



Bureau of Community Sanctions Annual Report Fiscal Year 2011

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 offenders 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 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 need supportive services to maintain housing due to a significant disability or other challenging circumstances.

FY 2011 FUNDING APPROPRIATIONS

Community Correction Act Prison Diversion Program (GRF 501-407)	\$ 22,285,797
Community Correction Act Jail Diversion Program (GRF 501-408)	\$ 11,329,603
Community-Based Correctional Facilities (GRF-501-501)	\$ 64,266,691
Community Residential Services (GRF 501-405)	\$ 41,108,807
Transitional Control (4L4 Rotary Fund)	\$ 546,301
Total Community Corrections Funding	\$139,537,199

John R. Kasich, Governor

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Gary C. Mohr, Director
Sara Andrews, Deputy Director

Community Correction Act Programs

407 Prison Diversion Programs: 74 programs serving 50 counties
Offenders admitted — 8,854 males; 2,495 females

408 Jail Diversion Programs: 122 programs serving 83 counties
Offenders admitted — 16,114 males; 5,677 females

Community-Based Correctional Facilities

19 facilities serving 88 counties
Offenders admitted — 5,286 males; 1,364 females

Community Residential Services

18 halfway house; 7 permanent supportive housing; and 4 Community Residential Centers serving 88 counties
Offenders admitted — 6,016 males; 1,044 females

Year End Statistics 2011

- CCA Prison Diversion (407) participants earned \$22,724,655; paid \$1,048,965 in restitution; paid \$1,843,467 in court costs and fines; paid \$523,179 in child support payments; and completed 162,525 hours of community work service.
- CCA Jail Diversion (408) participants earned \$30,597,959; paid \$731,766 in restitution; paid \$2,967,064 in court costs and fines; paid \$874,778 in child support payments; and completed 201,971 hours of community service.
- Community-Based Correctional Facilities participants earned \$1,137,553; paid \$30,900 in restitution; paid \$171,539 in court costs and fines, paid \$37,691 in child support; and completed 250,376 hours of community service.
- Community Residential Services program participants earned \$4,343,502; paid \$9,818 in restitution; paid \$35,433 in court costs and fines; paid \$77,367 in child support; and completed 41,739 hours of community work service.

FUTURE INITIATIVES

- ◆ Distribute Probation Improvement and Incentive funding allocations by requiring very specific performance measures, including, but not limited to, specific types and numbers of offenders served, successful program completion and prison commitment reduction.
- ◆ Funding and supporting systems, rather than emphasizing individual agencies
 - ◆ Funding a study of CCA programs to include a study of county-wide systems in 11 counties
 - ◆ Rejuvenating LCPBs and encouraging collaboration with Reentry Coalitions and even merging where feasible to avoid duplication
- ◆ Establishing Reentry Centers in Dayton and Chillicothe to concentrate resources including supervision, outpatient and residential services in one, easy to access location to improve efficiency of resource utilization and facilitate offender participation in needed services.
 - ◆ Reentry Centers will have Advisory Collaboratives made up of local criminal justice officials; service providers and other interested parties as well as the Adult Parole Authority to provide guidance and feedback regarding the operation of the Centers.
 - ◆ The Terry Collins Reentry Center in Chillicothe will be a unique partnership of the APA and DRC funded community correction programs, including outpatient services to offenders and a halfway house operation.

HISTORY

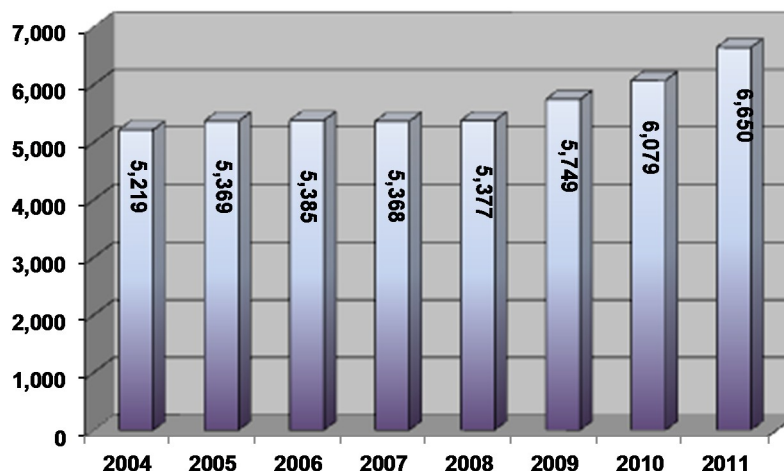
Community-Based Correctional Facilities (CBCFs) were developed in Ohio in the late 1970s as a response to prison crowding. Montgomery County and the City of Dayton established the first pilot residential program in 1978 called "MonDay," representing the two governmental entities. The MonDay residential 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 2011, a record number of offenders were diverted from prison (6,650). The number of diverted offenders increased for the fourth year in a row.

CBCF Diversions by Fiscal Year





Fiscal Year End Highlights

- ◆ After nearly 20 years of planning, the Cuyahoga County CBCF opened its doors on Jan. 31st, 2011. The 200 bed facility was named the Judge Nancy R. McDonnell Community Based Correctional Facility.
- ◆ 6,650 offenders were placed in community-based correctional facilities (CBCFs). The number of commitments has increased four years in a row.
- ◆ 30.5% of offenders entering CBCF's in 2011 were committed as a result of 1st, 2nd or 3rd degree felonies. This is a 4% increase (491 more) from 2010 numbers and is an indication that CBCF's are following evidence based practices by increasing the number of higher felony offenders accepted into the program.
- ◆ 81% of offenders placed in community-based correctional programs successfully completed their programs.
- ◆ Offenders in CBCFs earned \$1,137,553. They also paid \$30,900 in restitution costs; \$171,539 in court cost/fines; \$37,691 in child support; and completed a record number of community work

service totaling 250,376 hours.

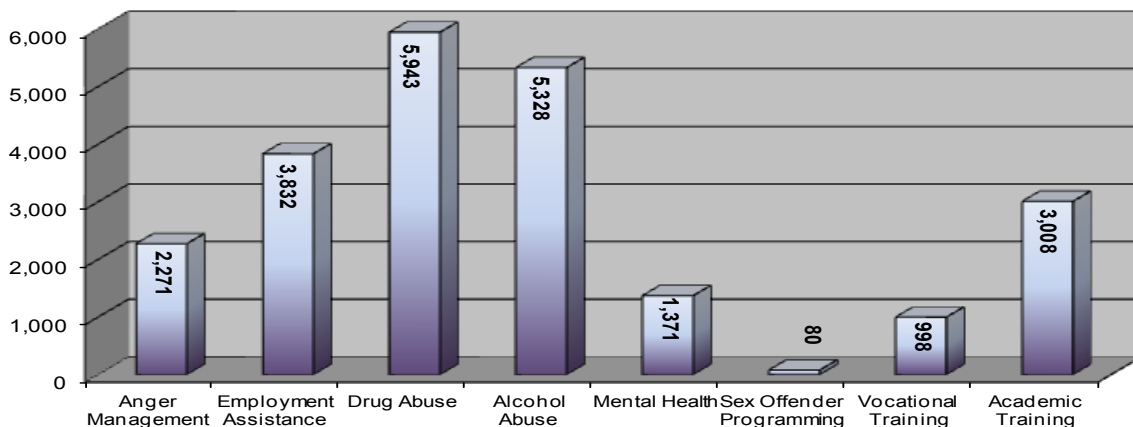
- ◆ Due to significant budget cuts and past performance issues, the Licking-Muskingum CBCF was informed that it would not receive operational funding in FY11. The Facility Governing Board and Licking County could not secure other funding and the facility was closed on June 30th, 2011.
- ◆ Overall percentage of offenders admitted to CBCFs who received/participated in program services increased to 98%. 45% of offenders admitted received academic training. 58% of offenders admitted received employment assistance. 89% of offenders received drug abuse counseling. 21% of offenders admitted received emotional/psychological/mental health counseling. 15% of offenders received vocational training. 1.2% of offenders received sex offender programming.

FUTURE INITIATIVES

- ◆ Increase the percentage of offenders assessed as high risk admitted to CBCFs by 20%.
- ◆ Work with CBCF's to create new Administrative Rules for admission criteria per House Bill 86.

CBCFs provide structured treatment that integrates cognitive behavioral techniques into programs. Below are the primary services provided in CBCF programs in FY 2011.

Services Provided



OFFENDER INFORMATION

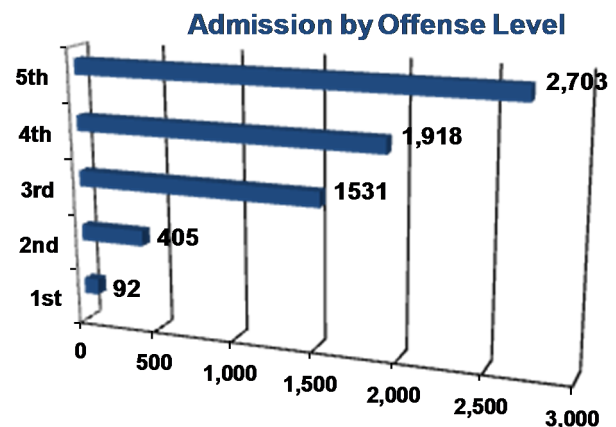
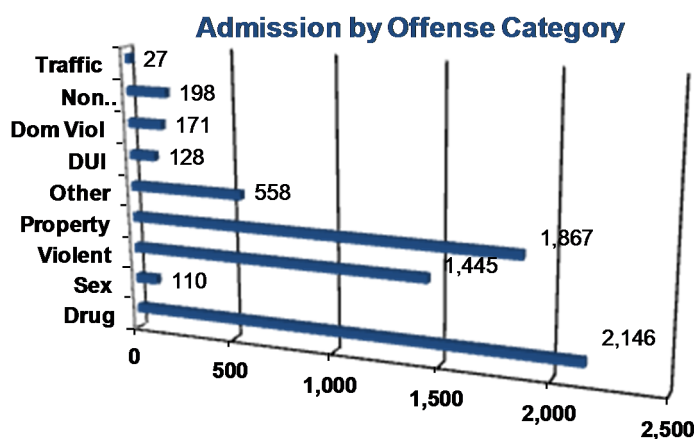
Demographic Information

- ♦ 79.5% male, 20.5% female.
- ♦ Average age 29.7 years.
- ♦ 72.6% Caucasian, 25.6% Black, .7% Asian/Pacific, 0.1% Indian/Alaskan, 0.8% Bi/Multi Racial, 0.8% Unknown.

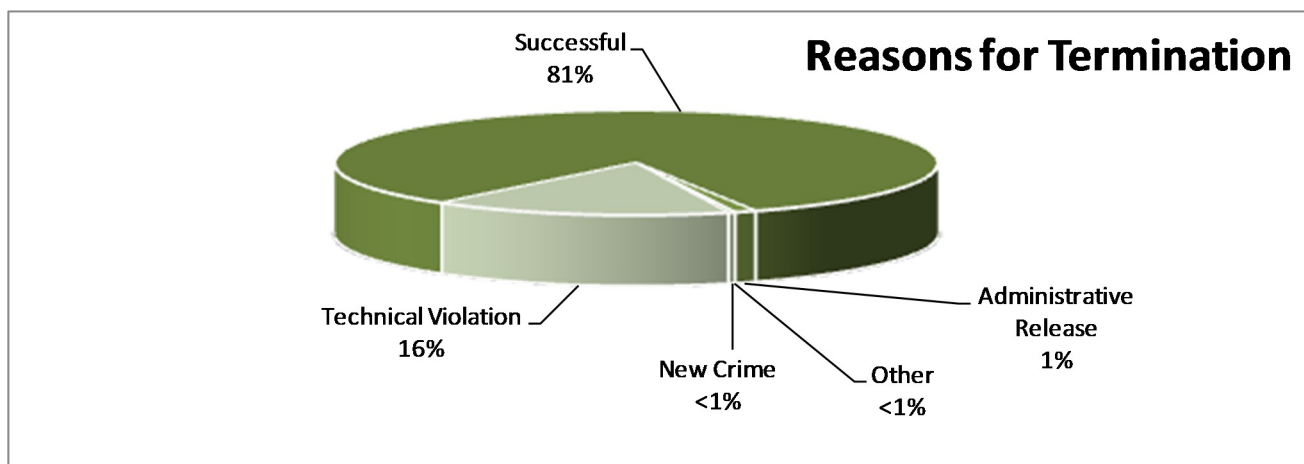
Instant Offense Information

- ♦ 23.5% violent offenses; 30.3% property offenses; 34.9% drug offenses; 1.8% sex offenses, 2.1% DUI, 2.8% domestic violence, 3.2 % Non-support, 0.4% traffic, 9.1% other.
- ♦ 30.5% were 1st, 2nd or 3rd degree felony offenses.

In FY11, a total of 2,331 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.



In FY 2011, 5,275 offenders successfully completed a CBCF program. The remaining offenders were terminated for technical violations, new crimes committed, administrative releases, or other reasons.



For additional information regarding Community Based Correction Facilities, please contact:
Alicia Handwerk, Chief
Christopher Galli, Assistant Chief

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 and Highlights

- ◆ In Fiscal Year 2011, prison diversion programs diverted the highest number of offenders in their history. 11,349 offenders were placed into these programs, which is the third straight year of record diversions.
- ◆ Prison diversion offenders earned \$22,724,655; paid \$1,048,965 in restitution; paid \$1,843,467 in court costs and fines; paid \$523,179 in child support; and completed 162,525 hours of community work service.
- ◆ Jail diversion offenders earned \$30,597,959; paid \$731,766 in restitution; paid \$2,967,064 in court costs and fines; paid \$874,778 in child support; and completed 201,971 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 74 in 50 counties, while jail diversion programs grew to 122 programs in 83 counties.

CCA Prison Diversion Programs

In Fiscal Year 2011, Prison Diversion Programs received \$21,097,868 to support programs in 49 counties throughout Ohio.

- ◆ 11,349 offenders participated in CCA prison diversion programs:
 - ◆ \$1,859 annual average cost per offender
 - ◆ 19% convicted of 3rd degree felony
 - ◆ 29% convicted of 4th degree felony
 - ◆ 44% convicted of 5th degree felony
 - ◆ 78% Male
 - ◆ 59% White
 - ◆ 38% African American
 - ◆ Average age at admission 32 years old
 - ◆ 55% successful termination

FUTURE INITIATIVES

- ◆ Increase the average successful completion rate of prison diversion programs to at least 65%.
- ◆ Combine the Prison Diversion and Jail Diversion lines in the state budget.
- ◆ Write Administrative Rules for eligibility criteria for Intensive Supervision programs per H.B. 86.
- ◆ Evaluation of CCA programs will begin in FY2012. The University of Cincinnati will conduct the evaluation of programs within counties in three separate tiers. The first tier will include both a process and outcome evaluation of the county's entire community correction system; the second tier will have only an outcome evaluation of its funded prison diversion programs, and the third tier will have offender profiles developed and examined to determine if appropriate offenders are being served by the funded prison diversion programs.

CCA Jail Diversion Programs

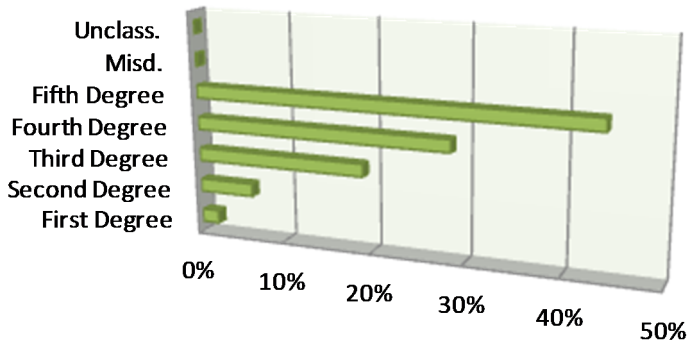
In Fiscal Year 2011, Jail Diversion Programs received \$11,329,603 to support programs in 82 counties throughout Ohio.

- ◆ 21,791 offenders participated in CCA jail diversion programs:
 - ◆ \$520 annual average cost per offender
 - ◆ 8% convicted of 4th degree felony
 - ◆ 16% convicted of 5th degree felony
 - ◆ 65% convicted of misdemeanor crimes
 - ◆ 74% Male
 - ◆ 69% White
 - ◆ 28% African American
 - ◆ Average age at admission 32 years old
 - ◆ 79% successful termination

CCA Program Admissions

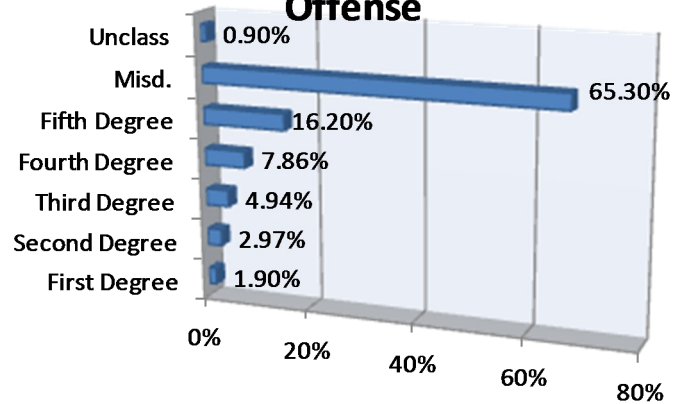
PRISON DIVERSION PROGRAMS

Level of Most Serious Instant Offense

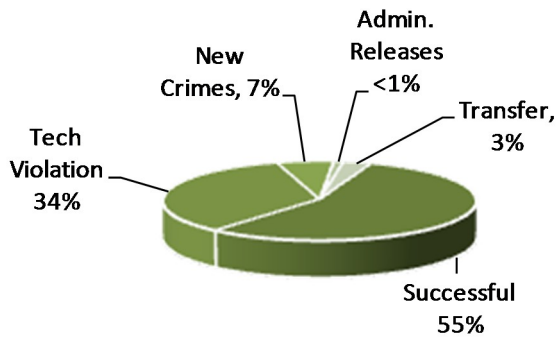


JAIL DIVERSION PROGRAMS

Level of Most Serious Instant Offense



Reason For Termination



Reason For Termination



**Alicia Handwerk, Chief
Bureau of Community Sanctions**

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Community Residential Services Fiscal Year 2011

Fiscal Year End Statistics

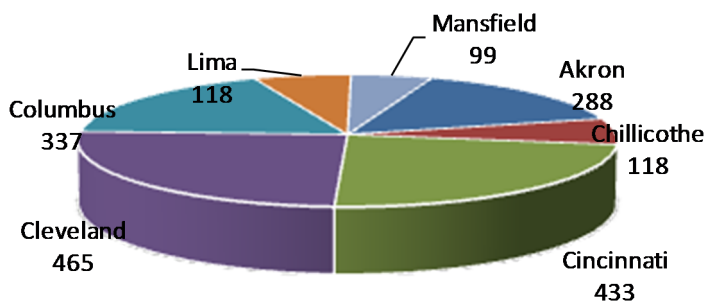
Funding Allocations:

- \$39,535,501 for Halfway House beds
- \$1,303,252 for Transitional Control services
- \$735,293 for Independent Housing beds
- \$1,000,000 for Permanent Supportive Housing
- 266,998 for Global Positioning System (GPS) monitoring of Parole & Post-Release Control offenders
- \$178,154 for the Cleveland Transition Center

- ◆ 6,804 offenders were admitted to state-contract halfway house programs; 2,636 of which were Transitional Control participants.
- 38% of offenders were under Transitional Control supervision.
- 25% of offenders were under Parole/Post-Release Control supervision.
- 37% of offenders were under Community Control supervision.

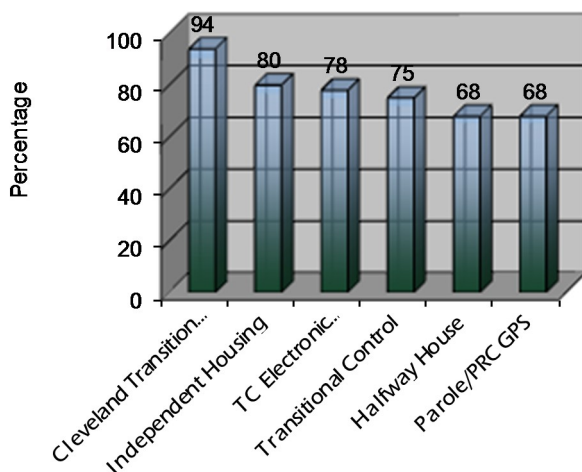
Bed Distribution

- ◆ The total cost for all beds was \$40,551,869.
- ◆ The average per diem rates were:
 - \$63.00 for Halfway Houses;
 - \$35.00 for Permanent Supportive Housing and
 - \$33.13 for Independent Housing.

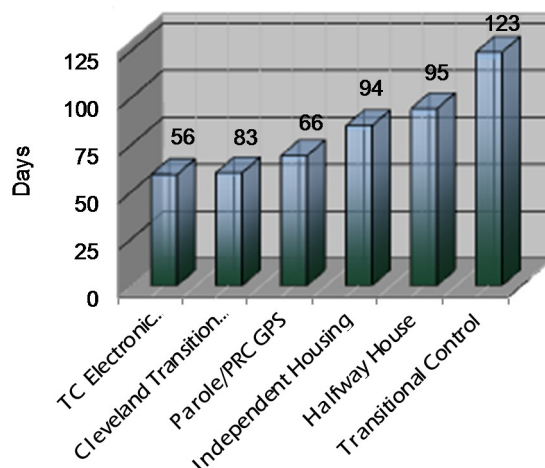


APA Region	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Akron	242	46	288
Chillicothe	118	0	118
Cincinnati	369	64	433
Cleveland	363	102	465
Columbus	282	55	337
Lima	103	15	118
Mansfield	99	0	99
GRAND TOTAL	1,576	282	1858

Successful Completion



Length of Stay



Halfway House Offender Information

Halfway House Demographics

- ◆ 6,804 offenders participated
 - 85% male
 - 85% unmarried
 - Average age 34 years
 - 55% Caucasian; 42% African-American
 - Average highest grade completed-11th

Offense Information

- ◆ Instant Offense
 - 32% drug offenses;
 - 30% violent offenses;
 - 22% property offenses
 - 48% 1st, 2nd or 3rd degree felony offenses
- ◆ Offender History
 - 79% convicted of at least one prior felony
 - 16% convicted of five or more prior felonies

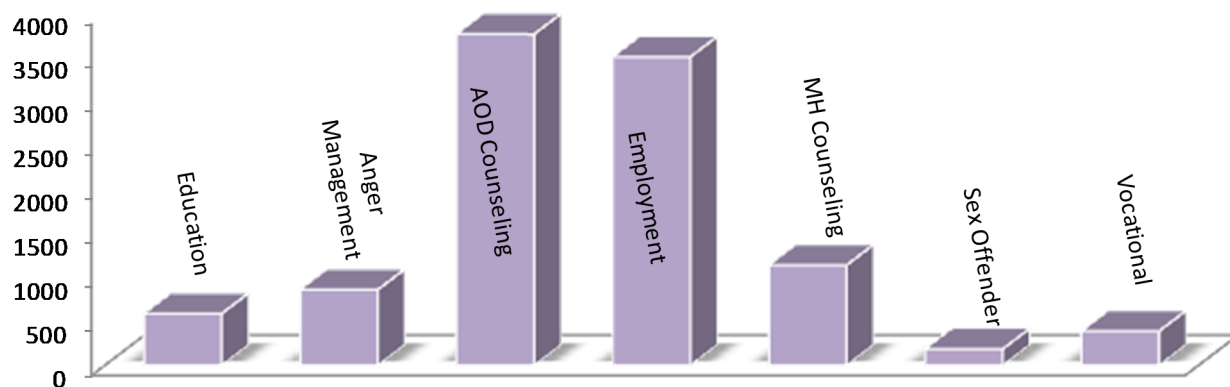
Transitional Control Demographics

- ◆ 2,636 offenders participated
 - 89% male
 - 84% unmarried
 - Average age 33 years
 - 52% Caucasian; 45% African-American
 - Average highest grade completed-11th

Offense Information

- ◆ Instant Offense
 - 32% drug offenses;
 - 29% violent offenses;
 - 20% property offenses
 - 55% 1st, 2nd or 3rd degree felony offenses
- ◆ Offender History
 - 85% convicted of at least one prior felony
 - 14% convicted of five or more prior felonies

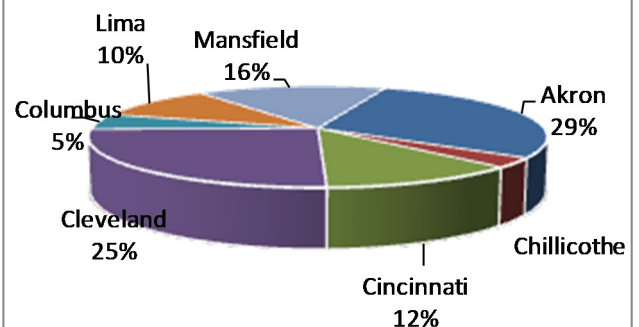
HALFWAY HOUSE PROGRAM SERVICES PROVIDED



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 123 days.
- ◆ 44% were employed full or part-time at the time of discharge from the Transitional Control program.
- ◆ Transitional Control offenders earned \$3,353,261; paid \$2,489 in restitution; \$15,052 in court costs and fines; \$42,485 in child support and completed 18,544 community service hours.
- ◆ \$780,093 was paid into the Transitional Control rotary account by Transitional Control offenders
- ◆ 612 offenders were monitored via the Global Positioning System. 332 of the offenders were under Parole/Post-Release Control supervision of the Adult Parole Authority; 280 of the offenders were Transitional Control participants stepped-down into home placements.

Parole/PRC GPS Utilization by APA Region



Residential Placement and Housing Services

Permanent Supportive Housing

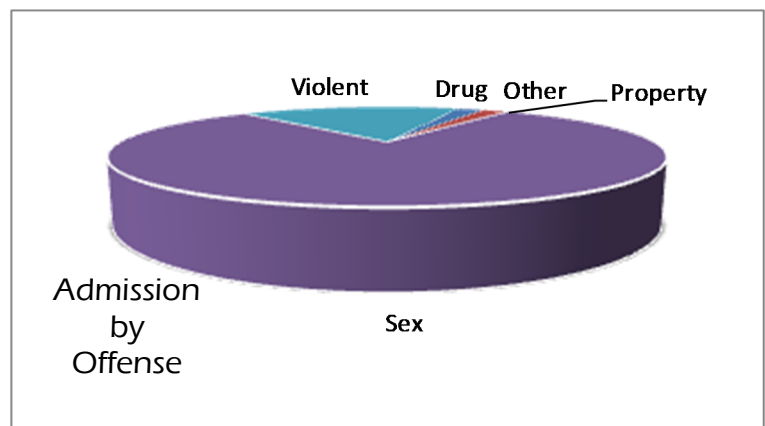
The Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (DRC) partners with Corporation for Supportive Housing to provide Permanent Supportive Housing to prevent homelessness and reduce recidivism for individuals returning to Ohio communities. Participating programs in Fiscal Year 2011 were located in Cuyahoga, Franklin, Hamilton, Lucas 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.

- ◆ 37 male and 6 female offenders entered Permanent Supportive Housing
- ◆ Average age at admission was 44 years old
- ◆ 63% of the participants were diagnosed as mentally ill
 - * (44% C1 [Seriously Mentally Ill (SMI)]; 19% C2 [Non-SMI with Medication]; 37% C3 [Mental Health Caseload no Medication])
- ◆ 16% of participants were supervised on Parole/PRC;
- ◆ 84% of participants had no supervision requirements
- ◆ 88% of participants were convicted of at least one prior felony
- ◆ 42% convicted of five or more prior felonies

Community Residential Centers (formerly Independent Housing)

The Bureau of Community Sanctions contracted for 61 Community Residential Center beds in Akron, Columbus, Greenville and Lima during Fiscal Year 2011. 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.

- 212 male and 1 female offenders participated
- Average age at admission was 40 years old
- 50% convicted of at least one prior felony
- 6% convicted of five or more prior felonies



Residential Placement Fiscal Year End Statistics

- ✧ Received 1,876 placement requests for inmates with impending release dates; 61% of which were successfully placed
- ✧ Sex offenders were 22% of all referrals:
 - Tier III—211 (50%)
 - Tier II—172 (41%)
 - Tier I—35 (8%)
- ✧ Mentally ill offenders were 26% of all referrals:
 - C1 [Seriously Mentally Ill (SMI)] - 290 (59%)
 - C2 [Non-SMI with Medication] - 191 (39%)
 - C3 [Mental Health Caseload no Medication] - 9 (2%)

5% of referrals were both mentally ill and sex offenders

Alicia Handwerk, Chief

For additional information regarding Community Residential Services please contact:
Kara Peterson, Assistant Chief—614-752-1192