

**Ted Strickland , Governor
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. The newest residential option is the Cleveland Transition Center, a re-entry center located in Cleveland. This program focuses on providing assistance with housing, employment, education, cognitive skills and chemical dependency treatment to offenders straight-released from prison with no APA supervision. 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, 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 homeless offenders released from ODRC who need supportive services to maintain housing due to a significant disability.

FY 2008 FUNDING APPROPRIATIONS

Community Correction Act Program (GRF 501-407)	\$ 15,758,552
Community Correction Act Program (GRF 501-408)	\$ 9,313,073
Community-Based Correctional Facilities (GRF-501-501)	\$ 57,104,132
Community Residential Services (GRF 501-405)	\$ 40,117,891
Transitional Control (4L4 Rotary Fund)	\$ <u>2,158,910</u>
Total Community Corrections Funding	\$ 124,452,558



Community Correction Act Programs

407 Prison Diversion Programs: 47 programs serving 42 counties

7,948 males; 2,085 females

408 Jail Diversion Programs: 110 programs serving 78 counties

15,559 males; 5,509 females

Community-Based Correctional Facilities

18 facilities serving 87 counties

4,456 males; 1,049 females

Community Residential Services

23 halfway house; 8 permanent supportive housing; 4 Independent Housing & 1 re-entry center serving 88 counties

6,687 males; 1,135 females

Year End Highlights 2008

- Community Correction Act Prison Diversion (407) participants earned \$25,597,004; paid \$969,490 in restitution; \$1,593,080 in court costs and fines; \$601,295 in child support payments and completed 138,049 community service hours.
- Community Correction Act Jail Diversion (408) participants earned \$45,345,012; paid \$422,993 in restitution; \$2,616,037 in court costs and fines; \$778,007 in child support payments and completed 199,208 community service hours.
- Community-Based Correctional Facilities participants earned \$1,983,884; paid \$45,866 in restitution; \$255,277 in court costs and fines, paid \$60,920 in child support and completed 223,398 hours of community service
- Community Residential Services program participants earned \$8,006,111 paid \$24,006 in restitution; \$84,436 in court costs; \$160,252 in child support and completed 58,394 community service hours.

FUTURE INITIATIVES

◆ Bureau of Community Sanctions

- Implement completed portions of the Ohio Assessment Tool created by the University of Cincinnati. Train users on how to properly utilize the tool.
- Incorporate into the BCS performance-based minimum standards, the results of the newest halfway house/CBCF research study scheduled to be completed in Fall 2009.

◆ 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

- Construct a re-entry center on the grounds of the Chillicothe Correctional Institution to provide 72 halfway house beds for male and female offenders from southeastern Ohio. The Chillicothe Adult Parole Authority will also operate from the facility.