

Ohio provides compassionate release for eligible prisoners who are in imminent danger of death, terminally ill, or medically incapacitated through (1) **Judicial Release**;¹ (2) **Release as if on Parole**;² and (3) for prisoners serving sentences for crimes committed prior to July 1, 1996 (“old-law” prisoners), **Medical Release**.³

JUDICIAL RELEASE

The Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (Department) issued a rule in April 2016 stating that prisoners wishing to be considered for Release as if on Parole must first go through the Judicial Release process.⁴

I. ELIGIBILITY

Medical Condition - To be considered for Judicial Release due to a medical condition, a prisoner must meet one or more of the following criteria:

- *In imminent danger of death*, meaning the prisoner has a medically diagnosable condition that will cause death within a short period of time, defined as “generally within six months.”⁵
- *Terminally ill*, defined as having a condition that: (1) is irreversible and incurable, caused by disease, illness, or injury from which the prisoner is unlikely to recover; and (2) will, within “reasonable medical standards and a reasonable degree of medical certainty,” cause death within 12 months. In addition, institutional confinement must not offer any additional protections for public safety or against the prisoner’s risk to reoffend.⁶
- *Medically incapacitated*, defined as having any diagnosable medical condition (including “mental dementia” and severe, permanent medical or cognitive disability) that -
 - Prevents completion of activities of daily living (including, but not limited to, feeding, bathing, dressing, and grooming) without significant assistance;
 - Incapacitates the prisoner to the extent that institutional confinement offers no additional restrictions;
 - Is likely to continue through the entire period of parole; and
 - Is unlikely to noticeably improve.⁷

Exclusions - Prisoners are not eligible for Judicial Release if they (1) have a death sentence⁸ or (2) are serving a life sentence.⁹

II. APPLICATION/REFERRAL

On the motion of an eligible prisoner, or upon its own motion, a sentencing court may reduce the prisoner's prison term through a Judicial Release at any time during his or her sentence.¹⁰

III. DOCUMENTATION AND ASSESSMENT

Summary Report/Warden - The Warden (sometimes referred to as the "Head") of the facility in which the prisoner is confined must provide the court with an Institutional Summary Report on the prisoner's conduct. This Summary Report must include the prisoner's participation in school, vocational training, work, treatment, other rehabilitative activities, and any disciplinary actions taken.¹¹ This information may also be provided to any prosecuting attorney or law enforcement agency of the county in which the prisoner was indicted.¹²

Medical Certification/Director - The Department's Director must certify, through the Chief Medical Officer, that the prisoner is in imminent danger of death, suffering from a terminal illness, or medically incapacitated.¹³

IV. DECISION-MAKING PROCESS

Decision Maker - The sentencing court rules on requests for Judicial Release.

Decision Process - Upon receiving the medical certification and a timely motion for Judicial Release filed by the prisoner, or upon the sentencing court's own motion, the court may (1) deny the motion without a hearing or (2) schedule a hearing on the motion.¹⁴

- **Notice** - If the court schedules a hearing for Judicial Release, it must notify the prisoner and the Warden of the correctional institution prior to the hearing.¹⁵ The Warden is directed to "immediately" notify the "appropriate" Department staff of the hearing.¹⁶ The court must also promptly give notice of the hearing to the prosecuting attorney of the county in which the prisoner was indicted.¹⁷
 - Upon receiving the notice, the prosecuting attorney must notify the victim of the offense or the victim's representative.¹⁸ The victim notice rules vary somewhat depending on the nature of the crime.¹⁹
- **Hearings** - A hearing must be conducted in open court 30-60 days after the motion is filed, "provided that the court may delay the hearing for 180 additional days."²⁰
 - **Prisoner's Appearance** - Generally eligible prisoners attend hearings on a motion for Judicial Release if ordered to do so by the court.²¹ However, for prisoners who are in imminent danger of death, terminally ill, or medically incapacitated, the court can waive an appearance at the hearing if his or her condition makes it impossible to participate meaningfully in the proceeding.²²

- **Written/Oral Testimony** - At the hearing, the court will give the prisoner and the prisoner's attorney an opportunity to present written and, if present at the hearing, oral information.²³ The court will give a similar opportunity to the prosecuting attorney, victim or victim's representative, and any other person the court determines has relevant information.²⁴
- **Considerations** - (1) The institutional summary report is made part of the record of the hearing and is considered by the court;²⁵ (2) The court can request health care records from the Department to verify certification that the prisoner is in imminent danger of death, terminally ill, or medically incapacitated;²⁶ and (3) the court must consider whether the release of the prisoner would create an undue risk to public safety.²⁷

Hearing Exceptions - A sentencing court will not generally grant a motion for Judicial Release without a hearing.²⁸ However, when a prisoner is in imminent danger of death, terminally ill, or medically incapacitated, the court can grant the motion *without* a hearing if the prosecuting attorney and victim (or victim's representative) who received notice of the hearing indicate they do not wish to participate in the hearing or present information relevant to the motion.²⁹ If the court denies the motion without a hearing, it must enter its ruling within 60 days after the motion is filed.³⁰

Decision - When the court holds a hearing on the motion, it must enter a ruling within 10 days after the hearing.³¹ If Judicial Release is granted, the court will issue an order releasing the prisoner.³²

Conditions - The court places prisoners granted Judicial Release under "an appropriate community control sanction" (generally meaning probation) under "appropriate conditions."³³

V. POST-DECISION

Appeals and Denials -

- **Denial After a Hearing:** The court will hold only one Judicial Release hearing for a prisoner.³⁴ If, after holding a hearing, the court denies the motion for Judicial Release, it will not consider a subsequent motion for that prisoner.³⁵
- **Denial Without a Hearing:**
 - If the court does not hold a hearing, and denies the motion *without prejudice*, it may later consider Judicial Release on a subsequent motion filed by the prisoner.³⁶
 - If the court does not hold a hearing, and denies the motion *with prejudice*, it may consider Judicial Release at a later time only on its own motion - the prisoner may not submit another motion.³⁷

Supervision - The court places prisoners granted Judicial Release due to a medical condition under the supervision of the Department of Probation serving the court or the supervision of the Ohio Adult Parole Authority.³⁸ Supervision will continue until the former prisoner's mandatory prison term ends.³⁹

Termination/Revocation - The court can upon its own motion revoke Judicial Release if the former prisoner violates the "community control sanction."⁴⁰ In addition, Judicial Release can be revoked if the former prisoner's health improves to the point he or she is no longer medically incapacitated, in imminent danger of death, or terminally ill.⁴¹

Revocation Hearing - The court cannot grant the motion without a hearing unless the prisoner waives a hearing. If a hearing is held, the court will give the individual and his or her attorney an opportunity to present written and, if present, oral information relevant to the motion. The court can give this same opportunity to the prosecuting attorney, the victim or the victim's representative, and any other persons the court determines has relevant information. If the court grants a motion under this section of the law, it must specify its findings on the record.⁴²

VI. REPORTING/STATISTICS

There are no published statistics on the number of prisoners granted Judicial Release due to a medical condition. A 2016 news article reported that in 2015 there were 2,453 "judicial releases of prisoners" but that the Department does not track how many of those were for medical or "end-of-life" reasons.⁴³

RELEASE AS IF ON PAROLE OF DYING PRISONER

Although Ohio law refers to this form of early release as "Release as if on Parole of Dying Prisoner," a prisoner does not actually have to be dying to be eligible. The medical eligibility criteria are identical to that for Judicial Release.

- Note that, as referenced above, the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (Department) issued a rule in April 2016 stating that prisoners wishing to be considered for Release as if on Parole must first go through the Judicial Release process.⁴⁴

I. ELIGIBILITY

Medical Condition - To be considered for Release as if on Parole, a prisoner must meet one or more the following criteria:

- *In imminent danger of death*, which means the prisoner has a medically diagnosable condition that will cause death within "a short period of time," defined as "generally" within six months.⁴⁵
- *Terminally ill*, defined as having a condition that: (1) is irreversible and incurable,

caused by disease, illness, or injury from which the prisoner is unlikely to recover; and (2) will, within “reasonable medical standards and a reasonable degree of medical certainty,” cause death within 12 months. In addition, institutional confinement must not offer any additional protections for public safety or against the prisoner’s risk to re-offend.⁴⁶

- *Medically incapacitated*, defined as having any diagnosable medical condition, including “mental dementia” and severe, permanent medical or cognitive disability, that -
 - Prevents completion of activities of daily living (including, but not limited to, feeding, bathing, dressing, and grooming) without significant assistance;
 - Incapacitates the prisoner to the extent that institutional confinement offers no additional restrictions;
 - Is likely to continue through the entire period of parole; and
 - Is unlikely to noticeably improve.⁴⁷

Exclusions - Prisoners are not eligible for Judicial Release as if on Parole if they are serving (1) a death sentence; (2) a sentence of life without parole; (3) a sentence under Chapter 2971 of the Ohio Code (Sentencing of Sexually Violent Predators) for a felony of the first or second degree; (4) a sentence for aggravated murder or murder; or (5) a mandatory prison term for an offense of violence or any specification described in Chapter 2941 of the Ohio Code.⁴⁸

II. APPLICATION/REFERRAL

According to the statute, the process starts with the Director of the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (Department) submitting a recommendation for Release as if on Parole, along with a certificate from the prisoner’s attending physician stating that he or she is in imminent danger of death, terminally ill, or medically incapacitated, to the Governor.⁴⁹

- The Department rules state that the institution’s Health Care Administrator is directed to monitor the condition of prisoners who may qualify for Release as if on Parole on at least a monthly basis.⁵⁰
- When a prisoner’s condition progresses to the point where he or she is in imminent danger of death, is medically incapacitated, or has a terminal illness, the Health Care Administrator will direct the Chief Medical Officer to issue a certificate outlining the diagnosis, the prisoner’s ability to move independently, the current prognosis, and the minimum placement required to care for the prisoner.⁵¹ That certificate is then sent to the Division of Legal Services.⁵²

Note that there is no information in the statute, regulations, or Department policy stating that a prisoner, family member, or representative can initiate the process of Release as if on Parole by bringing the prisoner's medical condition to the attention of a physician or Department staff person.

III. DOCUMENTATION AND ASSESSMENT

Upon receiving the Chief Medical Officer's certificate, the Department's Division of Legal Services investigates the prisoner's eligibility for (1) Judicial Release; (2) Release as if on Parole; (3) a Parole Board Release (for prisoners sentenced prior to July 1, 1996); or (4) otherwise subject to the discretionary releasing authority of the Ohio Parole Board.⁵³

- If the Division concludes the prisoner does not qualify for any of the available releases, it will advise the Health Care Administrator, the Bureau of Medical Services, and the Deputy Director of the Division of Parole and Community Services (DPCS) that the prisoner does not qualify and no further action will be taken regarding release.⁵⁴
- If the attorney decides the prisoner is eligible for a Judicial Release or Release as if on Parole, the prisoner's information is forwarded to the Deputy Director of DPCS for further action.⁵⁵

The Department's Division of Legal Services determines whether a Judicial Release motion has been submitted to the sentencing court.⁵⁶ If the Division of Legal Services advises that a Medical Release as if on Parole may be initiated, the following steps take place.⁵⁷

Upon receiving the Division of Legal Services information, the Deputy Director of DPCS considers (1) the date the prisoner's definite sentence expires; (2) the crime for which the prisoner is currently incarcerated and any other felony convictions; (3) background investigations; (4) past and present institutional adjustment; (5) current medical and mental health condition; and (6) other relevant "aggravating or mitigating" factors.⁵⁸ Based on this information, the Deputy Director will decide if further investigation is needed.⁵⁹

Once all investigations are completed and reviewed, if the Deputy Director recommends release, the information is forwarded to the Director with (1) information on the prisoner's placement in the community; (2) an institutional summary report; (3) input from consultations with the sentencing court, county prosecutor, and the Office of Victim Services; (4) the recommended terms and conditions of release; and (5) transportation arrangements for the prisoner.⁶⁰

The Director considers the recommendation and all of the documentation.⁶¹

- If the Director recommends Release as if on Parole, the documents are forwarded to the Governor with the recommendation for release.⁶²
- The Director's decision to recommend Release as if on Parole or to stop the release process is communicated to the Health Care Administrator, the Department's Bureau

of Medical Services, the Deputy Director of DPCS, and the Division of Legal Services.⁶³

IV. DECISION-MAKING PROCESS

Decision Maker - The Governor reviews the documentation and recommendations submitted by the Department, and makes the final decisions whether to authorize Release as if on Parole.⁶⁴

Process - If the Governor authorizes Release as if on Parole, documents indicating the authorization are filed with the Secretary of State and delivered to the Warden of the institution in which the prisoner is confined. The prisoner may then be released according to Department procedures.

Conditions - Any terms and conditions of the Medical Release become part of the prisoner's file.⁶⁵

V. POST-DECISION

Supervision - Prisoners granted Medical Release as if on Parole are supervised by the Ohio Adult Parole Authority.⁶⁶

Termination/Revocation - If the former prisoner's health improves to the point he or she is no longer in imminent danger of death, terminally ill, or medically incapacitated, or if he or she violates any conditions of release, the Governor can order the former prisoner's return to custody.⁶⁷

- Note that the Governor can direct the Adult Parole Authority to investigate the former prisoner and also make a recommendation regarding a return to custody.⁶⁸

VI. REPORTING/STATISTICS

There are no publicly available reports on how many prisoners have been granted Release as if on Parole by the Governor, and Ohio law does not require that these numbers be reported.

MEDICAL RELEASE (OLD-LAW PRISONERS ONLY)

Prisoners serving sentences for crimes committed prior to July 1, 1996, are referred to as "old-law" prisoners.⁶⁹ Separate Medical Release rules appear to apply to these prisoners, at least according to the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (Department) rules.⁷⁰

I. ELIGIBILITY

The Medical Release eligibility criteria is identical to that of Judicial Release and Release as if on Parole.

Medical Condition - To be considered for Medical Release, an old-law prisoner must meet one or more the following criteria:

- *In imminent danger of death*, which means the prisoner has a medically diagnosable condition that will cause death within “a short period of time,” defined as “generally” within six months.⁷¹
- *Terminally ill*, defined as having a condition that: (1) is irreversible and incurable, caused by disease, illness, or injury from which the prisoner is unlikely to recover; and (2) will, within “reasonable medical standards and a reasonable degree of medical certainty,” cause death within 12 months. In addition, institutional confinement must not offer any additional protections for public safety or against the prisoner’s risk to re-offend.⁷²
- *Medically incapacitated*, defined as having any diagnosable medical condition, including “mental dementia” and severe, permanent medical or cognitive disability, that -
 - Prevents completion of activities of daily living (including, but not limited to, feeding, bathing, dressing, and grooming) without significant assistance;
 - Incapacitates the prisoner to the extent that institutional confinement offers no additional restrictions;
 - Is likely to continue through the entire period of parole; and
 - Is unlikely to noticeably improve.⁷³

Exclusions - Prisoners are not eligible for Medical Release if they are serving (1) a death sentence; (2) a sentence of life without parole; (3) a sentence under Chapter 2971 of the Ohio Code (Sentencing of Sexually Violent Predators) for a felony of the first or second degree; (4) a sentence for aggravated murder or murder; or (5) a mandatory prison term for an offense of violence or any specification described in Chapter 2941 of the Ohio Code.⁷⁴

II. APPLICATION/REFERRAL

When the facility’s Health Care Administrator becomes aware of a prisoner who is in imminent danger of death, terminally ill, or medically incapacitated, he or she is directed to provide this information to the Department’s Chief Medical Officer. Based on information provided by the facility’s medical staff, the Chief Medical Officer issues a certificate outlining the prisoner’s diagnosis, ambulatory status, current prognosis, and the minimum placement required to care for the prisoner.⁷⁵

III. ASSESSMENT AND DOCUMENTATION

The facility's Health Care Administrator is responsible for sending the certificate to the Department's Division of Legal Services office (Legal Services). A Legal Services attorney will investigate the prisoner's statutory eligibility to see if he or she is eligible for a "Parole Board medical release" applicable to prisoners sentenced prior to July 1, 1996.⁷⁶

If the prisoner is eligible, his or her information is forwarded to the Deputy Director of the Division of Parole and Community Services for review (DCPS),⁷⁷ and the Deputy Director then forwards the certificate to the Chair of the Ohio Parole Board (Board).⁷⁸

IV. DECISION-MAKING PROCESS

Decision Maker - The Ohio Parole Board makes the final decision to grant or deny Medical Releases.

Decision Process - The Board Chair reviews the prisoner's medical certificate and any other relevant materials and decides to reject the Medical Release or send it to the full Parole Board for consideration.⁷⁹

- If it goes to the Board, the options include "but are not limited to" (1) the Board making no change in its original parole decision regarding the prisoner or (2) modifying its decision and ordering the prisoner's release on parole.⁸⁰
 - The Deputy Director of Parole and Community Services is directed to communicate the Board's decision to the Division of Legal Services.⁸¹
- If the Parole Board decides to release the prisoner, the Medical Release is effective as soon as an appropriate placement can be arranged and approved.⁸²
 - *Notice* - The Board is directed to notify the Office of Victim Services prior to the prisoner's release.⁸³

Conditions - The general parole conditions apply to prisoners granted Medical Release.⁸⁴

V. POST-DECISION

Denials and Appeals - Board decisions are final and not subject to appeal.⁸⁵

Supervision - The Ohio Adult Parole Authority supervises former prisoners granted a Medical Release by the Board and the general parole rules apply.⁸⁶

Termination/Revocation - It is unclear from the Medical Release rules whether old-law prisoners are covered by the general parole revocation rules or subject to different rules because of their medical conditions.

VI. REPORTING/STATISTICS

The Board is not required to report on how many Medical Releases it grants and denies, and there is no publicly available information on how many “old-law” prisoners are granted release each year.

NOTES

¹ Ohio Rev. Code § 2929.20 (N).

² Ohio Rev. Code § 2967.05; Ohio Admin. Code 5120:1-1-40; Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (DRC) Rule 66-ILL-01 (April 5, 2016). Note that despite the title, a prisoner does not have to be dying to be eligible.

³ DRC Rule 66-ILL-01 (2016).

⁴ Id. at § VI.A. Note that this is not required in the statute but it does not appear to have been challenged as of the date of this report.

⁵ Ohio Rev. Code § 2929.20 (A) (5), referencing Ohio Rev. Code § 2967.05.

⁶ Id.

⁷ Id. Note that this does not include conditions related solely to mental illness unless they are “accompanied by injury, disease, or organic defect.” Id.

⁸ Id. at (O).

⁹ Id. at (N).

¹⁰ Id. at (B) and (N). Note that the Office of the Ohio Public Defender has a “Judicial Release” packet of information designed for prisoners wanting to file their own motions for judicial release available online at http://opd.ohio.gov/Portals/0/PDF/ProSe/Judicial_Release_Packet.pdf.

¹¹ Ohio Rev. Code § 2929.20 (G).

¹² Id.

¹³ Id. at (N).

¹⁴ Id. at (D) and (P).

¹⁵ Id. at (E).

¹⁶ Id.

¹⁷ Id.

¹⁸ Id., referencing detailed victim notice requirements in Ohio Rev. Code §§ 2929.20 (E) (1) and (E) (2).

¹⁹ Id.

²⁰ Id. at (D).

²¹ Id. at (H).

²² Id. at (P) (1).

²³ Id. at (I).

²⁴ Id. at (I) and (L), referencing Ohio Rev. Code §§ 2930.14, 2930.17, and 2947.051.

²⁵ Ohio Rev. Code § 2929.20 (G).

²⁶ Id. at (Q).

²⁷ Id. at (N).

²⁸ Ohio Rev. Code § 2929.20 (D).

²⁹ Id. at (P) (2).

³⁰ Id. at (D).

³¹ Id. at (D).

³² Id. at (R) (1) (a).

³³ Id. at (R) (1) (b).

³⁴ Id. at (D).

³⁵ Id.

³⁶ Id.

³⁷ Id.

³⁸ Id. at (R) (1) (c). See also Ohio Rev. Code § 2929.15 for more information on Community Control.

³⁹ Id. at (R) (2).

⁴⁰ Id.

⁴¹ Id. at (S).

⁴² Id.

⁴³ Alan Johnson, “Compassionate release twice rejected for dying inmate,” Columbus Dispatch, May 16, 2016, <http://www.dispatch.com/content/stories/local/2016/05/15/compassionate-release-twice-rejected-for-dying-inmate.html>.

⁴⁴ DRC Rule 66-ILL-01, § VI.A. Note that the statute does not include this requirement.

⁴⁵ Ohio Rev. Code § 2967.05 (A) (1); DRC Rule 66-ILL-01, § IV.

⁴⁶ Ohio Rev. Code § 2967.05 (A) (3); DRC Rule 66-ILL-01, § IV.

⁴⁷ Ohio Rev. Code § 2967.05 (A) (2) (a); DRC Rule 66-ILL-01, § IV. Note that this does not include conditions related solely to mental illness unless accompanied by “injury, disease, or organic defect.” Ohio Rev. Code § 2967.05 (A) (2) (b) and DRC Rule 66-ILL-01, § IV.

⁴⁸ Ohio Rev. Code § 2967.05 (C); DRC Rule 66-ILL-01, § VI.B.

⁴⁹ Ohio Rev. Code § 2967.05 (B).

⁵⁰ DRC Rule 66-ILL-01, § VI.B. [Note that this section is numbered incorrectly as there are two sections listed as VI.B. This reference is to the second one, immediately preceding VI.C.]

⁵¹ Id. at VI.B.1.

⁵² Id. at VI.B.2.

⁵³ Id. at VI.C.

⁵⁴ Id. at VI.C.1.

⁵⁵ Id. at VI.C.2.

⁵⁶ Id. at VI.A.1. The rules reference “Medical Protocol B-35, Medical Judicial Release,” but the text of this protocol is not included.

⁵⁷ Id. at VI.A.2.

⁵⁸ Id. at §§ VI.D.1 - 6.

⁵⁹ DRC Rule 66-ILL-01, § VI.E.

⁶⁰ Id. at F.

⁶¹ Id. at I.

⁶² Id. at I.1.

⁶³ Id. at I.2.

⁶⁴ Ohio Admin. Code 5120:1-1-40, § (H); DRC Rule 66-ILL-01 (2016), §§ VI.J.

⁶⁵ Ohio Admin. Code 5120:1-1-40, § (H).

⁶⁶ Ohio Rev. Code § 2967.05 (B).

⁶⁷ Id.

⁶⁸ Id.

⁶⁹ See Ohio Criminal Sentencing Commission, “Thoughts on Applying S.B. 2 to ‘Old Law’ Inmates,” (undated), <https://www.supremecourt.ohio.gov/Boards/Sentencing/resources/general/SB2.pdf>. See also Bob Fittrakis, “Ohio’s Broken Parole System,” Columbus Free Press, April 1, 2015, <https://columbusfreepress.com/article/ohio%E2%80%99s-broken-parole-system>.

⁷⁰ DRC Rule 66-ILL-01 appears to be the only guidance on Medical Release for old-law prisoners, i.e., those prisoners serving sentences for felonies committed before July 1, 1996. The statute, administrative regulations, and Parole Board Handbook are silent on this topic.

⁷¹ Ohio Rev. Code § 2967.05 (A) (1); DRC Rule 66-ILL-01, § IV.

⁷² Ohio Rev. Code § 2967.05 (A) (3); DRC Rule 66-ILL-01, § IV.

⁷³ Ohio Rev. Code § 2967.05 (A) (2) (a); DRC Rule 66-ILL-01, § IV. Note that this does not include conditions related solely to mental illness unless accompanied by “injury, disease, or organic defect.” Ohio Rev. Code § 2967.05 (A) (2) (b) and DRC Rule 66-ILL-01, § IV.

⁷⁴ Ohio Rev. Code § 2967.05 (C) and DRC Rule 66-ILL-01, § VI.B.

⁷⁵ DRC Rule 66-ILL-01 (2016), § VI.B.

⁷⁶ Id. at VI.C.3.

⁷⁷ Id.

⁷⁸ Id. at VI.N.

⁷⁹ Id. at VI.N.1. See also Ohio Parole Board Handbook (July 2017), <http://www.drc.ohio.gov/Portals/0/Parole/Parole%20Board%20Handbook%20July%202017.pdf?ver=2017-07-12-133955-643>.

⁸⁰ Id. at VI.N.1.a and .b.

⁸¹ Id. at VI.N.3.

⁸² Id. at VI.N.2.

⁸³ Id.

⁸⁴ See Ohio Rev. Code § 2967.131 and Ohio Admin. Code 5120: 1-1-12.

⁸⁵ Ohio Rev. Code § 5149.10 (D).

⁸⁶ See Ohio Admin. Code 5120:1-1-07 through 5120: 1-1-14. See also Ohio Adult Parole Authority policies at <http://www.drc.ohio.gov/policies/apa>.