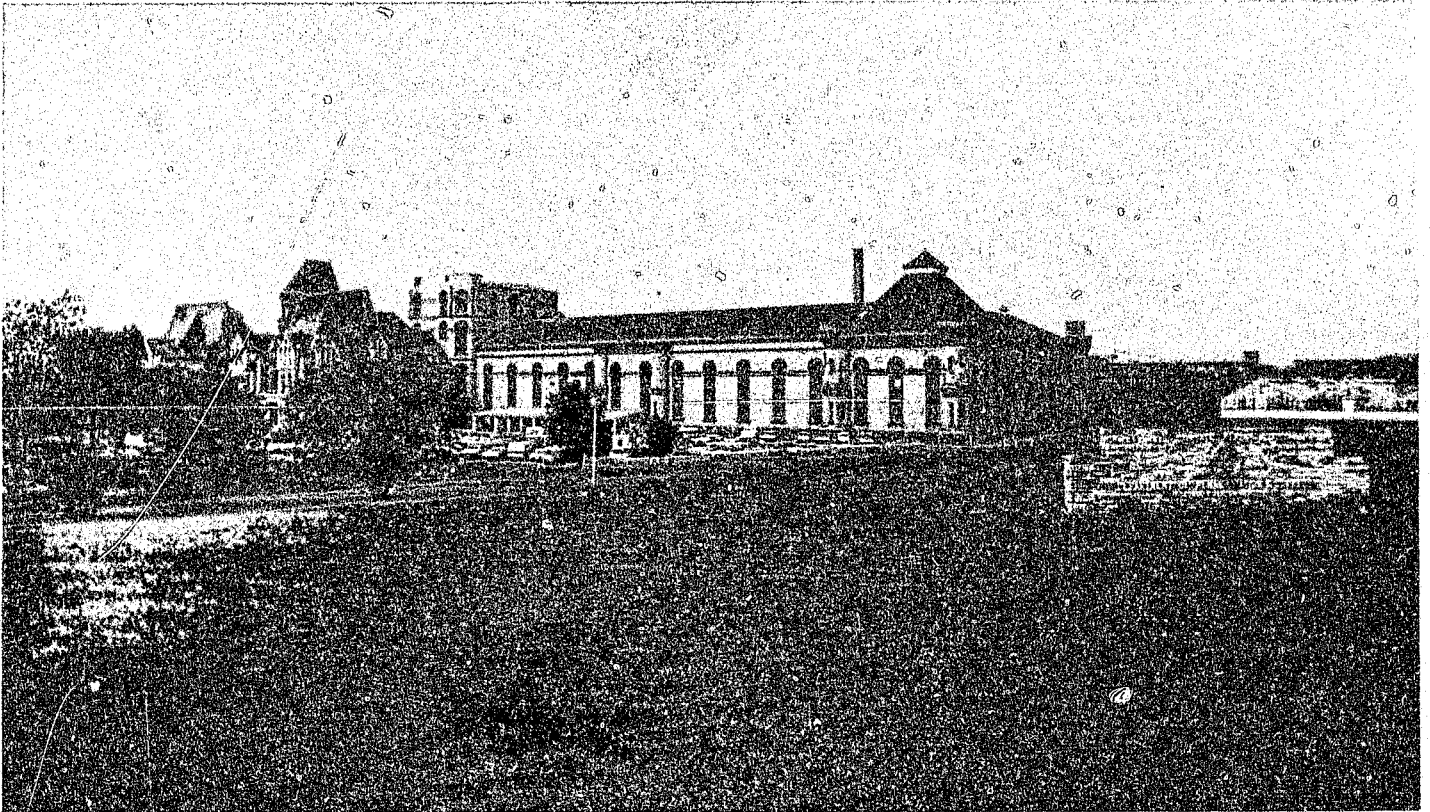
The main institution, under

one roof, is basically a "telegraph pole" design. Enclosing the 40-acre compound is a double fence and five guard towers. There are four basic corridors dividing the institution — all visible from the central control station.

The exterior walls are brick veneer with a 4-inch cavity separating them from the interior cement block. Where custody dictates, the walls are reinforced with vertical 3/4 inch bars. Interior partitions are painted concrete blocks reinforced, where needed, with steel for security. For flexibility the classrooms, laundry area, maintenance shops, and vocational schools are partitioned by movable steel walls. There is a perimeter road outside the double fence for access to the five towers which also permits continuous use by a road patrol car.

Outside the fence, to the east of the institution, are the power house, garage, general storeroom, and paint storage buildings.

OHIO STATE REFORMATORY



In 1868, the Board of State Charities advocated the establishment of a farm where young offenders might be segregated and placed apart from the older, more hardened criminals who were being incarcerated at the state penitentiary. Red tape, lack of funds and public indifference held up action on the recommendation until 1884 when a law was passed to this effect. And it was another year before the committee, appointed by the governor to select a location, recommended Mansfield in Richland County as the logical site for it.

The first construction contract was let to Hancock & Dow of Mansfield, and on November 4, 1886 the corner stone was laid. Even though the grey stone for the building was being quarried within a few miles of the site — some of it right on the farm and the

remainder from what is now known as the Devil's Punch Bowl — the cost kept mounting beyond the estimates.

The legislature was reluctant to make the needed appropriations, and with only \$40,000 to \$60,000 a year to carry on the work, construction progressed slowly. In 1886 and 1889 no appropriations were made, and for awhile it looked as if the enterprise would be abandoned. On September 17, 1896, ten years after the project was actually started, the institution's name was officially changed to the Ohio State Reformatory, and the following day 150 youthful prisoners were transferred to it from the Ohio Penitentiary in Columbus.

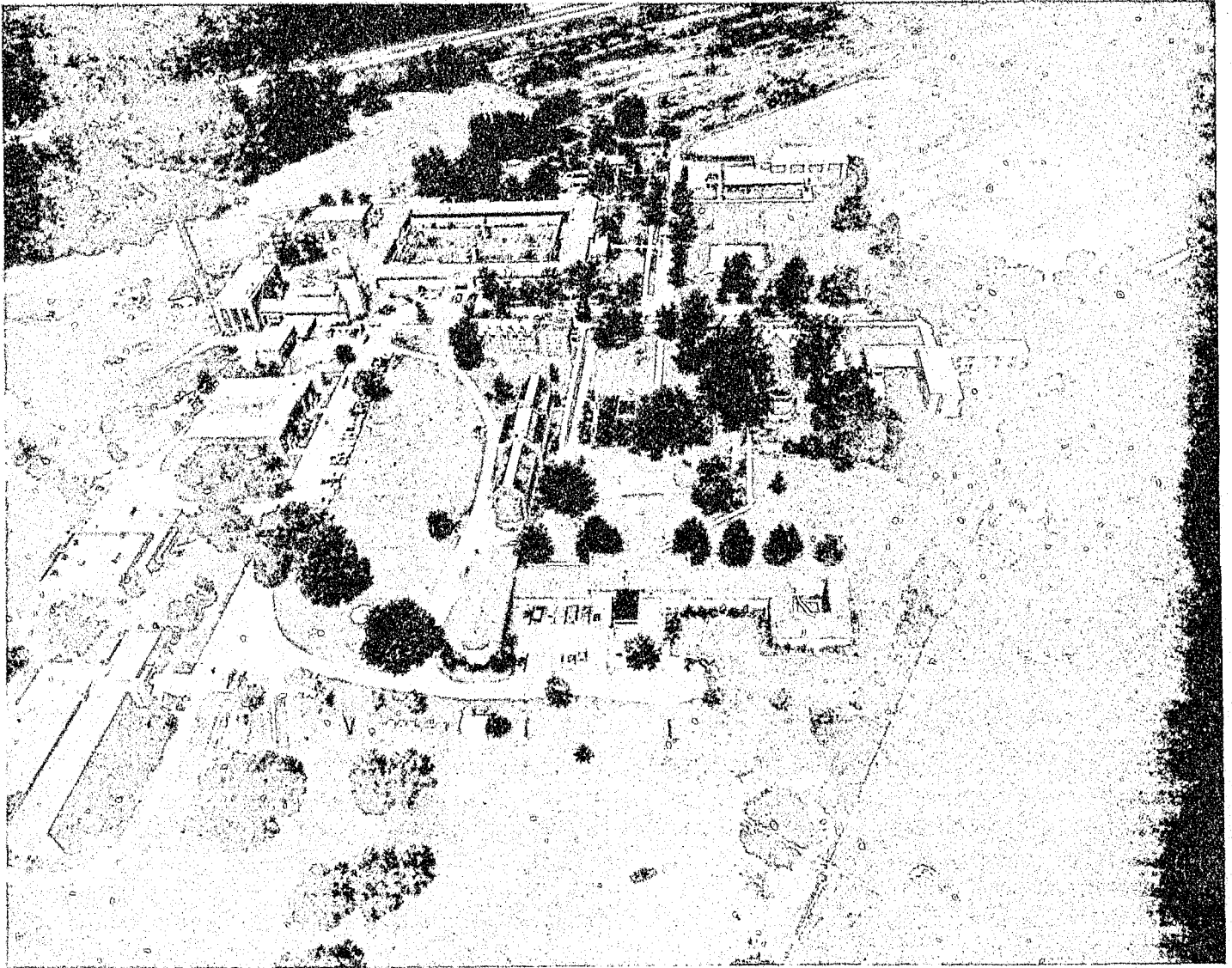
As time went on, schools were formed and inmates were employed at farm work, putting in sewage systems, building roads, and other improvements necessary in building up an institution.

Later, industrial training was introduced into the institution and inmates were instructed in bricklaying, stone cutting, carpentry, painting, and structural work. All of the brick buildings and steel cellblocks, which have since been added to the institution, have been the work of inmate laborers. The power plant was also exclusively the work of inmates.

At the present time, Ohio State Reformatory not only is responsible for the 600 farming acres at the main institution, but operates a 2,000 acre Grafton Honor Farm in Lorain County.

OSR is the reception center for all reformatory inmates entering the correctional system. Reformatory inmates are those under 30 years of age who have been committed for the first time as an adult. Because of the large disparity in crimes committed, both maximum and medium security is maintained at the reformatory.

OHIO REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN



The Ohio Reformatory for Women officially opened in 1916 with an inmate population of 34 and a staff of 18. Prior to that time, female offenders were incarcerated in the Ohio Penitentiary in Columbus. Today, the reformatory is one of the largest state-operated correctional institutions for adult women. The institution has a housing capacity of approximately 600 and is operated by 225 staff.

ORW houses women who are classified as requiring minimum, medium, or maximum security. The entire complex is enclosed by a security fence constructed

in the fall of 1978. All sentenced female adult felons in Ohio are incarcerated in this facility. The security status of an inmate, whether minimum, medium, or maximum, is based on a variety of factors, including the nature and seriousness of the offense, length of sentence, prior criminal conduct, and potential danger to the institution, staff, or other inmates. Offenders sentenced to ORW are at least 16 years of age, unless younger and tried as an adult. Most are 18 and older. Inmates here have more free movement and less regimentation than those in male correctional institutions. Women

who have been sentenced to the death penalty are officially listed as inmates of Southern Ohio Correctional Facility, but actually become residents of the Ohio Reformatory for Women.

The area surrounding the institution is largely rural and the grounds resemble a small college. Inmates live in one of the nine housing facilities. Five housing units hold a majority of the population and are considered intermediate areas. One unit houses new admissions, another houses inmates in semi-honor status. There are two smaller living areas for inmates in top honor.

EMPLOYEES OF THE DEPARTMENT

DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION AND CORRECTION
SUMMARY OF PERSONNEL BY PROGRAM AREA

FISCAL 1979-1980

PAYROLL PERIOD ENDED: 6-30-79

	L.O.C.I.	LE.C.I.	C.C.F.	O.S.R.	O.R.W.	M.C.I.	C.C.I.	S.O.C.F.	C.O.	P.&C.S.	TOTAL
101 Genl. Admin.	7	7	7	7	6	7	7	7	12	7	74
401 Bus. & Pers.	25	25	12	27	18	17	27	23	24	7	205
402 Genl. Fac. Maint.	16	19	8	28	11	12	21	19	4		138
403 Food Service	12	13	12	14	16	14	13	17	1		112
404 Ldry. & Qtrmstr.	5	4	3	4	2	2	4	3			27
405 Util. & Heat	8	13		13	11	11	5	7			68
406 Agriculture	23	15		12	2	10	11	4			77
408 Genl. Cler.	2	4	17	3	3	4	9	6	13	94	155
409 Other Oper.	3	6	2	4	2	3	6	7	1		34
201 Soc. Serv.	3	6	7	14	7	8	5	7	1		58
202 Medical	6	6	40	16	6	10	17	16			117
203 Religious	2	3	2	3	1	2	3	2	1		19
205 Psych. Serv.	3	6	6	3	3	3	4	2	1		31
209 Other Trtmt.	11	21	8	8	3	11	15	12	12		101
301 Security	169	162	245	238	106	170	263	367	1		1,721
501 Academic Educ.	1	13		11	6	9	5	6			51
502 Voc. Educ.	6	9		12	4	8	8	3			50
503 A.B.E.	4	4	1			4	4	5			22
504 Empl. Trng.	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	12
509 Other Educ.	1	2		3	1	3	1	3	2		16
601 Probation										120	120
602 Parole										143	143
603 Furlough										8	8
604 Half-Hse.										1	1
605 Comm. Centers										47	47
606 Parole Board										44	44
607 Jail Insp.										3	3
609 Other Comm.										3	3
Total State Positions	308	340	371	421	209	309	429	517	75	478	3,457
Ohio Penal Industries	12	25	7	18	4	15	13	12	18	11	135
Federal Grant - General		5	3	6	1		3	3	1		22
Grand Total	320	370	381	445	214	324	445	532	94	489	3,614

EMPLOYEE TRAINING

A wide variety of training and staff development activities were conducted during fiscal year 1979 in an effort to upgrade the skills of employees in the various areas of Ohio's state correctional system.

The training sessions involved expenditures of \$243,162 in state funds and \$75,217 in federal funds made available through grants from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

The sessions ranged in duration from thirty minutes to a full week in length and were conducted at the individual correctional facilities and agency offices throughout the state. The Ohio Peace Officer Training Academy in London was also used as a site for some of the sessions.

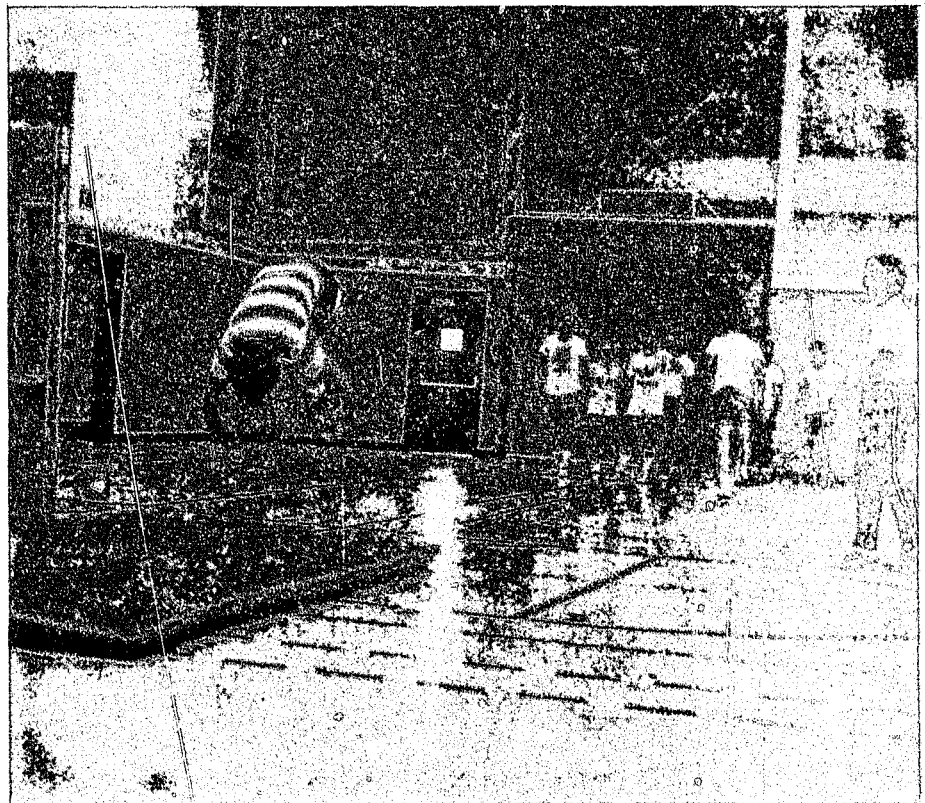
The programs conducted at the Academy consisted of one-week sessions for correctional officers and newly hired probation and parole officers, four-day training sessions for correctional officers involved with inmate transportation duties, four and five-day weapons qualification courses for probation and parole officers, several two-week weapons instructors courses, and a series of mid-management and first-line supervisory training programs. Basic orientation training for institutional personnel was conducted at the local institutional sites as were regularly scheduled in-service training sessions for other staff.

These above sessions provided 134,924 hours of training with a total of 7,789 registrants participating in the programs in fiscal year 1979.



In addition, forty-one "release time" applications were granted to employees in the Department for the 1978-79 academic year to permit employees to attend job-related courses at a number of Ohio colleges, universities, and technical schools.

Also throughout the year, employees were encouraged to participate in professional seminars, conferences, and workshops which were related to their specific roles and functions within the correctional system. These sessions, conducted and sponsored by a wide range of professional societies and agencies, provide employees with up-dated technical information and skills relevant to the field of corrections, both institutional and community-based.



CITIZEN'S COUNCILS



In an effort to develop stronger ties between correctional facilities and their surrounding communities, Director Denton authorized the establishment of Institution Citizen Councils at each of the state's eight prisons during fiscal year 1976.

Such councils had been operating successfully at two institutions for several years, and the other prison superintendents were asked to organize citizens groups and invite representatives of their local communities to take part.

The councils have since met regularly at each institution. In addition, representatives of each council are meeting periodically with Department officials to learn more about overall Department operations, and touring each facility.

The councils range in size from five to thirteen members and include educators, doctors, lawyers, judges, local law enforcement and government officials, and representatives of the news media, business and industry.

The Director has named smaller citizen committees to help improve communication in several key areas:

The Central Service Committee, designed to help resolve medical and psychological needs of inmates;

The Program Committee, designed to evaluate and help solve budgetary and program problems; and

The Resource Committee, designed to work with the Legislative Inspection Team on problems facing the Department.

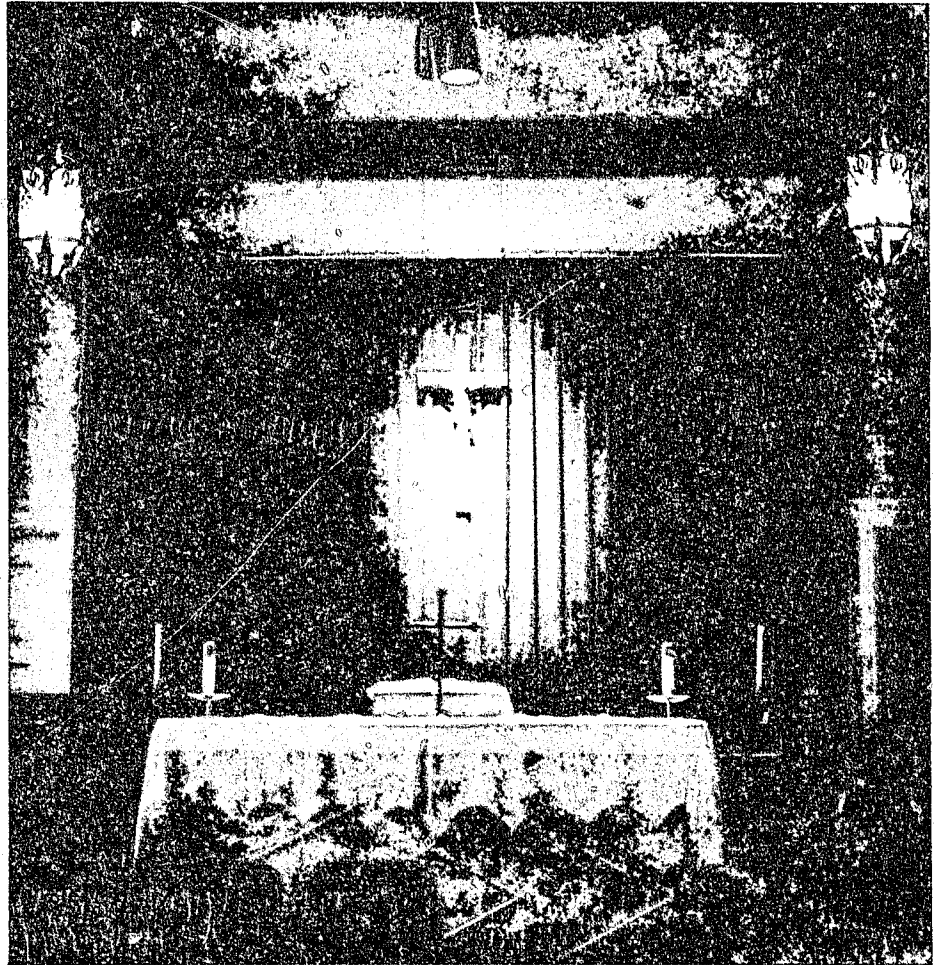
RELIGIOUS SERVICES

The year was marked by an increased number of personal contacts made by chaplains with inmates, and the continued dedication of volunteers. A number of religious faith groups expanded and strengthened their ministries and new programs were introduced. There was an increase in group activities. This involved both inmates and volunteers.

Volunteers are an important part of institution religious services and those who donate their time and efforts make a unique contribution to the atmosphere of the institution and to the well-being of those imprisoned. Since there is a limitation on the number of chaplains that can be hired on a full-time basis with departmental funds, the efforts of volunteers and the availability of contract chaplains allow the department to provide inmates with a variety of religious faiths.

Attendance at religious services within the institutions increased during fiscal year 1979. Institutional chaplains received and dealt with a larger number of letters related to inmates than in the previous year. Personal counselling increased as did the number of initial interviews. Attendance in group sessions was up and the number of sessions also was greater. Attendance at worship services also increased over the previous year.

These increases can be attributed to at least three factors: the availability of a variety of religious services helps improve attendance; the support of religious programs by the entire institutional staff contributes significantly to high participation levels; the availability of chaplains for



Inter-faith chapel at Ohio Reformatory for Women.

personal consultations and the accessibility of chaplains and meeting rooms. Chaplains are there to talk with inmates about problems they would be hesitant to discuss with anyone else.

The Department made available to outside theological organizations during the past year resources for the training of ministerial students. Clinical pastoral education supervision was provided in two institutions, field work for theological students was made available in two other institutions and a special supervision program for

volunteers doing personal counselling was completed at still another institution. In-house training for institutional chaplains was limited, but was beneficial.

The Department recognizes the importance of religion and that participation in religious services helps prepare an inmate for the time when he will be released. Efforts to encourage such involvement will continue. The Department will attempt to involve as many persons as possible in religious programs and will maintain its efforts to support the faith of the inmates.

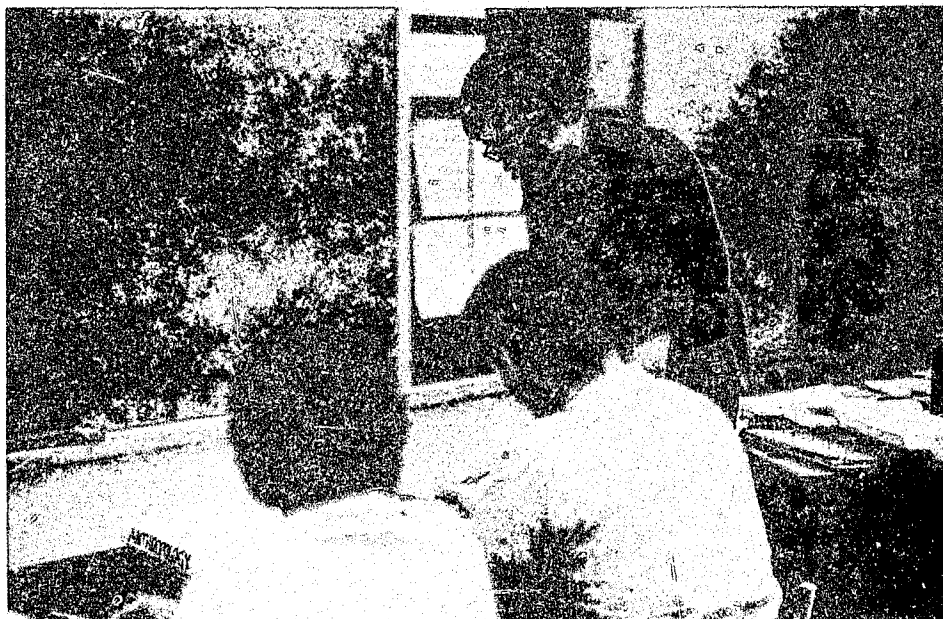
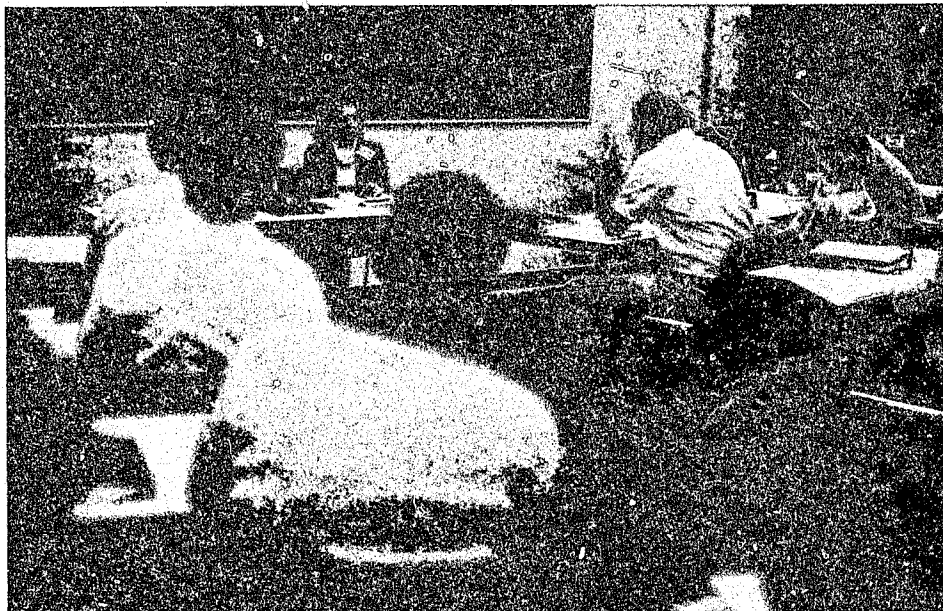
SOCIAL SERVICES

Social Work Services staff provide a large number of services to the inmates and to the institution. In the past fiscal year, a social history consisting of personal, family, employment, military and marital information was completed on each of the 6,906 inmates received at our institutions. In addition, parole plans were discussed, completed and mailed to the Adult Parole Authority on the 5,065 inmates released on parole this year.

The Social Work Service staff conducted 89,984 interviews with inmates, 6,532 interviews with family members, wrote 23,808 reports and answered 59,494 pieces of correspondence from the public. The social workers' average day consists of interviewing 7 inmates, writing 2 reports, handling 5 pieces of correspondence and spending a half hour or more per day in a committee meeting.

Social workers serve on a number of committees including the Rules Infraction Board, Classification and Reclassification, Furlough, Review, Administrative and Protective Control, Orientation, and Bonding or Honor Placement. They also provide direct service to drug programs, Alcoholic Anonymous, Jaycees, Seventh Step, Man to Man, Veterans Incarcerated and other programs. In addition to the above, they also provide direct assistance on matters of internal revenue (income tax), Social Security, veterans affairs, employment services, vocational rehabilitation, halfway houses and notary services.

Preparation of inmates visiting lists and coordination of the visiting program consumes a great deal of social worker's



time at some institutions. This is thought to be a very constructive and beneficial program: maintaining ties with family and friends in the community.

Lastly, counseling services were also available to the 13,639

inmates on an as-needed or referral basis to aid them in resolving a wide spectrum of problems. The above listed tasks and services indicate the variety of integrated functions of the Social Work Services staff at our institutions.

PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES

Each of our eight correctional institutions has an Office of Psychological Services, with central office coordination through an administrator within the Division of Institutions. These offices function in three areas of responsibility: evaluation, administration, and direct treatment.

Evaluation includes in-take screening reports which are used for classification purposes, parole board and other release-oriented evaluations, and administrative referrals for evaluation during imprisonment if there are problems in an individual prisoner's case. This evaluative role also includes assisting the consulting psychiatrist with materials necessary to ensure that prisoners who are mentally ill or retarded are legitimately transferred to the appropriate mental facility (through Probate Court). This function is the one which is most clearly psychological in nature.

The administrative function is

critical to the well-being of the institution and the prisoner since it affects the day-to-day mental health climate and functioning of the institution. In this area, the institution's Psychological Offices participate in classification and re-classification committees, honor placement and furlough screening committees, and rule infraction boards. In most institutions, the psychology supervisor is considered a member of the managing officer's administrative staff and participates in policy decisions.

The third role, providing direct treatment to prisoners, probably most fits the general concept of psychological services. Individual and/or group counseling is provided in all institutions, dependent upon the size of the staff and their involvement in other activities. The specific nature of these services varies from institution to institution and includes a group therapy program for sex offenders at one institution, the

operation of a Bureau of Drug Abuse certified drug treatment program at another, and a crisis intervention individual counseling and referral service at all institutions.

Another area, generally recognized by default, is program evaluation and research. The Administrator of Psychological Services is chairman of the department's Human Subjects Research Review Committee and in that capacity is a part of the reviewing process for any research conducted in the department which involves prisoners' records. Limitation of staff and time make it extremely difficult for Psychological Offices to engage in program evaluation or other research. There are outstanding examples, however, of such research done at London Correction Institution by its staff, and in other institutions through the efforts of outside research (usually in the form of doctoral dissertations or graduate theses).

HOME FURLOUGH PROGRAM

Ohio's unique home furlough program, which allows select inmates to be released from prison for limited periods of time, successfully completed its fourth year of operation during fiscal year 1979.

Under the program, which went into operation July 1, 1975, non-dangerous, trustworthy inmates on honor status may be released without supervision for up to seven days. Inmates who have served less than six months in the institutions are not

eligible for home furlough, except in family emergencies (death or serious illness). Any person with a record of more than two felony commitments (including the present charge), not more than one of which may be an assaultive crime, is also not eligible for furlough, except in extreme emergencies.

Inmates are released under this program for a number of rehabilitative purposes. Most inmates have used the visit to spend time with their families

and are usually only granted a 48-hour leave. Prisoners may also be granted furlough to visit a sick relative, attend a funeral, arrange a parole plan, or take part in community programs and service projects.

During this four-year period, the program has released 417 on home furlough with no violations reported. This amazing record has resulted in Director Denton proclaiming the project as "the most successful program of its kind anywhere."

MEDICAL SERVICES



Dental Examination



X-Ray Examination Room

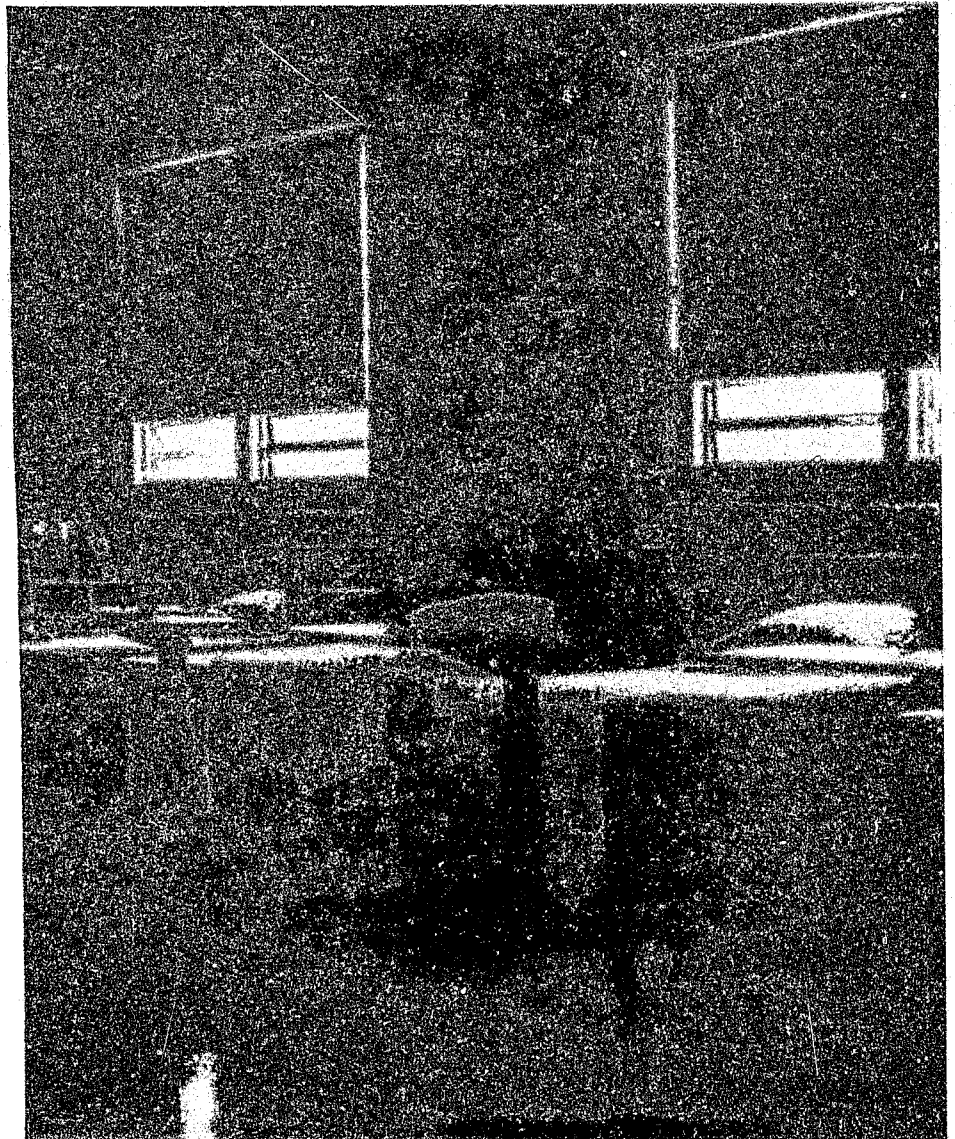
Medical services are provided for all inmates in Ohio's penitentiary and reformatory system from the day of admission to the day of release. This is accomplished through both institutional clinics and outside medical services. Within each institution there is a dispensary for the immediate treatment of medical problems of the inmates as they arise. Physicians are on duty daily at each institution and specialists are on call. Dental and optical services are also provided within the institutions and dentures and corrective glasses are provided where prescribed. Dentures are

actually manufactured at an institutional lab supervised by licensed technicians.

For inmates who require surgery or specialized treatment, contracts have been arranged with local hospitals and, in some cases, they are transferred to teaching hospitals in Columbus for treatment.

For those who require short-term convalescence, not at a hospital level, each institution maintains an infirmary for their care.

Each institution maintains a pharmacy within the medical unit for the dispensing of prescribed medication.



INMATE GREIVANCE

A complete revamping of the inmate grievance system procedures during the last half of fiscal year 1978 produced an efficient and successful method whereby inmates may present complaints and problems concerning their incarceration. Grievances may relate to most any aspect of institutional life and great care has been taken to assure that the Institutional Inspectors have sufficient authority, civilian secretarial assistance and resources to perform their duties in a confidential, impartial and effective manner.

During fiscal year 1979 a total of 2,796 grievances were filed with the Institutional Inspectors in Ohio's eight correction facilities. This is an increase of 637 over last year. All but 181 of those grievances were handled at the institutional level. Of the 181 appealed to the Chief Inspector, 136 resolutions were affirmed, 37 were modified and three were reversed. 25 of the appeals



resulted in corrective action, 6 prompted departmental policy changes, and five more were withdrawn by the inmate. Additionally, the Chief Inspector resolved 22 grievances filed directly with him after a managing officer or institutional inspector was named in a

grievance. Marion Correctional Institution had the highest number of grievances filed; over 38% of the total number.

Inmates filed grievances covering many areas, but the most frequent complaints involved medical care and property.

COURT OF CLAIMS

The Court of Claims was established January 1, 1975, by the Ohio General Assembly to provide a forum in which the various state agencies could be sued in accordance with the same rules of law applicable to private parties. Prior to that date, state agencies generally could not be sued.

Fiscal year 1979 saw a slight decrease in the number of lawsuits filed against the Department. During fiscal year

1978, 275 lawsuits were filed. Of these, 241 were of an informal administrative nature, while 34 cases were of the formal judicial variety. In fiscal year 1979, a total of 238 suits were filed, 217 of which were of the informal administrative type. These informal actions are capable of being decided by a clerk without the need for a hearing. The remaining 21 cases were of the formal judicial type, which have the possibility of full civil trials before a judge.

Effective February 7, 1979, the statute of limitations was extended from six months to two years, thus providing a much longer time period in which to file Court of Claims actions.

The reasons for the slight decrease in suits filed is unclear at the present time. It does not appear likely that this trend will continue and an increase in the number of claims filed is projected.

INMATE EDUCATION

The Department's Ohio Central School System is a varied and successful program as evidenced by the numerous achievements of inmates. The success stories run the gamut from inmates learning to read and write to their receiving college degrees.

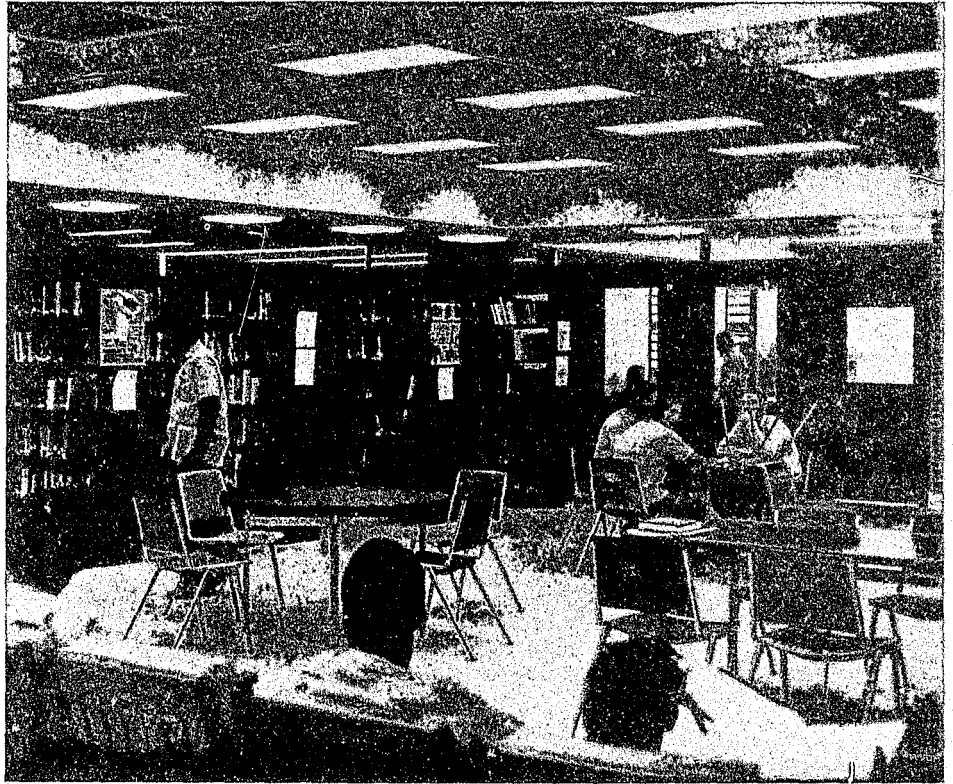
There is no denying that the Department's system is meeting the diversified needs of the inmate population. Additionally, there are more students now involved in educational programs than ever before.

The need for educational programs in institutions is indicated by population profiles which show that 72% of the inmates are high school dropouts. The need for diversity is shown by the same profiles which indicate that the functional grade levels for inmates range from 0 to 12.

Programs of the Ohio Central School System were designed to meet this multiplicity of needs.

- **Adult Basic Education (ABE):** Using the individual learning approach, inmates functioning below the eighth grade level develop basic skills in English and Math. This program also places emphasis on attitude and social skill development. The average monthly enrollment in ABE was 495.

- **General Education Development (GED):** Pertinent classes are conducted to prepare those inmates functioning above the eighth grade level to pass the high school equivalency examination. All inmates are screened to determine whether they can start at this level or whether they should be moved backward or forward. The passing rate for the GED program is about 82%.



Library facilities are provided in each Institution.

- **High School:** Courses offered meet the requirements of the State Department of Education in awarding a high school diploma.

- **Vocational:** 47 different certified programs in 22 occupational areas enable residents to acquire the basic skills necessary to compete in the labor market.

- **College:** Two-year degree programs are conducted in the institutions by personnel of cooperating colleges adjacent to the correctional institutions. Participating colleges are: Wilmington College, Urbana College, Ashland College, Ohio University, Shawnee State College, Marion Technical College, Ohio State University-Marion Branch and Columbus Technical Institute.



Students work in a Learning Center.

The average monthly enrollment for the entire system for fiscal year 1979 was 2,559. During the year, 1,604 educational certificates were awarded.

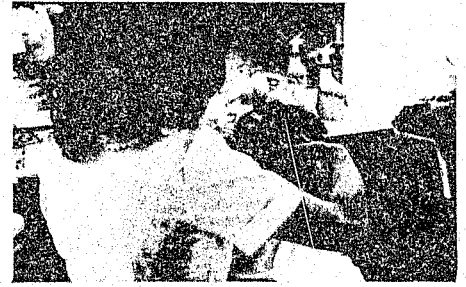
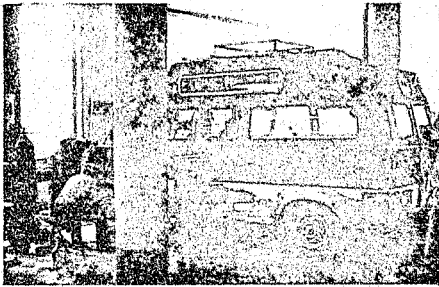
General Education Development	59	179	158	74	49	114	64	-	697
High School Diploma	0	86	0	9	0	52	2	-	149
Vocational Certificate	82	111	53	99	61	151	25	-	582
College Degrees	19	52	22	13	6	26	38	-	182
	160	428	233	195	116	343	129	-	1,604
TOTALS	CCI	LeCI	LoCI	MCI	ORW	OSR	SOCF		TOTAL

VOCATIONAL CERTIFICATES AWARDED

FISCAL YEAR 1979

Appliance Repair	-	14	Data Processing	-	24	Masonry	-	102
Auto Body Repair	-	29	Dental Lab. Technician	-	0	Meat Cutting	-	18
Auto Mechanic	-	32	Drafting	-	4	Office Machine Repair	-	15
Building Maintenance	-	34	Food Service	-	56	Leathercraft	-	15
Business Office Ed.	-	61	Graphic Arts	-	31	Small Engine Repair	-	9
Carpentry	-	17	House Wireman	-	26	Tailoring	-	9
Cosmetology	-	20	Machine Operator	-	15	Upholstery	-	17
			Welding	-	44			

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION



The following degrees are offered by the respective institutions of higher learning:

OHIO UNIVERSITY - SOCF, CCI, MCI, LOCI, and ORW

Associate in Arts
Associate in Individualized Studies
Bachelor of General Studies

MARION TECHNICAL COLLEGE - MCI

Associate in Applied Business

WILMINGTON COLLEGE - LECI

Associate in Social Science/Services
Associate in Mathematics/Computer Science
Associate in Business Administration
Associate in Industrial Technology

SHAWNEE STATE COLLEGE - SOCF

Associate Applied Business

URBANA COLLEGE - ORW and LOCI

Associate in Liberal Studies

OSU, Marion Branch - MCI

Does not offer degree, first and second year education courses are available.

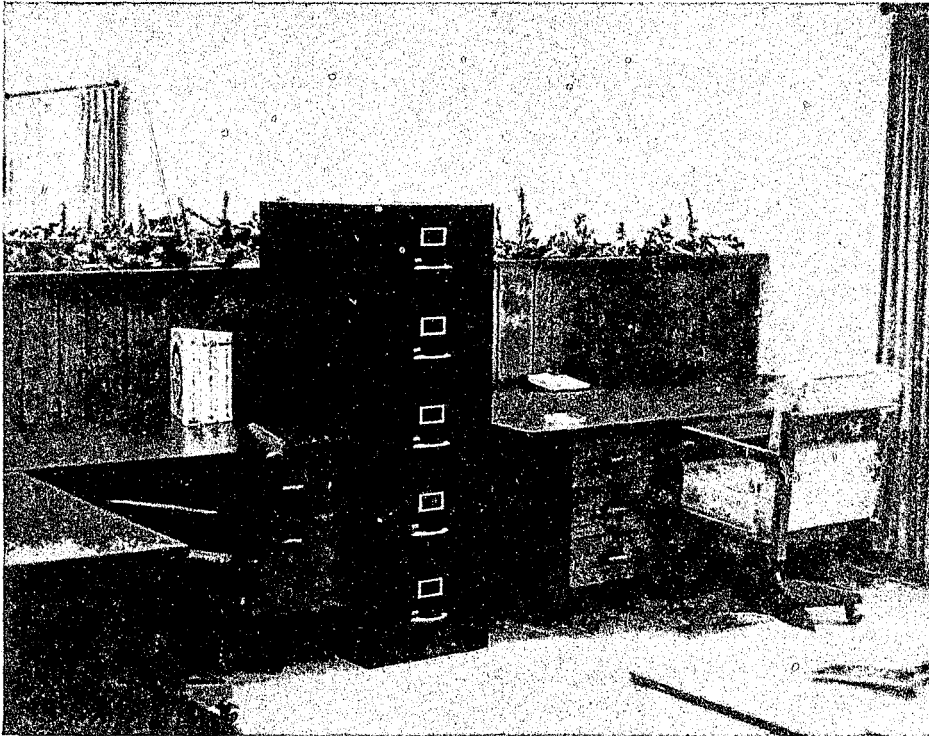
ASHLAND COLLEGE - OSR

Associate of Arts

COLUMBUS TECHNICAL INSTITUTE - CCI

Associate in Business Management

OHIO PENAL INDUSTRIES



Office furniture, made by the inmates, on display at the OPI offices.

The Ohio Penal Industries (OPI) complex is comprised of 23 factories and shops, located in Ohio's eight adult correctional institutions, and a central office, warehouse and shipping facility, located at 900 Freeway Drive, N., Columbus, Ohio.

The complete program is administered by the Division of Business Administration of the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction under the direction of the OPI Administrator. All financial and sales transactions, sales promotion, budgeting, planning policies, warehousing, delivery, and necessary controls are administered from OPI's central office by a staff of 18 persons.

The Ohio Penal Industries operates under various Ohio

codes which govern pricing, limit sales to state agencies and political sub-divisions, regulate printing and control inmate wages and working conditions.

A large percentage of the men and women admitted to Ohio's prison system have few or no job skills which they can use to earn a living. Many of them have never worked at any sort of job that provides a reasonable measure of economic security. Others have never developed the good work habits they need to secure and hold a job.

As a part of total department programming, OPI seeks to provide the inmate with good work habits and possibly skills that can be useful in the job market upon release, while

at the same time, providing saleable goods and services at competitive prices to state, county and city agencies and other tax supported entities. OPI operates similar to private industry, generating its own working capital, rather than using appropriated funds, and in many cases, is able to sell its products at prices lower than those of private industry, thereby helping to save taxpayer dollars for its many government agency customers.

There is no magical corrective assurance in industrial work of this type; but when made available to the inmate, in addition to the many other treatment programs present in our institutions, we believe it has a genuine rehabilitative potential.



Inmates fit a truck bed on a new International Harvester salt spreader.

OPI has continued to improve its financial picture, with gradual upgrading of operations in many areas during this past fiscal year. With improved production and delivery capabilities, more emphasis is being placed on sales coverage and promotion than in the past. One sales person has been added, a new product catalogue will be completed soon and mail and telephone promotions are being conducted.

Total sales are up from \$10,000,000 in Fiscal 1978 to over \$15,000,000 in Fiscal 1979, due mainly to increased license plate and validation sticker production, preparing for the 1980 issue.

Chair operations at Lebanon were moved from that institution to the furniture shop at Marion Correctional Institute. All OPI chairs are now manufactured and assembled at Marion.

Increased work was provided for the keypunch operation at ORW several months ago and in June this shop went on a two-shift operation, enabling us to provide training and jobs for additional inmates at this institution and better utilize our equipment and civilian staff. Sales have increased \$41,000 in this shop over fiscal 1978.

The truck modification shop at CCI has ended the fiscal year with a sizeable increase in sales, up \$188,000. New business is also being developed with ODOT, to include rustproofing, salt spreader manufacture and repair, snow plow repair and other work for this department. Although not officially in operation, the school bus facility at CCI has renovated several such vehicles already. We plan to have this new School Bus Renovation Shop completed during fiscal 1980.

The sheet metal operation at SOCF has been re-organized and is now producing file cabinets in a timely manner, resulting in a \$21,000 increase in sales for 1979.

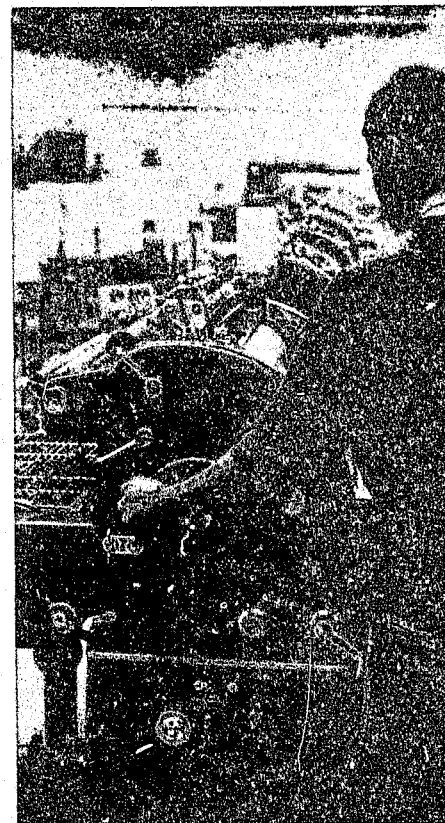


Inmates operating keypunch equipment at ORW, one of the Ohio Penal Industries.

Our two office furniture operations — Marion and Mansfield — had sales increases of \$28,000 and \$50,000 respectively, over fiscal 1978. These and several other shops were affected by rapidly increasing raw material costs, which resulted in lower profits than anticipated. New pricing and other adjustments are being made to help overcome this inflationary situation.

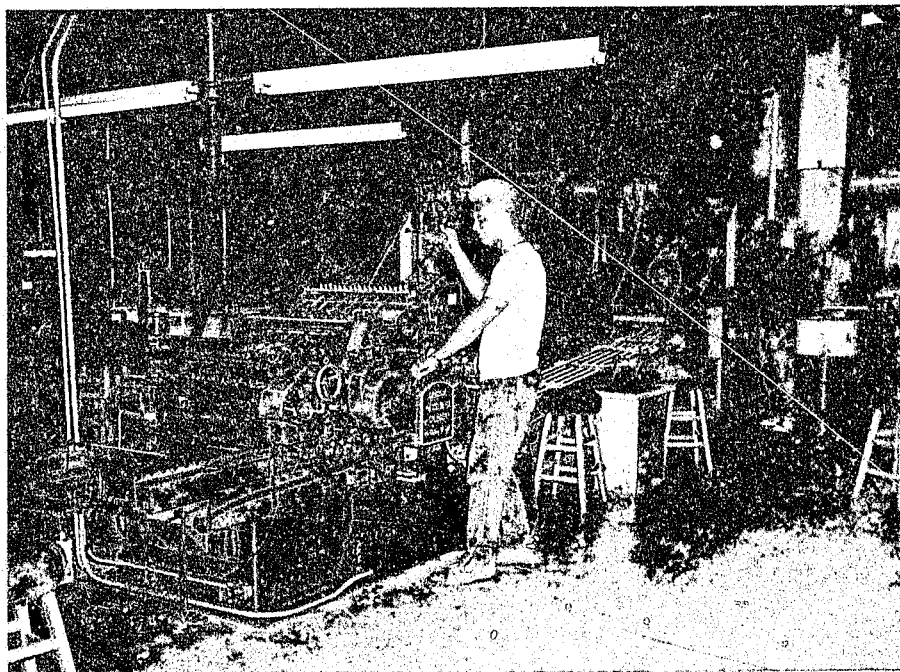
The number of inmates employed in OPI shops increased during the year from an average of 1,657 a year ago to 1,720 as of June 30, 1979.

A consolidated profit and loss statement summarizing our 1979 operation is shown on the



Inmate operates Press in OPI Print Shop at SOCF

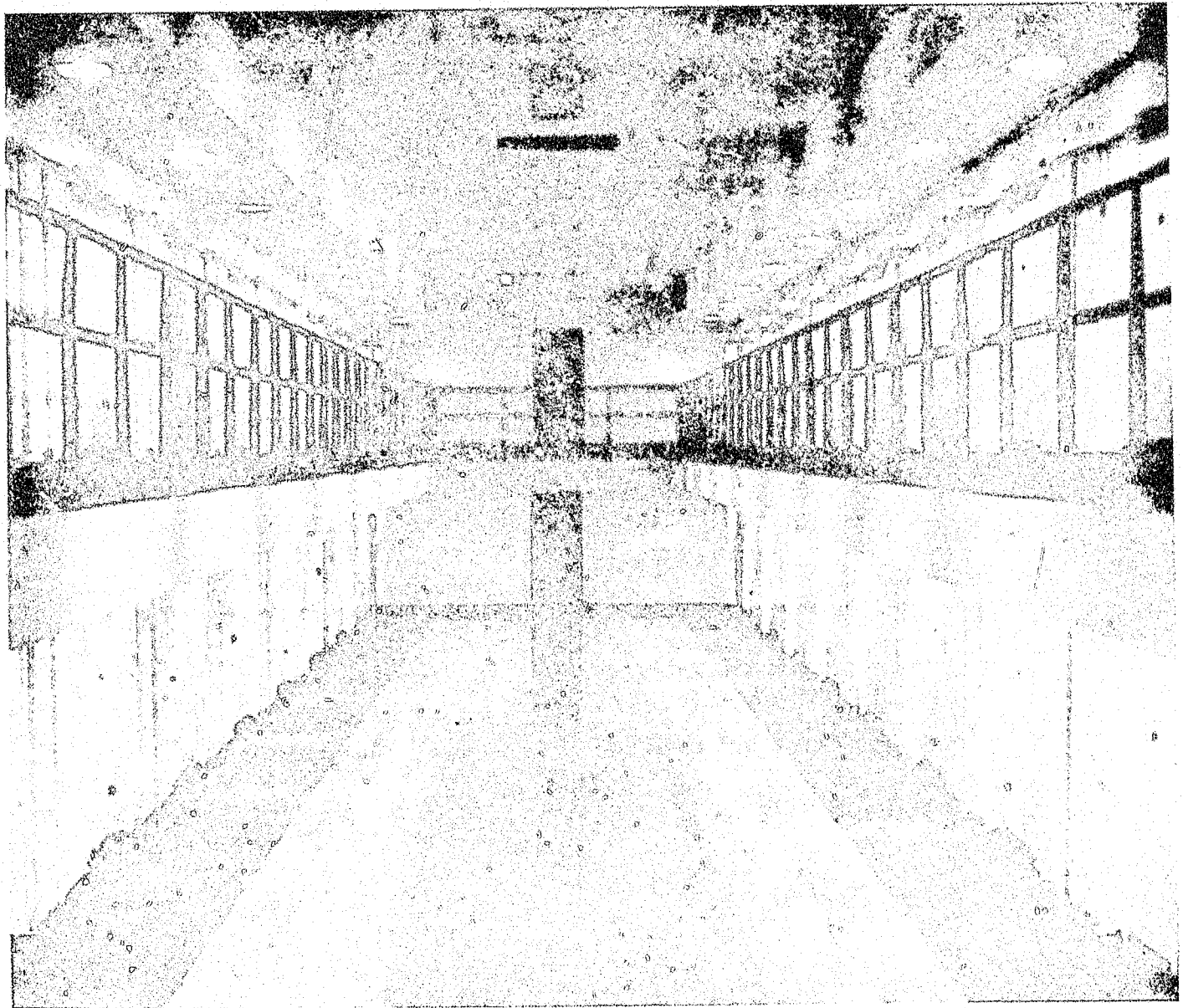
following page. All in all, we feel 1979 has been a good year for OPI, with many accomplishments, creating a good base for continued improvements during the next biennium.



OPI's Biggest money maker, the modern validation sticker plant, operates regularly at MCI.

OHIO PENAL INDUSTRIES
Consolidated Operating Statement
June 30, 1979

Gross Sales	\$	\$15,678,436.33
Less: Freight on Sales	60,074.29	
Returns and Allowances	24,793.90	<u>84,868.19</u>
Net Sales		\$15,593,568.14
Less Cost of Goods Sold		<u>11,047,736.67</u>
Gross Profit		\$ 4,545,831.47
Operating Expense:		
Salaries & Fringe	1,808,826.22	
Professional Services	4,692.92	
Procurement		
Prisoners' Compensation	387,662.29	
Heat, Light, & Power	295,490.09	
Telephone & Telegraph	7,000.58	
Travel	9,881.65	
Office Supplies	1,469.14	
Postage	127.56	
Plant Oils & Lubricants	2,593.87	
Boiler Fuel	29,626.89	
Motor Vehicle Supplies	13,345.68	
Motor Vehicle Repairs	2,185.27	
Machine & Equipment Repairs	137,085.31	
Miscellaneous	31,029.02	
Rents & Royalties	45,972.74	
Depreciation	307,192.39	
Packing & Shipping	268,051.69	
Building Repairs	23,800.86	
Shop Tool Expense	14,529.51	
Catalogs & Price Lists		
Factory Supplies Expense	132,778.46	
Other		
Total Operating Expense		<u>\$3,523,342.04</u>
Profit or Loss on Operations		\$1,022,489.43
Plus Other Income		71,114.22
Less: Other Expenses		
Administration Expense		
Central Office Allocation	378,737.82	
Selling Expense	<u>123,626.01</u>	
Total Other Expenses		<u>\$ 502,363.83</u>
Net Profit or Loss		\$ 591,239.82
Administration EPC		\$ (142,973.71)
OPI Profit		\$ 448,266.11



THE PRISON POPULATION

For the sixth consecutive year, Ohio's prison population increased during fiscal year 1979. The number of inmates in the state's correctional institutions went from 13,221 on July 1, 1978 to 13,639 on June 30, 1979, an increase of 418.

While the fiscal year 1979 year-end population figure rose

more sharply than did fiscal year 1978's, it was not as great a jump as in the four years preceding 1978. This growth amplifies the need for additional housing space for inmates.

The living space shortage developed in fiscal year 1975 because of the growing prison population and continued to be

a critical problem in 1979. In the past, the Department has been ordered by the courts to reduce inmate populations at several of our institutions; we have done this with no increase in housing space.

The following chart, which shows the number of inmates on the last day of the fiscal years

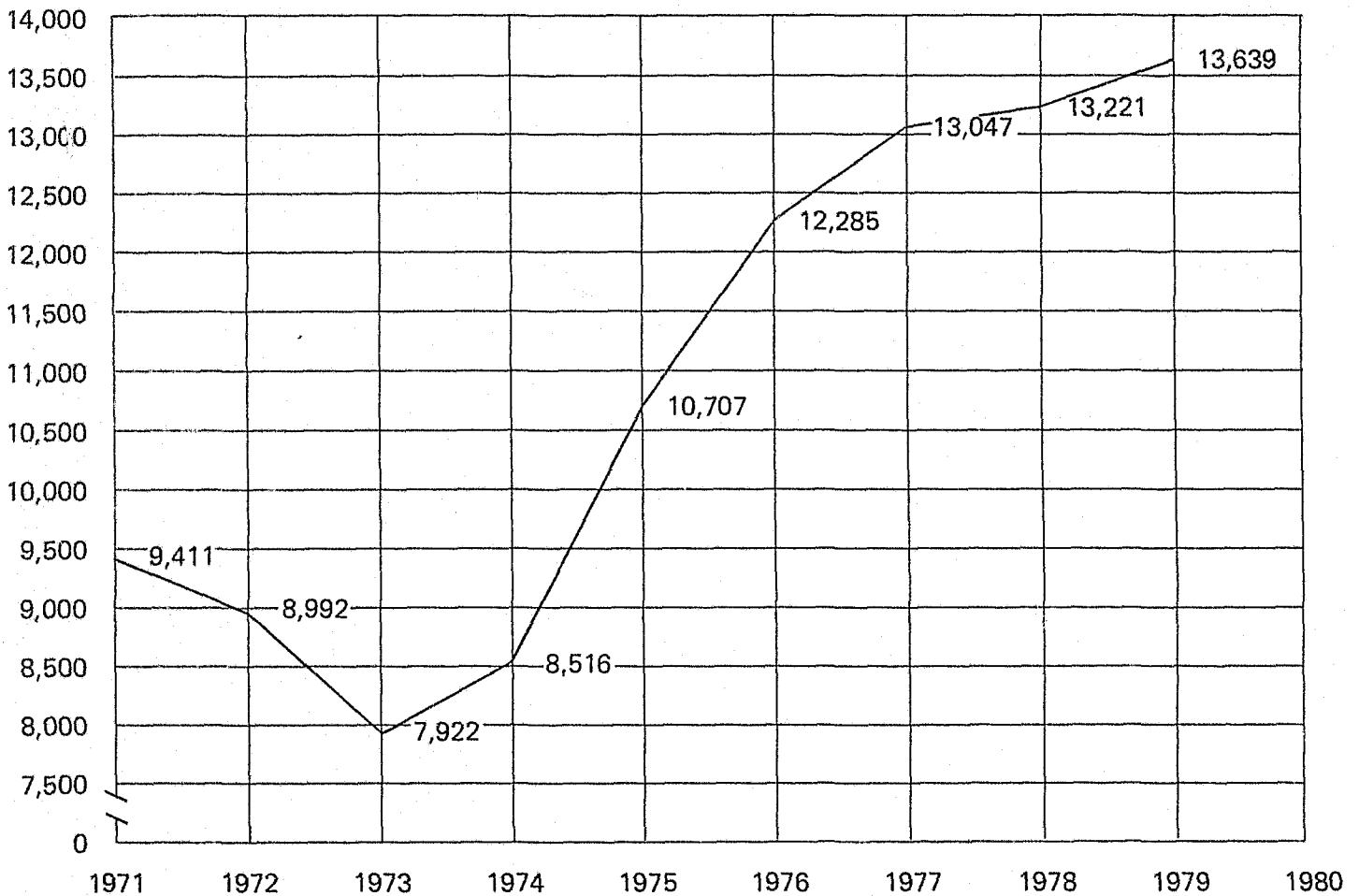
1971 through 1979, illustrates how the population has increased over the last five years after declining from 1965 through 1973.

The state-wide prison population reached 13,663 in

June of 1979, breaking the previous record high of 13,293 set in June of fiscal year 1978. After June of 1979, the population remained fairly stable.

Despite the obvious need for additional prison facilities to

provide more housing space and replace antiquated institutions still in operation, efforts to obtain additional funding for construction through the legislature were unsuccessful in fiscal year 1979.



1979 PRISON COMMITMENTS

A high commitment rate to state penal institutions continued to head the list of reasons behind the rising Ohio prison population in fiscal year 1979.

For the third time in four years, however, commitments stayed below the 7,000 figure. 6,907 prisoners were committed to state prisons during the year, compared with a slightly higher figure of 6,930 last year and a record high figure of 7,352 in fiscal year 1976. Still, 1979's commitment figure of 6,907 is far higher than figures reported for the first half of this decade when commitments averaged less than 4,800 per year.

About 70% of those committed to institutions during fiscal year 1979 were sent to

prison for the first time as adults, although many may have been previously confined as youths under the Ohio Youth Commission. Of the 6,907



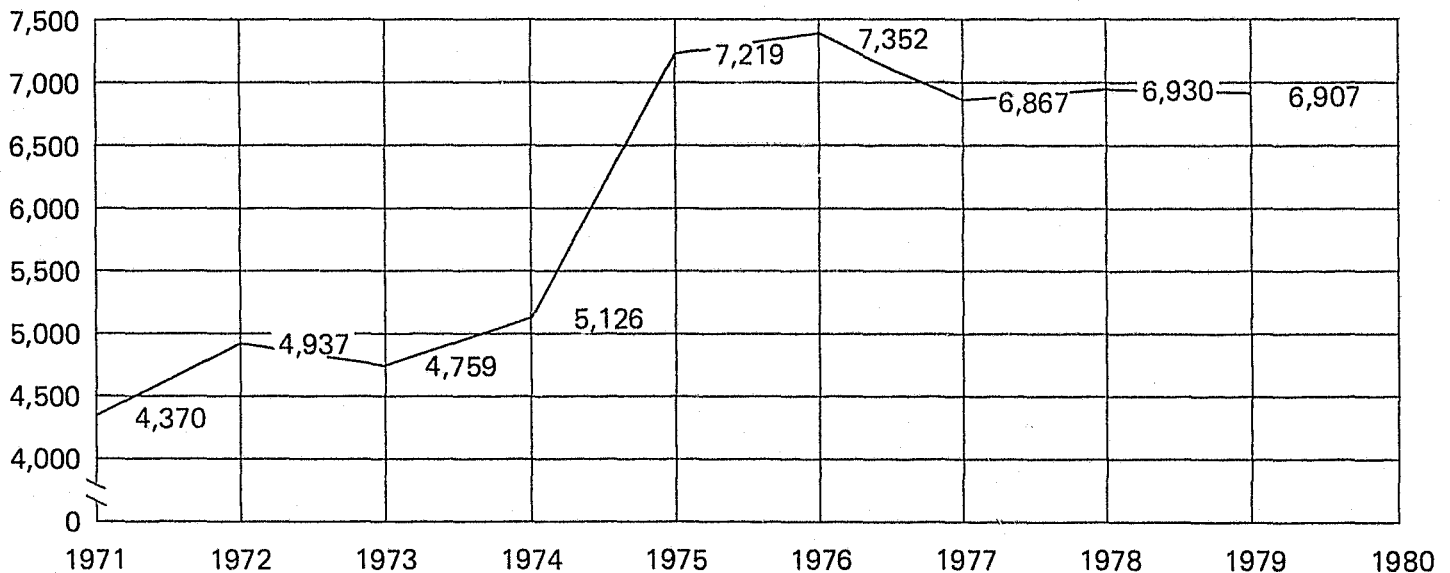
received, 4,980 were classified for the first time. There were 1,480 committed for the second time and only 659 inmates with three or more commitments.

During the fiscal year there

was an increase in the number of male offenders under the age of 30 who were being sent to prison for the first time. The total, 3,403 for FY 1979, was up slightly from a year ago and far ahead of both the number of repeat male offenders and those over the age of 30.

The number of female offenders committed to prison during fiscal year 1979 was up to 541, an increase of 14 from the previous year.

The preceding chart, which shows the number of persons committed to state prisons in fiscal years 1971 - 1979, illustrates the sharp increases during fiscal years 1975 and 1976 and the declines reported in fiscal years 1977 and 1979.



1979 COMMITMENTS BY COUNTY

All of Ohio's 88 counties contributed to the number of prison commitments in the fiscal year and again this year the state's six largest urban areas were responsible for over half

the total number of commitments. Those six counties and number of commitments from each were: Cuyahoga, 1,083; Hamilton, 1,032; Franklin, 748; Montgomery, 378; Summit, 493;

and Lucas, 307. Two of the six figures listed above are up from a year ago, but Cuyahoga, Franklin, Summit and Lucas Counties sent fewer offenders into the system this fiscal year.

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
Adams	14	.20	Licking	86	1.25
Allen	63	.91	Logan	35	.51
Ashland	15	.22	Lorain	102	1.48
Ashtabula	27	.39	Lucas	307	4.44
Athens	24	.35	Madison	12	.17
Auglaize	32	.46	Mahoning	91	1.32
Belmont	30	.43	Marion	57	.83
Brown	29	.42	Medina	35	.51
Butler	125	1.91	Meigs	10	.14
Carroll	8	.12	Mercer	3	.04
Champaign	27	.39	Miami	66	.96
Clark	121	1.75	Monroe	1	.01
Clermont	73	1.06	Montgomery	378	5.48
Clinton	26	.38	Morgan	5	.07
Columbiana	49	.71	Morrow	5	.07
Coshocton	17	.25	Muskingum	119	1.72
Crawford	15	.22	Noble	9	.13
Cuyahoga	1,083	15.68	Ottawa	6	.09
Darke	16	.23	Paulding	14	.20
Defiance	24	.35	Perry	16	.23
Delaware	22	.32	Pickaway	40	.58
Erie	41	.59	Pike	12	.17
Fairfield	66	1.00	Portage	65	.94
Fayette	27	.39	Preble	14	.20
Franklin	748	10.83	Putnam	7	.10
Fulton	14	.20	Richland	76	1.10
Gallia	9	.13	Ross	38	.55
Geauga	19	.28	Sandusky	16	.23
Greene	82	1.19	Scioto	36	.52
Guernsey	37	.54	Seneca	19	.28
Hamilton	1,032	14.94	Shelby	16	.23
Hancock	82	1.19	Stark	147	2.13
Hardin	7	.10	Summit	493	7.14
Harrison	6	.09	Trumbull	66	.96
Henry	8	.12	Tuscarawas	29	.42
Highland	24	.35	Union	22	.32
Hocking	11	.16	Van Wert	17	.25
Holmes	3	.04	Vinton	3	.04
Huron	39	.56	Warren	46	.67
Jackson	11	.16	Washington	29	.42
Jefferson	26	.38	Wayne	30	.43
Knox	14	.20	Williams	25	.36
Lake	86	1.25	Wood	41	.59
Lawrence	19	.28	Wyandot	12	.17

TOTAL = 6,907

1979 COMMITMENTS BY OFFENSE

A breakdown of Ohio's 1979 prison commitments by offense shows breaking and entering continued to be the crime for which the largest number of offenders, 759 or almost 11%, were sent to prison during the fiscal year.

The crimes for which the second, third and fourth largest number of offenders were incarcerated for this year changed from fiscal year 1978. Nine percent or 623 offenders were committed for grand larceny and grand theft; while

552 or almost 8% were convicted of drug law violations and another 537 or close to 8% were imprisoned for aggravated robbery. In FY 1978, robbery related offenses placed third and drug law violations were fourth.

OFFENSE	1979 COMMITMENTS	APPROXIMATE PERCENT OF TOTAL
Breaking and Entering	759	10.99%
Grand Theft and Grand Larceny	623	9.02%
Drug Law Violations	552	7.99%
Aggravated Robbery	537	7.77%
Robbery-Related Offenses	492	7.12%
Burglary	484	7.00%
Receiving and Concealing Stolen Property	468	6.78%
Forgery, Fraud, Check-Related Offenses	433	6.27%
Aggravated Burglary	308	4.46%
Theft-Related Offenses (other than Grand Theft & Larceny)	281	4.07%
Felonious Assault	214	3.10%
Various Manslaughter Charges	207	3.00%
Firearm Law Violations	201	2.90%
Various Sex Offenses (other than Rape)	195	2.80%
Murder	183	2.65%
Death Sentence	507%
Life Sentence	80	1.16%
Other Homicides	98	1.42%
Aggravated Assault	181	2.62%
Rape	162	2.35%
Kidnapping and Related Offenses	103	1.47%
Various Escape Charges	6188%
46 Miscellaneous Offenses	EACH LESS THAN 1% OF TOTAL	

These four categories of offenses alone were responsible for nearly 36% of the 6,907 commitments to Ohio institutions in fiscal year 1979.

Even though prison commitments declined slightly during the fiscal year, correction department officials continued to voice their concern over the number of people still coming into a system that is already crowded.

Efforts to obtain money

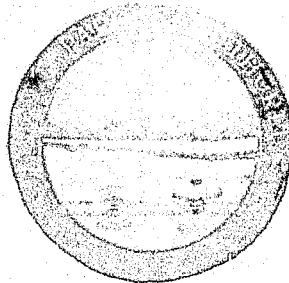
from the legislature for new housing units proved fruitless again during fiscal year 1979. More facilities are needed now and if commitments continue at their current rate, without increased funding from the legislature, each day grows more crucial to the future of the Ohio penal system.

As for the reasons behind the commitments, rising crime rates, unemployment and improved prosecution conviction

rates are major contributing factors, but just as important is the continued increase in youthful offenders being sent to prison for the first time as adults.

This tends to support the contention that the one factor most responsible for the increase in prison commitments is the rapid increase in the youth population, where the incidence of crime is traditionally the greatest.

PAROLE AND COMMUNITY SERVICES



Under the state's indeterminate sentencing law, persons are not sent to prison for a fixed period of time, but are given sentences ranging from a minimum to a maximum number of years.

A small number of offenders are released only after they have served their full maximum sentence, but the vast majority are released on parole sometime between the end of their minimum sentence and the expiration of their maximum term. Approximately 95 percent of the offenders committed to Ohio prisons eventually are released.

The administration and operation of Ohio's system of parole is the responsibility of the Adult Parole Authority, which was established by the State Legislature in 1965 and operates within the Division of Parole and Community Services of the Department of

Rehabilitation and Correction. The parole authority consists of five major organizational units:

- The seven-member Ohio Parole Board considers the cases of inmates eligible for parole and determines whether they are to be released. The Board also considers the cases of inmates seeking clemency and makes appropriate recommendations to the Governor for action. The Board is assisted in its work by five parole hearing officers who aid in hearing and deciding cases of inmates eligible for parole.

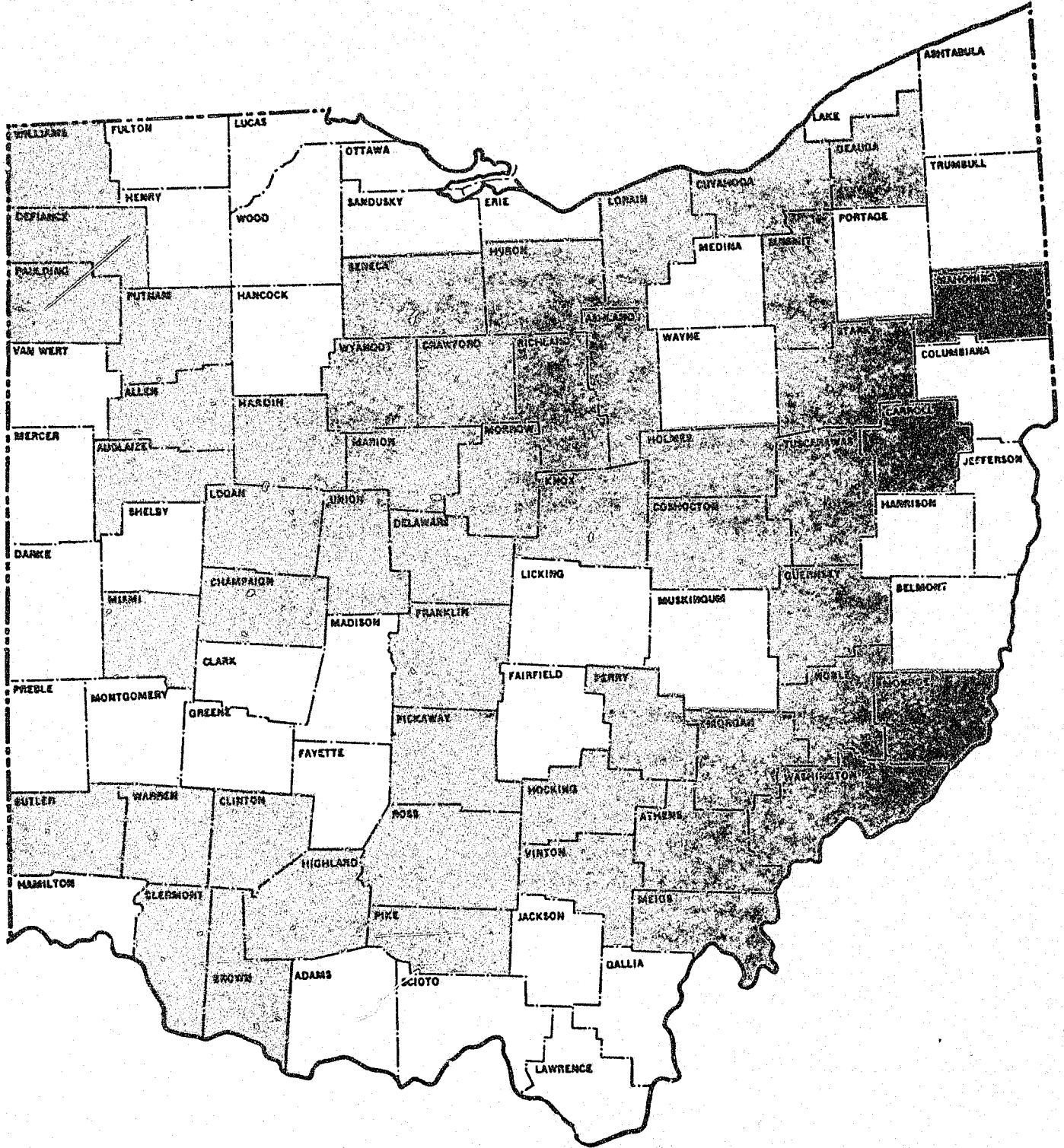
- The Parole Supervision Section is in charge of supervising inmates released on parole through its staff of parole officers located throughout the state. The parole officers maintain close contact with paroled offenders, evaluating their progress and providing assistance when possible.

- The Probation Development Section provides the supervisory

services of probation officers to county probation departments in an effort to enable local courts to place offenders on probation, when appropriate, in lieu of sending them to state prisons. Probation officers also compile pre-sentence investigations to assist the court in determining an offender's sentence.

- The Administration and Research Section maintains all central files and records pertaining to the work of the Adult Parole Authority, compiles statistical reports and conducts research relevant to the agency's operations.

- The Bureau of Adult Detention Facilities and Services supervises and investigates all county and municipal jails, workhouses, and other holding facilities for compliance with Minimum Jail Standards. They work with all those agencies toward compliance.



Shaded area designates counties served by the Probation Development Section of the Adult Parole Authority.

PAROLE BOARD ACTIVITIES



Above, Parole Board Chairman Clarence Clark. At right, Parole Board panel in session.

The Ohio Parole Board, assisted by the five parole hearing officers, conducted a total of 13,653 hearings during fiscal year 1979, compared to

13,017 in fiscal year 1978.

The following chart provides a breakdown of Ohio Parole Board activities during fiscal year 1979:



Total Regular Hearings		9,640
Paroles Granted	4,437	
Cases Continued	5,023	
Total "Shock Parole" Hearings		1,582
Paroles Granted	439	
Paroles Denied	1,065	
Cases Continued	78	
Parole Revocation Hearings		1,127
Clemency Hearings		94
Educational-Vocational Furlough Hearings		1,185
Furlough to Parole Hearings		119
Furlough Revocation Hearings		<u>86</u>

Total 1979 Parole Board Hearings 13,653

Among the hearings conducted by the Parole Board during the year were 9,460 regular parole hearings which resulted in the release of 4,437 offenders on parole. Additionally, there were 519 paroles granted in cases where the hearings were waived and 363 inmates going from furlough to parole under this procedure.

The Board also conducted a total of 1,582 "shock parole" hearings in 1979. Under the state's "shock parole" law, non-dangerous offenders serving their first prison term may be considered for parole after they have served six months of their sentence.

"Shock paroles" were granted to 439 offenders in 1979, while the remaining hearings resulted in 1,065 denials of "shock parole" and 78 continuances for which additional information was required.

The Parole Board conducted 1,127 hearings dealing with the

revocation of paroles previously granted. The hearings involved offenders who had either committed a new crime or had been charged with the violation of technical provisions of their parole.



Parole Board members

The Board also held a total of 94 clemency hearings involving offenders appealing to the Governor for a reduction in their sentence during fiscal year 1979.

Hearings concerning inmates who were being considered for release under the Educational-Vocational Furlough Program totaled 1,185, more than twice as many as in the previous year. Inmates approved for participation in the program are generally released from prison about six months prior to their parole eligibility in order to attend academic or vocational-educational programs or to accept public works employment.

The dramatic increase in furlough hearings is a result of a new procedure whereby the Parole Board automatically considers furlough for those inmates denied shock parole or continued for twelve months or less at a regular parole hearing. Of the 1,185 furlough hearings held, 913 or 77% were approved for furlough. The approximately 2% recommission rate of furlonghees illustrates the success of the program.

PAROLE SUPERVISION

Ohio parole officers supervised a total of 14,537 paroled offenders over the course of fiscal year 1979.

The total includes 11,979 offenders who had been paroled from Ohio prisons and another 2,558 released to Ohio from out-of-state institutions. This compares with a total of 13,749 parolees who were supervised in 1978.

The average parole officer's caseload at the end of the year (June 30, 1979) was 65, a decrease of one from the previous year.

Once released on parole, offenders generally remain under supervision for a period of one year. If they complete the supervision period successfully, they are granted a final release from parole.

Of the 11,979 Ohio parolees

supervised throughout the year, final releases were granted to 3,700, with an additional 307 out-of-state (Compact cases) final releases. Meanwhile, 1,107 of those supervised during the year were returned to prison, 771 for the commission of a new crime, and 336 for technical violation of their parole. The remaining parolees were still under supervision at the end of the year.

PROBATION DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

Not all persons convicted of a felony offense in Ohio are sentenced to state prisons. Some are fined and others are given short terms to be served in county jails. About half of those convicted each year are placed on probation.

Courts, Lucas and Montgomery, operated the program.

Lucas County's contract of \$109,545 provided an Incarceration Division Unit consisting of probation officers who intensely supervise probationers with difficult

Corrections Facility. The program is designed to take non-violent convicted felons who would otherwise be sentenced to a state institution and provide treatment for them in a secure setting on the grounds of the Dayton Human Rehabilitation Center. The treatment, for those selected, consists of getting them into vocational/educational community programs designed to make them become self-supporting, law-abiding citizens. The Monday program offers another alternative for the Montgomery County Common Pleas Court judges between regular probation and incarceration in the state penal institution.

Both subsidy programs are expected to reduce commitments to the state's already overcrowded institutions by 150-200, and to provide unique, community-based rehabilitation of convicted felons.

Probation development services were provided to courts in 51 of Ohio's 88 counties during fiscal year 1979, two less than the year before.

The services included supervising offenders placed on probation by local courts and providing the courts with pre-sentence investigations (background reports used to determine whether offenders should be placed on probation). During fiscal year 1979, 5,682 pre-sentence investigations were provided by state probation officers. At the end of the fiscal year state probation officers were supervising a total of 4,207 offenders placed on probation by the local courts. Throughout the year, there were a total of 6,503 probationers under supervision. Of this total 156 were committed to an institution for the commission of a new crime and 102 were committed for a technical violation of their probation.



Judith Ann Kramer, Director, stands in front of the MonDay center in Dayton.

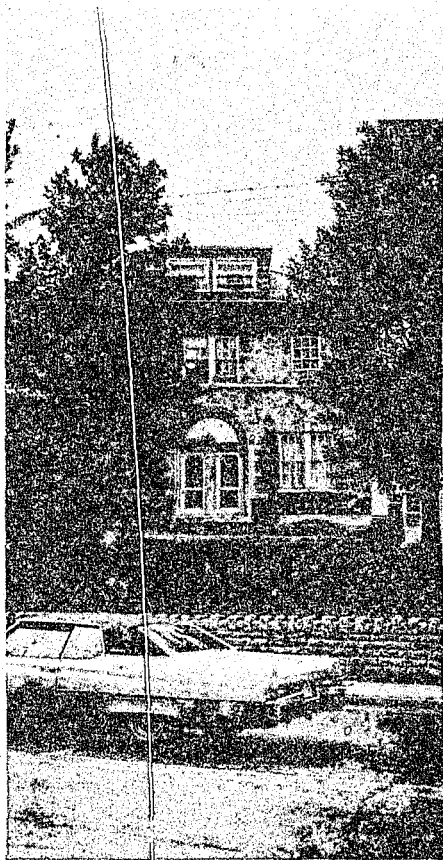
Although probation is chiefly a function of the courts in each of the state's counties, the Adult Parole Authority operates a probation development program to aid the courts in making greater use of probation, thereby avoiding the costly imprisonment of offenders who do not require confinement in a correctional institution.

During fiscal year 1979, a one year old program of probation subsidy was continued by the Probation Development Section, as authorized by the General Assembly's appropriations of \$500,000 in the biennium budget. Two Common Pleas

problems. Each of the three officers supervised only 25 cases. On a short-term basis, success of the program has been measured by reduced commitments to state institutions with no increased danger to the community. On a long-term basis, success will be measured by a reduction of recidivism, an increase in employment/education, and a better overall social adjustment of those probationers in the IDU program.

Montgomery County received \$390,455 to provide a structured community release program entitled Monday Community

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS



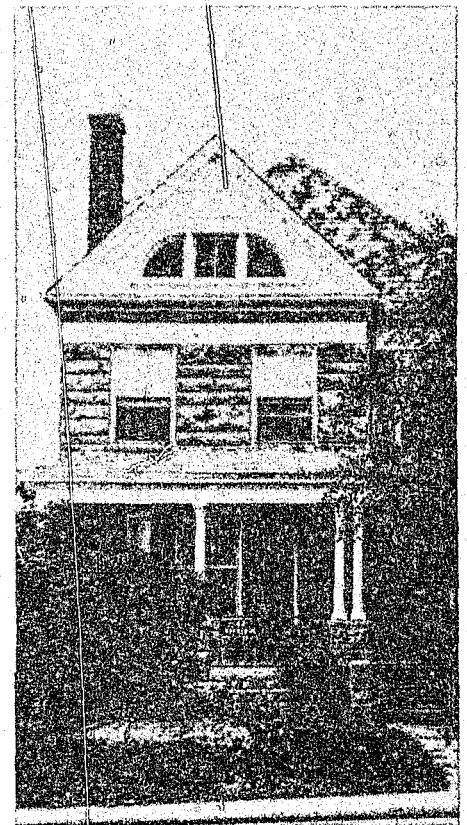
Cincinnati Reintegration Center

The Educational-Vocational Furlough Program permits selected inmates to be released from prison, usually six months prior to parole, to take part in educational programs or public works employment. In fiscal year 1979, 913 inmates were approved for release by the Parole Board and 871 inmates actually participated in the furlough program. The difference is accounted for by those

inmates approved, but not yet released by the end of the fiscal year. During the year, 482 furloughees were granted parole.

The Halfway House Program provides funds for housing and counseling services to paroled offenders, furloughees, and some probationers. In fiscal year 1979, the correctional department contracted with the owners and operators of 30 private halfway houses throughout the state to provide services to 1,576 offenders, including 315 parolees, 399 probationers, 713 furloughees, and 149 "others". The average cost to maintain these offenders was \$16.72 per man day. The Bureau of Community Services also inspects halfway houses and certifies those in compliance with state standards. The 30 approved and certified halfway houses have a combined capacity of 790.

The Reintegration Centers Program diverts technical parole violators and some prison inmates from prolonged and costly imprisonment by providing a strict regimen of activities and supervision within the community. During FY 1979, the centers, located in Cincinnati, Columbus, and Cleveland, served a total of 371 offenders. In the past year, reintegration center records show that 278 or 75% of the residents were placed in employment. The average pay rate statewide was \$3.45 per hour.



COPE House, a Halfway House in Dayton.

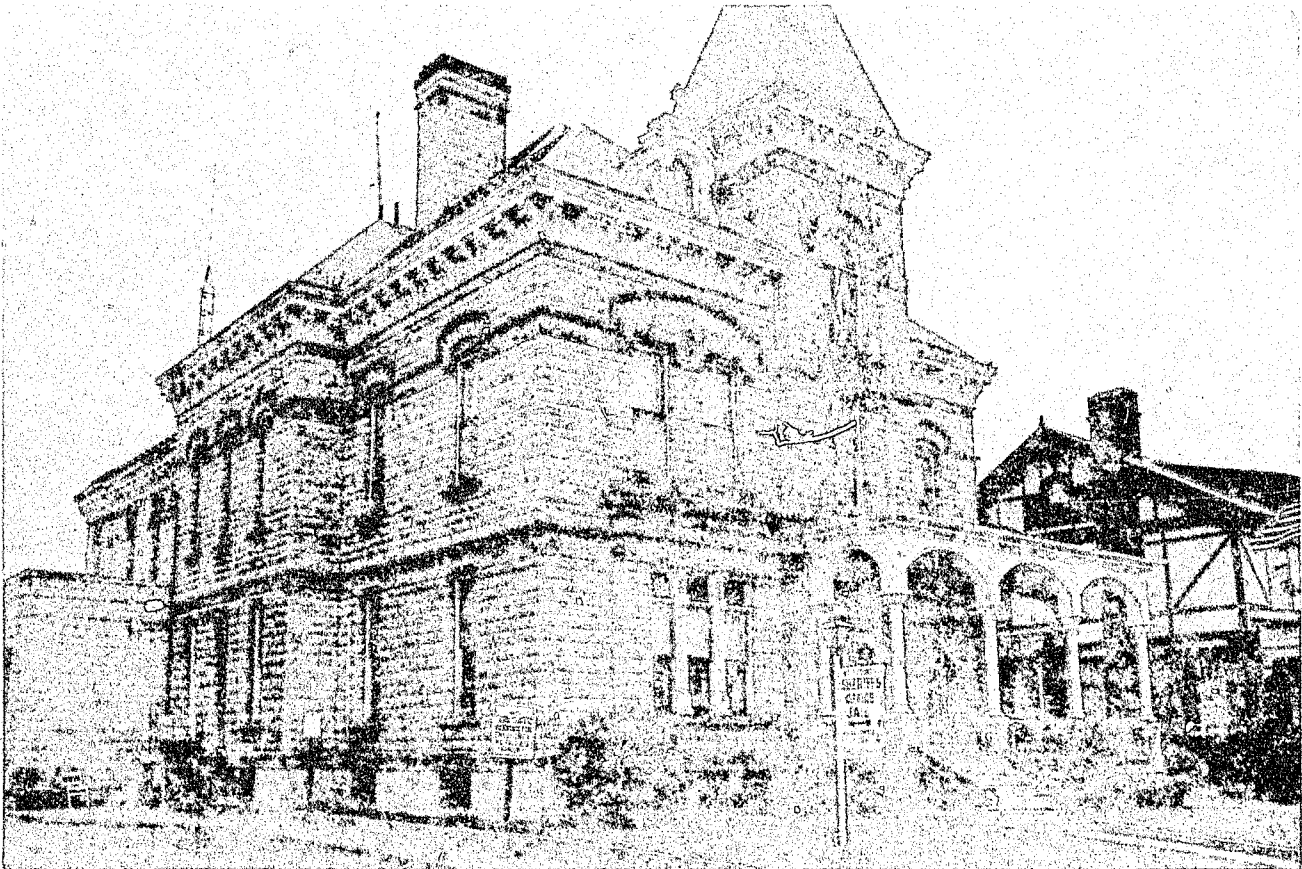
The Special Services Program emphasizes the development of special community services for parolees such as employment and drug/alcohol treatment programs. In the area of employment, the PREP program, a five-week crash course in how to find and keep a job, remained active in fiscal year 1979, primarily in the Lima area where 119 offenders participated with 92 or 77% being placed in full-time jobs.

BUREAU OF ADULT DETENTION FACILITIES AND SERVICES

The Bureau of Adult Detention Facilities and Services is one of three bureaus making up the Division of Parole and

Community Services. The Bureau is responsible for carrying out the duties mandated to the Division in Section 5120.10 (A)

Ohio Revised Code, "... The investigation and supervision of county and municipal jails, workhouses and other penal or



Erie County Jail

reformatory institutions and agencies." The principal objectives of the Bureau are to audit jails based on the Minimum Standards For Jails in Ohio, provide jail managers technical assistance, deliver consulting services to local officials, and provide jail related training.

During FY 1979, 392 local jails were identified in Ohio. A total of 25 jails were audited based on the standards formally adopted in July, 1979. Each jail that was formally audited, received an extensive report reflecting the condition of the physical facility and its operations, recommendations for

compliance with the minimum standards and the identification of possible options available to the jurisdiction in meeting the intent of the standards. In addition to those jails audited, 15 jurisdictions were provided technical assistance (i.e., plans were viewed, building sites visited, etc.) a total of 29 times. 21 jurisdictions, known to be planning new jail construction or major renovation, were given technical assistance (i.e., planning committees formed, meetings attended, etc.) a total of 94 times. The Bureau staff was involved in 99 separate jail-related training activities. This number includes 20 single-day

jail seminars conducted across the state for city councilmen, county commissioners, judges, prosecutors and other key officials.

Another major task accomplished included a formal modification of the Minimum Standards for Jails in Ohio. The document was modified to reflect which standards are applicable for Temporary Holding Facilities (jails detaining persons 72 hours or less and/or 4 hours or less) from long-term jails (facilities detaining persons longer than 72 hours). This delineation within the standards was published with the assistance of a grant from the National Institute of Corrections.

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

The following tables, compiled by the Division of Business Administration, comprise statements of operating expenditures and related data for the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction during fiscal year

1978. The names of the correctional facilities are abbreviated in the tables as follows: Chillicothe Correctional Institute, CCI; Columbus Correctional Facility, CCF; Lebanon Correctional Institution,

LeCI; London Correctional Institution, LoCI; Marion Correctional Institution, MCI; Ohio Reformatory for Women, ORW; Ohio State Reformatory, OSR; Southern Ohio Correctional Facility, SOCF.

SUMMARY DATA REPORT FISCAL YEAR 1979*

	Average Number Of State-Funded Employees	Average Daily Inmate Population	Inmates Per Employees	Annual Cost Per Inmate	Daily Cost Per Inmate
Central Office	72	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Parole & Community Services	451	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
CCI	403	1,765	4.4	\$5,544	\$15.19
CCF	337	1,684	5.0	5,278	14.46
LeCI	337	2,004	5.9	4,336	11.88
LoCI	307	1,734	5.6	4,698	12.87
MCI	304	1,395	4.6	5,858	16.05
ORW	193	585	3.0	7,559	20.71
OSR	415	2,492	6.0	4,011	10.99
SOCF	508	1,765	3.5	6,106	16.73
TOTAL	3,327	13,424	4.8	\$5,314	\$14.56

*These figures include monies received from the state only.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES BY INSTITUTION FOR MAJOR AREAS
FISCAL YEAR 1979

	Maintenance	Personal Services	Equipment	Special Purposes & Subsidies	Other Funds	Total Operating
Central Office	\$ 1,572,200	\$ 634,248	\$115,179	\$2,600,000	\$ 730	\$ 2,622,357
Parole & Community Services	7,445,447	1,393,402	39,785	2,931,970		11,810,604
CCI	6,680,992	2,619,496	113,129		35,760	9,818,577
CCF	5,728,737	2,978,511	104,355			8,889,703
LeCI	5,809,837	2,423,850	108,354		243,533	8,934,174
LoCI	5,005,048	2,604,944	147,845		100,958	8,246,695
I/CI	5,349,663	2,450,290	73,600		27,872	8,198,725
ORW	3,184,654	1,090,574	36,010		8,400	4,429,838
OSR	7,000,885	2,502,011	112,347		424,938	10,420,481
SOCF	7,888,073	2,513,273	48,410		59,868	10,838,024
Total	\$55,665,536	\$21,210,599	\$899,014	\$5,531,970	\$902,059	\$84,209,178

DEPARTMENTAL COSTS PER INMATE*

	1979	1978	1977
State Funds	\$14.56	\$13.95	\$12.27
Federal & Other Funds	<u>.47</u>	<u>.65</u>	<u>.73</u>
Total	\$15.03	\$14.60	\$13.00

*Includes 2/3 of the general operating costs for Central Office and 1/3 of the general operating costs for Parole & Community Services.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES BY APPROPRIATION UNIT
FISCAL YEAR 1979

<u>Major Program Area</u>	<u>State Funds</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>Total Funds</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Administration	\$ 1,953,721	2.4	\$ 2,133,574	2.5
Treatment	13,100,478	15.7	13,528,772	15.5
Custody	26,285,867	31.6	27,133,201	31.1
Operational Support	28,156,304	33.8	29,450,895	33.8
Education & Training	2,447,452	2.9	2,902,566	3.3
Community Programs	<u>11,363,297</u>	<u>13.6</u>	<u>12,014,313</u>	<u>13.8</u>
Total	\$83,307,119	100.0	\$87,163,321	100.0

FEDERAL FUNDING

During Fiscal year 1979, the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction expended \$2,984,462.50 in federal funds. The monies were used in the following areas:

STAFF DEVELOPMENT
Federal funds in the amount of \$112,859.02 were expended for the improvement of correctional staff; of that amount, \$75,217.70 was used to train and educate correctional personnel and \$640.71 was used to train Adult Basic Education Instructors. Another \$37,000.61

from the National Institute of Correction was used to provide training programs in Adult Detention Facility Standards.

INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES
A total of \$374,812.39 in federal funds were spent in the area of Institutional Services. \$6,368.34 was used to fund a Behavior Treatment II program for the psychiatrically disturbed residents at Chillicothe Correctional Institute. The Volunteer Services V program used \$1,652.02 to provide inmates with outside contact

with various private and non-profit organizations that offer different kinds of social involvement on a volunteer basis. \$6,029.12 was expended for a drug treatment program. This project provided approximately 300 Marion Correctional Institution inmates, who have histories of drug abuse, with specialized education and detoxification programming. \$232,071.65 was expended on the School Lunch Program which provided meals for those students under 21 years of age

FEDERAL FUNDING (Continued)

in our institutions. In addition, \$42,579.70 was spent on institutional programming to bring detention centers in line with L.E.A.A. standards. A Geriatrics Treatment Program continued in fiscal year 1979 for approximately 100 elderly residents of the Columbus Correctional Facility at a cost of \$65,797.88. This project provided specialized social and medical treatment for older inmates. Another \$13,313.68 went for a Substance Abuse Program at the Chillicothe Correctional Institute.

PAROLE AND COMMUNITY SERVICES A total of \$217,500.53 was expended for programming within the Division of Parole and Community Services. \$54,102.87 was spent on the continuation of the Directed Probation Project. The thrust of this project was to retain state probation officers who are presently supplementing county probation services in urban areas throughout the state. \$63,175.06 was expended for a structured Community Release Program in fiscal year 1979. This project enabled the department to assist and monitor the conduct of released persons. The Division of Parole and Community Services also paid out \$46,224.90 in federal funds to operate the Impact Investigative Unit project. This unit conducted pre-sentence investigations on drug offenders and made recommendations for sentencing and rehabilitation plans. Another \$30,139.01 was expended to continue the Revocation Adjudication Program. The R.A.P., in accordance with recent court rulings such as Gagnon vs. Scarpelli and Morrissey vs. Brewer, provided legal consultation for residents subjected to parole revocation

hearings. \$23,836.69 was expended to continue the Parole Board Hearing Officers Program. This project funded an additional five hearing officers, expanding the capabilities of the Parole Board.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS The Department of Rehabilitation and Correction utilized federal funds in the amount of \$420,154.91 for educational programming. \$4,687.39 was spent on educational testing supplies made available by the Elementary, Secondary Education Act. Another \$787.52 was expended for the Individualized Basic Education Project. This project was used to raise the basic education achievement level of some residents. \$92,899.00 was expended by the LSCA Library Grant. This grant provided library materials for all institutions. A total of \$40,583.86 was expended by the Supplemental Data Processing project that provided instructions in Automatic Data Processing to various inmates. \$25,874.62 was expended for vocational trades instruction in welding, small engine repair, bricklaying, auto mechanics, auto body repair, carpentry, office machine repair, dental technology, food service, house wiring, meat cutting and appliance repair. In addition, \$74,713.17 was spent on the Adult Basic Education Program. This project was used to raise the basic education level of inmates. \$16,888.51 was expended by various academic teachers from teachers grants to allow them to develop programs in specialized areas. Another \$163,720.82 was for a special O.N.D. grant that was used to provide academic education for institutionalized persons under the age of 21 years.

EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS A total of \$1,612,782.07 was expended by the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction on the Comprehensive Employment and Training act project. This project provided needed staff positions within the Department.

STUDIES AND RESEARCH A total of \$235,943.28 was spent for studies and research. Of that amount \$2,146.39 was expended on the evaluation of the PREP C Parolee Rehabilitation Employment Program. Another \$89,083.00 was spent on the development of the Ohio Unified Correctional Master Plan Project. This project was to provide a basis for directing the Planning of Corrections in the future. In addition \$62,500.00 was used to develop a Correctional Medical Master Plan, designed to maximize medical services delivery for all the institutions. An Employee Attitude Analysis study was funded with \$29,252.00. This project was designed to contract with the Administration of Psychological examinations to detect any propensity in staff for racism, sadism, and/or brutality at the Marion Correctional Institution. \$22,922.89 was expended on the Evaluation of Reintegration Centers. \$27,500.00 was spent to fund a research project, to review the legal ramifications of expansion of the Ohio Penal Industries. Another \$1,539.00 was used to provide for the development of paroling guidelines for the Adult Parole Authority.

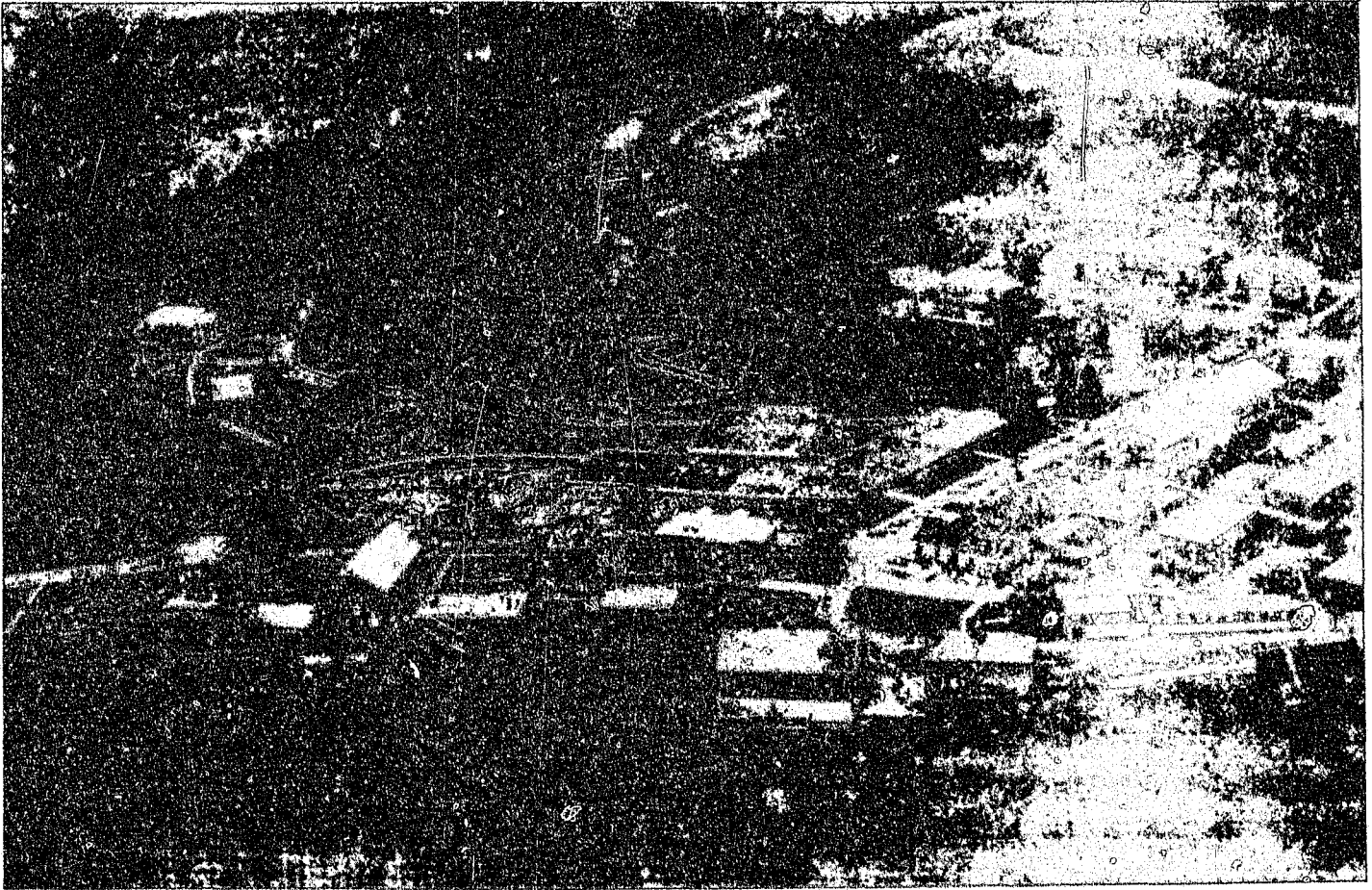
OHIO PENAL INDUSTRIES In conjunction with OPI, a Heavy Duty Vehicle Modification Training Program was conducted at Chillicothe Correctional Institute. This program cost \$10,384.96.

APPENDIX

The material contained in this appendix was included in the Annual Report for fiscal year 1979 in order to provide reference material for those interested in current happenings in the Department of Corrections. Two facilities were added in calendar year 1980, and a complete report on these institutions will be included in the fiscal year 1980 Annual Report.

In addition, a U.S. Federal Court suit resulted in an agreement to close one of the present institutions. That also will be discussed in this appendix.

SOUTHEASTERN OHIO TRAINING CENTER



On January 2, 1980 a site six miles from Lancaster, known as the Fairfield School for Boys, was officially transferred from the Ohio Youth Commission to the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction. The facility will be used as a reformatory for first time adult commitments to the correctional system. It will be known as Southeastern Ohio Training Center.

Fairfield School for Boys was founded as a youth institution in 1857, one of the first in the nation to utilize cottage living rather than mass housing for youths committed there. Originally comprising some 1,170 acres, it grew over the years to a 1,500-acre tract in a rolling section of the state known as

Hocking Hills. At its beginning, the Boys' School was designed to care for 450 young men. Extensive building projects brought the recommended capacity up to 650 in 76 buildings, including 13 dormitory-type cottages. Although many times seriously overcrowded with a population of 1,057 boys as late as 1967, the institution was phased down to 359 in 1978.

Southeastern Ohio Training Center is like a small city with its own power station and sewage plant. Recent building projects and renovations make the facility quite appropriate for use as an adult reformatory.

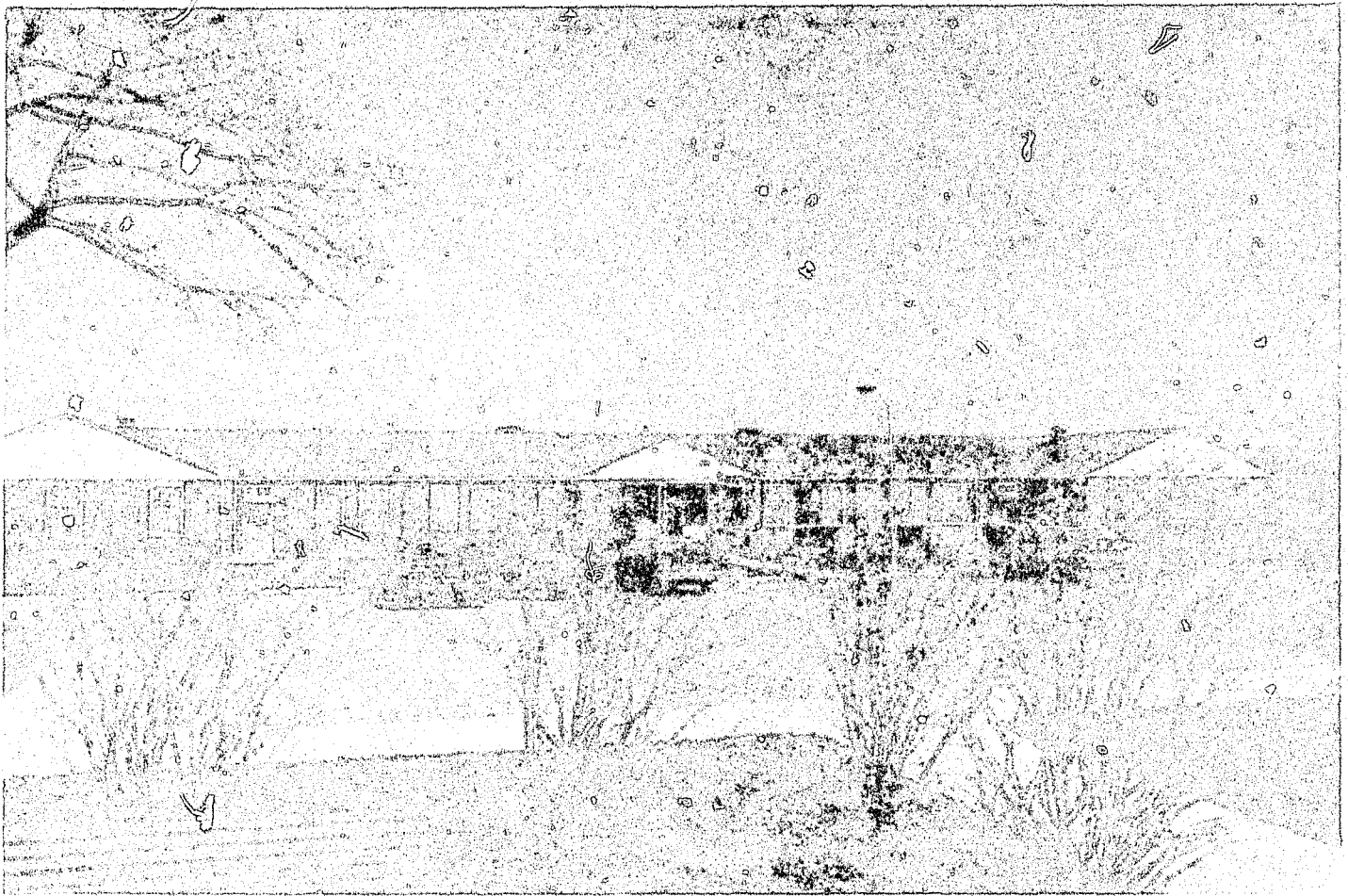
Under the Youth Commission, residents were from

15-18 years of age and resided there for approximately 6-1/2 months. Under the Department of Correction the average age will be 19-20 years and the average stay will be about a year.

During the first half of 1980, the Department plans to make security modifications to the site including security fencing and guard towers. The first inmates, about 200, will be transferred from the other two reformatories in the system beginning in mid 1980. Assuming completion of a planned dormitory within 3-4 years, the ultimate population is scheduled to be 876.

Some 350 employees will be required at full operation.

WOMENS CORRECTIONAL ADMISSIONS CENTER



In August of 1979, an agreement was reached between the Director of the Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation, and the Director of the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction to allow the use by the Corrections Department of an unoccupied building on the grounds of Central Ohio Psychiatric Hospital. The building is located at 2200 Maple Street and was refurbished for use as a reception center for females who have been committed to Ohio's correctional system. The first inmates arrived at the institution on January 2, 1980.

Staffed by 29 corrections officers and support personnel, the facility has a capacity of 100 residents.

When women are first admitted to WCAC, they are given a complete physical examination, issued clothing, have their vital information taken, and a visiting list completed. They are then sent to a security section until results from the medical testing are in. They are then assigned to another section of the building where they are given a complete orientation. This includes meeting with a case worker and

counsellor, then undergoing psychological and educational testing. Ohio Bureau of Employment Services representatives meet to discuss their potential career and planning for job placement. A chaplain discusses religious affiliation and needs. Legal problems are discussed with representatives from the profession of law.

Women remain at the WCAC for approximately five to six weeks before being transferred to the Ohio Reformatory for Women in Marysville, Ohio.

This report was prepared by the Public Information Office of the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, 1050 Freeway Drive, North, Columbus, Ohio 43229.

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