

Ohio

Department of Rehabilitation and Correction

Bureau of Community Sanctions

2014 Annual Report



John R. Kasich
Governor

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Program Overview

The Bureau was established by Executive Order in 1976 and was updated with a subsequent Executive Order in 1992. The Bureau's mission is to develop and enhance community corrections programs, in partnership with state, local and private agencies, for sanctioning and treating adult offenders in the community.

Community Correction Act (CCA) programs are non-residential sanctions that allow local courts to sanction appropriate offenders in the community saving prison and jail beds for violent offenders. This program is a partnership between the State of Ohio and Local Corrections Planning Boards. Each Planning Board is comprised of local officials representing specific areas of the criminal justice system within the county. In FY 2012, Probation Improvement and Incentive Grants (PIIG) were established by House Bill 86, to provide local courts with funding to assist them in meeting the goals of sentencing reforms. Funding was allocated in FY 2012 and FY 2013 to not only improve existing programs, but to reward counties with reduced commitments.

Community-Based Correctional Facilities (CBCFs) are residential sanctions that provide local Courts of Common Pleas a sanctioning alternative to prison. Each program is highly structured with assessment, treatment, and follow-up services for offenders. CBCFs provide intensive substance abuse treatment/education, educational services, job training, mental health and transitional services to the community.

Community Residential Services include halfway houses that provide supervision and treatment services for offenders. Halfway house services are also provided to inmates participating in the Transitional Control (TC) program for up to the last 180 days of their prison sentence. TC emphasizes providing offenders with resources so they may transition to their home community more successfully. TC offenders may be stepped down on electronic monitoring using global positioning satellite technology (GPS) in an appropriate home placement. Parole/PRC offenders requiring additional monitoring may also be placed on GPS by the Adult Parole Authority. Community Residential Services also contracts with private, non-profit Community Residential Centers to provide housing, limited offender monitoring, case management and community referrals for services. Another housing option, Permanent Supportive Housing, is aimed at preventing homelessness and reducing recidivism for individuals returning to the community. The target population for this project is homeless offenders released from ODRC who require supportive services to maintain housing.



Funding Appropriations FY 2014	
Community Correction Act Prison Diversion Program (GRF 501-407)	\$34,187,858
Community Correction Act Jail Diversion Program (GRF 501-408)	\$12,856,800
Community-Based Correctional Facilities (GRF 501-501)	\$65,236,834
Community Residential Services (GRF 501-405)	\$48,399,340
Community Residential Services (GRF 501-617)	\$700,800
Transitional Control (4L4 Rotary Fund)	\$732,484
Total Community Corrections Funding	\$162,114,116

Community Correction Act Programs

- 407 Prison Diversion Programs: 74 programs serving 56 counties
Offender's admitted—9,170 males; 2,325 females
- 408 Jail Diversion Programs: 123 programs serving 83 counties
Offender's admitted—14,979 males; 6,009 females

Community-Based Correctional Facilities

- 18 facilities serving 88 counties
Offender's admitted—5,435 males; 1,448 females

Community Residential Services

- 12 Halfway Houses; 5 Permanent Supportive Housing; and
9 Community Residential Centers serving 88 counties
Offender's admitted—9,956 males; 1,715 females

Year End Statistics 2013

	Participants Earned	Restitution Paid	Court Costs & Fines Paid	Child Support Paid	Community Service Hours
CCA Prison Diversion (407)	\$24,518,817	\$940,634	\$2,224,644	\$583,828	\$140,250
CCA Jail Diversion (408)	\$31,673	\$391,548	\$2,196,903	\$514,858	\$143,019
Community-Based Correctional Facilities	\$1,302,575	\$11,637	\$184,305	\$32,512	\$223,700
Community Residential Services Program	\$7,945,078	\$1,262,674	\$530,597	\$118,325	\$65,157
Grand Total	\$33,798,143	\$2,606,493	\$5,136,449	\$1,249,523	\$572,126

Highlights and Future Initiatives

BCS Highlights:

- Mid Biennium Review funding allowed for an additional 109 CBCF Beds distributed statewide throughout the 18 CBCF facilities. The additional beds resulted in a historical high of 6883 offenders served in a CBCF during FY14.
- Mid Biennium Review (MBR) funding allowed for an additional 105 Halfway House (HWH) Beds that were distributed statewide among the 11 HWH agencies. MBR funding also allowed for additional Transitional Control supervision and Electronic Monitoring services. These additional beds also resulted in a historical high of 7535 offenders served in a HWH during FY14.
- The Terry Collins Reentry Center opened in the renovated Ross Correctional Institution Camp building in July of 2014. The facility includes a HWH operated by Alvis House Inc., a Day Reporting program operated by the Ross County Sheriff's Department, an APA regional office, other DRC regional staff offices, and office space for the EXIT program, a community residential center agency.
- Probation Improvement and Incentive Grants entered their second funding cycle, providing grant funds to 34 Common Pleas and Municipal Courts. The primary goals for these 18 month grants is to reduce the number of technical violators returned to prison/jail and to reduce the number of F4/F5 offenders being committed to prison.
- SMART Ohio pilot grants were developed in FY14 by DRC. In its continuing effort to provide resources to County Common Pleas Courts for alternative sentencing options, these 18 month grants allowed the Court to choose between three funding options; the Probation Services model, the Treatment Services model and the Targeted Diversion model. 28 Common Pleas Courts received these grants throughout the State of Ohio.



- The TC to PRC Pilot with Talbert House, Inc. which began in March 2013 has shown positive effects that include a decrease in administrative returns and an increase in successful terminations with pilot participants. The pilot will expand to another HWH agency in FY15.

Future Initiatives:

- The STAR CBCF is pursuing the feasibility of moving to the DYS Ohio River Valley site that is currently vacant in Scioto County. If realized, this would allow STAR to increase its capacity in order to serve the growing needs of the offender population in the southern counties.
- A collaboration of Community Correction and Criminal Justice agencies, including DRC, is sponsoring the first annual Quality Assurance/Continuous Quality Improvement Symposium in March 2015. This symposium is being designed to assist community correction agencies in their efforts to implement quality assurance measures to ensure programming is being delivered with fidelity.
- Future expansion initiatives will focus on multi-use facilities in order to provide maximum opportunities for both residential and non-residential programming.
- BCS in conjunction with the Justice Reinvestment Advisory Committee will continue to evaluate the effectiveness of the Probation Improvement and Incentive grants and the Smart Ohio grants. Future plans include consolidation of funding grant programs to the most effective and efficient. This will reduce the administrative burden and confusion of multiple funding programs with differing rules and regulations.

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Community Based Correctional Facilities Fiscal Year 2014

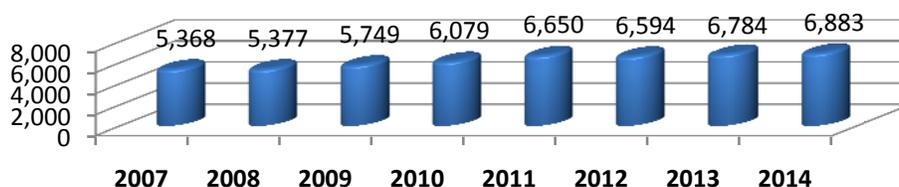
History

Community-Based Correctional Facilities (CBCFs) were developed in Ohio in the late 1970s as a response to prison crowding. Montgomery County and the City of Dayton established the first pilot residential program in 1978 called “MonDay,” representing the two governmental entities. The MonDay residential program, operated from a previously abandoned jail, demonstrated success by diverting non-violent offenders from prison.

This success encouraged the legislature to pass House Bill 1000 in 1981 which authorized the establishment and operation of Community-Based Correctional Facilities and programs by the Courts of Common Pleas and provided state financial assistance for the renovation, maintenance and operation of the facilities. Funding for construction of new CBCFs followed in 1982. Ohio’s Community-Based Correctional Facilities are a unique partnership between state and local government. The state benefits by having community corrections options at the local level for felony offenders saving costly prison beds for more violent offenders.

The county and judiciary benefit by having a residential sentencing option available that is controlled locally. Community-Based Correctional Facilities are an alternative to prison incarceration for low level felony offenders and are typically utilized as the last step in the continuum of increasing punishment. The facilities are minimum security operations housing 50-200 offenders. Each program is highly structured with assessment, treatment, and follow-up services to reduce future criminal behavior by offenders. Emphasis is on cognitive behavioral based programming, substance abuse education/treatment, employment, education, community service and transitional services in the community.

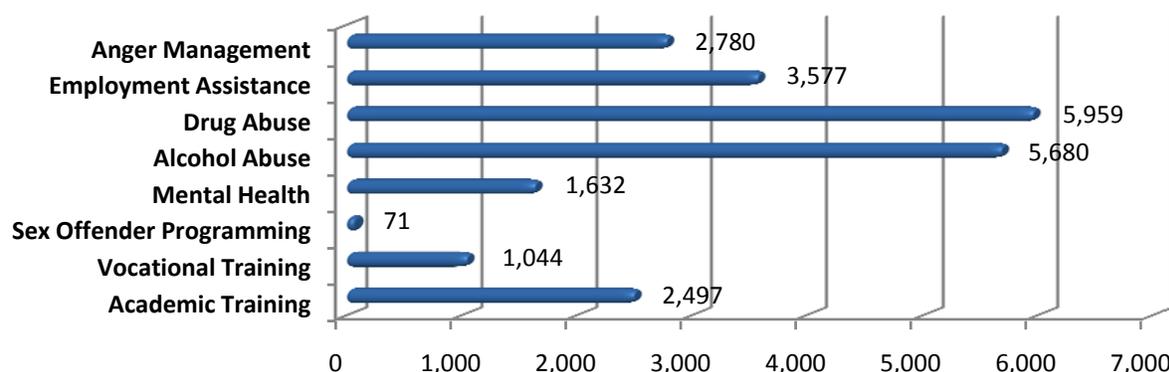
Seven Year History of Diversions from Prison through Admissions to CBCF's



Fiscal Year 2014 Highlights

- 38.3% of offenders entering CBCF's in 2014 were committed as a result of 1st, 2nd or 3rd degree felonies. This is a 2.3% increase from 2013 data and is an indication that CBCF's continue to follow evidence based practices by increasing the number of higher felony offenders accepted into the program.
- 78% of offenders placed in community-based correctional programs successfully completed their programs and the average length of stay in the program was 122 days.
- Offenders in CBCFs earned \$1,302,575. They also paid \$11,637 in restitution costs; \$184,305 in court costs and fines, \$32,512 in child support; and completed 223,700 hours of community service.
- The overall percentage of offenders admitted to CBCFs who received/participated in program services was 96%.
 - 86% received drug abuse counseling.
 - 82% received alcohol abuse counseling.
 - 52% received employment assistance.
 - 36% received academic training.
 - 40% received anger management programming.
 - 23% received emotional/psychological/mental health counseling.
 - 15% received vocational training.
 - 1% received sex offender programming.

Primary Services Provided by CBCF Programs FY 2014



Offender Information

Demographic Information

- 79% male, 21% female.
- Average age—30 years.
- Average number of years of education—11.3
- Breakdown by Race
 - 72.5% Caucasian
 - 25.1% African American
 - 0.1% Asian/Pacific
 - 0.1% Indian/Alaskan
 - 0.9% Bi/Multi Racial
 - 1.1% Unknown/Other

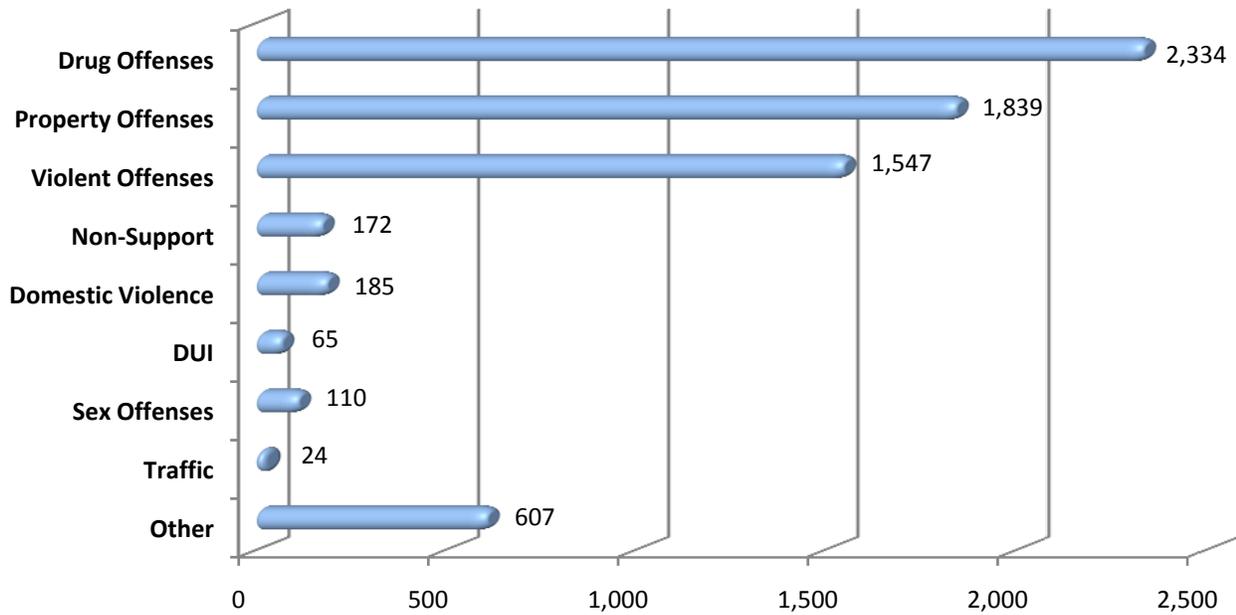
Instant Offense Information

61.9% were 4th or 5th degree felony offenses which is a 2.3% reduction from FY13

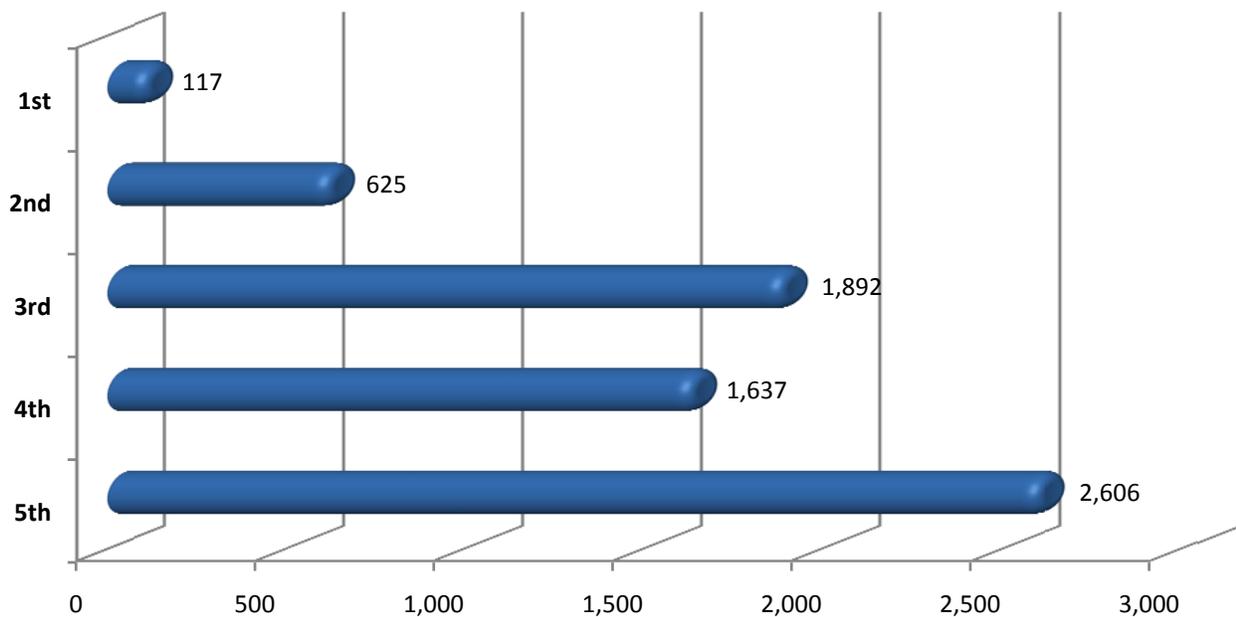
- 33.9% drug offenses
- 26.7% property offenses
- 22.5% violent offenses
- 2.5 % Non-support
- 2.7% domestic violence
- .9% DUI
- 1.6% sex offenses
- 0.3% traffic
- 8.8% other

CBCFs are designed to target felony offenders that would otherwise be sent to prison.

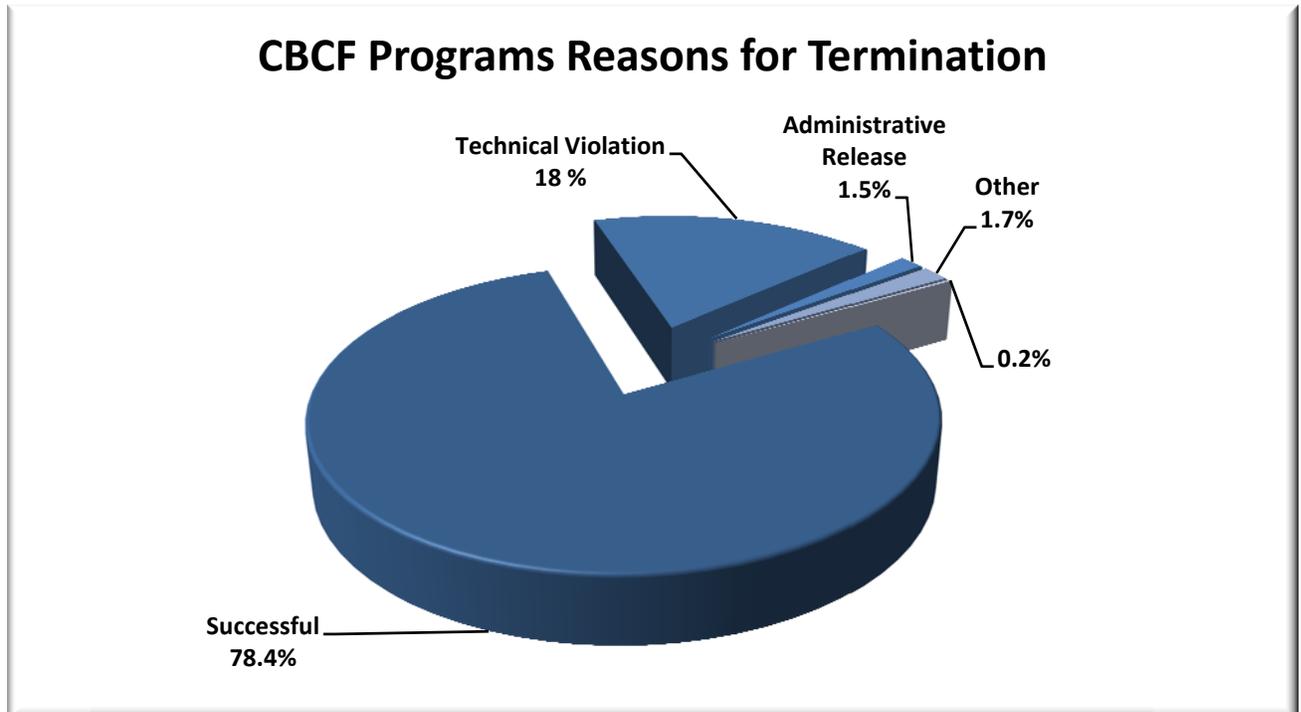
Admissions by Offense Level



Admissions by Offense Level



In FY 2014, 5,377 offenders successfully completed a CBCF program. The remaining offenders were terminated for technical violations, new crimes committed, administrative releases, or other reasons.



Community Correction Act Fiscal Year 2014

History

Community Correction Act (CCA) programs were developed in July of 1979. The purpose of this act was to divert specific offenders from state prisons by creating correctional sanctions and services at the local level. In 1994, the act was expanded to include the diversion of offenders from local jails. Ohio's Community Correction Act program is a partnership between the state of Ohio and local governments creating a growing network of community sanctions in Ohio. The number of Community Correction Act programs has continued to increase with the support of the Legislative and Executive branches of state government working through the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction.

Year End Statistics

- CCA Prison Diversion (407) participants earned \$24,518,817; paid \$940,634 in restitution; paid \$2,224,644 in court costs and fines; paid \$583,828 in child support payments; and completed 140,250 hours of community work service.
- CCA Jail Diversion (408) participants earned \$31,673,803; paid \$391,548 in restitution; paid \$2,196,903 in court costs and fines; paid \$514,858 in child support payments; and completed 143,019 hours of community service.

CCA Prison Diversion Programs

In Fiscal Year 2014, Prison Diversion Programs received \$28,963,220 to support programs in 56 counties throughout Ohio. \$6,647,446 of the funding was devoted to Probation Improvement and Incentive Grants. The below data does not include offenders served in the Probation Improvement and Incentive Grants.

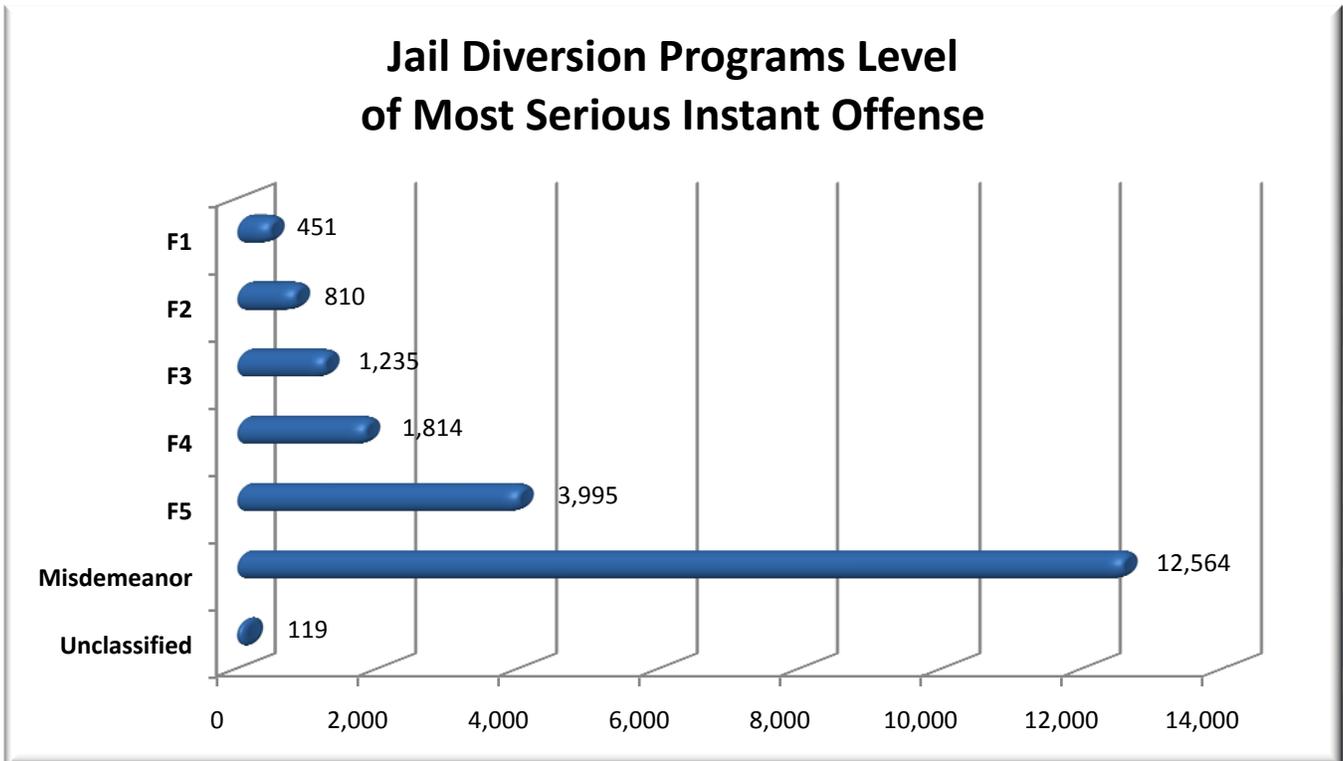
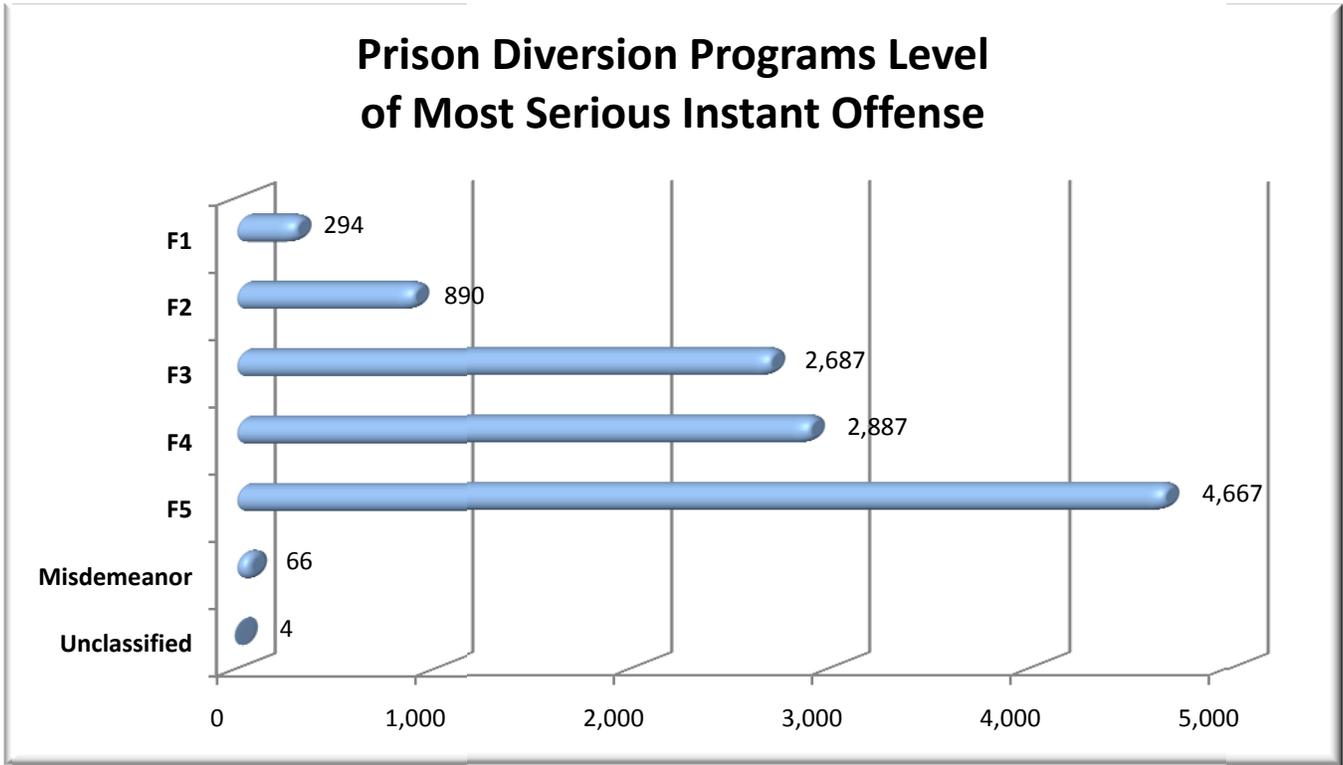
- 11,495 offenders participated in prison diversion programs:
 - \$1,673 annual average cost per offender
 - Conviction Level:
 - 23.4% —3rd degree felony
 - 25.1% —4th degree felony
 - 40.6% —5th degree felony
- 80% were male
- 59.1% were Caucasian
- 38.2% were African American
- Average age at admission was 32.4 years old

CCA Jail Diversion Programs

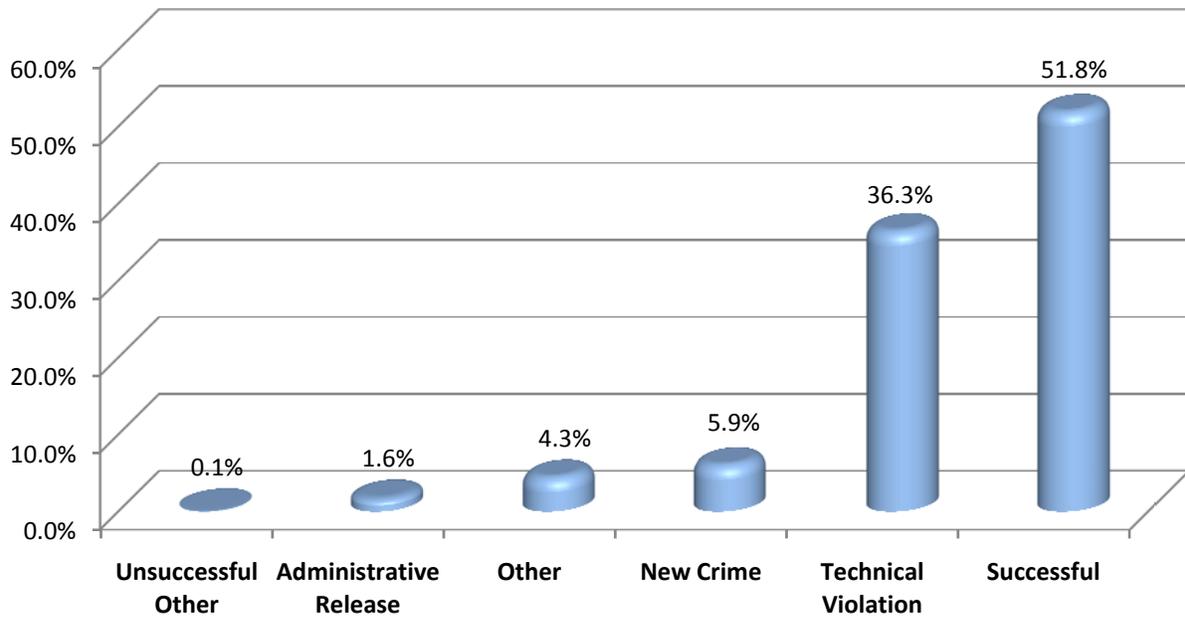
In Fiscal Year 2014, Jail Diversion Programs received \$12,784,596 in funding to support programs in 83 counties throughout Ohio.

- 20,988 offenders participated in jail diversion programs:
 - \$550 annual average cost per offender
 - Conviction Level:
 - 8.6% —4th degree felony
 - 19.0% —5th degree felony
 - 59.9% —misdemeanor crimes
 - 71% were male
 - 70.1% were Caucasian,
 - 26.7% were African American
 - Average age at admission was 32.7 years old

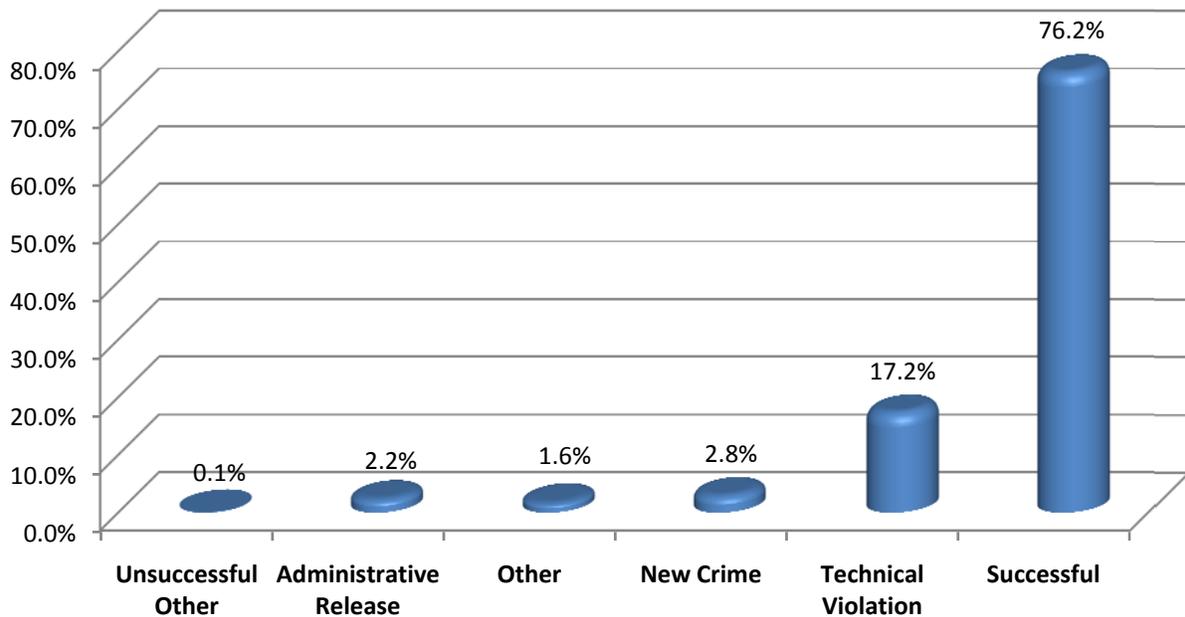
CCA Program Statistics



Prison Diversion Programs Reasons for Termination



Jail Diversion Programs Reasons for Termination



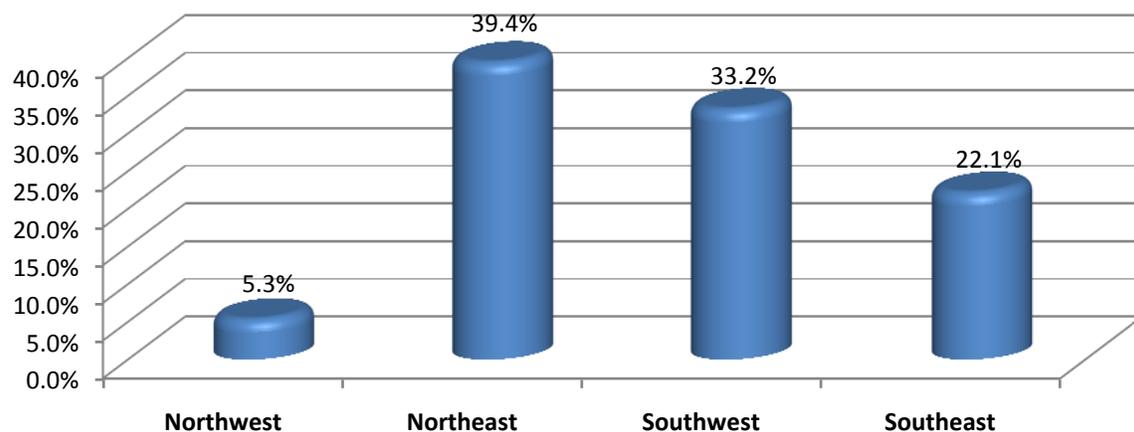
Community Residential Services Fiscal Year 2014

- Funding Allocations:
 - Halfway House beds = \$42,449,406
 - Transitional Control services = \$1,867,305
 - Community Residential Center beds = \$2,855,251
 - Permanent Supportive Housing units = \$1,662,097
 - GPS Monitoring of Parole/PRC offenders = \$417,560

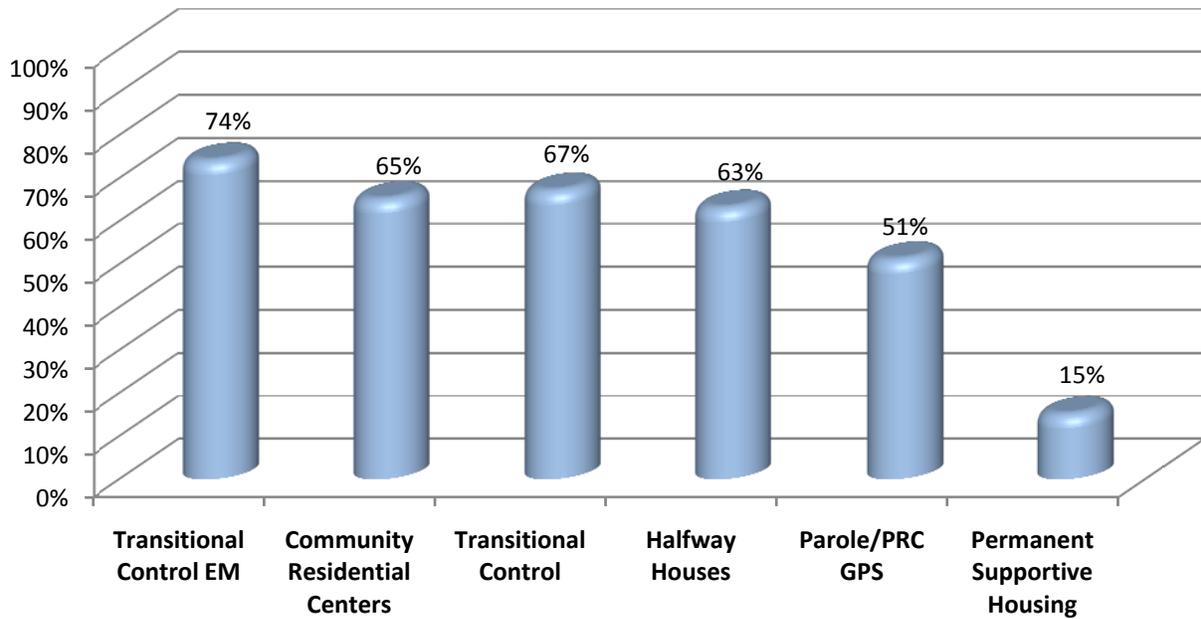
- 7535 offenders were admitted to state-contract halfway house programs; 3413 of which were Transitional Control participants.
 - 45.3% of offenders were under Transitional Control supervision.
 - 19.2% of offenders were under Parole/Post-Release Control supervision
 - 35.5% of offenders were under Community Control supervision.

Bed Distribution by DRC Region			
DRC Region	Male	Female	Total
Northeast	671	138	809
Northwest	87	22	109
Southeast	391	64	455
SouthWest	619	63	682
Grand Total	1,768	287	2,055

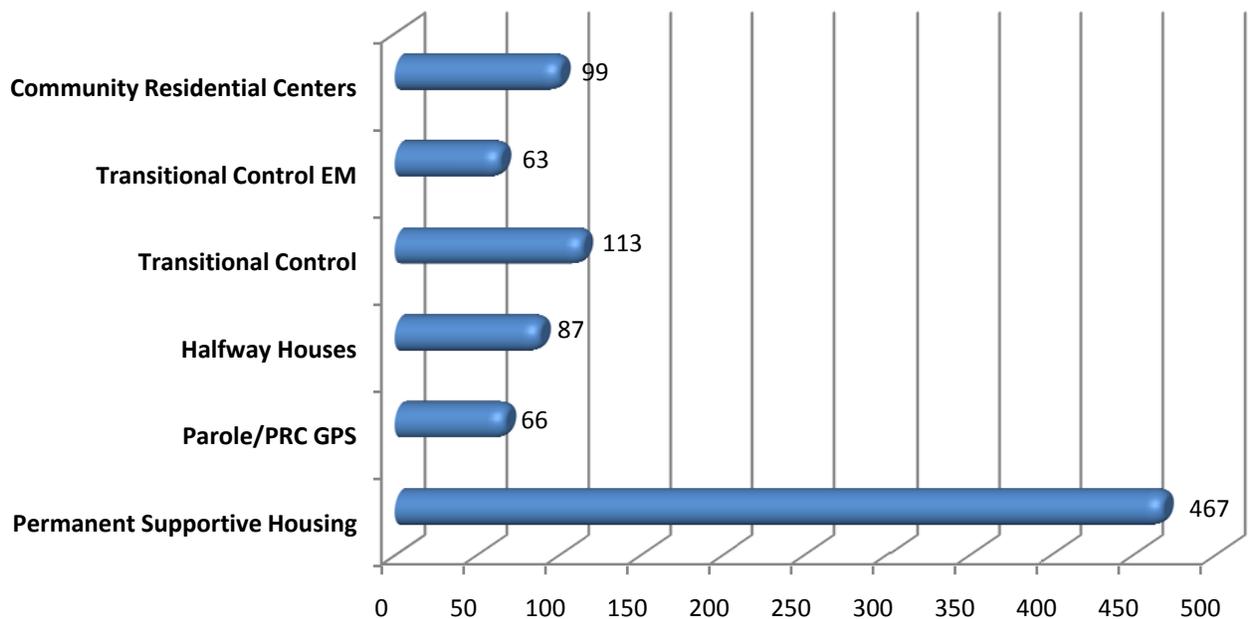
Bed Distribution by DRC Region



Successful Completion Rate



Length of Stay (in Days)



Halfway House Offender Information

Halfway House Demographics

- 7,535 total admissions
 - 84% male
 - 86% unmarried
 - Average age—33 years
 - 63% Caucasian; 34% African-American
 - Average highest grade completed—11th

Offense Information

- Instant Offense
 - 34% drug offenses;
 - 27% violent offenses;
 - 24% property offenses
 - 47% 1st, 2nd or 3rd degree felony offenses
- Offender History
 - 92% convicted of at least one prior felony
 - 16% convicted of five or more prior felonies

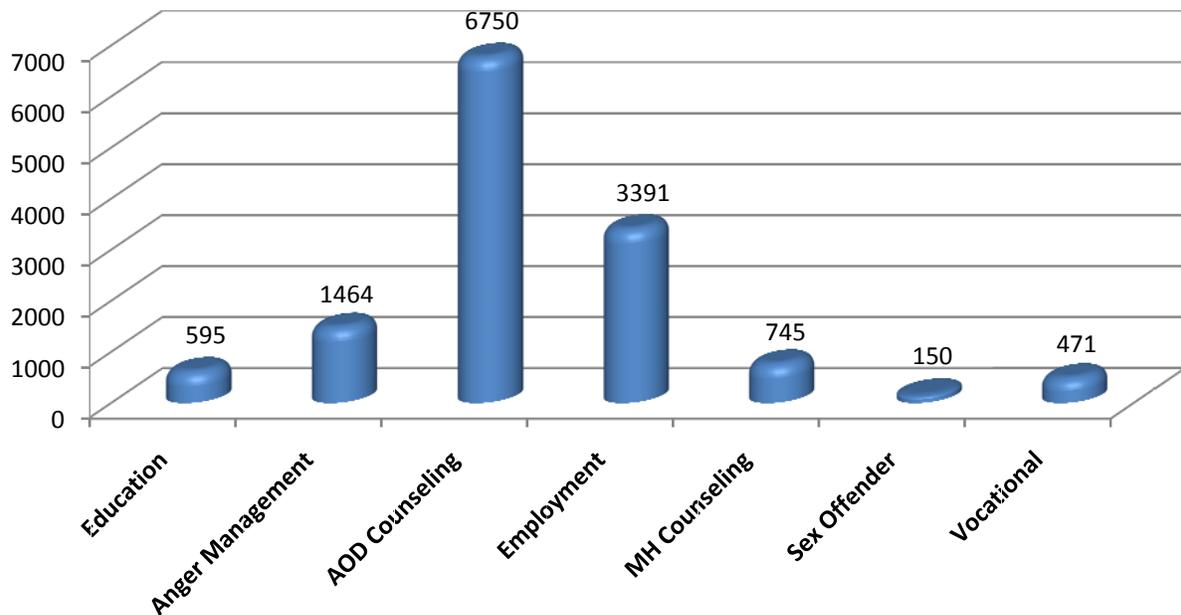
Transitional Control Demographics

- 3,413 total admissions
- 86% male
- 82% unmarried
- Average age —33 years
- 59% Caucasian; 38% African-American
- Average highest grade completed- 12

Offense Information

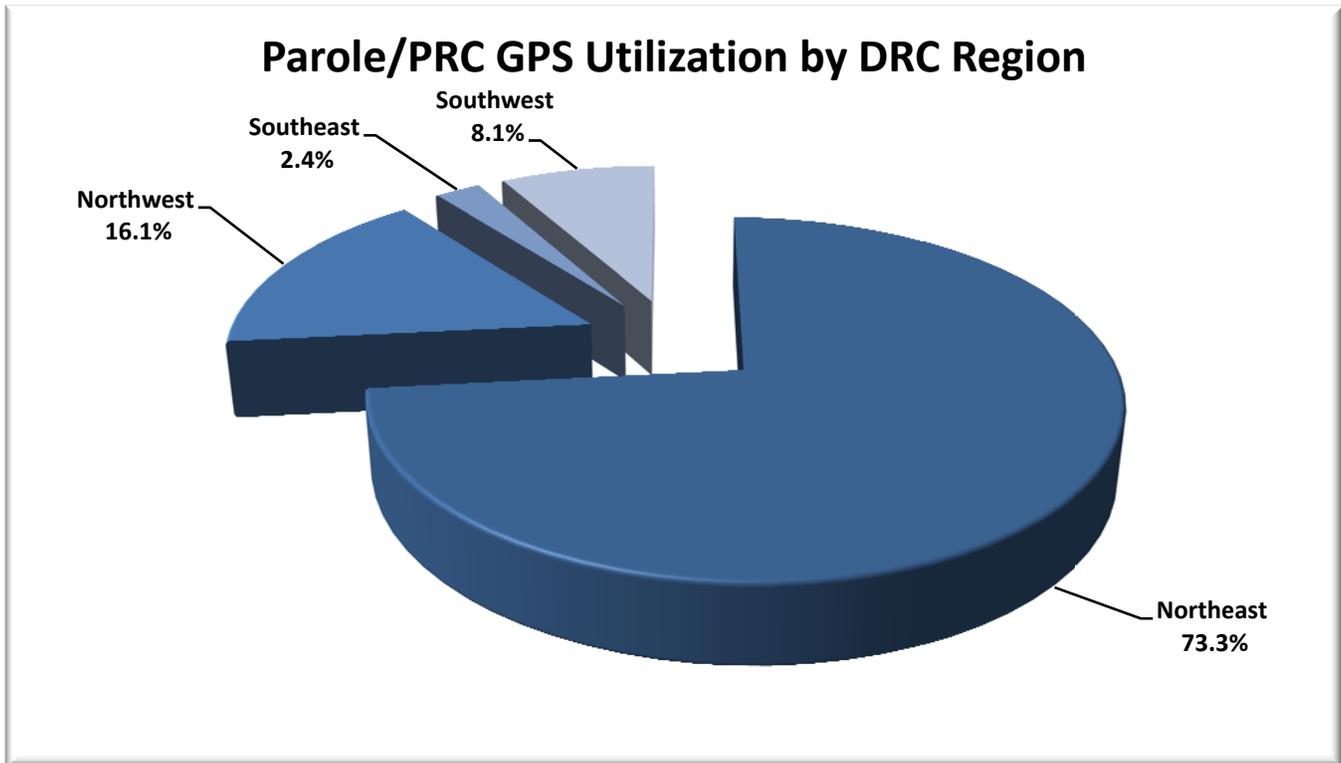
- Instant Offense
 - 31% drug offenses;
 - 26% violent offenses;
 - 23% property offenses
 - 52% 1st, 2nd or 3rd degree felony offenses
- Offender History
 - 93% convicted of at least one prior felony
 - <1% convicted of five or more prior felonies

Halfway House Program services Provided



Transitional Control and Electronic Monitoring

- The average length of stay in the Transitional Control program including time spent in a halfway house or on Global Positioning System monitoring was 113 days.
- 41% were employed full or part-time at the time of discharge from the Transitional Control program.
- Transitional Control offenders earned \$3,609,204; paid \$1,014,126 in restitution; \$107,840 in court costs and fines; \$27,105 in child support and completed 28,259 community service hours.
- TC offenders submit 25% of gross pay to DRC to help defray the cost of the program. Based upon gross earnings reported, TC offenders paid \$857,687 to the TC Rotary Account. This total includes reimbursement for the cost of medication received while on TC.
- Total offenders electronically monitored via GPS—1,331
 - Parole/PRC offenders—859
 - TC step-down offenders—482



Residential Placement and Housing Services

Permanent Supportive Housing

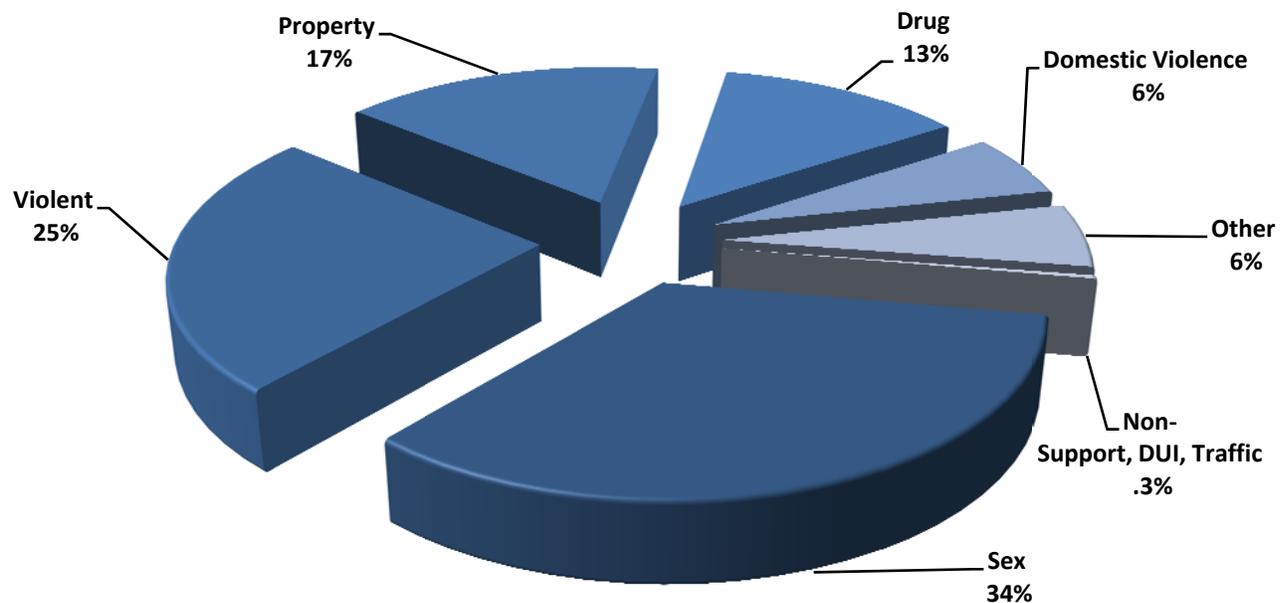
The Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (DRC) in partnership with the Corporation for Supportive Housing provide Permanent Supportive Housing to prevent homelessness and reduce recidivism for individuals returning to Ohio communities. Ninety-four units in participating programs in Fiscal Year 2014 were located in Cuyahoga, Franklin, Hamilton, and Montgomery counties. These programs target chronically homeless offenders in need of supportive services due to a mental illness, developmental disability, severe addiction or medical condition.

- 57 male and 28 female offenders entered Permanent Supportive Housing
- Average age at admission was 41 years old
- Average highest grade completed-12th
- 37% of participants were supervised on Parole/PRC
- 62% of participants had no supervision requirements
- 100% of participants were convicted of at least one prior felony
- 2% convicted of five or more prior felonies

Community Residential Centers

The Bureau of Community Sanctions contracted for 248 Community Residential Center beds in Akron, Canton, Chillicothe, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Greenville, Hamilton, Lima, Toledo, Mansfield and Sidney during Fiscal Year 2014. Community Residential Centers serve homeless offenders under the supervision of the Adult Parole Authority. The program targets lower risk/low need offenders or those who have successfully completed adequate programming in the institution and are stabilized.

Admissions to CRC by Offense



Residential Placement Fiscal Year End Statistics

- BCS received 2,224 placement requests for inmates with impending release dates; 68% of which were successfully placed
- Sex offenders were % of all referrals:
 - Tier III—96(30%)
 - Tier II—167(52%)
 - Tier I—61(19%)

Bureau of Community Sanctions

2014 Annual Report



**Christopher Galli, Chief
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**For additional information regarding Community Based Correctional Facilities, Community
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