



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.

- **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 offend

ers released from state prisons, referred by Courts of Common Pleas, or sanctioned because of a violation of supervision. 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 Transitional Control program emphasizes providing offenders with resources for employment, education, vocational training and treatment so they may transition to their home community more successfully. Transitional Control offenders employed and doing well in the program 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. 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 need supportive services to maintain housing due to a significant disability or other challenging circumstances.

FY 2010 FUNDING APPROPRIATIONS

Community Correction Act Prison Diversion Program (GRF 501-407)	\$ 21,925,802
Community Correction Act Jail Diversion Program (GRF 501-408)	\$ 11,092,468
Community-Based Correctional Facilities (GRF-501-501)	\$ 62,517,256
Community Residential Services (GRF 501-405)	\$ 41,054,799
Transitional Control (4L4 Rotary Fund)	\$ 940,266
Total Community Corrections Funding	\$136,900,591

Ted Strickland, Governor

Ernie L. Moore, Director
Linda S. Janes, Assistant Director

Community Correction Act Programs

407 Prison Diversion Programs: 61 programs serving 49 counties

8,460 males; 2,275 females

408 Jail Diversion Programs: 119 programs serving 82 counties

15,245 males; 5,189 females

Community-Based Correctional Facilities

18 facilities serving 87 counties

4,914 males; 1,182 females

Community Residential Services

21 halfway house; 7 permanent supportive housing; 4 Independent Housing & 1 re-entry center serving 88 counties

6,186 males; 1,039 females

Year End Statistics 2010

- Community Correction Act Prison Diversion (407) participants earned \$22,252,861; paid \$1,288,192 in restitution; \$1,798,266 in court costs and fines; \$666,778 in child support payments and completed 159,388 community service hours.
- Community Correction Act Jail Diversion (408) participants earned \$30,585,695; paid \$380,333 in restitution; \$2,440,788 in court costs and fines; \$651,178 in child support payments and completed 184,648 community service hours.
- Community-Based Correctional Facilities participants earned \$1,122,347; paid \$65,619 in restitution; \$149,964 in court costs and fines, paid \$34,086 in child support and completed 244,712 hours of community service
- Community Residential Services program participants earned \$3,459,759; paid \$10,564 in restitution; \$57,126 in court costs; \$97,831 in child support and completed 71,197 community service hours.

FUTURE INITIATIVES

- ◆ Implement use of automated Ohio Risk Assessment System (ORAS) tool in all funded community correction programs by July 2011.
- ◆ Revise CCIS-Web intake, termination and reports and make them part of the automated ORAS tool to avoid duplication of effort.
- ◆ Complete standard and audit process revision in collaboration with community correction programs by March 2011
- ◆ Train Bureau staff on assessment and coaching of programs to improve assistance to community agencies
 - ◇ Community-Based Correctional Facilities
 - Open and begin operation of Cuyahoga County CBCF by February 2011.
 - ◇ Community Correction Act Programs
 - Reduce number of technical probation violators entering prison by 30%
 - Increase average successful completion rate of prison diversion programs to at least 65%.
 - ◇ Community Residential Services
 - Begin breaking ground on reentry center located in Chillicothe to provide 72 halfway house beds for male and female offenders from southern and southeastern Ohio. The Adult Parole Authority/ Chillicothe regional office will also operate out of the facility.
 - Increase number of offenders on Transitional Control by 17%



HISTORY

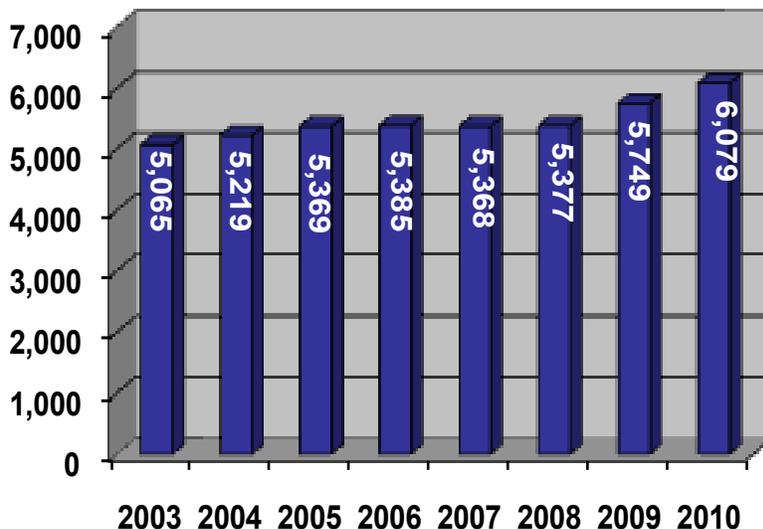
Community-Based Correctional Facilities (CBCFs) were developed in Ohio in the late 1970s as a response to prison crowding. Montgomery County and the City of Dayton established the first pilot residential program in 1978 called "MonDay," representing the two governmental entities. The MonDay residential 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.

Diversions from Prison

In FY 2010, a record number of offenders were diverted from prison (6097). The number of offender diverted has increased for the fourth year in a row.

CBCF Diversions by Fiscal Year



Fiscal Year End Highlights

- ◆ 6,097 offenders were placed in community-based correctional facilities (CBCFs). The number of commitments has increased four years in a row.
- ◆ 81.5% of offenders placed in community-based correctional programs successfully completed their programs.
- ◆ The average utilization rate of community-based correctional facility beds exceeded 100% for the first time in the history of the program. The average utilization rate was 102.1%.
- ◆ Offenders earned \$1,122,347 and paid out a record amount in restitution (\$65,619), court cost and fines (\$149,964), child support (\$34,086), and completed a record amount of community service work (244,712 hours).
- ◆ Operational funding was provided in order to open an additional 239, raising the total number of operational beds to 2,229.
- ◆ Overall percentage of offenders admitted to CBCF who received/participated in Program Services increased to 97.4%. 48.7% of offenders admitted

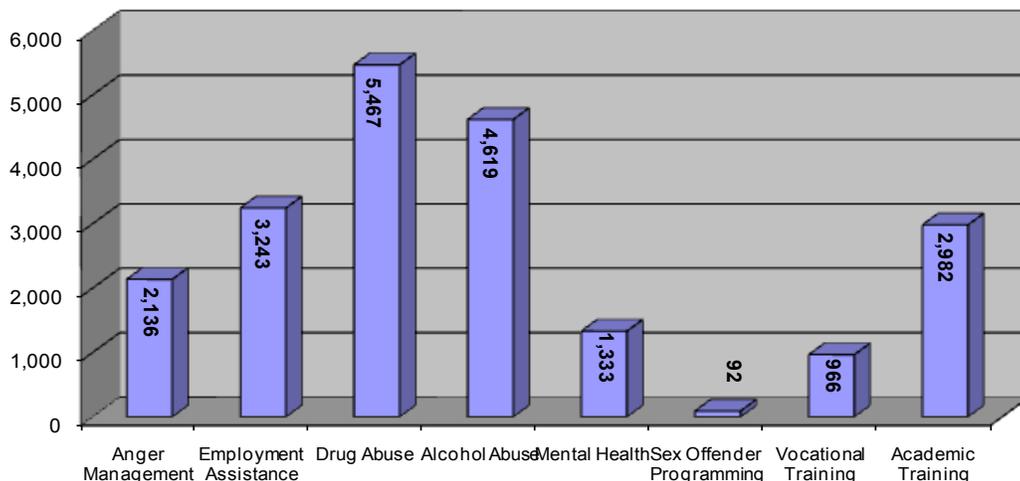
received academic training. 53.1% of offenders admitted received Employment assistance. 89.6% of offender received Drug Abuse Counseling. 75.7% of offenders admitted received Emotional/Psychological/Mental Health Counseling. 15.8% of offenders received Vocational Training. 1.5% if offenders received Sex Offender Programming. See chart below.

FUTURE INITIATIVES

- ◆ Open and begin operation of the Cuyahoga County CBCF by February 2011.
- ◆ Increase the percentage of offenders assessed as high risk admitted to CBCFs by 20%.

CBCFs provide structured treatment that integrate cognitive behavioral techniques into programs. Below are the primary services provided in CBCF programs in FY 2010.

Services Provided



OFFENDER INFORMATION

Demographic Information

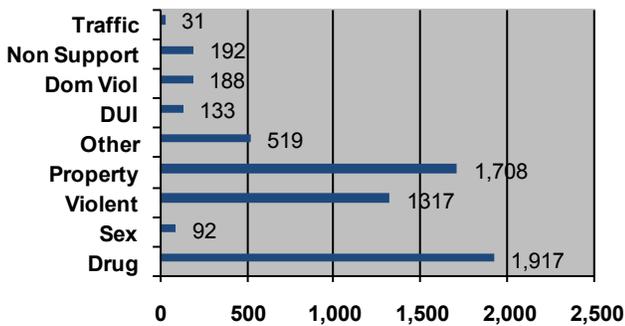
- ◆ 81% male, 19% female.
- ◆ Average age 31.6 years.
- ◆ 70% Caucasian, 27.3% Black, .1% Asian/Pacific, .1% Indian/Alaskan, 1.2% Bi/Multi Racial, 1% Unknown.

Offense Information

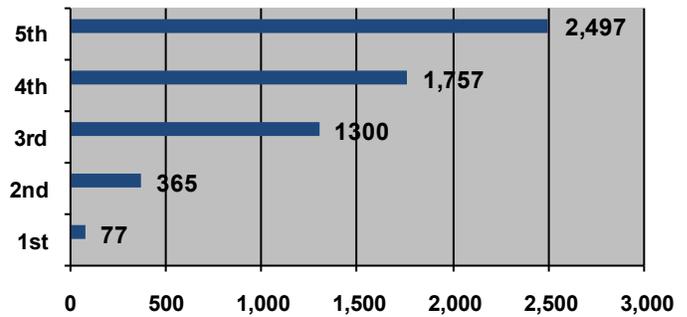
- ◆ Instant Offense
 - 21.6% violent offenses; 28% property offenses; 31.4% drug offenses; 1.5% sex offenses, 2.1% DUI, 3% domestic violence, 3.1 Non-support, .5% traffic, 8.5 other.
 - 28.5% were 1st, 2nd or 3rd degree felony offenses.

In FY10, a total of 2,229 CBCF beds were operational across the state which is an increase from the previous fiscal year. CBCFs are designed to target felony offenders that would otherwise be sent to prison.

Admission by Offense Category

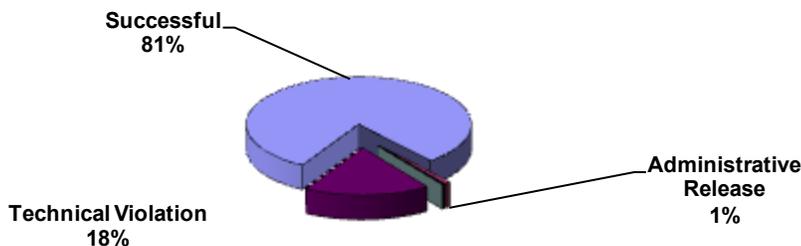


Admission by Offense Level



In FY 2010, 4,721 offenders were successfully terminated from the CBCF program. The remaining offenders were terminated for technical violations, new crimes committed, administrative releases, or other.

Reasons for Termination



Community-Based Correctional Facilities Staff
 Christopher Galli, Assistant Chief -614-728-9990
 Matthew Morris, Acting CBCF Coordinator - 614-387-1456
 John Ekelberry, Community Corrections Specialist-614-752-0294



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 successful 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.

Fiscal Year End Statistics and Highlights

- ◆ In Fiscal Year 2010, the prison diversion programs diverted the largest number of offenders on record. The prison programs diverted 10,735 offenders. This is the second year of record admissions in a row.
- ◆ The seven counties with programs to divert offenders convicted of Non-Support of Dependents from prison continued their impressive results. These seven counties reduced the number of offenders sent to prison for Non-Support by 31% from Fiscal Year 2008 to Fiscal Year 2010. They also increased the amount of child support collected by 49% during these challenging economic times.
- ◆ Due to the success of the Non-Support programs, the Bureau expanded the number of programs to a total of 14 counties.
- ◆ Jail diversion offenders earned \$30,585,695, paid \$380,333 in restitution, \$2,440,788 in court cost and fines, paid \$651,178 in child support and completed 184,648 hours of community work service.
- ◆ Prison diversion offenders earned \$22,252,861, paid \$1,885,565 in restitution, \$1,777,998 in court cost and fines, paid \$666,778 in child support and completed 159,388 hours of community work service.
- ◆ The Bureau of Community Sanctions expanded the total number of CCA prison and jail diversion programs to their highest totals in history. Prison diversion programs now total 61 in 49 counties, while jail diversion programs grew to 119 programs in 82 counties..

FUTURE INITIATIVES

- ◆ Reduce the number of technical probation violators entering prison by 30%.
- ◆ Increase the average successful completion rate of prison diversion programs to at least 65%.

CCA Prison Diversion Programs

In Fiscal Year 2010, Prison Diversion Programs received \$20,522,521 to support programs in 49 counties throughout Ohio.

- ◆ 10,735 offenders participated in CCA prison diversion programs:
 - ◆ \$1,812 annual average cost per offender
 - ◆ 19% convicted of 3rd degree felony
 - ◆ 29% convicted of 4th degree felony
 - ◆ 44% convicted of 5th degree felony
 - ◆ 79% Male
 - ◆ 56% White
 - ◆ 41% African American
 - ◆ Average age at admission 32 years old
 - ◆ 51% successful termination

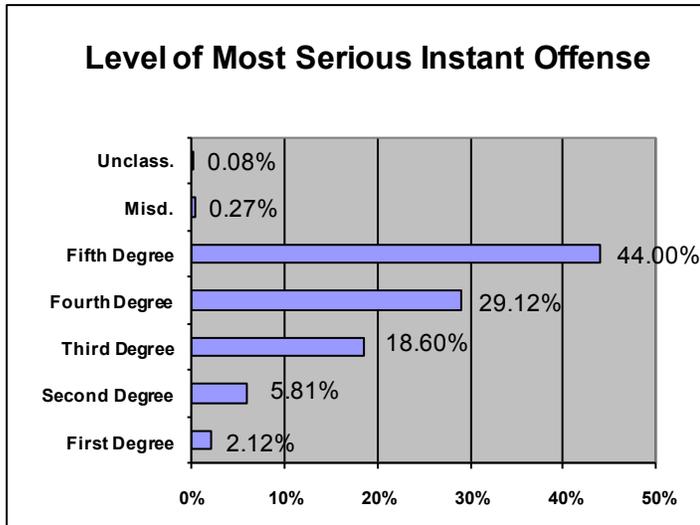
CCA Jail Diversion Programs

In Fiscal Year 2010, Jail Diversion Programs received \$10,756,128 to support programs in 82 counties throughout Ohio.

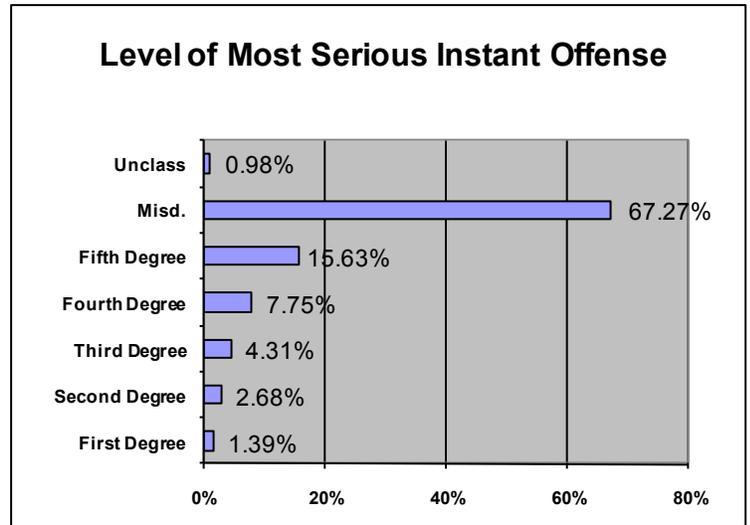
- ◆ 20,434 offenders participated in CCA jail diversion programs:
 - ◆ \$512 annual average cost per offender
 - ◆ 8% convicted of 4th degree felony
 - ◆ 16% convicted of 5th degree felony
 - ◆ 67% convicted of misdemeanor crimes
 - ◆ 75% Male
 - ◆ 71% White
 - ◆ 26% African American
 - ◆ Average age at admission 32 years old

CCA Program Admissions

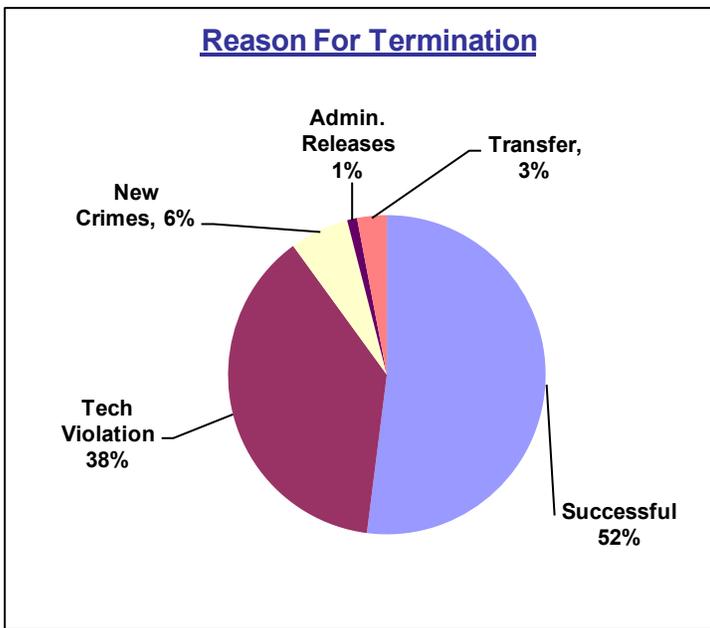
PRISON DIVERSION PROGRAMS



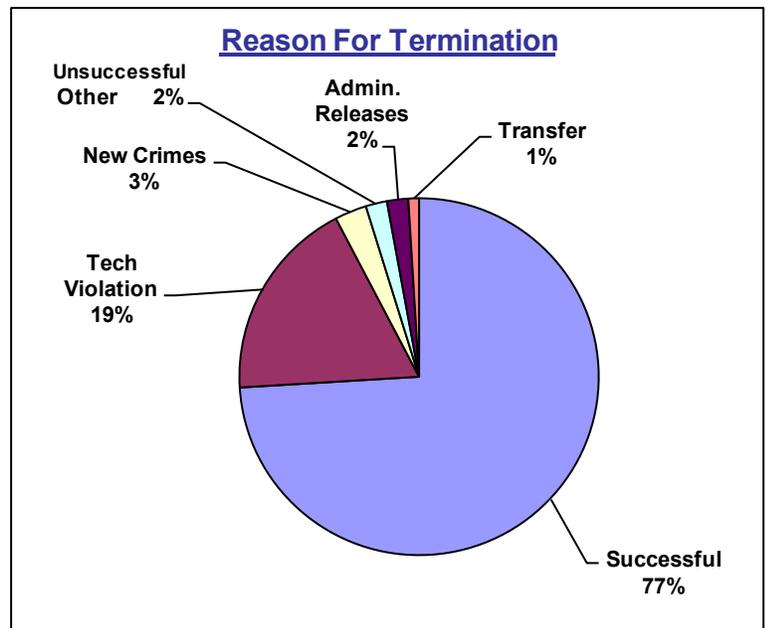
JAIL DIVERSION PROGRAMS



Reason For Termination



Reason For Termination



Community Correction Act Staff

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(614) 728-9990

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Roberta Banks, NW Region (614) 752-1140

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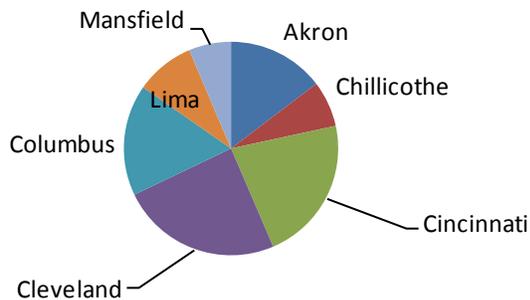
Community Residential Services Fiscal Year 2010

Fiscal Year End Statistics

- ◆ Funding was distributed in the following manner:
 - \$38,911,479 for halfway house beds;
 - \$1,212,458 for Transitional Control services;
 - \$786,125 for independent housing beds;
 - \$645,000 for permanent supportive housing;
 - \$301,930 for Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) monitoring of Parole & Post-Release Control offenders and
 - \$209,265 for the Cleveland Transition Center.
- ◆ 6,740 offenders were admitted to state-contract half-way house programs; 2,369 of which were Transitional Control participants.
 - 35% of offenders were under Transitional Control supervision.
 - 25% of offenders were under Parole/Post-Release Control supervision.
 - 40% of offenders were under Court of Common Pleas supervision.

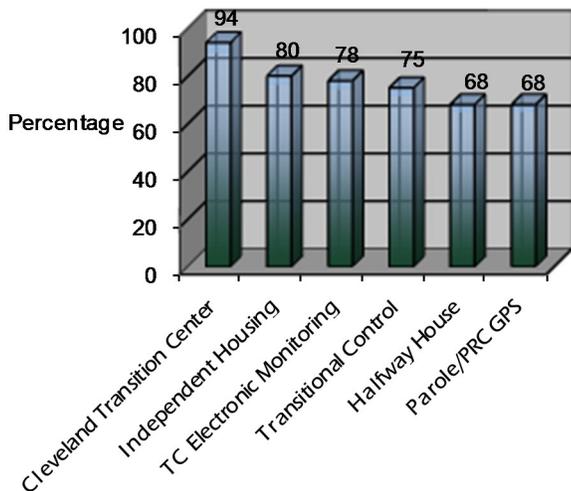
Bed Distribution

- ◆ The total cost for all beds was \$40,551,869.
- ◆ The average per diem rates were:
 - \$61.71 for halfway houses;
 - \$35.00 for Permanent Supportive Housing and
 - \$33.13 for independent housing.

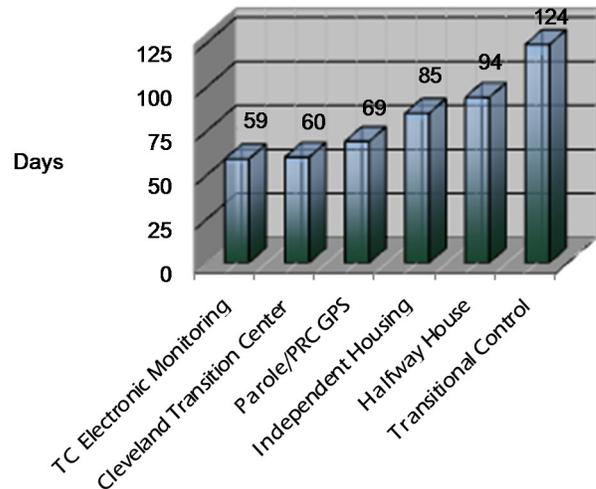


APA Region	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Akron	221	53	274
Chillicothe	130	0	130
Cincinnati	357	54	411
Cleveland	385	70	455
Columbus	259	56	315
Lima	146	21	167
Mansfield	119	0	119
GRAND TOTAL	1,617	254	1,871

Successful Completion



Length of Stay



Halfway House Offender Information

Halfway House Demographics

- ◆ 6,740 offenders participated (including TC)
 - 85% male
 - 89% unmarried
 - Average age 34 years
 - 53% Caucasian; 44% African-American
 - Average highest grade completed-11th

Offense Information

- ◆ Instant Offense
 - 32% drug offenses;
 - 28% violent offenses;
 - 21% property offenses
 - 48% 1st, 2nd or 3rd degree felony offenses
- ◆ Offender History
 - 62% convicted of at least one prior felony
 - 11% convicted of five or more prior felonies

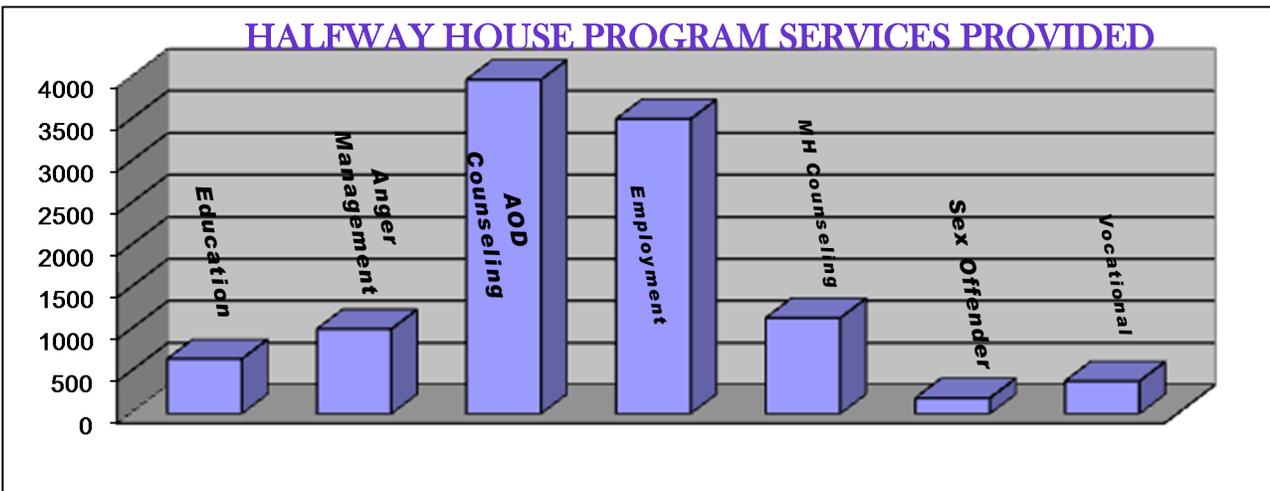
Transitional Control Demographics

- ◆ 2,369 offenders participated
 - 90% male
 - 88% unmarried
 - Average age 33 years
 - 51% Caucasian; 47% African-American
 - Average highest grade completed-11th

Offense Information

- ◆ Instant Offense
 - 33% drug offenses;
 - 26% violent offenses;
 - 21% property offenses
 - 55% 1st, 2nd or 3rd degree felony offenses
- ◆ Offender History
 - 67% convicted of at least one prior felony
 - 9% convicted of five or more prior felonies

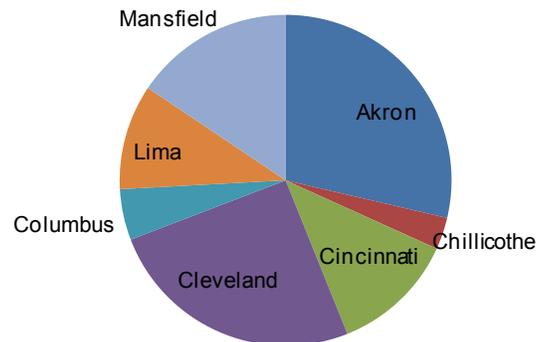
HALFWAY HOUSE PROGRAM SERVICES PROVIDED



Transitional Control and Electronic Monitoring

- ◆ The average length of stay in the Transitional Control program including time spent in a halfway house or on electronic monitoring was 124 days.
- ◆ 41% were employed full or part-time at the time of discharge from the Transitional Control program.
- ◆ Transitional Control offenders earned \$1,971,782 paid \$3,773 in restitution; \$17,141 in court costs; \$43,505 in child support and completed 17,766 community service hours.
- ◆ \$644,016 was paid by offenders into the Transitional Control rotary account.
- ◆ 511 offenders were monitored via Global Positioning Satellite or Electronic Monitoring. 323 of the offenders were under Parole/Post-Release Control supervision of the Adult Parole Authority; 188 of the offenders were Transitional Control participants stepped-down into home placements.

Parole/PRC GPS Utilization by APA Region



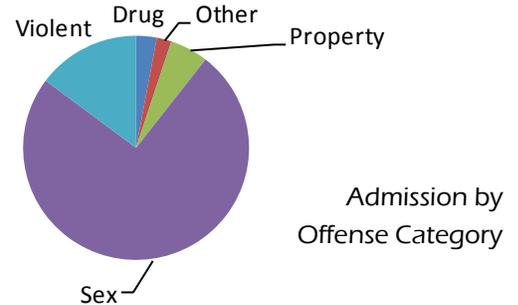
Residential Placement and Housing Services

The Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (DRC) partners with Corporation for Supportive Housing to provide permanent supportive housing to prevent homelessness and reduce recidivism for individuals returning to Ohio communities. Participating programs in Fiscal Year 2010 were located in Cuyahoga, Franklin, Hamilton, Lucas and Montgomery counties. The program targets chronically homeless offenders in need of supportive services due to a mental illness, developmental disability, severe addiction or medical condition.

- ◆ 33 male and 5 female offenders entered supportive housing
- ◆ Average age at admission was 42 years old
- ◆ 63% of the participants were diagnosed as mentally ill
 - * (54% C1 [Seriously Mentally Ill (SMI)]; 42% C2 [Non-SMI with Medication]; 4% C3 [Mental Health Caseload no Medication])
- ◆ 37% participants were supervised on Parole/PRC; 63% participants had no supervision requirements
- ◆ 76% convicted of at least one prior felony; 13% convicted of five or more prior felonies

The Bureau of Community Sanctions contracted for 61 Independent Housing beds in Akron, Columbus, Greenville and Lima during Fiscal Year 2010. Independent Housing serves homeless offenders under the supervision of the Adult Parole Authority. The program targets lower risk/lower need offenders or those who have successfully completed adequate programming in the institution and are stabilized.

- 233 male and 4 female offenders participated
- Average age at admission was 40 years old
- 44% convicted of at least one prior felony
- 6% convicted of five or more prior felonies



The Cleveland Transition Center (CTC) is a residential program developed in partnership with DRC, the City of Cleveland, and Oriana House, Inc. to meet the needs of Cleveland residents returning home from incarceration in a state institution. CTC provides offenders assistance in housing, employment, education, cognitive skills and chemical dependency treatment. The program targets offenders straight-released from prison back to Cleveland without any court or Adult Parole Authority supervision.

- ◆ 131 male and 18 female offenders participated
- ◆ Average age at admission was 41 years old; 73% African-American; 25% Caucasian
- ◆ 83% convicted of at least one prior felony; 35% convicted of five or more prior felonies
- ◆ 40% participants were supervised on Parole/PRC; 13% were supervised on Judicial Release; 47% participants had no supervision requirements
- ◆ Instant Offense at admission: 30% drug offenses; 36% violence offenses; 28% property offenses

Fiscal Year End Statistics

- ◇ Received 2,065 placement requests for inmates with impending release dates; 73% of which were successfully placed
- ◇ Sex offenders were 28% of all referrals:
 - Tier III—343 (59%)
 - Tier II—170 (29%)
 - Tier I—73 (12%)
- ◇ Mentally ill offenders were 30% of all referrals:
 - C1 [Seriously Mentally Ill (SMI)] - 306 (49%)
 - C2 [Non-SMI with Medication] - 278 (45%)
 - C3 [Mental Health Caseload no Medication] - 39 (6%)

8% of referrals were both mentally ill and sex offenders

For additional information regarding Community Residential Services please contact:

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