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State of Ohio**

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Executive Summary

• 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.

• 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 includes halfway houses providing supervision and treatment services for offenders released from state prisons, referred by Courts of Common Pleas, or sanctioned because of a violation of

supervision. These halfway house services are also provided to inmates participating in the Transitional Control program for up to the last 180 days of their prison sentence. The emphasis of the Transitional Control program is to provide offenders with resources for employment, education, vocational training and treatment so they may transition to their home community more successfully. For Transitional Control offenders employed and doing well in the program, they 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 for Independent Housing with private, non-profit agencies to provide housing, limited offender monitoring, case management and community referrals for services. The newest initiative, Permanent Supportive Housing, currently in the pilot project stage, is aimed at preventing homelessness and reducing recidivism for individuals returning to the community. The target population for this project is offenders released from ODRC who are severely mentally ill, have a developmental disability, chronic medical condition, severe addiction, is aged or have custody of minor children.

FY 2007 FUNDING APPROPRIATIONS

Community Correction Act Program (GRF 501-407)	\$ 15,524,831
Community Correction Act Program (GRF 501-408)	\$ 9,175,444
Community-Based Correctional Facilities (GRF-501-501)	\$ 56,054,445
Community Residential Services (GRF 501-405)	\$ 40,605,128
Transitional Control (4L4 Rotary Fund)	\$ <u>2,051,451</u>
Total Community Corrections Funding	\$123,411,299

Community Correction Act Programs

407 Prison Diversion Programs: 47 programs that serve 42 counties in Ohio

7,315 males; 2,058 females

408 Jail Diversion Programs: 110 programs that serve 78 counties in Ohio

14,591 males; 5,002 females

Community-Based Correctional Facilities

18 facilities that serve 87 counties in Ohio

4,375 males; 993 females

Community Residential Services

23 agencies that serve 88 counties in Ohio

6,487 males; 1,106 females

Year End Highlights 2007

- Community Correction Act Prison Diversion (407) participants earned \$29,070,276; paid \$1,061,702 in restitution; \$1,618,777 in court costs and fines; \$645,379 in child support payments and completed 148,542 community service hours.
- Community Correction Act Jail Diversion (408) participants earned \$48,877,770; paid \$519,654 in restitution; \$2,484,678 in court costs and fines; \$941,305 in child support payments and completed 218,861 community service hours.
- Community Based Correctional Facilities participants earned \$2,423,926; paid \$52,074 in restitution; \$306,219 in court costs and fines, paid \$86,231 in child support and completed 207,399 hours of community service
- Community Residential Services program participants earned \$6,557,454; paid \$22,605 in restitution; \$72,696 in court costs; \$110,687 in child support and completed 66,140 community service hours.

FUTURE INITIATIVES

◆ Community Correction Act Programs

- Provide funds for specialized treatment options
- Reduce the number of felony non-support offenders entering prison
- Target counties with the highest rates of jail crowding

◆ Community-Based Correctional Facilities

- Activate non-operational male and female beds to reduce prison growth
- Build and activate a community-based correctional facility in Cuyahoga Co.
- Increase the number of specialized beds for offenders

◆ Community Residential Services

- Increase participation in the Transitional Control program by 50%
- Increase step down to Transitional Control Electronic Monitoring by 100%
- Increase the number of HWH beds available for Special Needs Offenders.
- Collaborate with Permanent Supportive Housing providers to increase Supportive Housing for offenders to 85 active units
- Site and build a halfway house in Southern Ohio
- Bring the Cleveland Reentry Center into operation. The facility will provide reentry services to offenders returning to the Cleveland region who have been judicially released and/or are leaving prison without supervision