Department of Rehabilitation and Correction

- One in four state employees works for DRC
- Five straight years of record level inmate intake
- Inmate population projected to hit 50,000 and beyond
- Enacted budget: tight but manageable?
- Medicaid reimbursement moneys may be at hand

Joseph Rogers, Senior Budget Analyst

OVERVIEW

Duties and Responsibilities

Conceptually and historically, the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (DRC) can be viewed as the administrator of a felony sanctioning system comprised of three relatively distinct components: (1) reception centers where inmates are assessed and assigned to the appropriate correctional institution, (2) a large, multi-location physical plant in which inmates are housed, secured, and serviced, and (3) a variety of release mechanisms through which inmates are returned to the community and potentially subject to state supervision and control.

As its most basic mission, the Department is charged with the supervision of felony offenders committed to the custody of the state, which includes housing and services provided to them in a statewide network of prisons, and, following their release from incarceration, controlling and monitoring them through a community supervision system administered by the Adult Parole Authority.

The Department also manages a package of community control sanctions (supervision and control services, halfway house beds, and subsidies) that provide judges with a range of sentencing options that reduce or eliminate the time that offenders spend in prison or jail.

Starting with FY 1994, the Department began directing a considerable amount of moneys into what are known as prison diversion and jail population reduction programs. The reality, however, continues to be that the lion's share of the Department's capital and operating budgets are devoted toward the building and management of correctional institutions and the inmates who inhabit them.

Local Government Impact

The principal local fiscal impacts generated by the Department's budget will be felt through activities and funds handled by the Division of Parole and Community Services. The Division of Parole and Community Services provides a mix of direct supervision and control services, as well as subsidy and contract dollars, to local jurisdictions for the handling of felons and misdemeanants. This has the practical effect of saving such jurisdictions, in particular counties, money that might otherwise have to be allocated for their local criminal justice systems.

In the wake of the major restructuring of the state's felony sentencing framework enacted by Am. Sub. S.B. 2 of the 121st General Assembly, the purpose of the Department's community sanctions funding has, theoretically at least, been to reduce prison and jail populations by diverting felony and misdemeanant offenders into alternative community controls.

Pressures on Cost of Doing Business

The nature and size of the Department's institutional operations – at the end of FY 2007 it was composed of 32 correctional facilities, more than 49,000 inmates, and 14,000-plus staff – make its payroll and maintenance costs especially sensitive to changes in the costs of doing business. And in the "prison business" the economic pressures are always pushing the costs associated with the delivery of essential goods and services upward (security, medical care, food, clothing, utilities, and so forth). Inflation is not a factor over which the Department has much control and it has the potential to wield a profound fiscal impact on institutional agency budgets.

Payroll and Related Expenses. The Department's staff, which totals close to 14,500 paid positions, will generate an estimated total FY 2008 payroll of $986.9 million and an estimated total FY 2009 payroll of $1.03 billion, including pay raises and step increases. Of this total staff, approximately 13,419 are paid by the GRF, the payroll costs of which are estimated at $913.5 million in FY 2008 and $954.6 million in FY 2009. Thus, any kind of pay raises, in particular those that automatically kick in as a result of collective bargaining agreements, have a noticeable fiscal effect on the Department's bottom line payroll costs, in particular those absorbed by the GRF. The Department has allowed for an inflationary increase in payroll-related expenses of 3.5% in FY 2008 and 3.5% in FY 2009.

In addition to pay raises, other historical sources of payroll cost increases include, but are not limited to, step movement, longevity increases, workers' compensation increases, and healthcare benefit inflation. Also of note are payroll-related expenditures that include various check-off charges from the Department of Administrative Services (DAS) and the Office of Budget and Management (OBM) for payroll processing, the state merit system, central accounting, collective bargaining, the employee assistance program, and the equal employment opportunity program.

Population Dynamics. The Department has reported significant inmate population growth over the past couple of years, and projects this growth in inmate intake to extend through the FY 2008 - 2009 biennium. Between July 1, 1999 and July 1, 2005, the total inmate population actually decreased by 5.7%, or 2,672 inmates. That population trend, however, has since been completely reversed. Between July 2005 and August 2007, the inmate population grew by 11.8%, or 5,218 inmates, reaching 49,488, the highest population total since the total number of inmates peaked at 49,029 in 1998. The Department has previously estimated, based on projected intake and release trends, that the total inmate population will reach 53,603 by the end of FY 2009.

The basic dynamic driving this inmate population growth is five or so years of record level intake. The Department's release mechanisms, which had masked that reality for some period of time, can no longer keep pace. It is currently the case that the number of offenders that are entering the prison system noticeably outnumber the number of offenders that are leaving the prison system. The net result is the expansion of the total inmate population.

A departmental analysis has revealed that, of current inmate intake, about 62% of the offenders have a sentence of less than one year in duration, and nearly one third of those offenders have a sentence of less than three months. Empirically, this suggests the possibility that local jails are at their capacity and other community-based sanctions are insufficient to handle the volume and nature of felony caseloads handled by the judges of the courts of common pleas. In some local jurisdictions, the state-run prison system may represent the only viable residential sanctioning option for the courts, even for a stay of relatively short duration.

In response to the record level population growth and the required number of inmate beds, the Department has reactivated all prison pods, wings, and dormitories that had been closed in previous years. This has made more than 1,700 new beds available. Under the enacted level of funding for institutional operations, the Department has stated that, although inmate crowding will be an ongoing problem, with careful management of available resources, it can handle this population pressure through FYs 2008 and 2009.

The Department currently does not plan any new construction or to reactivate either the Orient Correctional Institution, which was closed in 2002, or the Lima Correctional Institution, which closed in 2004. From the Department's perspective, not only would it be extremely costly to reactivate either of those closed correctional institutions, but the enacted budget does not provide enough funding to make such a strategy a viable option at this time.

Medical Services Costs. Inflation has had a particularly notable impact on medical/healthcare services delivered in correctional institutions. The Department's inflation rate for medical/healthcare services has been around 10%. Some of the inflationary factors driving up DRC's cost of delivering institutional medical services include the following: (1) the contract with the OSU Medical Center to provide inpatient medical care to inmates, (2) the diagnosis and treatment of Hepatitis C, an increasing concern for corrections systems across the country, (3) the newer diagnostic tests and improvements in the standards of care, (4) the difficulty of hiring and retaining qualified nursing staff, which forces the use of overtime and the contracting of higher cost agency nursing services to meet minimum staffing requirements, (5) the escalating prices of prescription medications, and (6) the resolution of a class action lawsuit alleging that the correctional health care delivery system in Ohio is constitutionally inadequate.

Agency in Brief

The following table selectively summarizes Department of Rehabilitation and Correction appropriations and staffing information.

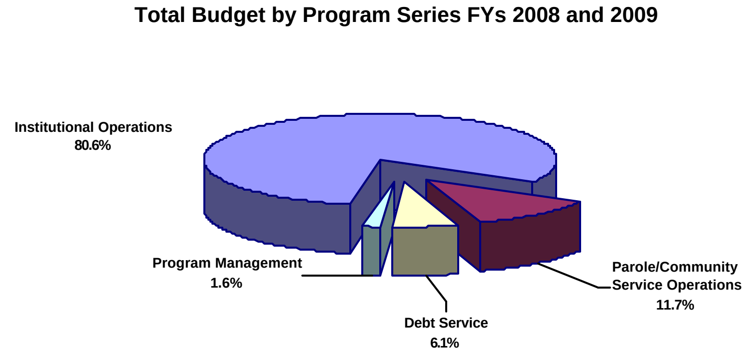
Agency In Brief					
Number of Employees*	Total Appropriations-All Funds		GRF Appropriations		Appropriation Bill(s)
	2008	2009	2008	2009	
14,529	$1.76 billion	$1.81 billion	$1.54 billion	$1.59 billion	Am. Sub. H.B. 119

*Employee count obtained from the Department of Administrative Services (DAS) payroll reports as of June 15, 2007. This figure includes 14,492 full-time permanent employees.

While it is certainly true that the cost of providing today's levels of service tomorrow is a more expensive proposition, the Department has asserted that, generally speaking, the enacted budget provides a level of funding sufficient to cover projected pay increases and to support the continuation of FY 2007 levels of services without having to layoff any staff. Given their growing population and inflationary pressures, this will not necessarily be an easy task. The enacted budget will not provide any resources that the Department could use to plan and prepare for emergencies, such as catastrophic inmate medical expenses. The Department has stated that it will have to be very careful in the management of their tight budgetary environment, and plans to cut back and reduce expenditures wherever possible, including the delay of maintenance activities and equipment purchases.

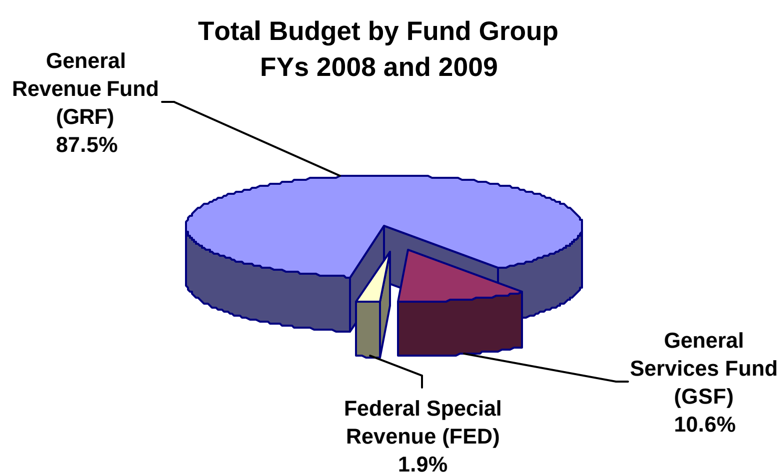
Expense by Program Series Summary

The pie chart immediately below shows the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction's total enacted appropriations (FYs 2008 and 2009) by program series. The Department's budget is built around four program series that can be summarized, in order of magnitude, as follows: (1) Institutional Operations, the purpose of which is to provide housing, security, maintenance, food, treatment programming, and other support services for adults sentenced to the custody of the Department, (2) Parole and Community Service Operations, the purpose of which is to provide community supervision for felony offenders, jail inspection services, victim services, and programs that fund community correction options to prison and jail, (3) Debt Management, the purpose of which is to ensure payment of bond service charges for obligations issued by the Ohio Building Authority to finance the cost of the Department's capital appropriations, and (4) Program Management, the purpose of which is to provide centralized leadership and support for the state prison system and community corrections programs.



Expense by Fund Group Summary

The pie chart immediately below shows the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction's total enacted appropriations (FYs 2008 and 2009) by fund group. This information is shown for the GRF and for all funds.



Staffing Levels

The table below summarizes the number of staff that DRC paid, or will pay, on the last pay period of FYs 2002 through 2009. As of March 2007, the number of authorized full-time equivalent (FTE) staff positions was 15,667; the number of paid staff was 14,476. Of that number of paid staff, 13,419, or 92.7%, were covered by moneys appropriated from the GRF.

Under the enacted level of funding, the Department has stated that it should be able to maintain its current filled number of 14,000-plus staff positions, which means that it will probably not have to reduce payroll-related operating expenses by implementing layoffs. The Department also plans to closely examine any positions that become vacant through attrition, and in order to protect scarce budget resources, may be very selective in hiring any replacements.

The above-noted difference between authorized (15,667) and paid (14,476) staff positions is not all that surprising, especially for a large institutional agency. At any given time, a state agency may be carrying some mix of vacant staff positions that are: (1) authorized, but may or will never be filled, (2) authorized, but not funded, (3) authorized, but vacant due to hiring freezes or budgetary constraints, and (4) authorized, but temporarily vacant due to attrition or other personnel changes.

Over the course of FYs 2002 and 2003, the Department eliminated more than 1,800 staff positions. In the subsequent biennia covering FYs 2004 - 2005 and 2006 - 2007, the Department did not eliminate any additional staff positions for budgetary reasons.

Rehabilitation and Correction Staffing Levels by Fiscal Year*

Program	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007**	2008***	2009***
Administration	1,203	1,211	1,211	1,241	1,258	1,256	1,261	1,261
Parole/Community Operations	1,047	1,053	1,065	1,076	1,058	1,067	1,053	1,053
Education Services	467	436	431	471	458	437	451	451
Facility Maintenance	536	537	538	550	548	539	542	542
Medical Services	507	527	497	502	565	609	628	628
Mental Health Services	575	539	551	562	537	542	541	541
Recovery Services	146	131	133	136	134	128	145	145
Security	8,120	8,118	7,968	8,034	7,811	7,975	7,999	7,999
Support Services	1,206	1,169	1,166	1,200	1,210	1,206	1,214	1,214
Unit Management	736	695	681	716	720	719	721	721
TOTALS	**14,543**	**14,416**	**14,241**	**14,488**	**14,299**	**14,478**	**14,555**	**14,555**

* The number of staff by program that DRC paid or will pay on the last pay period of FYs 2002 through 2006.
** The number of staff by program that DRC paid through March 3, 2007.
*** The number of staff by program that DRC expects to pay.

Percentage of State Workforce. What is not clearly evident from the Department's staffing levels in the above table is the bigger picture into which these "numbers" fit. As of this writing, of the total number of state employees, around 25% work for the Department, that is one in four state employees. Additionally, roughly 13%, or approximately one in six, of all state employees are correction officers who work for the Department.

Privatized Correctional Institutions. The Department's staffing levels do not include the Lake Erie Correctional Institution and the North Coast Correctional Treatment Facility, which are state-owned prisons whose operations have been contracted out to private-sector vendors. If those two correctional facilities were not to be privatized, the Department would need approximately 500 total additional staff for their activation and operation.

ANALYSIS OF THE BUDGET

What follows is LSC fiscal staff's analysis of the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction's enacted biennial operating budget covering FYs 2008 and 2009. The presentation of that budget information is organized around the following four program series.

- ***Program Series 1: Institutional Operations***
- ***Program Series 2: Parole and Community Service Operations***
- ***Program Series 3: Program Management***
- ***Program Series 4: Debt Service***

Program Series 1: Institutional Operations

Purpose: To provide housing, security, maintenance, food, treatment programming, and other support services for adults sentenced to the custody of the Department.

The following table shows the line items that are used to fund the Institutional Operations program series, as well as the enacted funding levels.

Fund	ALI	Title	FY 2008	FY 2009
General Revenue Fund (GRF)				
GRF	501-321	Institutional Operations	$892,162,864	$928,980,197
GRF	501-403	Prisoner Compensation	$8,599,255	$8,599,255
GRF	502-321	Mental Health Services	$70,112,063	$73,405,363
GRF	505-321	Institution Medical Services	$199,073,620	$198,337,805
GRF	506-321	Institution Education Services	$23,784,868	$24,847,502
GRF	507-321	Institution Recovery Servic es	$7,319,028	$7,664,520
		General Revenue Fund Subtotal	**$1,201,051,698**	**$1,241,834,642**
General Services Fund (GSF)				
148	501-602	Services and Agriculture	$104,485,807	$108,290,058
200	501-607	Ohio Penal Industries	$39,395,391	$40,845,414
483	501-605	Property Receipts	$393,491	$393,491
4B0	501-601	Sewer Treatment Services	$2,331,003	$2,407,018
4D4	501-603	Prisoner Programs	$20,967,703	$20,967,703
4S5	501-608	Education Services	$4,564,072	4,564,072
593	501-618	Laboratory Services	$5,799,999	$5,799,999
5AF	501-609	State and Non-Federal Awards	$15,001	$15,001
5H8	501-617	Offender Financial Responsibility	$500,000	$500,000
5L6	501-611	Information Technology Services	$3,741,980	$3,741,980
		General Services Fund Subtotal	**$182,194,447**	**$187,524,736**
Federal Special Revenue Fund (FED)				
323	501-619	Federal Grants	$12,183,715	$12,183,715
3CJ	501-621	Medicaid Inpatient Services	$11,600,000	$15,500,000
3S1	501-615	Truth-in-Sentencing Grants	$8,709,142	$8,709,142
		Federal Special Revenue Fund Subtotal	**$32,492,857**	**$36,392,857**
Total Program Series Funding: Institutional Operations			**$1,415,739,002**	**$1,465,752,235**

This analysis focuses on the following specific programs within the Institutional Operations program series:

- ***Program 1.01: Institutional Operations***
- ***Program 1.02: Medical Services***
- ***Program 1.03: Recovery Services***
- ***Program 1.04: Education Services***
- ***Program 1.05: Mental Health Services***

Program 1.01: Institutional Operations

Program Description: This program provides for the maintenance of buildings and contents, utilities, support services, and secure supervision for 49,000-plus offenders. The facilities are held in compliance with all standards and requirements of federal, state, and local statutes and ordinances. This program oversees institutional improvements, including renovation and construction projects, as well as the structures, equipment, and conditions that ensure the safety and security of all inmates and staff. Institutional operations further include the legal and ethical responsibilities of providing adequate housing, food, clothing, work therapy, and spiritual support to the inmates. The Ohio Penal Industries provide job opportunities, work experience, and training for inmates along with offering inmate programming, including self-help, stress management, enhancement of life skills, communication, anger control, and pre-parole planning. The total personnel supported by this program in FY 2007 is estimated to be approximately 11,634.

Within the Institutional Operations program are the following functional areas:

- ***Facility Administration.*** This functional area involves the management of institutional operations and provides oversight of the institutions to ensure that desired outcomes are attained through the most efficient use of limited resources without compromising the safety or security of inmates and staff.
- ***Security*:** The primary objective of this functional area is to prevent escapes and to maintain a safe living and working environment. Over 99% of all security expenditures are related to staffing, and more than 7,800 employees are assigned to security.
- ***Unit Management.*** This functional area involves the management of inmate behavior proactively through direct and frequent communication between staff and inmates. Unit Management staff attempt to diffuse inmate crisis situations and to develop inmate profiles to determine security risks. About 97% of all unit management expenditures are related to staffing, the size of which is approximately 733 employees.
- ***Support Services*.** The purpose of this functional area is to provide adequate food, clothing, laundry services, work therapy, and spiritual support to inmates. Approximately 51.4 million inmate meals are prepared annually. This functional area also: (1) provides work experience and training through Ohio Penal Industries, which has one or more shops in most of the Department's correctional institutions, (2) operates ten institutional farms that collectively encompass more than 10,890 acres, and (3) provides both job opportunities for inmates housed in minimum-security camps and food products for use by the Department. Currently, there are approximately 1,229 employees designated as Support Services staff.
- ***Facility Maintenance*:** This functional area provides for the upkeep of buildings and structures, as well as the management of institutional improvements, renovations, and construction projects. It is also responsible for physical plant operations, including heating, ventilation, plumbing, and electrical service, and conducts preventive maintenance, including

painting, roofing, and asbestos management. Just under one-third of all Facility Maintenance expenditures are related to staffing. The FY 2007 funding level currently supports about 548 employees.

Funding Source: (1) GRF, (2) money transferred from GRF line items 501-321, Institutional Operations, and 501-403, Prisoner Compensation, (3) proceeds from the sale of excess crops and older animals, (4) revenue generated from the manufacture and sale of various goods and services to the state and its political subdivisions, (5) revenue from contracts with political subdivisions under which the latter are permitted to tap into a correctional facility's sewage treatment facility, (6) rent and utility charges collected from departmental personnel who live in housing under the Department's control, (7) pro-rated charges assessed to each of the Department's institutions and its Division of Parole and Community Services that reflect the relative benefit each receives from information technology upgrades and enhancements, and (8) federal funds

Implication of the Budget: The Department has stated that the enacted budget should provide sufficient funding to cover its future cost of delivering existing FY 2007 service levels in FYs 2008 and 2009, including the fiscal pressures associated with a growing inmate population and anticipated pay increases. That said, in order to live within its means during the FY 2008 - 2009 biennium, the Department will have to closely monitor its finances and constrain expenditures where appropriate, which could mean some reductions in maintenance expenses and delays in equipment purchases.

Lima Correctional Institution Committee (Section 377.10): The enacted budget contains a temporary law provision that: (1) creates the Lima Correctional Institution Study Committee to procure an independent study of the highest and best use for the closed Lima Correctional Institution, (2) earmarks $50,000 in FY 2008 from GRF line item 501-321, Institutional Operations, to fund the feasibility study, and (3) requires the Committee to submit a report of its findings by April 1, 2008, subsequent to which the Committee will cease to exist.

Program 1.02: Medical Services

Program Description: This program provides for the delivery of comprehensive healthcare services by qualified personnel at all correctional institutions, as well as centralized specialty acute and chronic care in affiliation with The Ohio State University Medical Center. Other health services provided onsite include optometry, podiatry, dentistry, basic X-ray and laboratory services, nutritional counseling, and education.

Funding Source: (1) GRF, (2) costs of incarceration or supervision that may be assessed against and collected from an offender as a debt to the state, including, but not limited to, any user fee or copayment for services, assessments for damage or destruction to institutional property, restitution to another offender or staff member, cost of housing and feeding, cost of supervision, and cost of any ancillary services, (3) payments collected from entities that receive laboratory services, and (4) federal Medicaid reimbursement funds

Implication of the Budget: Although this program is funded at a level greater than the requested biennial amount by about $71.5 million, the Department cannot be fully confident that the enacted funding levels for each of FYs 2008 and 2009 will be adequate to cover future medical needs. The projection of what would be required for the continuation of existing levels of medical services was made over a year ago in the Department's initial budget submission to the Office of Budget and Management. The validity of any such projection is strongly affected by a number of variables such as inflation, new technology, and individual catastrophic medical emergencies in which the Department may spend millions of dollars for the medical treatment of a single inmate.

Medicaid Inpatient Services. A not so readily apparent funding initiative in the enacted budget is a plan to tap into the state's Medicaid program for the purposes of collecting federal reimbursement for the provision of certain inmate medical services. Federal law currently allows a state to be reimbursed for the cost of inpatient hospital care so long as the inmate is hospitalized in a facility that is external to, and unaffiliated with, a correctional institution. Several states currently receive such federal Medicaid reimbursements.

To date, the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services (JFS), through its rules, has interpreted federal regulations in such a manner that inmates in Ohio's prisons are not eligible for Medicaid reimbursement. DRC is currently working with JFS to change the rule in question so that inmates will be eligible for Medicaid reimbursement.

Under this planned change, when a Medicaid-eligible inmate is hospitalized, DRC will initially pay for the treatment, send a reimbursement claim to JFS, and JFS will then bill the federal government. If allowed, the federal government will reimburse the state for eligible medical services less the appropriate state match, and the revenue will be deposited in the state treasury to the credit of DRC's newly created Medicaid Inpatient Services Fund (Fund 3CJ). At this point, DRC is uncertain as to how much revenue this will likely generate annually for its institutional medical services program. That said, the enacted budget appropriates $11.6 million and $15.5 million in FYs 2008 and 2009, respectively, for Medicaid-funded inpatient medical services. As this potential federal reimbursement mechanism is still under development, no cash has actually been received and deposited to the credit of Fund 3CJ.

HIV/AIDS Testing Reentry Pilot Program (Section 377.10): The enacted budget contains a temporary law provision requiring up to $250,000 of the GRF moneys appropriated to line item 505-321, Institution Medical Services, be used for the HIV/AIDS testing reentry pilot program at the Mansfield Correctional Institution. Under that pilot program, prior to a prisoner's release from custody at the Mansfield Correctional Institution, the Department will be: (1) required to examine and test a prisoner for HIV infection and any sexually transmitted disease, and (2) permitted to examine and test involuntarily a prisoner who refuses to be tested.

Program 1.03: Recovery Services

Program Description: This program provides a range of alcohol and other drug (AOD) treatment services for inmates under the jurisdiction of the Department. Treatment services are available in every correctional institution. Treatment modalities include therapeutic communities, residential and outpatient programs, counseling groups, and ancillary services such as education and support/fellowship activities, e.g., Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous.

Funding Source: (1) GRF, (2) moneys received by the Department from commissions on telephone systems established for the use of prisoners, (3) state and nonfederal award funds, and (4) federal funds

Implication of the Budget: The Department has stated that the enacted levels of funding for the Recovery Services program should be sufficient to permit the continuation of existing FY 2007 levels of services in each of FYs 2008 and 2009. At this point in time, the Department does not anticipate the need to reduce staff. Existing levels of service in this program will likely be maintained.

Therapeutic Communities (Section 219.10): A temporary law provision tied to the enacted budget for the Department of Alcohol and Drug Addiction Services requires that, of the moneys appropriated to GRF line item 038-401, Treatment Services, $750,000 in each of FYs 2008 and 2009 be used for the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction's Therapeutic Communities Program.

Program 1.04: Education Services

Program Description: This program exists as a statutory mandate requiring the Department to establish and operate a school system that is approved and chartered by the Ohio Department of Education and designated as the Ohio Central School System. Under the program, educational programs are provided to inmates to allow them to complete adult basic education courses, earn Ohio certificates of high school equivalence, or pursue vocational training. To do so, the Department employs appropriately certified teachers, administrators, and support staff, and provides classrooms, shops, and other appropriate facilities and necessary furniture, books, stationery, supplies, and equipment.

Funding Source: (1) GRF, (2) commissions on collect call telephone systems established for the use of inmates, (3) nonfederal money transferred from the Ohio Department of Education, and (4) federal education grants

Implication of the Budget: The Department has stated that, under the enacted budget, the levels of funding appropriated for the Education Services program should be sufficient to permit the continuation of existing FY 2007 levels of services in each of FYs 2008 and 2009. At this point in time, the Department does not anticipate the need to reduce staff. Existing levels of service in this program will likely be maintained.

Program 1.05: Mental Health Services

Program Description: This program provides treatment and care for inmates with various mental health needs. These services include: (1) outpatient treatment and behavior management services for inmates in the general prison population, (2) psychiatric services, including outpatient, residential, crisis, and inpatient care, (3) sex offender services, and (4) pre-parole evaluations that provide the Parole Board with clinical risk assessments to assist in identifying high-risk offenders.

Funding Source: GRF

Implication of the Budget: The enacted budget does not provide the level of funding that the Department has calculated would be necessary to maintain the program's FY 2007 mental health service levels over the course of FYs 2008 and 2009. At this time, the Department is investigating a number of ways to cutback on expenditures, which may include the need to trim program staff either through attrition or direct layoffs. No final decisions have yet been made by the Department.

Program Series 2: Parole and Community Service Operations

Purpose: To protect Ohio citizens by ensuring appropriate supervision of adult offenders in community punishments, which are effective and hold offenders accountable

The following table shows the line items that are used to fund the Parole and Community Service Operations program series, as well as the enacted funding levels.

Fund	ALI	Title	FY 2008	FY 2009
General Revenue Fund (GRF)				
GRF	501-405	Halfway House	$41,214,205	$41,214,205
GRF	501-407	Community Nonresidential Programs	$16,514,626	$16,547,367
GRF	501-408	Community Misdemeanor Programs	$9,313,076	$9,313,076
GRF	501-501	Community Residential Programs - CBCF	$57,104,132	$57,104,132
GRF	503-321	Parole and Community Operations	$79,296,672	$82,739,767
		General Revenue Fund Subtotal	**$203,442,711**	**$206,918,547**
General Services Fund (GSF)				
4L4	501-604	Transitional Control	$2,051,451	$2,051,451
5H8	501-617	Offender Financial Responsibility	$2,000,000	$2,000,000
		General Services Fund Subtotal	**$4,051,451**	**$4,051,451**
Federal Special Revenue Fund (FED)				
323	501-619	Federal Grants	$14,638	$14,638
		Federal Special Revenue Fund Subtotal	**$14,638**	**$14,638**
Total Program Series Funding: Parole and Community Service Operations			**$207,508,800**	**$210,984,636**

This program series provides community supervision for felony offenders, jail inspection services, victim services, and programs that fund community correction options to prison and jail. Community corrections programs provide punishment for lower-risk offenders, which include electronic house arrest, day reporting, and intensive supervision. This analysis focuses on the following specific programs within the Parole and Community Service Operations program series:

- ***Program 2.01: Parole and Community Service Operations***
- ***Program 2.02: Halfway Houses***
- ***Program 2.03: Community-Based Correctional Facilities***
- ***Program 2.04: Non-Residential Felony Programs***
- ***Program 2.05: Non-Residential Misdemeanor Programs***

Program 2.01: Parole and Community Service Operations

Program Description: The activities grouped under Parole and Community Service Operations provide offender release and community supervision services, jail inspection services, and victim services. The largest component of the program contains the Adult Parole Authority (APA). The APA is responsible for the release of offenders from prison (including operation of the Parole Board) and their supervision in the community thereafter (including offenders placed on parole, post-release control, and transitional control). The APA also provides pre-sentence investigation and supervision services to the courts of common pleas in 53 counties. Additional areas include the Office of Victim Services and the Bureau of Adult Detention.

Funding Source: (1) GRF, (2) money collected from prisoners who are transferred to transitional control that may be required to pay "reasonable expenses" incurred by the Department in the supervision and confinement of those prisoners while under transitional control, (3) costs of incarceration or supervision that may be assessed against and collected from an offender as a debt to the state, including, but not limited to, any user fee or copayment for services, assessments for damage or destruction to institutional property, restitution to another offender or staff member, cost of housing and feeding, cost of supervision, and cost of any ancillary services, and (4) federal funds

Implication of the Budget: The enacted level of funding in FYs 2008 and 2009 for the Parole and Community Service Operations program should be sufficient to cover the current cost of doing business in the future, including the payroll-related expenditures associated with 1,065 staff positions. This program is predominantly staff driven. According to the Department, staff layoffs are not anticipated under the levels of funding contained in the enacted budget and the program should be able to continue providing FY 2007 levels of service in the next biennium. That said, it appears likely that the average caseload of the APA's parole officers will continue to rise and stress its community supervision operations over the course of the next biennium.

Program 2.02: Halfway Houses

Program Description: This is a community residential program that provides supervision and treatment services for offenders released from state prisons, referred by courts of common pleas, or sanctioned because of a violation of conditions of supervision. The services provided under this program include drug and alcohol treatment, electronic monitoring, job placement, educational programs, and specialized programs for sex offenders and mentally ill offenders. In FY 2007, through the Bureau of Community Sanctions, the Department contracted with private/not-for-profit organizations to provide a total of 1,711 halfway house beds, serving approximately 7,496 offenders.

Funding Source: GRF

Implication of the Budget: The levels of funding contained in the enacted budget for the Halfway Houses program in each of FYs 2008 and 2009 are about $609,000 above the FY 2007 estimated expenditure level. Even though the cost of doing today's business tomorrow will likely be higher, the enacted levels should be sufficient for the continuation of the existing FY 2007 level of halfway house programming and services in FYs 2008 and 2009. That said, however, as per diem costs increase, it seems likely that the same level of funding would in all likelihood purchase fewer services.

In November 2006, the Department requested, and the Controlling Board approved, a transfer of $14.2 million in unspent GRF moneys – originally appropriated for, but no longer needed to pay, debt service obligations – for other purposes. Of those unspent GRF moneys, $5.0 million was transferred into community sanctions programs designed to divert low-level felony offenders from prison and into community-based programs. Specifically relevant herein is that $2.0 million of that $5.0 million in transferred community sanction money was appropriated to the Halfway Houses program. A chunk of that additional GRF money will likely be encumbered and disbursed in FY 2008 to pay for certain program additions or enhancements initiated during the latter part of FY 2007.

Based on information provided by the Department, the enacted budget will have a tangible impact in the following areas, listed in decreasing intensity of supervision:

- ***Beds.*** The available GRF funding will support a current network of 1,711 halfway house beds that serve approximately 7,496 offenders annually. Halfway house beds turn over approximately every three months, thus a single bed will serve four offenders annually. As

DRC moves more offenders out of a relatively expensive institutional environment and into its transitional control program, halfway house beds are, from the Department's perspective, a much more efficient use of scarce budgetary resources. The level of funding in the enacted budget for FYs 2008 and 2009, along with encumbered FY 2007 funding, will support ongoing activities, plus an increase of about ten additional halfway house beds in FY 2009 targeted for transitional control.

- ***Permanent Supportive Housing.*** This is a new program initiative in the Halfway Houses program's menu of services that has largely been funded with the previously noted November 2006 Controlling Board transfer. This program is not a sanction, but really a service for the offenders and their families that experience chronic homelessness. These offenders may or may not be subject to supervision by the APA, but typically have some form of disability, mental health and/or substance abuse problem, or other medical problem for which the offender receives ongoing treatment. Under this initiative, subject to eligibility and availability, the offender and his or her family may be placed in a DRC-paid apartment unit. The Department contracts with the Corporation for Supportive Housing, which in turn subcontracts with building managers and landlords to make units available around the state. The contractor also monitors the offender/tenant to help make sure that the appropriate treatment and rehabilitative services are being delivered. The Department funded 75 of these permanent supportive housing units in FY 2007, and plans to maintain this number in FYs 2008 and 2009.

- ***Independent Housing.*** The independent housing component is for offenders under the supervision of the APA who do not require expensive treatment services. The most significant immediate issue for these predominantly lower-risk offenders is homelessness. Offenders in this predicament are provided three months of temporary transitional housing in independent, nonprofit housing agencies licensed by DRC, until the offender can get a permanent residence reestablished. At the enacted level of funding, the Department should be able to maintain current FY 2007 levels of service through FYs 2008 and 2009.

- ***Ancillary Outpatient Services.*** Ancillary outpatient services involve the placement of higher-risk offenders, mostly sex offenders and some with other mental health needs, into outpatient treatment and counseling services. These offenders, who are traditionally very difficult to place, are not residents of halfway houses, but are under the supervision of the APA. Under current law, about 10% of the Halfway Houses program's budget can be spent on nonresidential, or outpatient treatment. The Department currently spends about 5% for these needs. Throughout the course of FY 2007, this component of the Halfway Houses program will deliver treatment services to about 1,100 offenders. Under the enacted budget, approximately the same number of offenders will receive these services in FYs 2008 and 2009. The Department is also currently in the process of renegotiating the contracts for these services in an attempt to reduce costs.

- ***Electronic Home Monitoring.*** Electronic home monitoring (EHM) is used for: (1) the step down of inmates transitioning toward release, and (2) as a sanction for technical violations for those inmates who have been released and are under some form of supervision. The Department has purchased a total of about 181 slots available for monitoring offenders. These slots typically turnover about five times per year and will create a monitoring capacity for about 747 offender placements by the end of FY 2007, at a per placement cost of about $8 per day. Under the enacted budget, the Department projects the potential loss of approximately 20 slots in FYs 2008 and 2009. The loss of these 20 slots will mean that approximately 120 fewer offenders will be subject to EHM in the next biennium.

Since FY 2002, the Department has had plans for the development of a number of additional halfway house beds that have not received the necessary funding. The status of these projects is as follows:

- ***Cuyahoga County*.** The county was to host a 100-bed halfway house facility. The level of funding available in FYs 2004 and 2005 was not sufficient for that plan to move forward. In FY 2007, however, the Department created the Cleveland Transition Center, which is a licensed reentry center, including, but not limited to, 100 halfway house beds, mental health services, and job placement provided by the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services. There is also a global positioning system (GPS) monitoring component. The Department used federal Truth-in-Sentencing grant moneys to fund this center. The funding will only be available through FY 2008, and the Halfway House line item cannot support this center in FY 2009, so the Department is seeking alternate funding sources.

- ***Allen County*.** The county was seeking to renovate an existing site to host a 50-bed halfway house facility for "hard-to-place" offenders. The Department has not yet spent any funds on planning or preparing the Allen County site where this facility will be located. As of this writing, it appears that this is no longer considered a viable project.

- ***Warren County*.** The county hosts the 65-bed Turtle Creek halfway house facility that was completed during the FY 2002-2003 biennium, and the Department only has the resources to pay for daily operations of approximately 54 beds. The Turtle Creek Facility is fully functional, and part of DRC's statewide network of halfway house beds.

- ***Ross County*.** The Department is looking at sites for a 70-bed halfway house facility in Ross County to serve the southeastern part of the state, which currently has no halfway house beds. This project is still in the planning stage and would not likely be built any sooner than FY 2010.

Program 2.03: Community-Based Correctional Facilities (CBCFs)

Program Description: The CBCF program provides subsidy funds for the operation of community-based correctional facilities (CBCFs), which can be formed by counties or groups of counties with populations of 200,000 or more. These facilities exist for the diversion of nonviolent felony offenders from state prison and are operated by facility governing boards, which are advised by judicial advisory boards.

The state provides 100% of the financing for the construction, renovation, maintenance, and operation of these residential facilities, each of which house up to 200 felony offenders and offer services such as education, job training, and substance abuse treatment as an alternative to incarceration in a state correctional institution.

Funding Source: GRF

Implication of the Budget: Currently, there are 18 operational CBCFs providing beds to 87 of 88 counties. The total number of available CBCF beds stands at 1,944, permitting the diversion of approximately 5,385 felony offenders annually with an average length of stay of around four months. Cuyahoga County is the lone county not currently being served by a CBCF. Under the enacted budget, the CBCF program will be appropriated about $1.0 million more in each fiscal year than the FY 2007 estimated expenditure of $56.1 million. Given the cost of doing today's business tomorrow will likely be higher, the Department plans to operate very close to FY 2007 continuation service levels in FYs 2008 and 2009, which includes the activation of 24 previously unfunded beds in Lucas County.

In November 2006, the Department requested, and the Controlling Board approved, a transfer of $14.2 million in unspent GRF moneys – originally appropriated for, but no longer needed to, pay debt service obligations – for other purposes. Of those unspent GRF moneys, $5.0 million was transferred into community sanctions programs designed to divert low-level felony offenders from prison and into community-based programs. Specifically relevant herein is that $1.0 million of that $5.0 million in transferred community sanction money was appropriated to the CBCFs program.

In FY 2007, part of the previously noted $1.0 million transferred to CBCFs by the Controlling Board was used to reestablish residential substance abuse funding that was lost in FY 2006. This revenue, along with the enacted FYs 2008 and 2009 funding levels, will provide moneys for the residential substance abuse programs at the CBCFs in Trumbull, Montgomery, and Jefferson counties. The Department will also add 78 female CBCF beds located in Seneca, Loraine, Summit, Union, and Scioto counties. These additional services should continue through the upcoming FY 2008 - 2009 biennium.

The lone remaining CBCF is a 200-bed facility that has been planned for some time in Cuyahoga County. The county has been scheduled to receive capital funding for construction. For several years, it has been unclear when that CBCF planned for Cuyahoga County would be constructed and operational due to ongoing problems locating a suitable site. Cuyahoga County officials have now selected two potential sites for this project, and are also in the process of creating the required facility governing and advisory boards. When the final decisions are made, this project will be ready to move forward. Getting this site online carries notable potential as felony commitments from Cuyahoga County alone typically make up around one-fifth, or 20%, of annual prison population intake.

Program 2.04: Non-Residential Felony Programs

Program Description: This program, through the authority of the Community Corrections Act, provides grants to counties to operate intensive supervision and other community sanctions programming for felony offenders in lieu of prison or jail commitments. During FY 2007, grants under this program funded 48 programs in 45 counties, providing sanctions for nearly 9,689 offenders. The purpose of the program is to provide the judges of the courts of common pleas with sentencing alternatives for felony offenders, such as intensive supervision, day reporting, work release, community service, counseling, drug testing, and electronic monitoring.

Funding Source: GRF

Implication of the Budget: In November 2006, the Department requested, and the Controlling Board approved, a transfer of $14.2 million in unspent GRF moneys – originally appropriated for, but no longer needed to, pay debt service obligations – for other purposes. Of those unspent GRF moneys, $5.0 million was transferred into community sanctions programs designed to divert low-level felony offenders from prison and into community-based programs. Specifically relevant herein is that $1.0 million of that $5.0 million in transferred community sanction money was appropriated for community nonresidential felony programs.

Over the course of FY 2007, the Department reevaluated and reorganized some of the existing felony diversion programs around the state. With the availability of the additional funding in FY 2007, the Department added some new programs for felony "non-support" offenders, or those convicted of not paying child support. The Department has also added $500,000 in funding for more treatment in 17 programs across the state.

Under the enacted budget, the Department anticipates being able to continue to provide current FY 2007 levels of program support in FYs 2008 and 2009. Approximately 90% of these program grants cover the staffing-related costs of local programs.

Program 2.05: Non-Residential Misdemeanor Programs

Program Description: This program provides grants, through the authority of the Community Corrections Act, to counties and cities to operate pre-trial release, probation, or other local programs for misdemeanor offenders in lieu of confinement in jail. These local programs provide sentencing options for municipal courts and county courts for the purpose of diverting offenders from local jails, which is a more expensive form of sanctioning. Jail diversion programs include, but are not limited to, intensive supervision, standard probation, electronic monitoring, drug testing, day reporting, work release, and community service. This program currently funds 111 programs in 80 counties, and provides alternatives to confinement for around 20,762 offenders each year.

Funding Source: GRF

Implication of the Budget: In November 2006, the Department requested, and the Controlling Board approved, a transfer of $14.2 million in unspent GRF moneys – originally appropriated for, but no longer needed to, pay debt service obligations – for other purposes. Of that those unspent GRF moneys, $5.0 million was transferred into community sanctions programs designed to divert low-level felony offenders from prison and into community-based programs. Specifically relevant herein is that $1.0 million of that $5.0 million in transferred community sanction money was appropriated for community nonresidential misdemeanor programs.

With the availability of additional GRF funding in FY 2007, the Department added $500,000 for new jail diversion programs in nine counties to help alleviate jail crowding. Two of these counties had no jail diversion programs. The Department also added $500,000 in funding for more treatment services in 13 programs across the state.

Under the enacted budget, the Department anticipates being able to continue to provide current FY 2007 levels of program support in FYs 2008 and 2009.

Program Series 3: Program Management

Purpose: To provide quality corrections in Ohio and provide centralized leadership and support for the state prison system and community corrections programs

The following table shows the line items that are used to fund the Program Management program series, as well as the enacted funding levels.

Fund Group	ALI	Title	FY 2008	FY 2009
GRF	504-321	Administrative Operations	$27,554,198	$28,658,273
GSF	501-609	State and Non-Federal Awards	$247,717	$247,717
GSF	501-606	Training Academy Receipts	$75,190	$75,190
Total Program Series Funding: Program Management			**$27,877,105**	**$28,981,180**

The Program Management program series only contains one program as noted below. A relatively brief discussion of that program then follows.

- ***Program 3.01: Program Management***

Program 3.01: Program Management

Program Description: This program essentially guides all of the correctional institutions and provides oversight and coordination for all departmental operations. It includes the following administrative operations: Office of the Director, Office of Human Resources (personnel, employee relations, training/assessment center, and labor relations), Public Information Office, Legal Services Division, Office of the Chief Inspector, Office of Prisons, Office of Administration (business administration, penal industries, information and technology services, and construction, activation, and maintenance), Legislative Office, and the Office of Policy and Offender Reentry.

Funding Source: (1) GRF, (2) state and nonfederal award funds, and (3) charges to individuals from outside the Department for training received at the Corrections Training Academy.

Implication of the Budget: According to the Department, the enacted level of funding in FYs 2008 and 2009 for Program Management services will permit it to cover the current FY 2007 cost of doing business in the future, including the payroll-related expenditures associated with 276 staff positions.

Program Series **4: Debt Service**

Purpose: To ensure payment of bond service charges for obligations issued by the Ohio Building Authority to finance the cost of the Department's capital appropriations.

The following table shows the lone and relatively large GRF line item that is used to fund this program series, as well as the enacted funding levels.

Fund	ALI	Title	FY 2008	FY 2009
General Revenue Fund				
GRF	501-406	Lease Rental Payments	$107,607,100	$109,224,900
Total Program Series Funding: Debt Service			**$107,607,100**	**$109,224,900**

The Debt Service program series only contains one program as noted below. A relatively brief discussion of that program then follows.

- ***Program 4.01: Debt Service***

Program 4.01: Debt Service

Program Description: This program/line item picks up the state's debt service tab that must be paid to the Ohio Building Authority (OBA) for its obligations incurred as a result of issuing bonds that cover the Department's capital appropriations. The appropriation authority and actual spending levels are set and controlled by the Office of Budget and Management (OBM), and not by DRC. The moneys made available as a result of these bonds have financed the design, construction, renovation, and rehabilitation phases of various departmental capital projects, as well as the construction and renovation costs associated with local projects (community-based correctional facilities and jails).

Funding Source: GRF

Implication of the Budget: Under the enacted budget, the level of debt service funding appropriated should be sufficient to meet the Department's legal and financial obligations to the OBA in both of the next two fiscal years. There are also two notable features of DRC's debt service obligations. First, since the start of FY 1991, the General Assembly has authorized departmental capital appropriations that total well in excess of $1.0 billion, which are financed exclusively by bonds issued by OBA. The cumulative fiscal effect of these bond moneys is reflected in the Department's relatively large annual repayment stream. Second, the enacted level of debt service funding in each of FYs 2008 and 2009 is smaller than in previous years which likely reflects several factors, including: retired bonds, refinanced bonds, and smaller biennial capital budgets.

Line Item Detail by Agency

Report For: Main Operating Appropriations Bill **Version:** Enacted

DRC Rehabilitation and Correction, Department of

			FY 2005:	FY 2006:	FY 2007 Adj. Appropriations:	FY 2008 Appropriations:	% Change 2007 to 2008:	FY 2009 Appropriations:	% Change 2008 to 2009:
GRF	501-321	Institutional Operations	$ 832,814,124	$ 853,758,145	$ 879,084,276	$ 892,162,864	1.49%	$ 928,980,197	4.13%
GRF	501-403	Prisoner Compensation	$ 8,599,255	$ 8,599,255	$ 8,599,255	$ 8,599,255	0.00%	$ 8,599,255	0.00%
GRF	501-405	Halfway House	$ 39,063,681	$ 38,083,909	$ 40,605,128	$ 41,214,205	1.50%	$ 41,214,205	0.00%
GRF	501-406	Lease Rental Payments	$ 139,758,583	$ 119,406,396	$ 119,320,761	$ 107,607,100	-9.82%	$ 109,224,900	1.50%
GRF	501-407	Community Nonresidential Programs	$ 15,436,108	$ 15,244,830	$ 16,270,567	$ 16,514,626	1.50%	$ 16,547,367	0.20%
GRF	501-408	Community Misdemeanor Programs	$ 8,194,289	$ 8,163,754	$ 9,175,444	$ 9,313,076	1.50%	$ 9,313,076	0.00%
GRF	501-501	Community Residential Programs - CBCF	$ 56,380,070	$ 55,063,445	$ 56,054,445	$ 57,104,132	1.87%	$ 57,104,132	0.00%
GRF	502-321	Mental Health Services	$ 63,950,084	$ 68,468,763	$ 66,506,224	$ 70,112,063	5.42%	$ 73,405,363	4.70%
GRF	503-321	Parole and Community Operations	$ 74,576,039	$ 77,922,059	$ 80,608,911	$ 79,296,672	-1.63%	$ 82,739,767	4.34%
GRF	504-321	Administrative Operations	$ 25,708,422	$ 27,336,072	$ 28,147,730	$ 27,554,198	-2.11%	$ 28,658,273	4.01%
GRF	505-321	Institution Medical Services	$ 142,230,076	$ 167,127,241	$ 179,703,683	$ 199,073,620	10.78%	$ 198,337,805	-0.37%
GRF	506-321	Institution Education Services	$ 22,562,495	$ 23,638,009	$ 23,114,615	$ 23,784,868	2.90%	$ 24,847,502	4.47%
GRF	507-321	Institution Recovery Services	$ 6,643,138	$ 6,971,800	$ 7,090,212	$ 7,319,028	3.23%	$ 7,664,520	4.72%
General Revenue Fund Total			**$ 1,435,916,365**	**$ 1,469,783,677**	**$ 1,514,281,251**	**$ 1,539,655,707**	**1.68%**	**$ 1,586,636,362**	**3.05%**
148	501-602	Services and Agricultural	$ 91,249,705	$ 99,182,882	$ 95,207,827	$ 104,485,807	9.74%	$ 108,290,058	3.64%
200	501-607	Ohio Penal Industries	$ 26,840,763	$ 33,499,259	$ 38,000,000	$ 39,395,391	3.67%	$ 40,845,414	3.68%
483	501-605	Property Receipts	$ 225,544	$ 229,936	$ 393,491	$ 393,491	0.00%	$ 393,491	0.00%
4B0	501-601	Sewer Treatment Services	$ 1,805,459	$ 1,549,476	$ 1,758,177	$ 2,331,003	32.58%	$ 2,407,018	3.26%
4D4	501-603	Prisoner Programs	$ 14,553,031	$ 15,689,669	$ 20,967,703	$ 20,967,703	0.00%	$ 20,967,703	0.00%
4L4	501-604	Transitional Control	$ 1,516,782	$ 1,717,194	$ 2,051,452	$ 2,051,451	0.00%	$ 2,051,451	0.00%
4S5	501-608	Education Services	$ 3,444,255	$ 2,935,030	$ 4,564,072	$ 4,564,072	0.00%	$ 4,564,072	0.00%
571	501-606	Training Academy Receipts	$ 37,227	$ 41,906	$ 75,190	$ 75,190	0.00%	$ 75,190	0.00%
593	501-618	Laboratory Services	$ 4,443,115	$ 5,305,860	$ 5,799,999	$ 5,799,999	0.00%	$ 5,799,999	0.00%
5AF	501-609	State and Non-Federal Awards	$ 60,482	$ 120,057	$ 262,718	$ 262,718	0.00%	$ 262,718	0.00%
5H8	501-617	Offender Financial Responsibility	$ 1,211,195	$ 1,434,561	$ 2,500,000	$ 2,500,000	0.00%	$ 2,500,000	0.00%
5L6	501-611	Information Technology Services	----	$ 212,551	$ 3,741,980	$ 3,741,980	0.00%	$ 3,741,980	0.00%
General Services Fund Group Total			**$ 145,387,558**	**$ 161,918,381**	**$ 175,322,609**	**$ 186,568,805**	**6.41%**	**$ 191,899,094**	**2.86%**
323	501-619	Federal Grants	$ 9,102,318	$ 9,358,588	$ 12,198,353	$ 12,198,353	0.00%	$ 12,198,353	0.00%
3CJ	501-621	Medicaid Inpatient Services	----	----	----	$ 11,600,000	N/A	$ 15,500,000	33.62%

Line Item Detail by Agency

			FY 2005:	FY 2006:	FY 2007 Adj. Appropriations:	FY 2008 Appropriations:	% Change 2007 to 2008:	FY 2009 Appropriations:	% Change 2008 to 2009:
DRC	***Rehabilitation and Correction, Department of***								
3S1	501-615	Truth-In-Sentencing Grants	$ 4,264,508	$ 2,066,224	$ 26,127,427	$ 8,709,142	-66.67%	$ 8,709,142	0.00%
Federal Special Revenue Fund Group Total			**$ 13,366,826**	**$ 11,424,812**	**$ 38,325,780**	**$ 32,507,495**	**-15.18%**	**$ 36,407,495**	**12.00%**
Rehabilitation and Correction, Department of Total			***$ 1,594,670,750***	***$ 1,643,126,870***	***$ 1,727,929,640***	***$ 1,758,732,007***	***1.78%***	***$ 1,814,942,951***	***3.20%***