

Standing Proud

Professionalism ~ Rehabilitation ~ Integrity ~ Diversity ~ Excellence

Agency Vision

The Oklahoma Department of Corrections will
Create a Culture that Empowers Individuals,
Encourages Teamwork, Employs Best Practices,
and Embraces Diversity.

Agency Mission

The mission of the Oklahoma Department
of Corrections is to Protect the Public, the
Employees, and the Offenders.

Foreword



The Oklahoma Department of Corrections Annual Report for FY 2010 is presented in an effort to provide basic data and operating information to assist in decision making and responding to constituents. This annual report is concise but is not intended to cover the exceptional complexity of our agency; which addresses public safety through secured confinement, modifications of human behavior, reentry and an array of other components. Our web site at www.doc.state.ok.us provides additional information on all aspects of operations and programming.

Our utilization of volunteers, community programs stakeholder collaborations, and extensive networking with partnerships at the national, state and local level, enables the Oklahoma Department of Corrections to be a leader in transformation and transparency in government. This is especially crucial during these challenging economic times. The Oklahoma Department of Corrections is nationally recognized as one of the most efficient and effective and even with budget reduction challenges, will continue to provide citizens of this great state exemplary correctional service. Our application of evidence-based practices, collaborations on reintegration and the utilization of technology have been nationally recognized. This past year, we were one of only 15 locations to receive a Second Chance Act demonstration grant for offender reentry.

If you have questions, concerns, or require additional information, please contact the Oklahoma Department of Corrections.

Table of Contents

Operating Environment	1
Geographic Distribution of Work Locations	2
Workforce	3
Geographic Distribution of Employees and Base Salaries	3
Filled Full-Time Equivalents	4
Number of Correctional Officers	5
Number of Probation and Parole Officers	5
Percentage of Employees Eligible to Retire Within Three Years	6
Number of Retirements	7
Volunteer Services	7
National Offender Population	8
Oklahoma Offender Population	9
Demographics	10
Receptions and Releases	16
Offender Prison Receptions: Violent versus Non-Violent	16
Offender Prison Releases: Release Type	17
Offender Prison Population: Incarcerated, Receptions, Releases	18
Yearly Offender Growth Trends	19
Life without Parole	20
County Jail Backup	21
Contract Bed Space	22
Private Prison Expenditures	22
Offender Work Programs	23
Number of Offenders Employed in Enterprise Operations	24

Table of Contents

Offender Treatment Programs	25
Fiscal Year 2010 Program Participation	25
Program Impact on Returning Offenders	26
Probation and Parole	27
Revocations	27
Employment.....	27
Absconders	27
Specific Populations	28
Medical	28
Offender Population 50 Years of Age and Older	28
Health Care Expenditures.....	29
Mental Health.....	30
Per-Capita Imprisonment versus Mental Hospital Commitment.....	30
Mental Health Services	31
Female Offenders	32
Number of Female Offenders Fiscal Year 2005-Fiscal Year 2013.....	32
Hispanic Offenders.....	32
Number of Hispanic/Latino Offenders Fiscal Year 2005-Fiscal Year 2013	32
Funding and Expenditures	33
Corrections as Percentage of Total General Fund Expenditures	34
Fiscal Year 2010 Actual Expenditures by Expenditure Type.....	35
Restitution Fees	36
Fiscal Year 2012 Appropriation Request	37
2011 Proposed Legislative Initiatives.....	38

Operating Environment

- Departmental services are organized into five distinct divisions:

Field Operations includes: Agri-Services; Classification, Population, and Sentence Administration; Female Offender Operations; Institutions; Oklahoma Correctional Industries; Private Prison and Jail Administration; Procedures and Accreditation; and Safety Administration.

Administrative Services includes: Contracts and Acquisitions; Departmental Services; Evaluation and Analysis; Finance and Accounting; Information Technology; Personnel; Quality Assurance; and Training and Staff Development.

Community Corrections includes: Seven community corrections centers; fifteen community work centers; nine halfway house facilities; and six probation and parole districts.

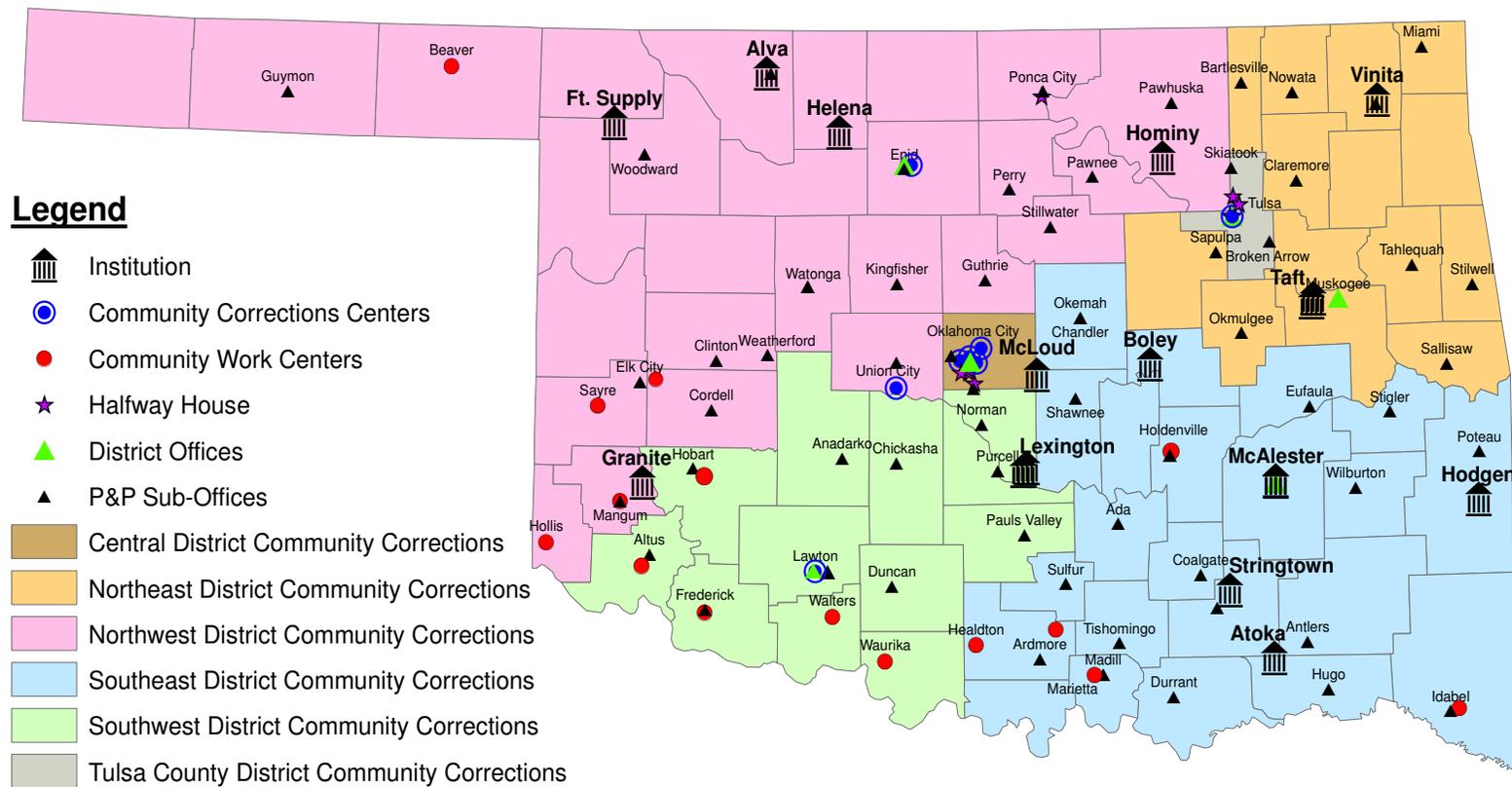
Community Sentencing and Offender Information Services includes: Community Sentencing; Correctional Offender Management Information Tracking (COMIT); and Grants Administration.

Treatment and Rehabilitative Services includes: Medical Services; Mental Health Services; Programs; Religious and Volunteer Services; and Victim Services.

Other administrative units include: Employee Rights and Relations; Executive Communications; Internal Affairs; and General Counsel.

- The following map provides a view of the geographic distribution of Oklahoma Department of Corrections work locations:

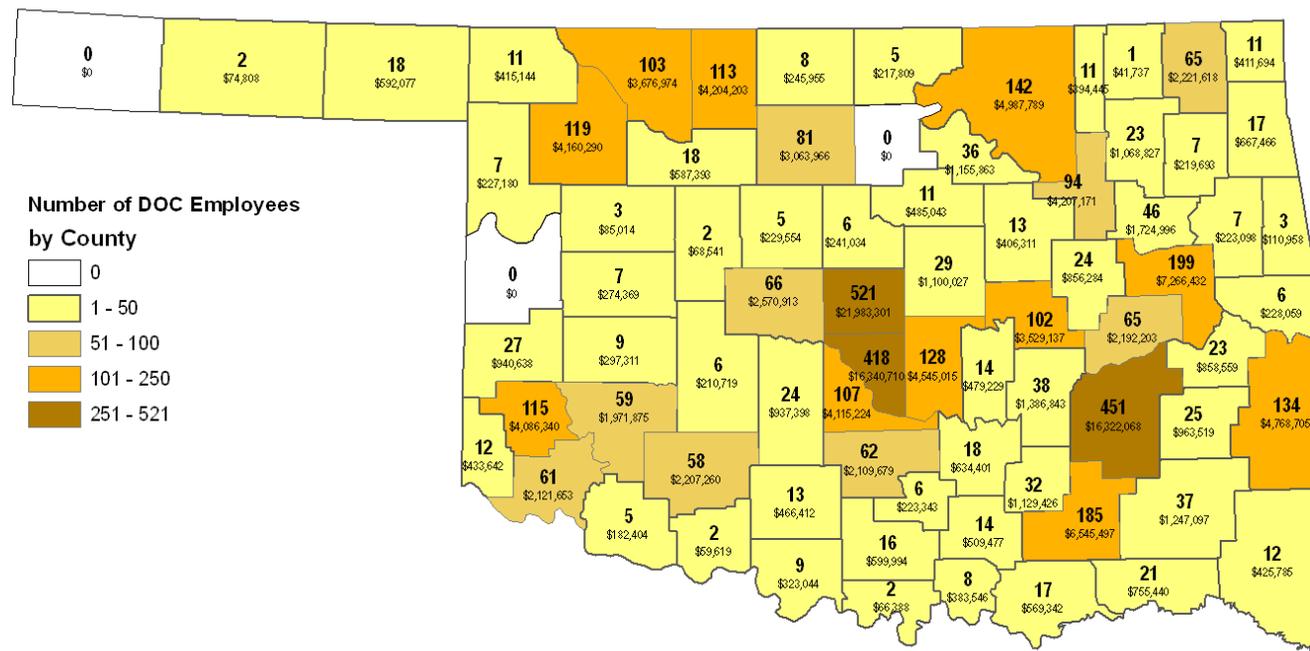
Oklahoma Department of Corrections Facility and Community Locations



Updated 10/19/2010

- The map below shows the economic impact of Oklahoma Department of Corrections employees in communities across the state of Oklahoma.

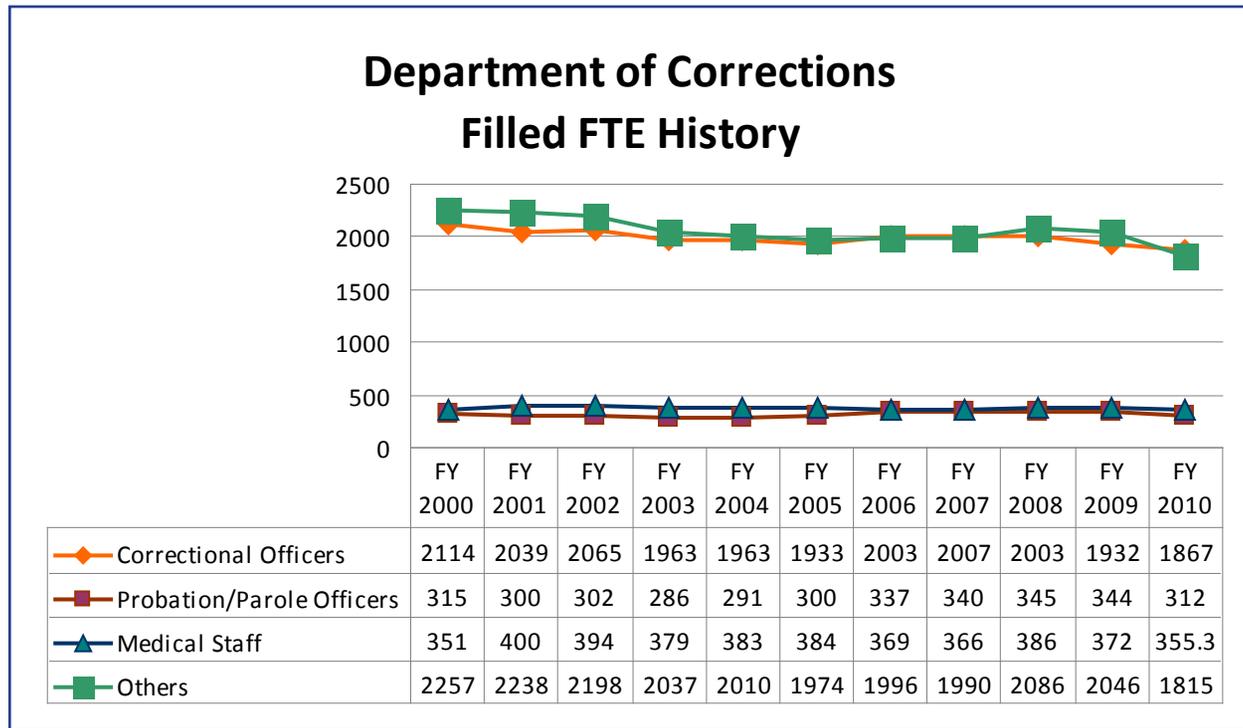
DOC Employees and Base Salary by Residence County Based on Zipcode in HR System



Total base salary of 4,195 employees is \$156,442,180.*

*Created September 30, 2010 from current employee data. Nine employees list out-of-state addresses in Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, and Texas. 195 employee zipcodes were unmatched to a county using GIS software. These 195 employee zipcodes were hand-matched by referencing the USPS website. 11 zipcodes were not valid and could not be geocoded.

- The chart below visually illustrates the changes in filled FTE since July 1, 2000.



Note: FTE numbers are reported in whole numbers. Partial positions are not reflected.

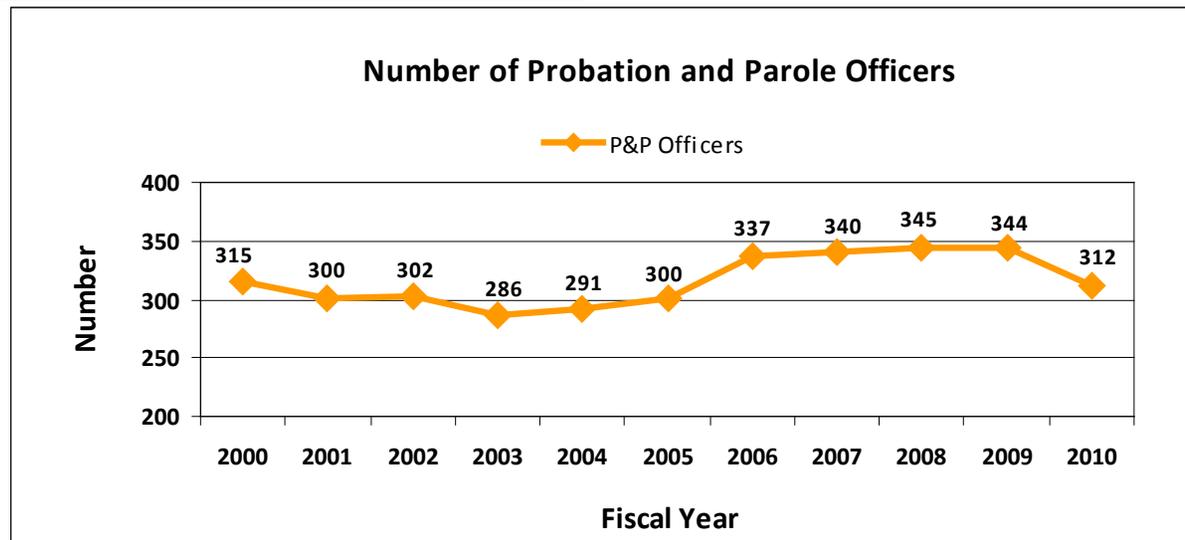
- Correctional officers comprised the largest segment of the Oklahoma Department of Corrections workforce as of July 1, 2010. Uniformed staff were 80.8% male with an overall age of 40.5. Non-uniformed staff were 54.6% female with an overall average age of 48.5.
- By race, the largest percentage of the agency’s workforce is Caucasian (77.9%) followed by Black (9.7%), American Indian (9.4%), Hispanic (2.0%), and Asian (1.0%) as of July 1, 2010.

Overall, the total number of filled positions in Fiscal Year 2010 (4,349) is 349 positions less than the total number of filled positions in Fiscal Year 2009 (4,698), a decrease of 7.4%. In addition to normal turnover in positions, the agency lost staff due to VOBs and suspension of retention incentives. Because of the budget cuts, according to OPM, correctional officers are the second highest subgroup to separate within the first 24 months on the job for state government, both in percentage and raw totals.



The number of correctional officers employed in Fiscal Year 2010 is less than the number employed in Fiscal Year 2000.

The number of probation and parole officers employed in Fiscal Year 2010 is lower than the previous four years.



Note: FTE numbers are reported in whole numbers. Partial positions are not reflected.

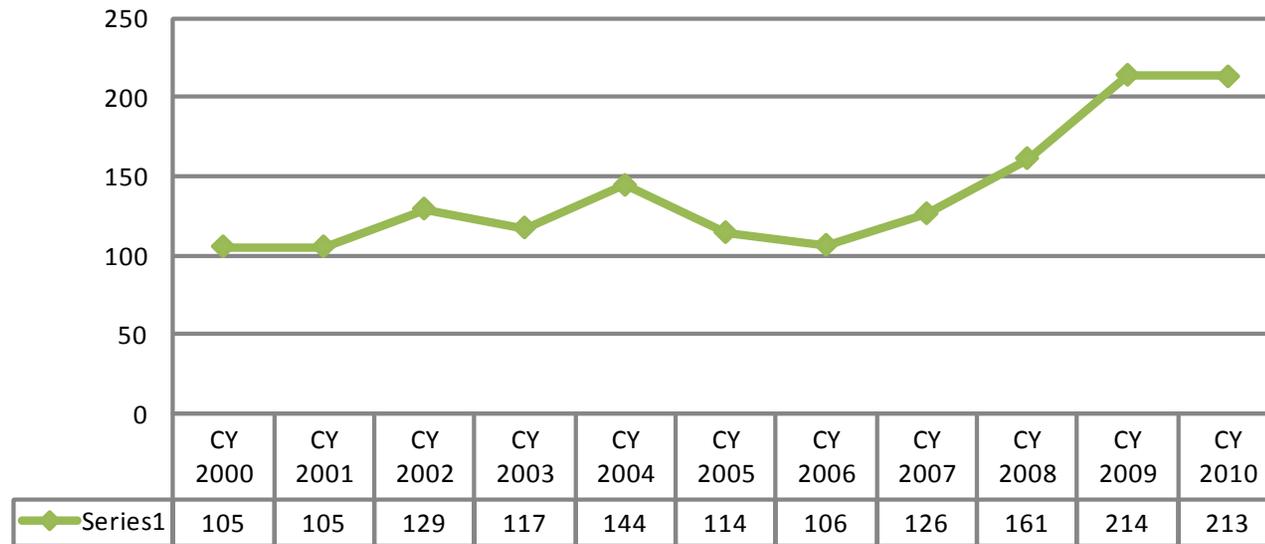
Oklahoma Department of Corrections employees have an average 13.8 years to retirement eligibility according to the *Fiscal Year 2009 Annual Report and Workforce Summary* issued by the Office of Personnel Management. This demographic for corrections has been significantly different for FY 2010 and FY 2011 projections because of recent voluntary retirement buyouts.

Selected Agency	Average Years of Service	Average Years to Retirement Eligibility
Corrections	11.4	13.8
General Safety, Security Inspections, and Investigations	8.5	15.0
Law Enforcement	12.5	15.5
Social Services	11.0	15.3
Classified Employees	11.7	13.2
Unclassified Employees	11.4	12.6



- The following chart provides a history of calendar year employee retirements:

Number of Retirements



Note: Calendar Year 2010 numbers are through October 31, 2010.

- The agency’s workforce is supplemented through the use of volunteers. These volunteers serve in many capacities and provide invaluable services to the Oklahoma Department of Corrections.

Volunteer Services	
Average Number of Volunteer Hours Monthly, Fiscal Year 2010	11,362

National Offender Population

In the latest of an ongoing series of reports on the national state of corrections by The Pew Center on the States, “*One in 31*”: *The Long Reach of American Corrections (March 2009)* provides a detailed look at the populations in the states’ corrections system as a whole and details which states have the highest populations of offenders behind bars and in the community.

The principle finding of the report is that 1 in 31 American adults are in prison or jail, or on probation or parole. Twenty-five years ago, the rate was 1 in 77.

Other key findings include:

- Two-thirds of offenders are in community settings, not behind bars. The report also states 1 in 45 adults is on probation or parole and 1 in 100 is in prison or jail. The proportion of offenders behind bars versus in the community has changed very little over the past 25 years, despite the addition of 1.1 million prison beds.
- Who is under correctional supervision is highly concentrated by race and gender:
 - 1 in 11 black adults (9.2% of total)
 - 1 in 27 Hispanic adults (3.7% of total)
 - 1 in 45 white adults (2.2% of total)
 - 1 in 18 men (5.5% of total)
 - 1 in 89 women (1.1% of total)

Oklahoma Offender Population

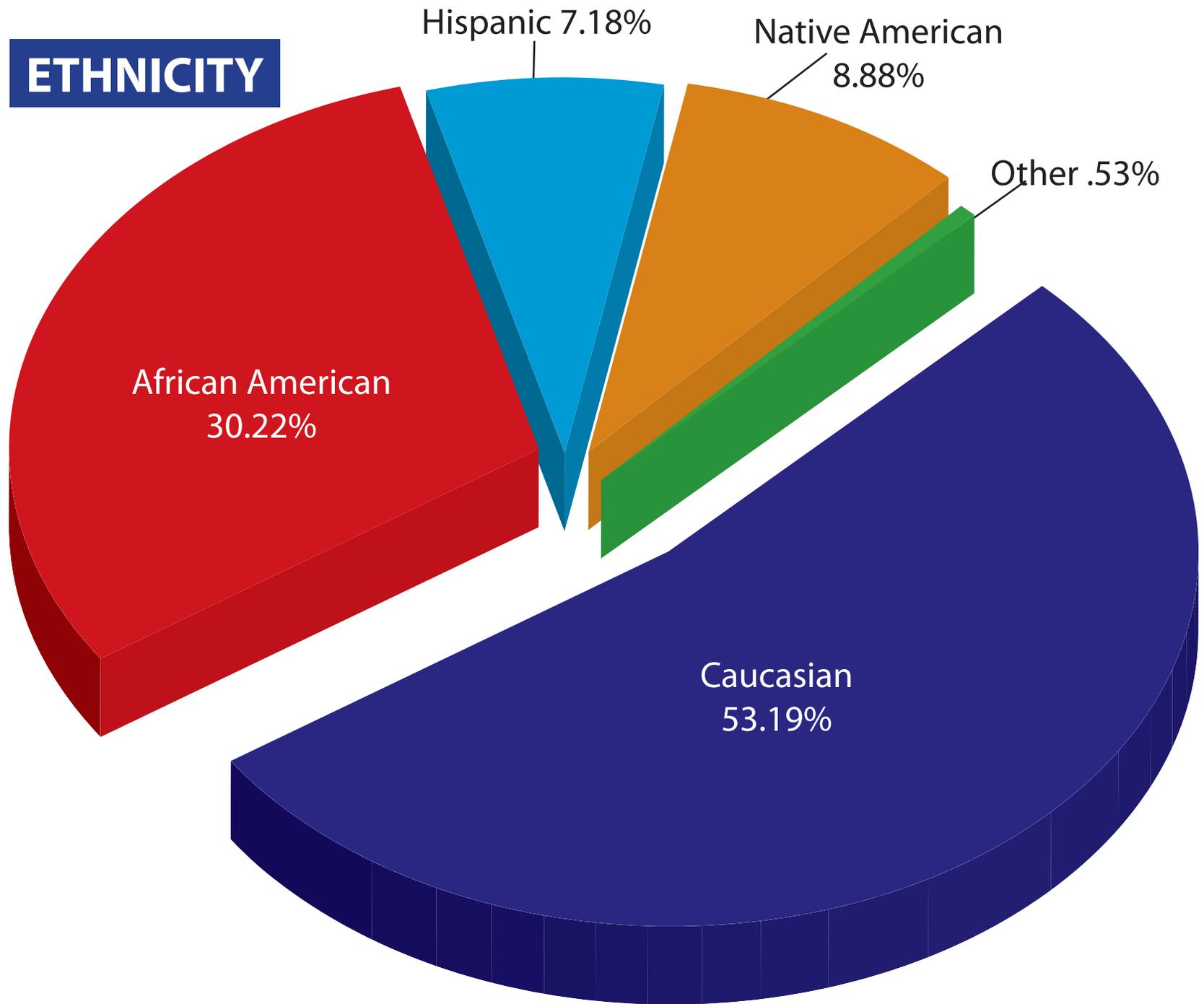
Demographics

- Of the state's 25,949 incarcerated offenders (which excludes county jail backup), 53.2% are white and 46.8% are non-white.
- The controlling or major offense of half of Oklahoma's incarcerated offenders is a non-violent crime.
- The average age of incarcerated offenders is 37.4.
- Compared to the state's general population, the U.S. Census Bureau reports Caucasians are 71.4% of the state's population; African Americans represents 8.0% of the state's population.



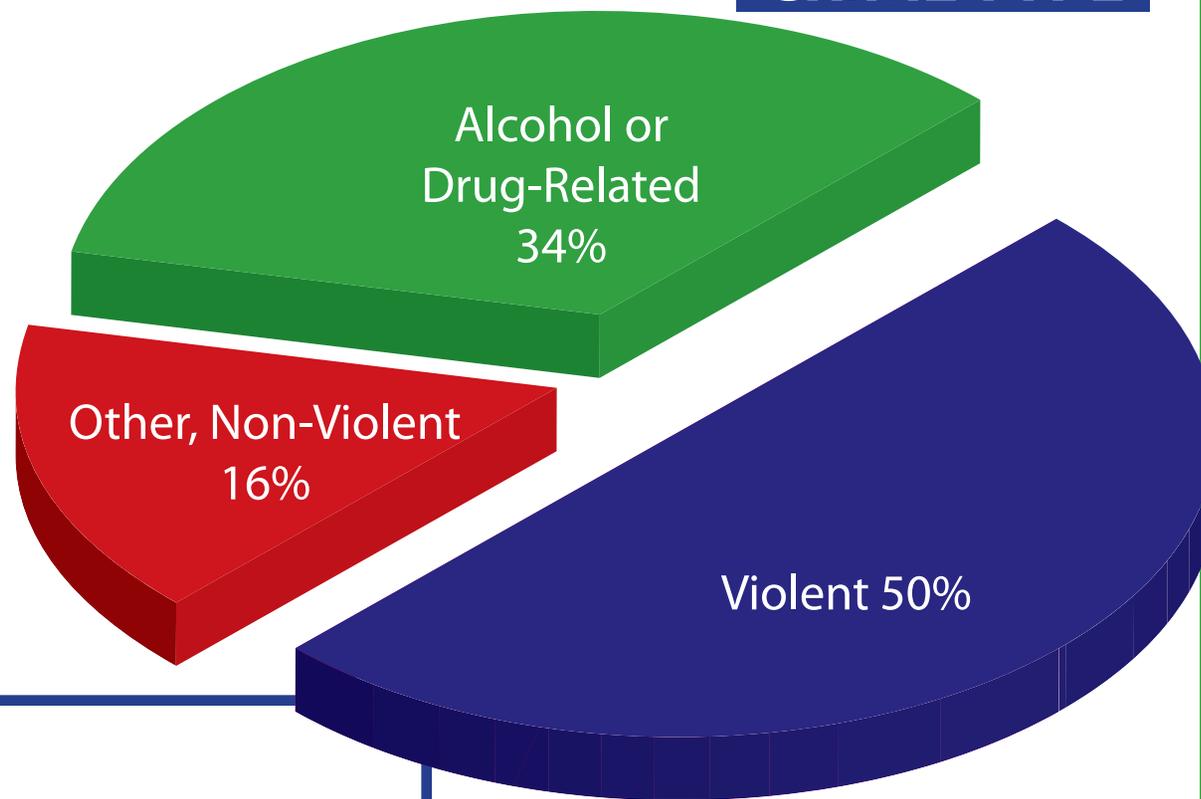
INCARCERATED OFFENDERS

ETHNICITY



INCARCERATED OFFENDERS

CRIME TYPE

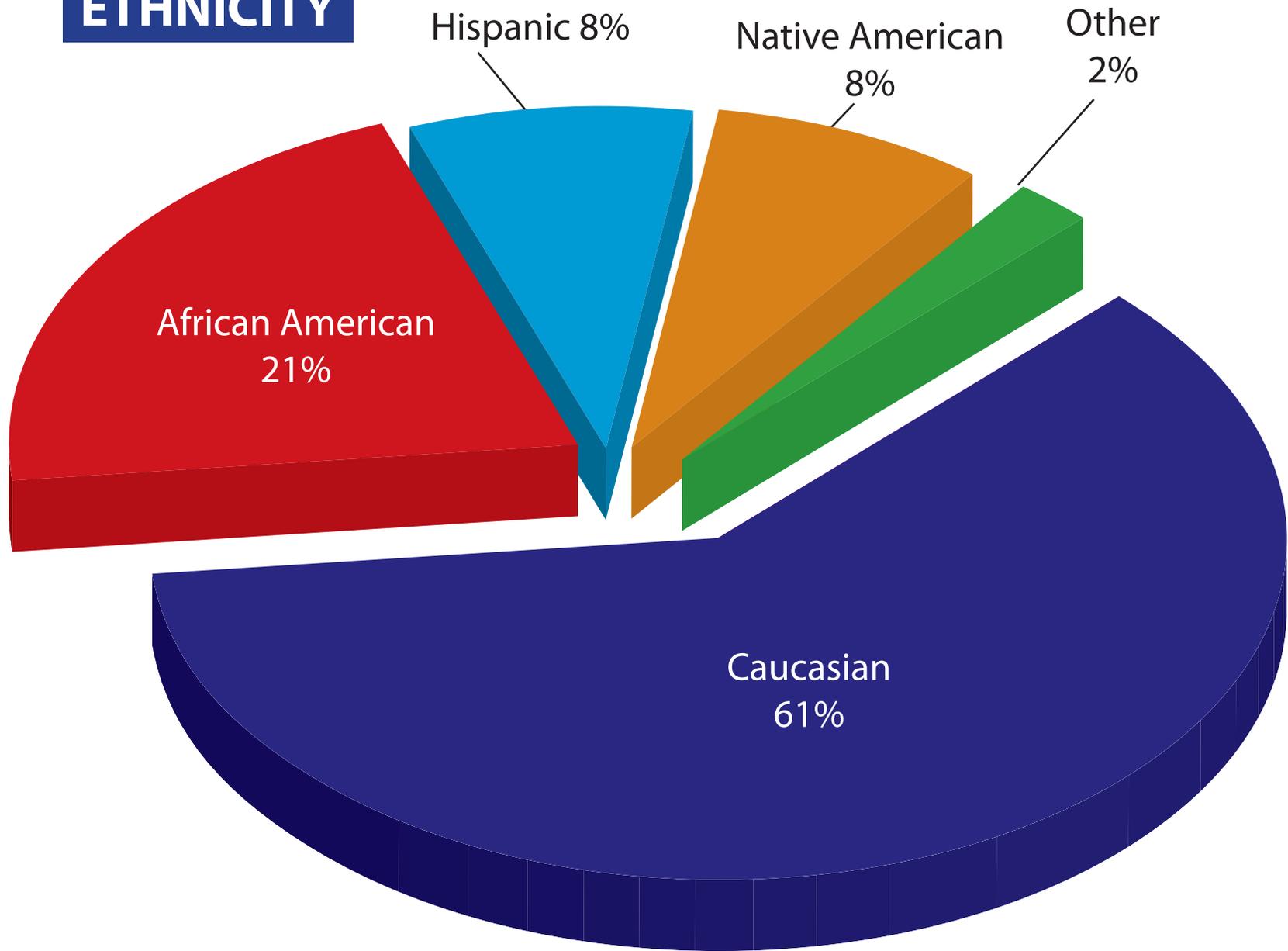


GENDER



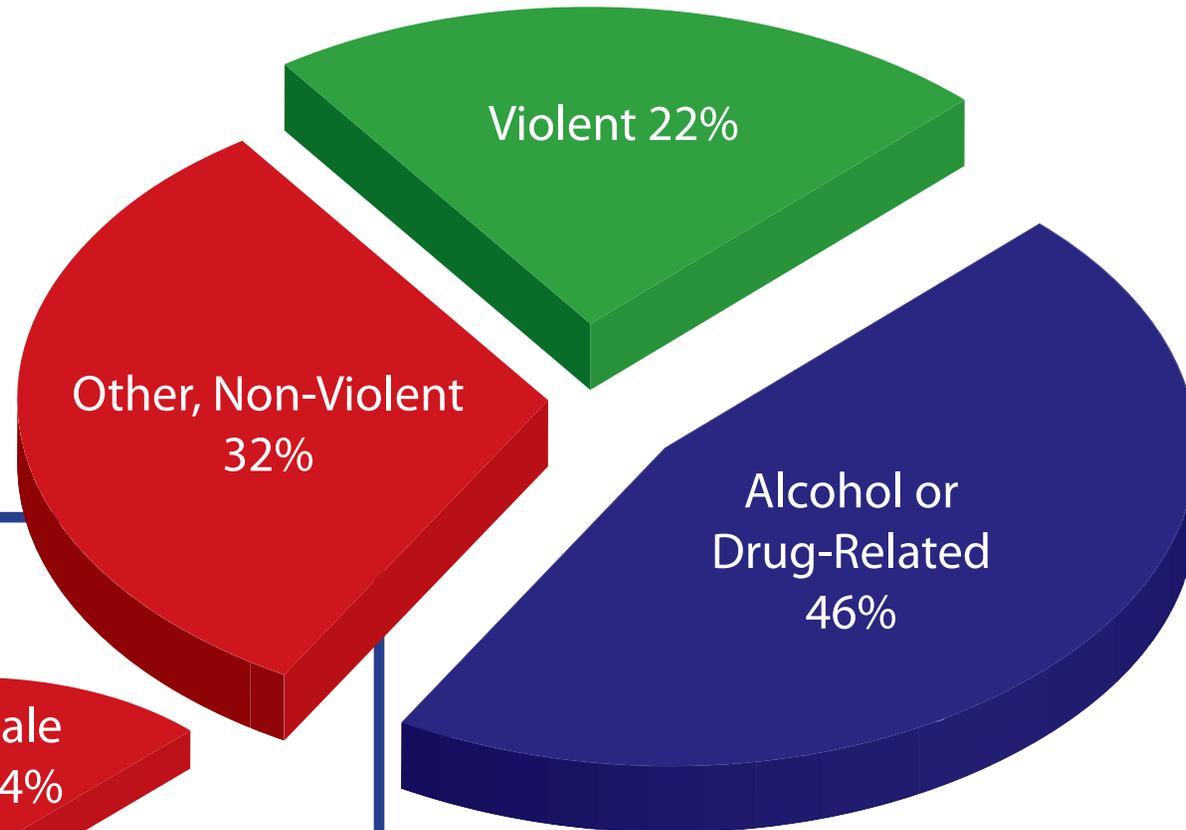
PROBATION CLIENTS

ETHNICITY



PROBATION CLIENTS

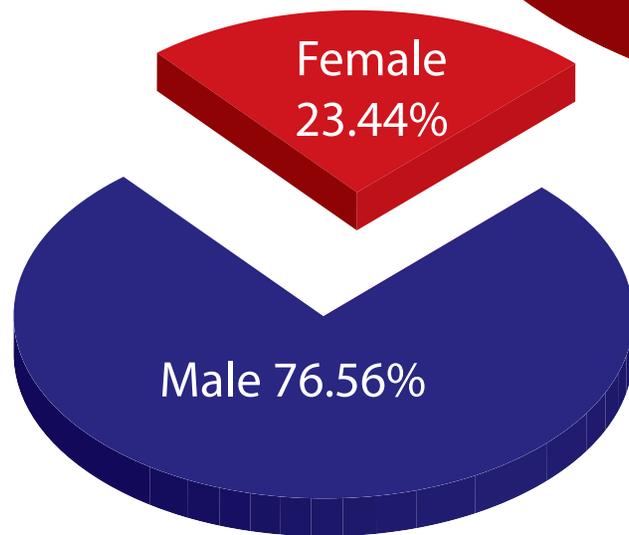
CRIME TYPE



DEMOGRAPHICS

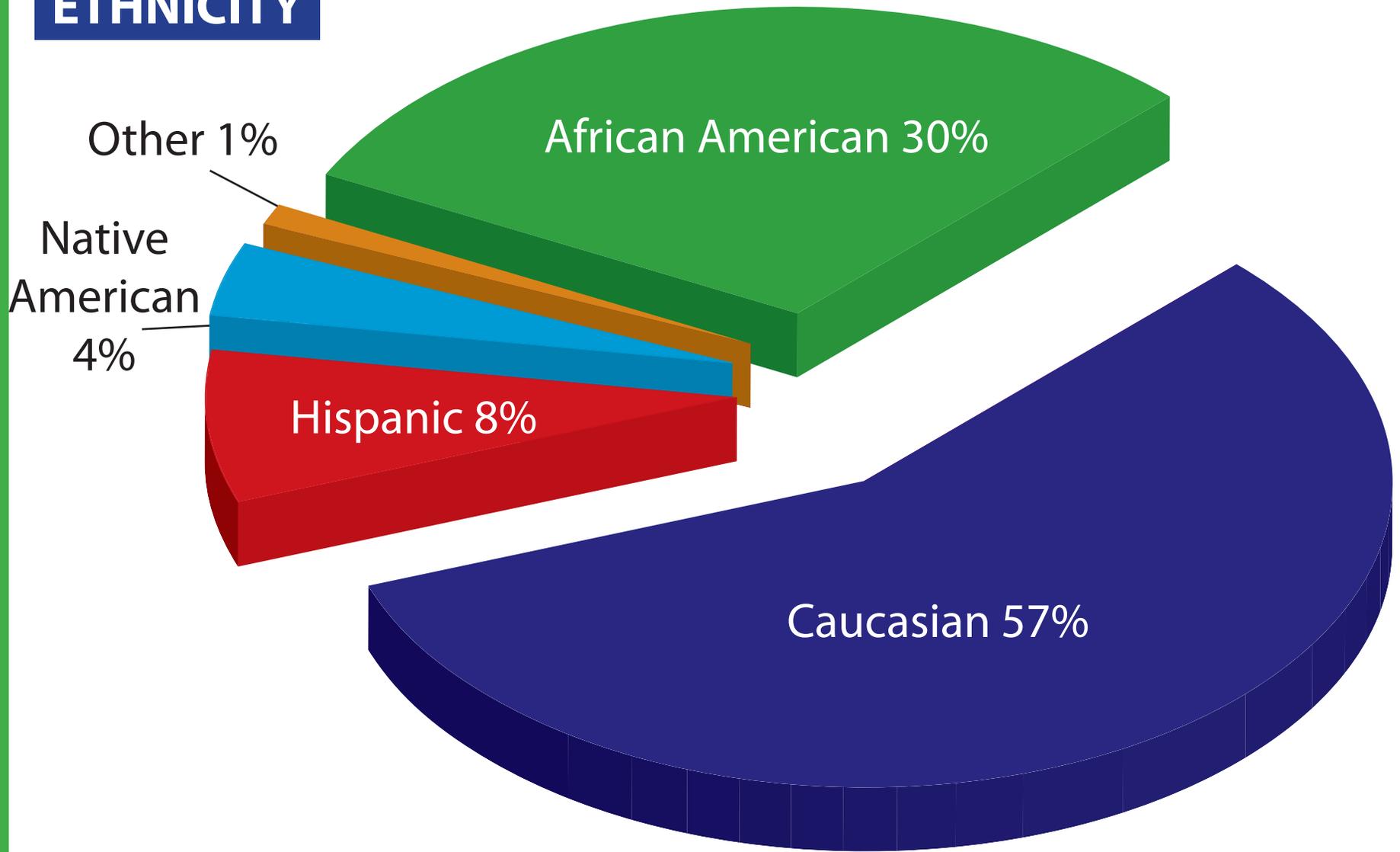
- The majority of the state's 24,711 probation clients are primarily white and male.
- The majority of probation clients committed non-violent crimes.
- The average age of probation clients is 35.5.

GENDER



PAROLE CLIENTS

ETHNICITY

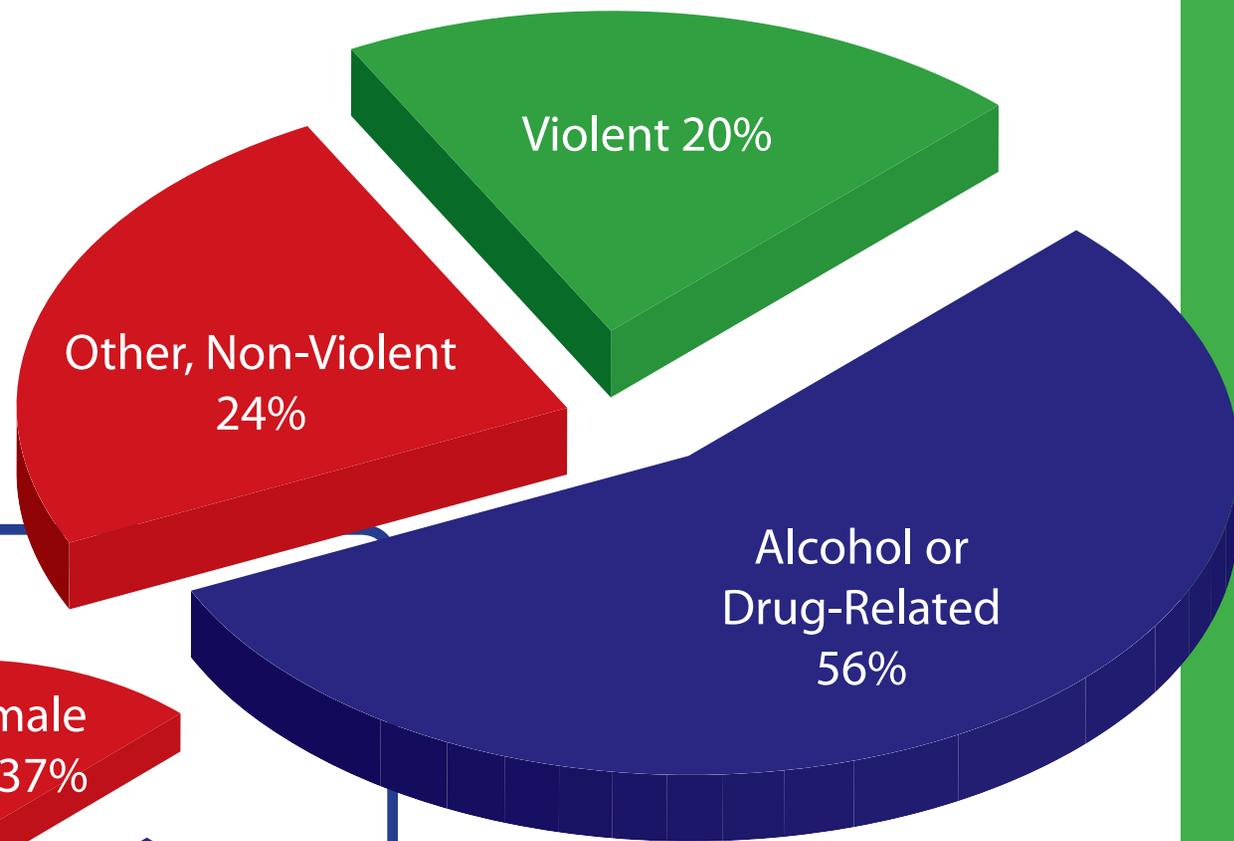


PAROLE CLIENTS

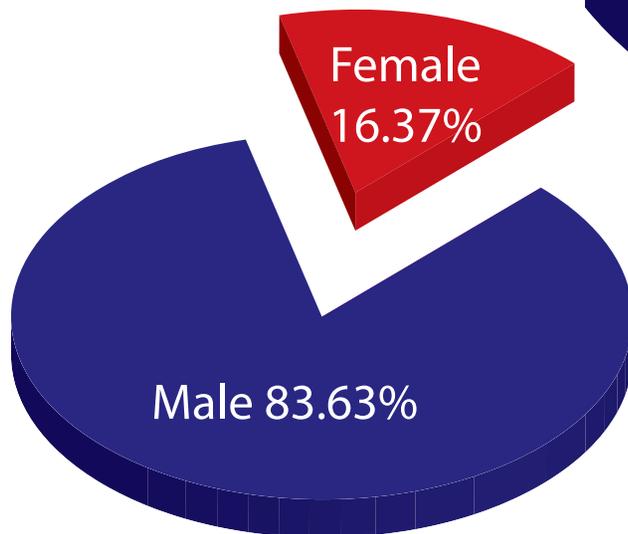
DEMOGRAPHICS

- The majority of the state's 3,538 parole clients are primarily white and male.
- The majority of parole clients committed non-violent crimes.
- The average age of parole clients is 43.6.

CRIME TYPE

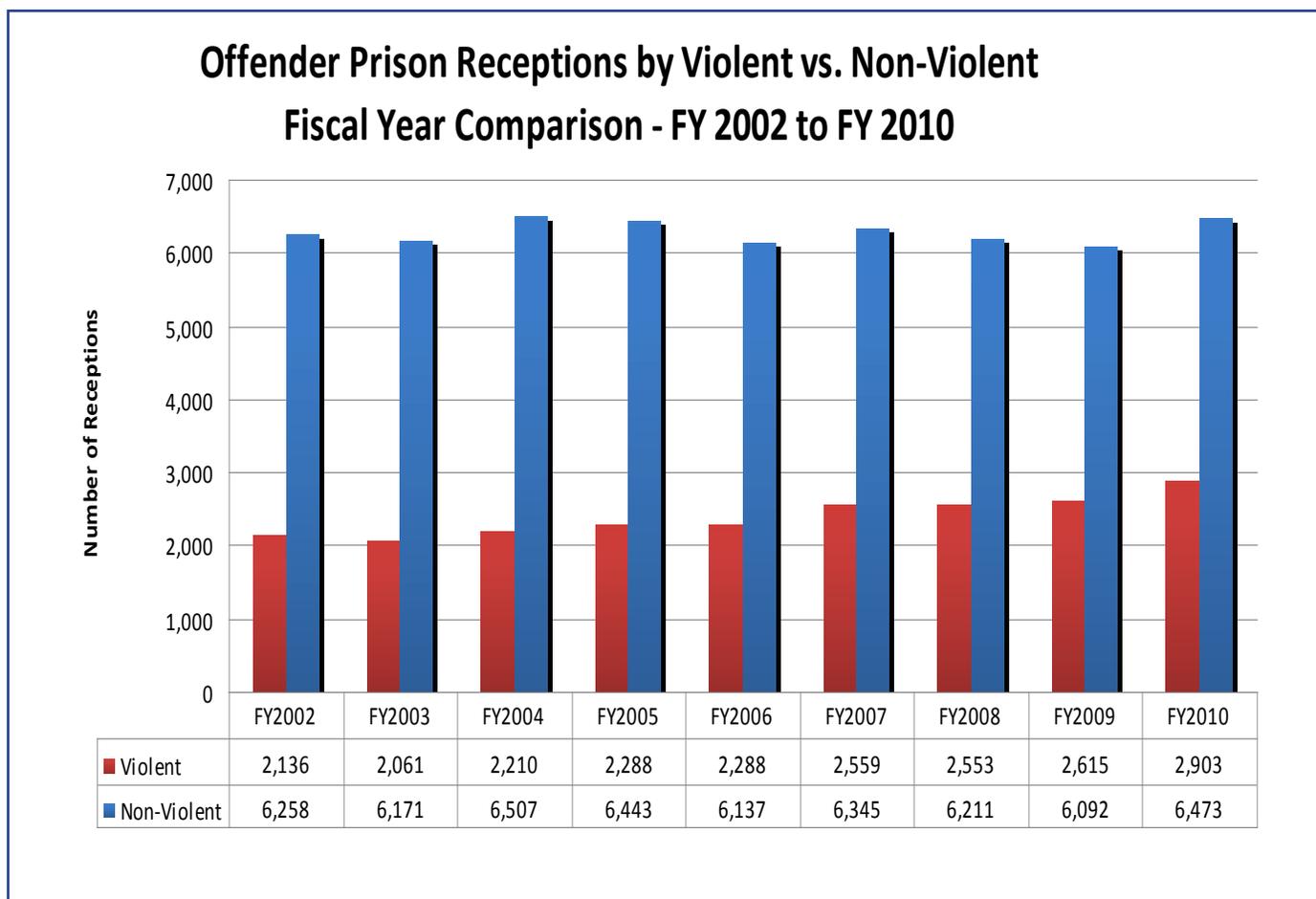


GENDER

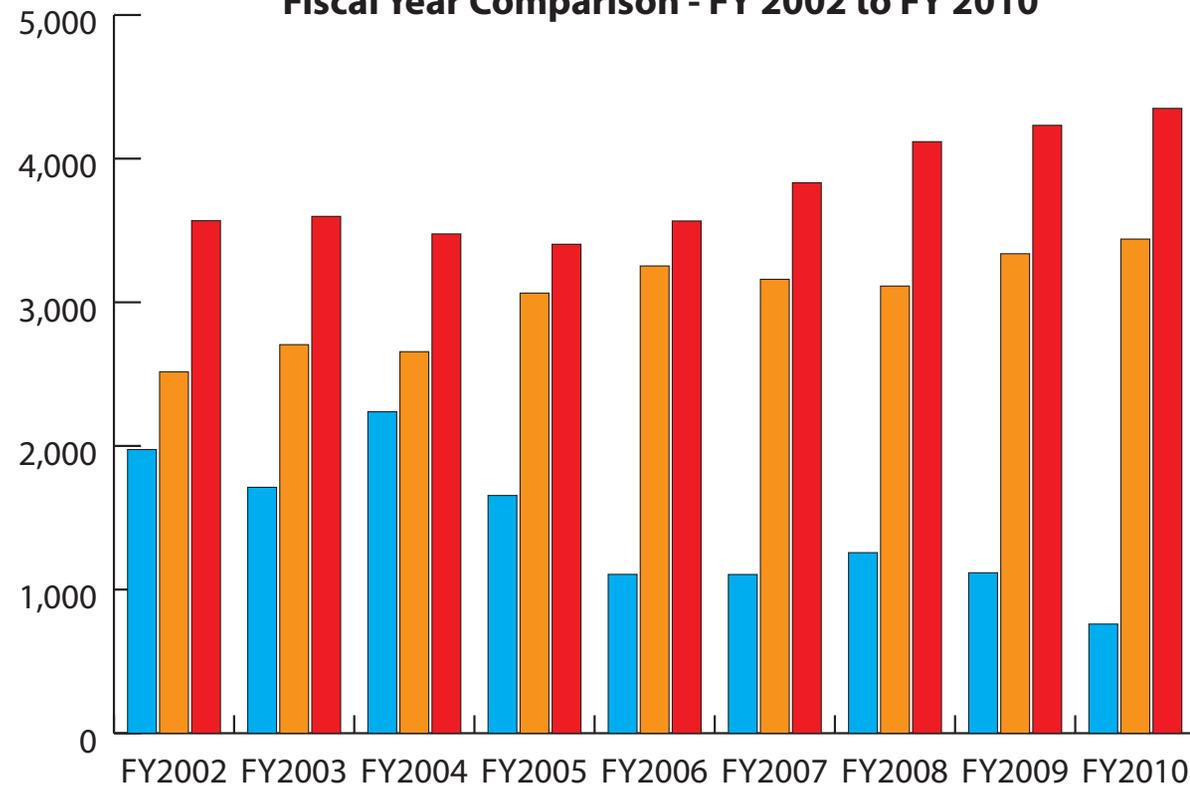


Receptions and Releases, Fiscal Year 2002 - Fiscal Year 2010

- The following charts show the nine year trend of offender receptions and releases. Receptions are convicted felons taken into custody of the Oklahoma Department of Corrections.



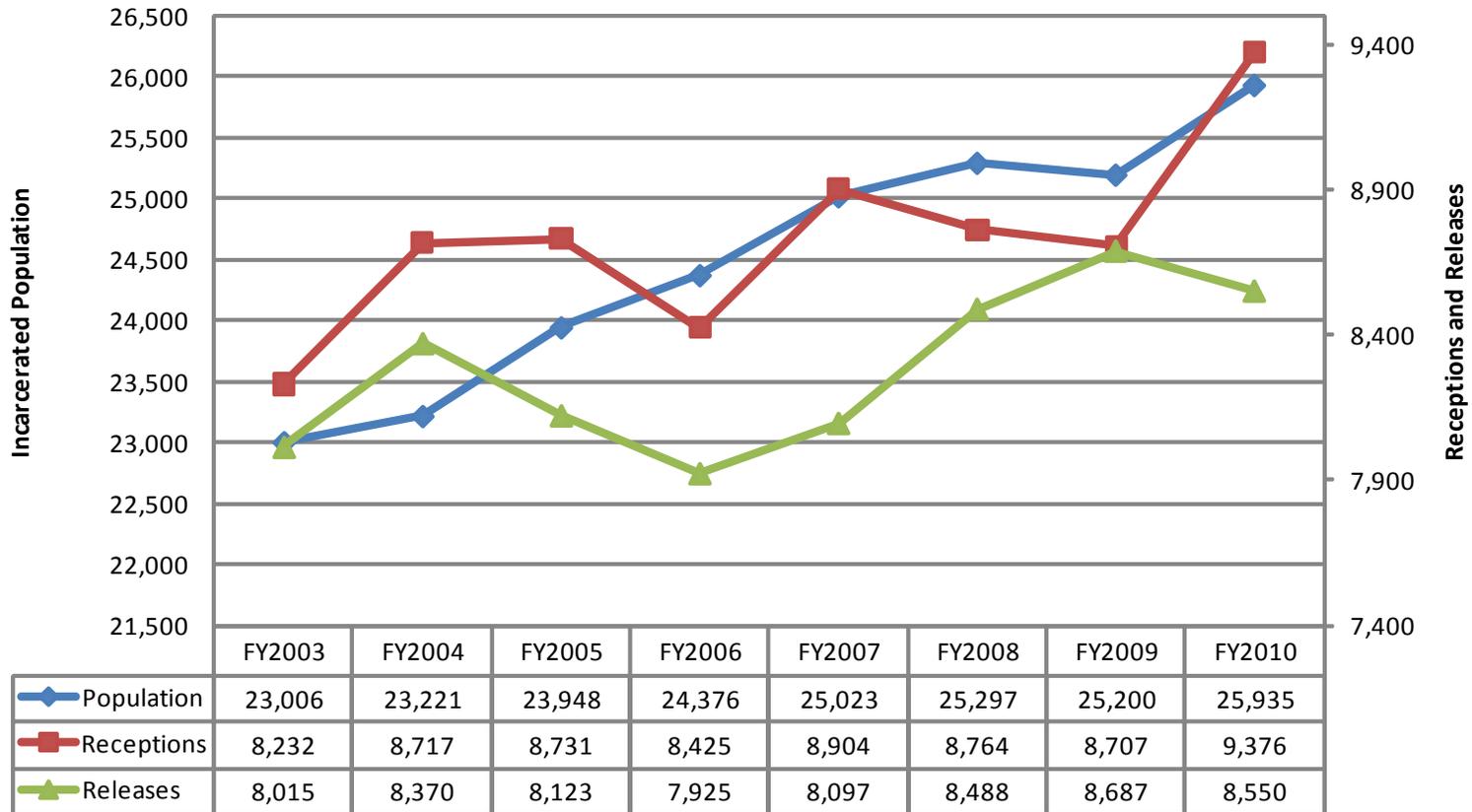
**Offender Prison Releases by Release Type
Fiscal Year Comparison - FY 2002 to FY 2010**



■ Paroled	1,975	1,712	2,238	1,655	1,106	1,105	1,257	1,117	760
■ Split Sentence-Probation	2,516	2,705	2,656	3,064	3,253	3,160	3,113	3,338	3,440
■ Street	3,568	3,598	3,476	3,404	3,566	3,832	4,118	4,232	4,350

- The chart below shows the comparison of the state’s offender population with receptions and releases.

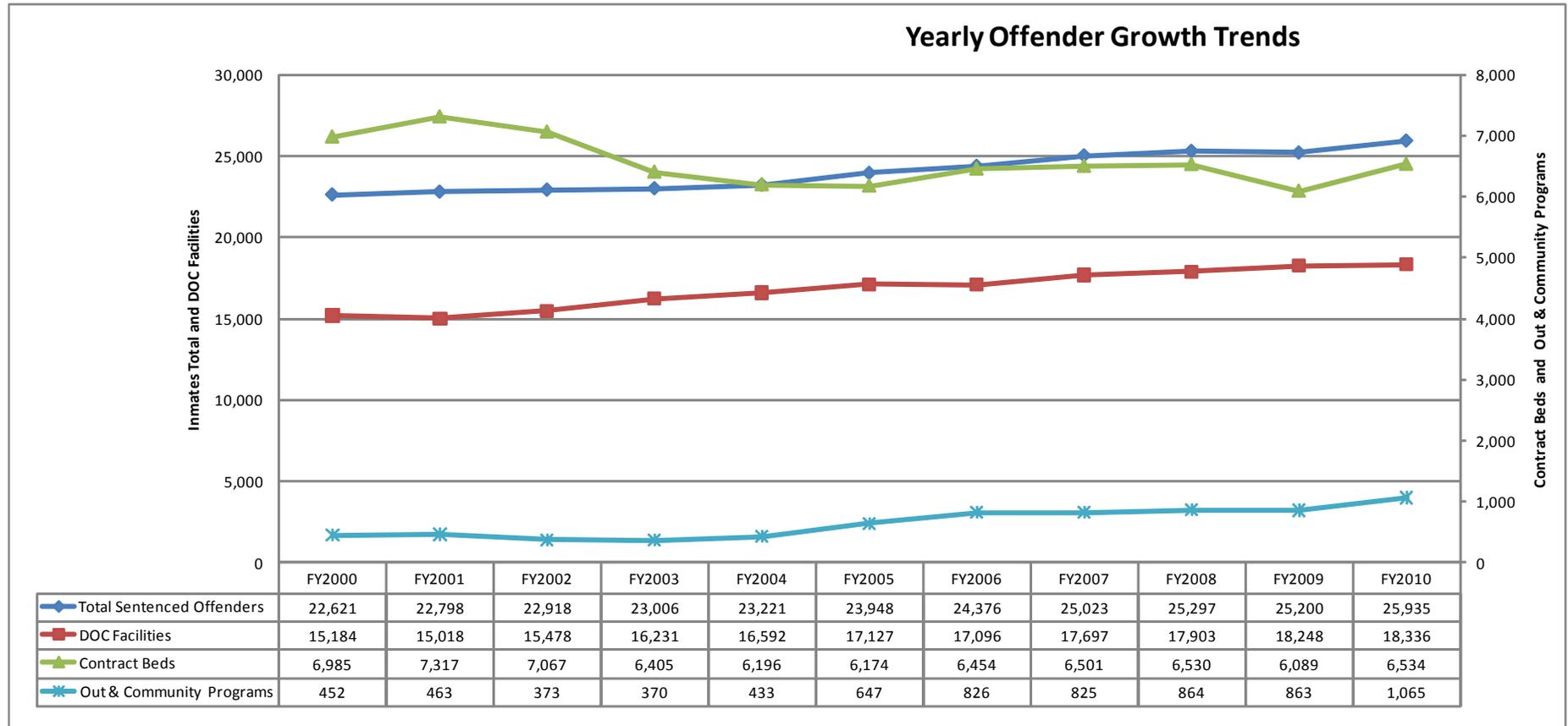
Offender Population: Incarcerated, Receptions and Releases - FY 2003 to FY 2010



Note: Population numbers are based on Department of Corrections Weekly Population Analysis, and the receptions and releases are based on data extracted from the Offender Management System.

- Although annual new receptions and releases had started converging in recent years, FY 2010 saw a sharp divergence resulting in a larger overall incarcerated population for that year.

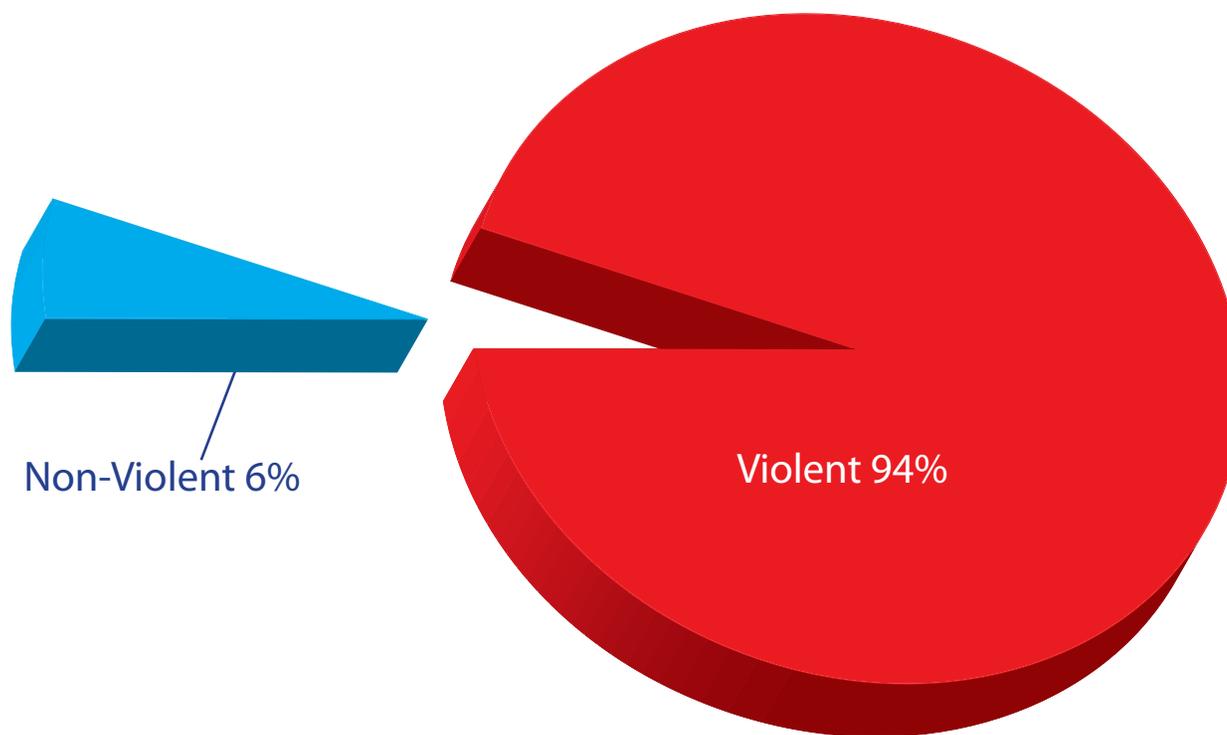
- The following graph illustrates yearly offender incarceration growth trends since July 2000. It does not include offenders sentenced to probation or other sanctions.



“Out & Community Programs” includes offenders in hospitals, in transit to courts, GPS and other electronic monitoring, and other community programs.

- Offenders sentenced to Life without Parole represent 2.7% of the total offender population.

FY 2010 Incarcerated Offenders with Life Without Parole Controlling Offense Types



Life Without Parole		
Controlling	#	%
Violent	690	94%
Non-Violent	46	6%
Overall	736	100%

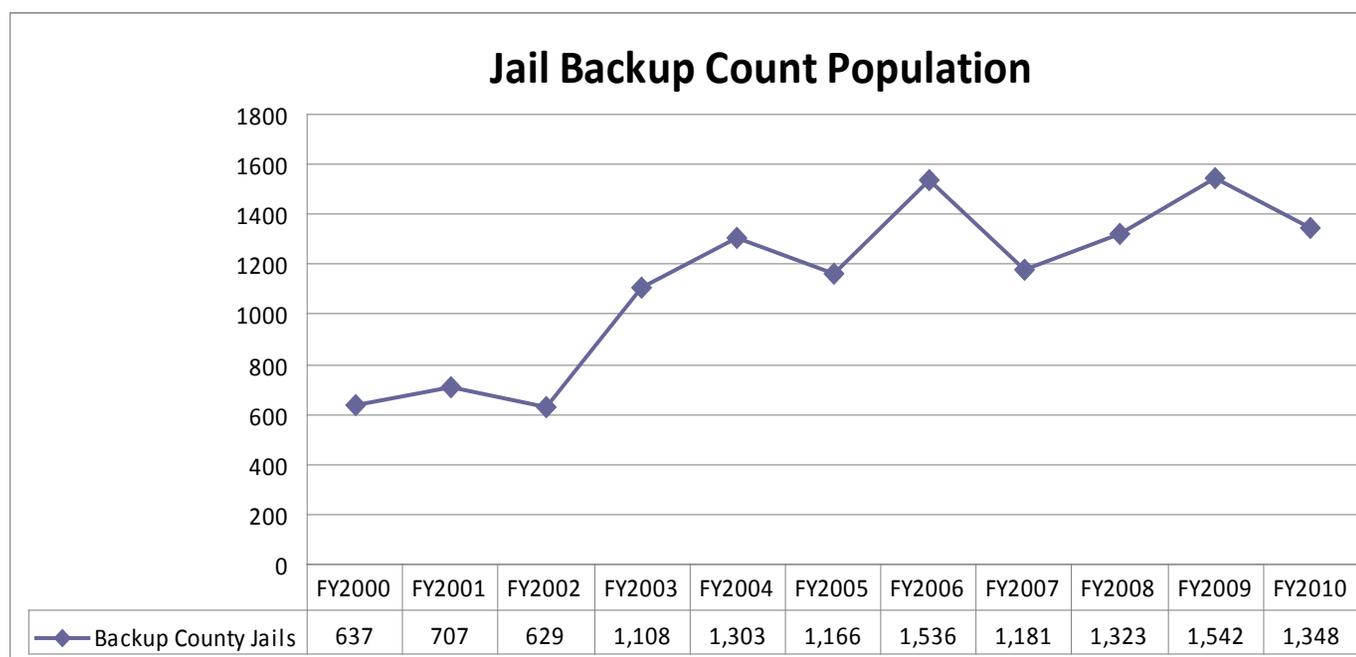
County Jail Backup

- Offenders sentenced by the court to the Oklahoma Department of Corrections are housed in county jails until actual reception into department custody.

Financial responsibility for offender housing costs shifts from the county to the Oklahoma Department of Corrections upon court sentencing.

The daily charge to the Department by the counties for this service is set by statute and is currently set at \$27 plus all medical costs.

- The following table illustrates the jail backup bed growth since the end of FY 2000. The number of offenders as part of the county jail backup population has been trending upwards since FY 2000.



Contract Bed Space

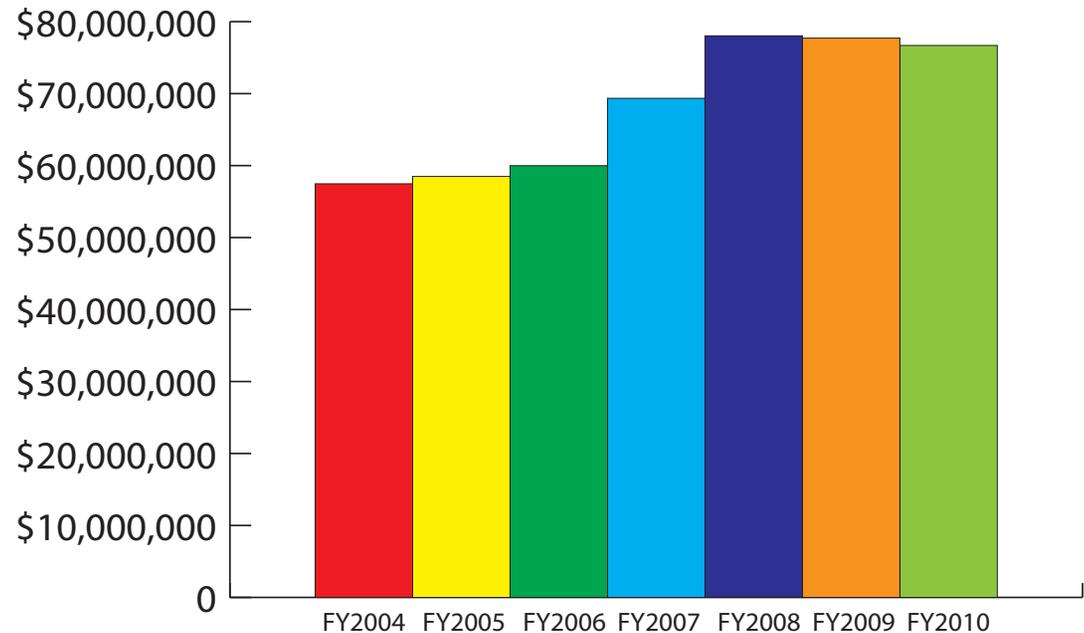
- Oklahoma began contracting for private prison bed space with Oklahoma private prison facilities in April 1996.

Currently three private facilities in this state have contracts to provide maximum and medium security beds to the Oklahoma Department of Corrections.

- The increased use of contract prison beds to accommodate net offender growth has resulted in expenditure growth beyond the agency's appropriated resources. To meet this cost growth, numerous facility infrastructure, technology, vehicle replacements, programmatic and staffing needs have been chronically deferred, reduced in scope, or reallocated.

Private Prison Expenditures FY 2004 to FY 2010

FY2004	\$57,473,196
FY2005	\$58,495,084
FY2006	\$59,996,536
FY2007	\$69,349,198
FY2008	\$78,025,259
FY2009	\$77,715,564
FY2010	\$76,693,152



Note: In April 2007, the Oklahoma Department of Corrections was evicted from Great Plains Correctional Facility (not shown above), resulting in 804 offenders being moved elsewhere.

Offender Work Programs

- The Department of Corrections has two enterprise operations, Agri-Services and Oklahoma Correctional Industries, which employ incarcerated offenders.
- Agri-Services plays a vital role in enabling offenders to learn valuable job skills and work ethics that can benefit them upon release. Collectively, Department of Corrections Agri-Services farm operations total 25,585 acres where livestock production and management, along with farm management skills, are taught by qualified farm managers. Agri-Services farm operations maintain a herd of over 3,500 beef cattle and 412 head of dairy cattle for meat and milk production to support feeding of offenders. Agri-Services produces grass hay and alfalfa hay, wheat, and other small grains to supplement the winter-feeding of livestock.

Agri-Services total sales

FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
\$8,106,967	\$8,572,415	\$10,345,533	\$10,172,154	\$9,490,614

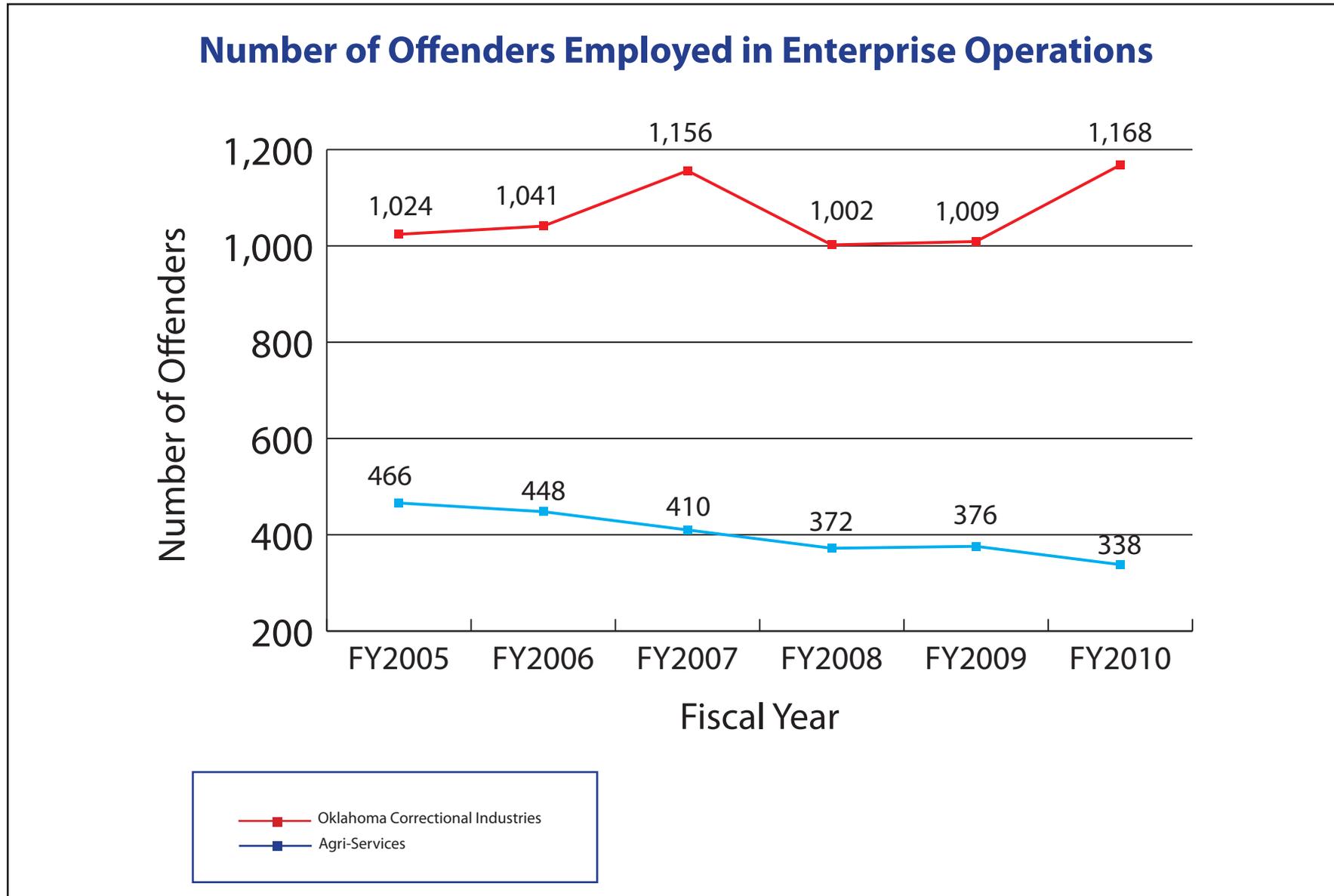
- Agri-Services also operate facilities to process meat and vegetables that are ultimately used for offender meals.

Oklahoma Correctional Industries operates production facilities at a number of institutions, offering customers quality products at reasonable prices while reducing offender idleness and providing job skills training. This results in significant overall tax savings to the general public. The five largest product lines are license tags and plates, garment operations, modular office systems, upholstered furniture and metal fabrication.

Correctional Industries total sales

FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
\$15,733,376.32	\$19,167,296	\$16,165,452	\$19,741,891	\$14,810,400

- The chart shown below illustrates the number of offenders employed in these enterprise operations.



Offender Treatment Programs

- Research indicates that, if offenders are taught new skills and behaviors, recidivism is reduced. The department only utilizes programs that are evidence-based in reducing recidivism.

Several types of programs are offered to offenders at all prisons in the system. The table below summarizes program participation.

FY 2010 Program Participation	
Program	Participants
Substance Abuse Treatment	2,935
Sex Offender Psycho-Educational Program/Phase I	250
Sex Offender Treatment*	47
Thinking for a Change	4,118
Moral Reconciliation Therapy	388
Literacy	2,263
Adult Basic Education	2,325
General Equivalency Diploma	4,306
Life Skills	1,694
Faith and Character Community	608

Note* Sex offender treatment programs ceased operation in March 2010

- Substance abuse programs utilize cognitive behavioral modalities to address drug addiction and abuse behaviors. Program durations are from four months to one year in duration based on facility location and individual progress in treatment.
- Phase I and the Sex Offender Psycho-Education Program (SOPEP) are both offered to motivate offenders to seek treatment services upon release. Both Phase I and SOPEP are offered by DOC mental health professionals.
- Educational Services to include General Equivalency Diploma, Adult Basic Education, Literacy, and Life Skills classes are available across all levels of security.

- Thinking for a Change classes are offered at multiple facilities and security levels. This curriculum teaches offenders how to restructure their thinking so their behavior is positively impacted.
- The state's current economic crisis has resulted in a reduction or elimination of several substance abuse treatment programs. To date 295 male treatment slots and 40 female treatment slots have been eliminated (335 total). Both sex offender treatment programs ceased operation in March 2010.
- Based on recent survival analysis studies performed by the Evaluation and Analysis Unit, it was found that offenders who completed an approved substance abuse treatment program reduced their chances of returning to prison by 20% compared to a matched sample of offenders who did not complete the program. These findings are statistically significant and demonstrate that effective programming can reduce recidivism rates. Overall, the recidivism rate in FY 2010 for offenders released 36 months earlier was 23.4%.
- This survival analysis compares the percentage of offenders who have not returned to custody of the Oklahoma Department of Corrections within 36 months to a control group of released offenders who did not receive treatment.

Program Impact on Returning Offenders, FY 2002 to FY 2007			
Treatment Group	Return Rate for Treatment Group*	Return Rate for Matched Sample*	Percent Difference
Male - Substance Abuse Treatment Graduates	18.51	33.14	14.63
Female - Substance Abuse Treatment Graduates	13.51	26.30	12.79
Female - Adult Basic Education Graduates**			
Female - Adult Basic Education Graduates**	2.21	20.22	18.01
Male - Adult Basic Education Graduates**			
Male - Adult Basic Education Graduates**	10.12	32.59	22.47
Female - Literacy Graduates**			
Female - Literacy Graduates**	8.84	22.15	13.31
Male - Literacy Graduates**			
Male - Literacy Graduates**	10.21	31.89	20.65

*Note: Return Rate for Treatment Group is defined as the percentage of offenders who received the treatment program specified and returned to the custody of the Department of Corrections within 36 months of release. Return Rate for Matched Sample is defined as the percentage of offenders who did not receive the treatment program specified and returned to the custody of the Department of Corrections within 36 months of release.

**Note: Time period for these treatment groups is July 1, 2002 to December 31, 2007.

Probation and Parole

- The following tables present a statistical overview of offenders in probation and parole for Fiscal Year 2009 and Fiscal Year 2010.
- Probation revocations accounted for 25.0% of FY 2010 receptions. Of these, 12.8% were received without a new case and 1,141 (12.2%) were received into prison with a new case. Some probation violators may have been probationers supervised by an agency other than the department. Parole violators constituted 1.2% of all FY 2010 receptions.

Revocations			
	FY 2009	FY 2010	Difference
Technical/Absconders (Offenders who have committed technical violations of their supervision)	443	309	-30.2%
Law Violations	1,021	1,028	+.6%
Specialty Courts (Drug Court and Mental Health Court) *	241	142	-41.1%
Total	1,705	1,479	-13.3%

*Note: These figures reflect only those offenders supervised by the Department of Corrections.

Employment			
	FY 2009	FY 2010	Difference
Employment	79%	78%	-1.1%

Specific Populations

Medical

- A 2008 Urban Institute Report on Offender Re-entry Health has documented the poor health status of offenders entering prisons as compared with the general population. Offender populations are also aging due to longer prison sentences. This circumstance is often made worse by offender’s tendency for unhealthy lifestyles, coupled with a history of substance abuse or other chronic medical conditions.

The offender population 50 years and older in the Oklahoma Department of Corrections has grown from 85 in 1980 to over 3,700 in Fiscal Year 2010.

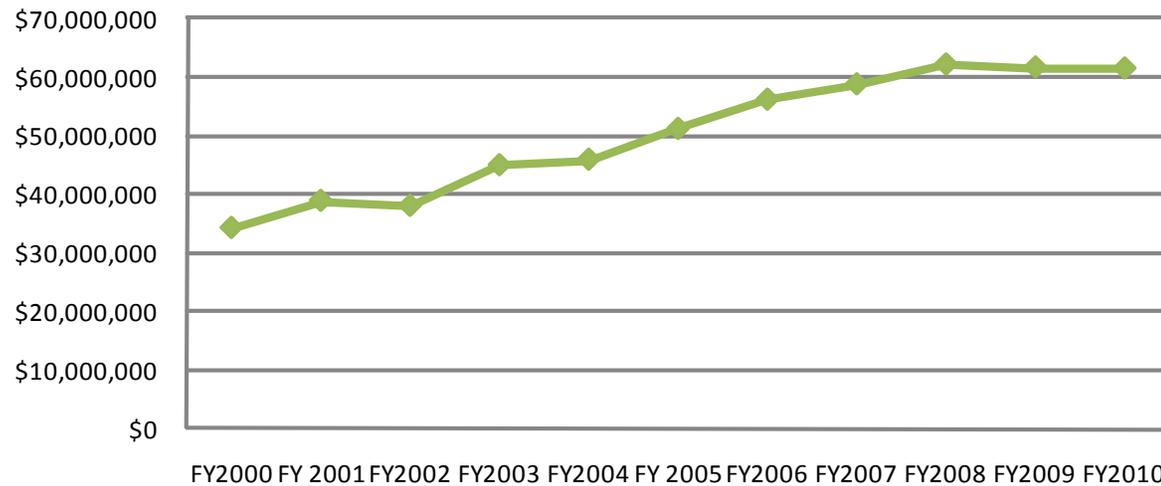
Offender Population 50 Years of Age and Older			
Year	50 and Older	Total Population	Percentage of Total Offender Population
1980	85	1,746	4.9%
1994	879	13,689	6.4%
2010	3,952	27,283	14.5%

Note: Does not include out-count population. Data for 1980 and 1994 from Wheeler, et al., 1995. Data for 2010 from Oklahoma Department of Corrections Offender Management System.

- The projected population aged 50 years or older is expected to be 5,254 by Fiscal Year 2013, a 48% increase, while the overall offender population is expected to grow 10%.
- Oklahoma Department of Corrections health care expenditures demonstrate consistent growth, reflecting the national trend.
- Factors increasing the cost of offender health care include: Increased offender population, increased average age of offenders, market-driven increases in salaries and benefits of health care personnel, and increased costs of non-Department of Corrections physician and hospital services.

Less tangible factors affecting costs include: Improved overall quality of care, compliance with community standards of care, and the evolution of medical technology.

Offender Health Care Expenditures



The chart on the left illustrates Oklahoma Department of Corrections health care expenditures have increased from \$34,205,000 in Fiscal Year 2000 to over \$61,386,000 in Fiscal Year 2010, an increase of 79.5%.

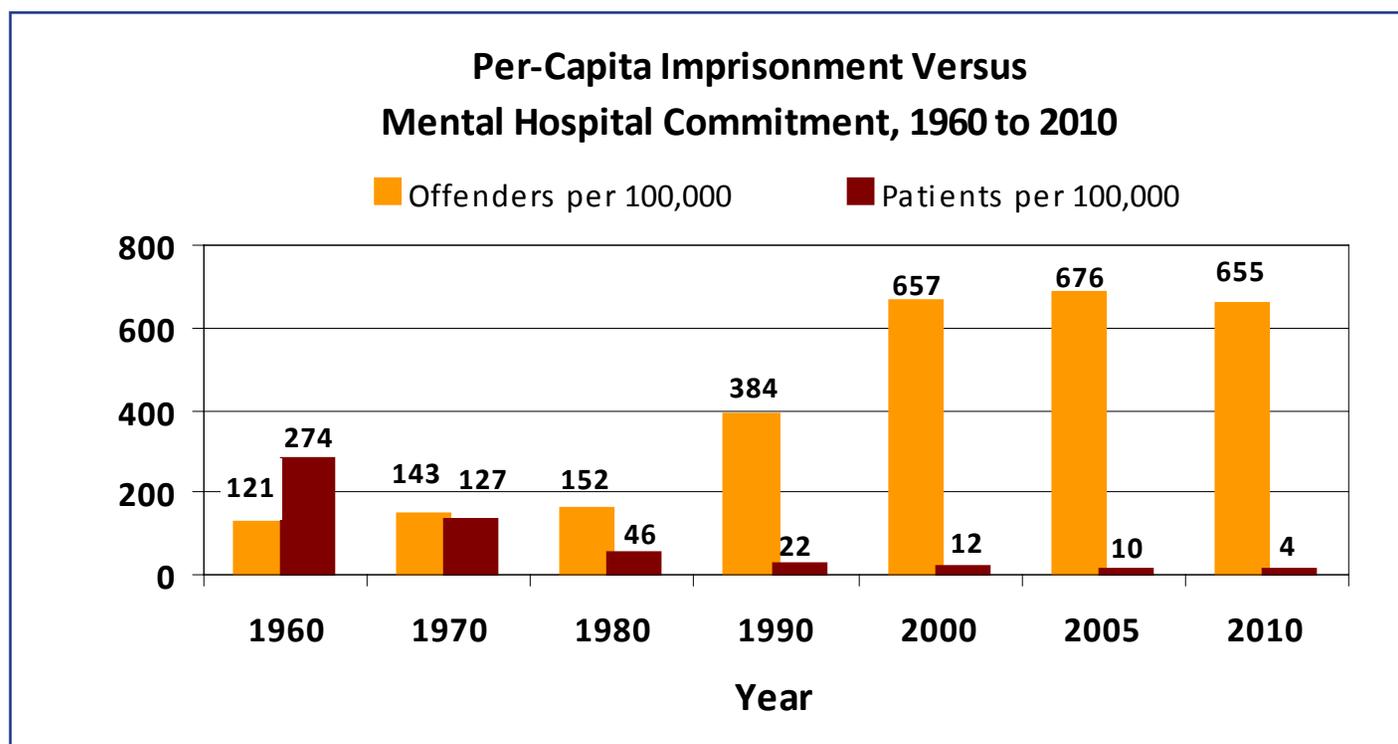
Despite the increase in Health Care expenditures, the agency has improved efficiency as evidenced by the drop in daily costs shown in the chart on the right.

Offender Health Care Expenditures - Daily



Mental Health

- The closure of state mental health hospital beds continue to impact the increasing number and percentage of offenders with serious mental illness who enter the state prisons. One indicator of this increase is the fact that the number of offenders incarcerated in DOC increased 20% from FY1998 to FY2010, while the number of incarcerated offenders requiring psychotropic medications increased **292%**. Approximately 6,500 of the 25,949 incarcerated offenders have been diagnosed with a serious mental health problem and approximately 5,000 require and consent to psychotropic medications. The chart below is another dramatic picture of the fact that significant decreases in the rate of citizens committed to state mental health hospitals occurred at the same time the incarceration rate has significantly increased.



Source: Oklahoma Criminal Justice Resource Center

- The Oklahoma Department of Corrections and the Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services (ODMHSAS) collaborative Mental Health Reentry Program transitions incarcerated offenders with serious mental illness into appropriate community based mental health services in the community. Reentry Intensive Care Coordination Teams (RICCTs) are under ODMHSAS contracts to be responsible for engaging with the offender with serious mental illness prior to discharge and then working with them in the community until they are fully participating in the appropriate community based mental health and substance abuse services.

Mental Health Services (FY 2010 Actuals)	Offenders
Number of Offenders Discharged through Integrated Service Discharge Managers	188
Number of Offenders Provided Reentry through RICCTs	150
Number of Incarcerated Offenders Provided Enhanced Integrated Co-Occurring Treatment Services	429



Female Offenders

- Oklahoma has consistently ranked first in the rate of female incarceration nationally, and projections for the female offender population through Fiscal Year 2013 indicate that ranking will remain high.
- The steady, small increases in female offender numbers reflect reception and release patterns that have stayed consistent in recent years. Overall, the reception numbers have remained slightly larger than the releases in the period.
- The following chart illustrates the increasing number of female offenders:

FEMALE OFFENDER POPULATION ACTUAL AND PROJECTED THROUGH FY 2013								
FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
2,557	2,608	2,701	2,721	2,649	2,760	2,804	2,849	2,895

Additional information is presented in the Oklahoma Department of Corrections Division of Female Offender Operations Fiscal Year 2010 Annual Report.

Hispanic Offenders

- The Hispanic/Latino offender population in Oklahoma prisons is the fastest growing racial/ethnic population in the system. While the numbers are not a large proportion of the total offender population at this time, their growth and rate of increase pose definite issues for effective and efficient management of department institutions.
- The following chart illustrates the increasing number of Hispanic offenders:

HISPANIC OFFENDER POPULATION ACTUAL AND PROJECTED THROUGH FY 2013								
FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
1,185	1,357	1,511	1,721	1,704	1,864	2,050	2,249	2,467

- For 2010, the US Census Bureau estimates the Hispanic population in Oklahoma to be 8% of the total population. The DOC Hispanic offender population is slightly over 9% of the DOC population. The growth in the DOC Hispanic offender population has grown slightly faster than the growth of the Hispanic population in Oklahoma.

Funding and Expenditures

The National Association of State Budget Officers estimates that states spent a record \$51.7 billion on corrections in FY2008, or 1 in every 15 general fund dollars. Adding local, federal and other funding brings the national correctional spending total to \$68 billion.

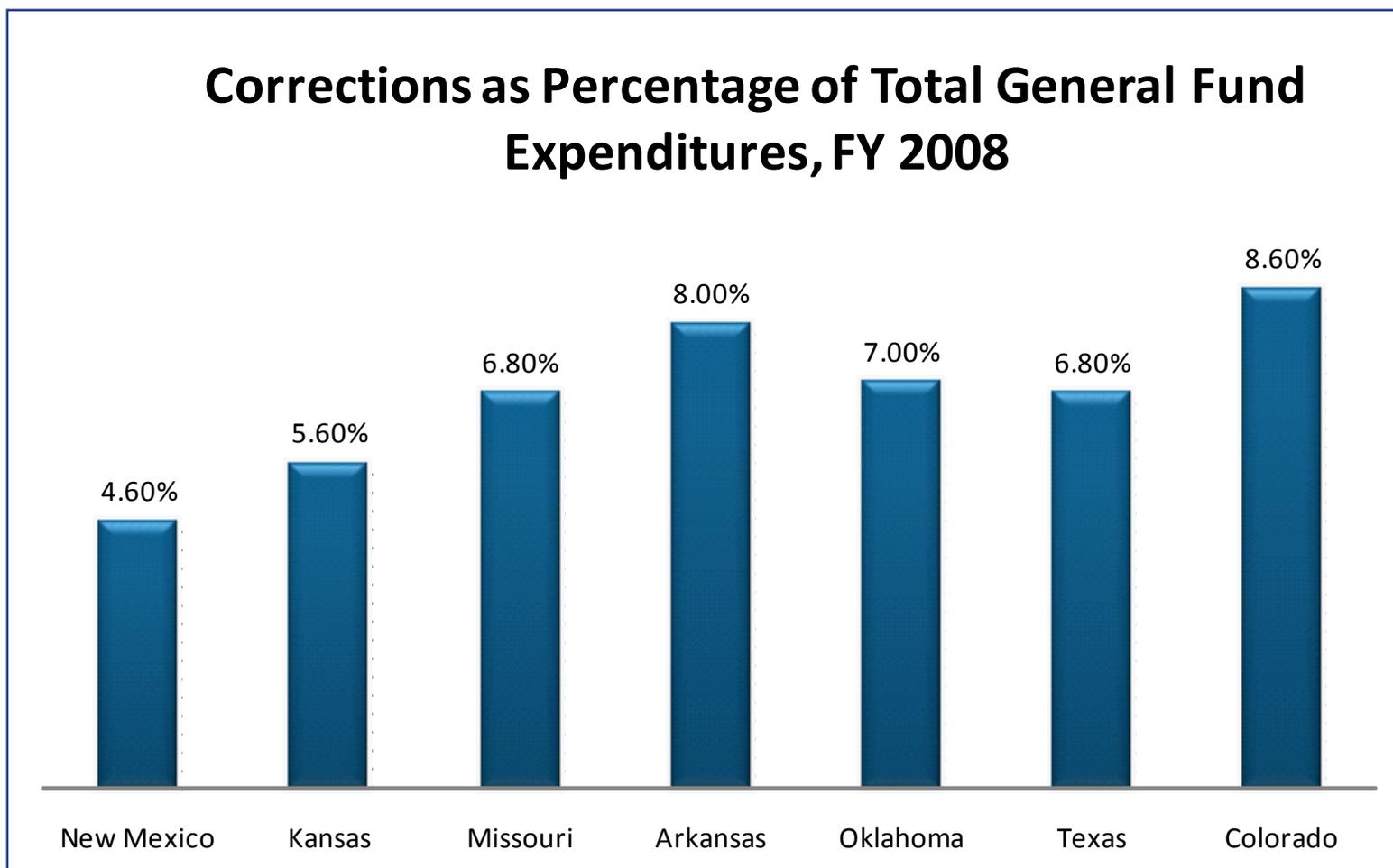
Similarly, the Pew Center for States Report entitled, *One in 31: the Long Reach of American Corrections (March 2009)* also provided the results of analysis on the cost of current corrections policies.

The Pew Center report states that over the past twenty years, states' general fund spending on corrections increased by more than 300 percent; a pace that is above those of other fundamental government services such as education, transportation, and public assistance. Only Medicaid spending has grown faster. Nevertheless recidivism rates have remained largely unchanged.

- The 33 states that provided specific spending data reported spending as much as 22 times more per day to manage offenders in prisons than to supervise offenders in the community. The reported average offender in prison cost was \$79 per day (\$29,000 annual). Whereas, the average cost of managing an offender in the community ranged from \$3.42 per day for probationers to \$7.47 per day for parolees (about \$1,250 to \$2,750 annually). In Oklahoma for the same period, average offender prison cost ranged from \$47.99 per day at community facilities to \$64.35 per day for maximum security facilities. Probation and parole daily costs in the period were \$2.75 per day.

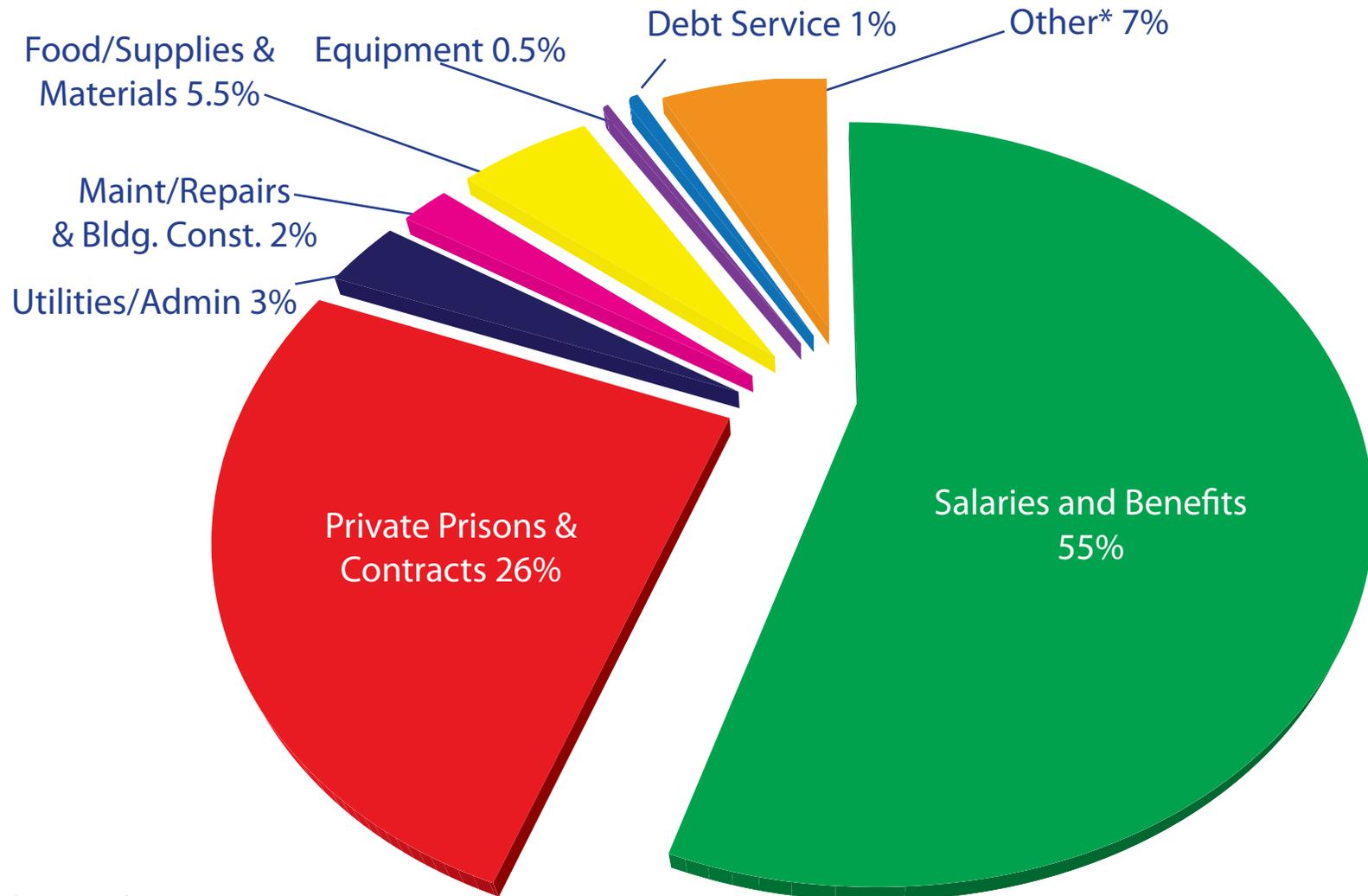
The Report went on to state that correctional research shows that strong community supervision programs for lower-risk, non-violent offenders cost significantly less than incarceration and can cut recidivism by as much as 30 percent, when appropriately resourced and managed. Diverting these offenders to community supervision programs also frees up prison bed space needed to house violent offenders. This in turn offers the opportunity to free up state spending for pressing public priorities such as transportation and education.

- The National Conference on State Legislature reports states spent on average 6.0% of their general revenue funds on corrections in fiscal year 2011.
- Oklahoma's high costs associated with a high rate of per capita incarceration are reflected in the percentage of general revenue fund expenditure.
- Although Oklahoma corrections takes a larger share of general revenue funds, the state also has one of the lowest incarceration per diem rates, the result of incarcerating higher percentages of state citizens compared to surrounding states.



The following chart provides a breakdown of Fiscal Year 2010 Actual Expenditures by expenditure type for the Department of Corrections.

FY 2010 Actual Expenditures by Expenditure Type



Note: *Other Expenditures-
Over 1 Million: Merchandise for Resale (OCI & Agri-Services); Outside Medical Care; Offender Pay; Rent Expense; Production, Safety & Security; Shop Expense; General Operating Expenses
Under 1 Million: Travel Agency Direct Payments; Incentive Payments; Travel reimbursements; Lease Purchasing; Library Equipment-Resources; Land; Livestock & Poultry; Employee reimbursements (Non-Travel); Payments to Local Government; Reimbursement

Restitution to Victims

- The following table provides a breakdown of restitution fees paid to victims since fiscal year 2001.

Year	Restitution Paid to Victims
FY 2001	\$1,664,569
FY 2002	\$1,872,859
FY 2003	\$1,729,456
FY 2004	\$1,943,896
FY 2005	\$1,937,104
FY 2006	\$1,692,986
FY 2007	\$1,853,136
FY 2008	\$2,016,553
FY 2009	\$1,983,539
FY 2010	\$2,197,065
Total	\$18,891,163

Following is a summary of the Oklahoma Department of Corrections Fiscal Year 2012 appropriation request.

Priority	Item	Total
A	Correctional Officer Pay Adjustment of 5%	\$3.7 million
B	Retention Initiatives - Master Sergeant	\$1.8 million
C	Funding for Staffing Adjustments	\$2.4 million
D	Offender Growth	\$21.3 million
E	Budget Restorations	\$10.8 million
F	Cost Increases	\$7.2 million
G	Security Requirements	\$13.4 million
H	Minor Capital Outlay and Infrastructure	\$7.6 million
I	Equipment Needs	\$11.0 Million
J	Information Technology/Other Tech. Upgrades	\$4.2 million
K	Realignment of Projects/Programs	\$6.4 million
TOTAL REQUESTED APPROPRIATION INCREASE		\$89.8 million
REQUESTED FY 2012 APPROPRIATION		\$551.9 million



2011 Proposed Legislative Initiatives

1. Create a process whereby sentencing changes can be analyzed for impact on agency costs and allow time for appropriations to reflect these costs.
2. Provide a method for agency to finance needed major maintenance or major equipment needs.
3. Expand two tier offender medical fee structure (Network/Medicaid) to include outpatient medical care providers (current statute applies to inpatient care).
4. Clarify eligibility for Delayed Sentencing Program by specifically listing eligible offense description and statute citation.
5. Repeal statute that allows only North Fork Correctional Facility in Sayre to house inmates not allowed in other private facilities (sex offenders, escapees, riot history).
6. Modify statute on offender achievement credits to include award of credits for successful completion of an Associate's Degree and a Bachelor's degree.
7. Clarify OCI and Agri-Services guidelines for state agencies and OCI and Agri-Services exemptions from Central Purchasing Act.
8. Expand Community Sentencing eligibility.
9. Modify the drug protocol used in the execution process and maintaining confidentiality of the identity of persons participating or administering the execution process.
10. Modify eligibility criteria for offender participation in Electronic Monitoring Program.

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