

BUREAU OF COMMUNITY SANCTIONS

ANNUAL REPORT

2013



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Bureau of Community Sanctions

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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 2013	
Community Correction Act Prison Diversion Program (GRF 501-407)	\$28,339,390
Community Correction Act Jail Diversion Program (GRF 501-408)	\$12,406,800
Community-Based Correctional Facilities (GRF 501-501)	\$62,477,785
Community Residential Services (GRF 501-405)	\$43,622,104
Community Residential Services (GRF 501-617)	\$700,800
Transitional Control (4L4 Rotary Fund)	\$1,213,120
Total Community Corrections Funding	\$148,759,999

Community Correction Act Programs

407 Prison Diversion Programs: 74 programs serving 53 counties

Offender's admitted—9,180 males; 2,421 females

408 Jail Diversion Programs: 123 programs serving 83 counties

Offender's admitted—15,484 males; 5,978 females

Community-Based Correctional Facilities

18 facilities serving 88 counties

Offender's admitted—5,395 males; 1,389 females

Community Residential Services

13 Halfway Houses; 5 Permanent Supportive Housing; and

9 Community Residential Centers serving 88 counties

Offender's admitted—6,375 males; 1,162 females

	Participants Earned	Restitution Paid	Court Costs & Fines Paid	Child Support Paid	Community Service Hours
CCA Prison Diversion (407)	\$23,021,547	\$1,100,457	\$2,343,926	\$513,075	137,890
CCA Jail Diversion (408)	\$32,509,487	\$568,129	\$2,394,528	\$624,814	167,141
Community-Based Correctional Facilities	\$1,195,252	\$15,624	\$162,945	\$39,582	240,287
Community Residential Services Program	\$5,215,825	\$353,155	\$49,589	\$55,742	49,303
Grand Total	\$61,942,111	\$2,037,365	\$4,950,988	\$1,233,213	594,621

Highlights and Future Initiatives

- A provision in House Bill 86 created Probation Improvement and Incentive Grants in Fiscal Year 2012-2013 that were awarded over an 18-month grant cycle. Over \$10 million dollars were awarded to improve probation services in a variety of ways, emphasizing providing additional treatment opportunities in order to reduce the number of probationers revoked to prison.
- In Fiscal Year 2013, the Bureau of Community Sanctions achieved full functionality of the IntelliGrants automated grant management system to include quarterly reports, budget revisions and the audit process, including scheduling, reports, plans of action and site visits.
- In Fiscal Year 2014 the Bureau of Community Sanctions plans to expand Community-Based Correctional Facility beds in Cuyahoga and Scioto Counties.
- 24 existing halfway house beds in Chillicothe will be moved to the Terry Collins Reentry Center in the 4th quarter of Fiscal Year 2014. Open 48 additional beds at the Reentry Center in Fiscal Year 2015 to serve males and females in southeast Ohio.
- In Fiscal Year 2014 the Bureau of Community Sanctions will pilot alternative methods of funding that are based on performance outcomes and provide counties funding based on formulas that include criteria such as, the number of Felony 4 and Felony 5 offenders committed to prison and community control violators revoked to prison.

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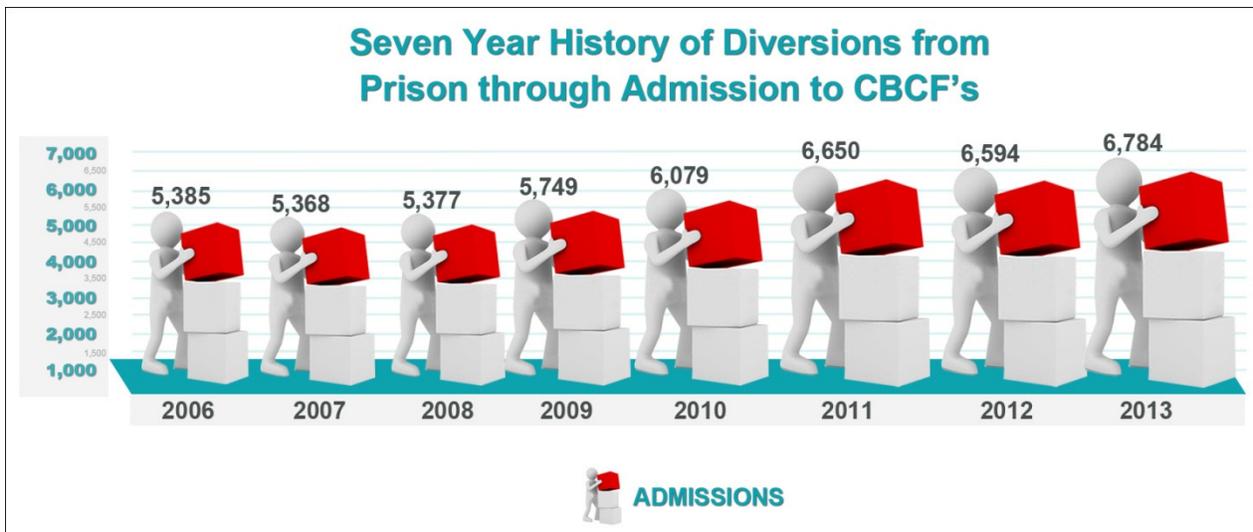
Community Based Correctional Facilities Fiscal Year 2013

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.

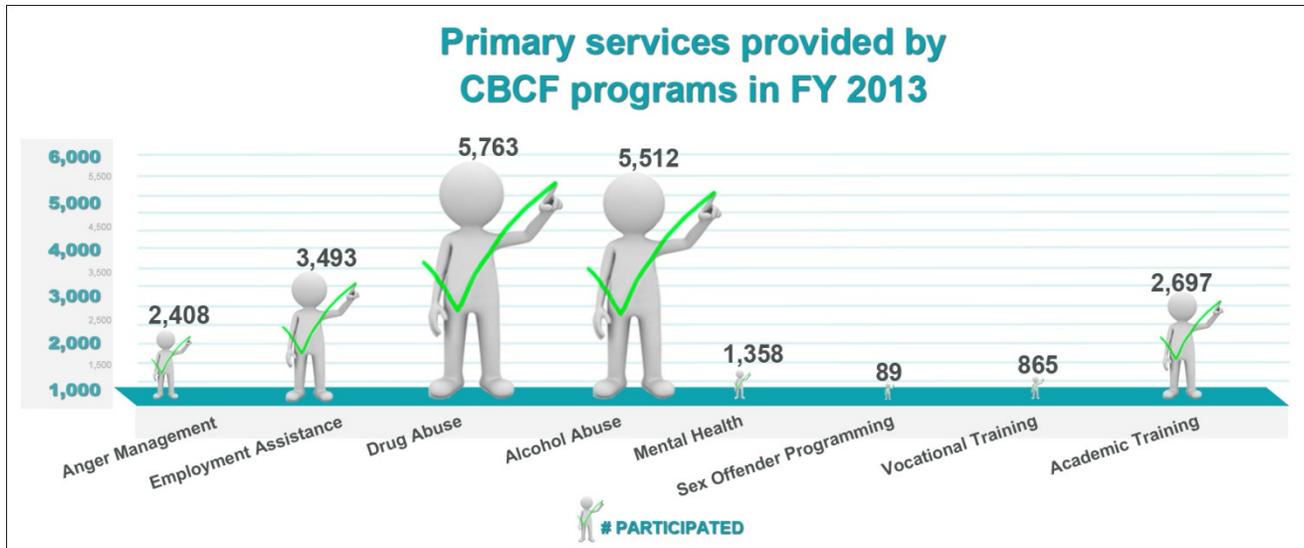


Fiscal Year 2013 Highlights

- 35.8% of offenders entering CBCF's in 2013 were committed as a result of 1st, 2nd or 3rd degree felonies. This is a 2.3% increase from 2012 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.
- 77% of offenders placed in community-based correctional programs successfully completed their programs and the average length of stay in the program was 121 days.
- Offenders in CBCFs earned \$1,195,252. They also paid \$15,624 in restitution costs; \$162,945 in court costs and fines, \$39,582 in child support; and completed 240,287 hours of community service, increasing the number of community service hours worked for the second year in a row.
- 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.
 - 94% received employment assistance.
 - 40% received academic training.
 - 64% received anger management programming.
 - 36% received emotional/psychological/mental health counseling.
 - 13% received vocational training.
 - 2.3% received sex offender programming.

Future Initiatives

- Increase amount of outpatient services and aftercare available to offenders in the community through CBCFs.
- CBCFs provide structured treatment that integrates cognitive behavioral techniques into programming. Below are the primary services provided by CBCF programs in FY 2013.



Offender Information

Demographic Information

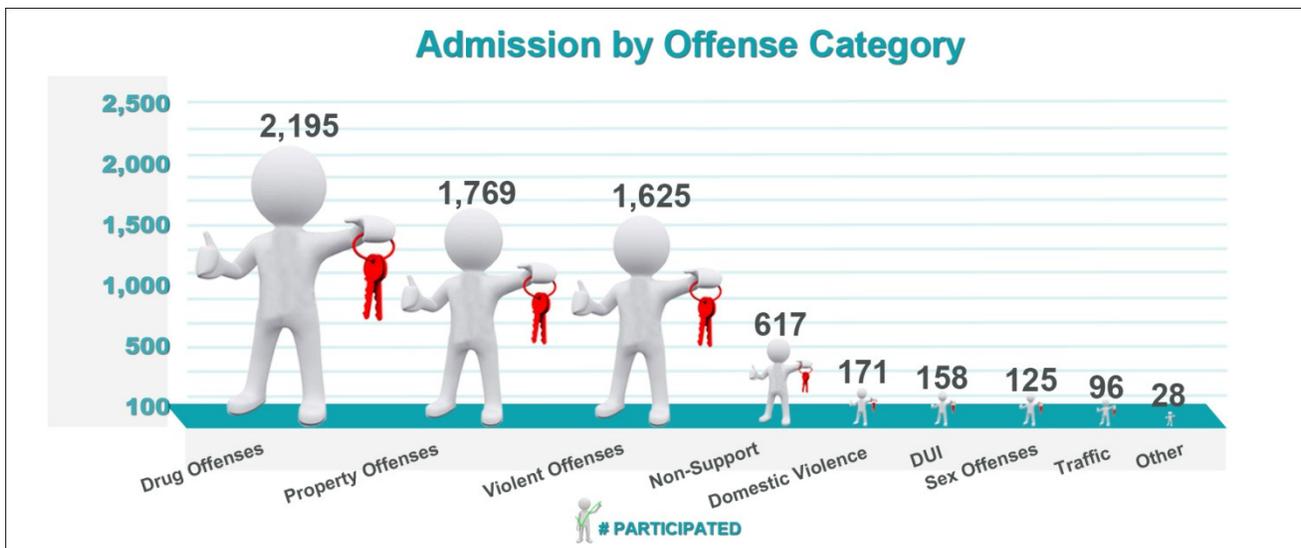
- 80% male, 20% female.
- Average age—30 years.
- Average number of years of education—11.3
- Breakdown by Race
 - 72.5% Caucasian
 - 25.3% African American
 - 0.1% Asian/Pacific
 - 0.1% Indian/Alaskan
 - 1.1% Bi/Multi Racial
 - 0.9% Unknown/Other

Instant Offense Information

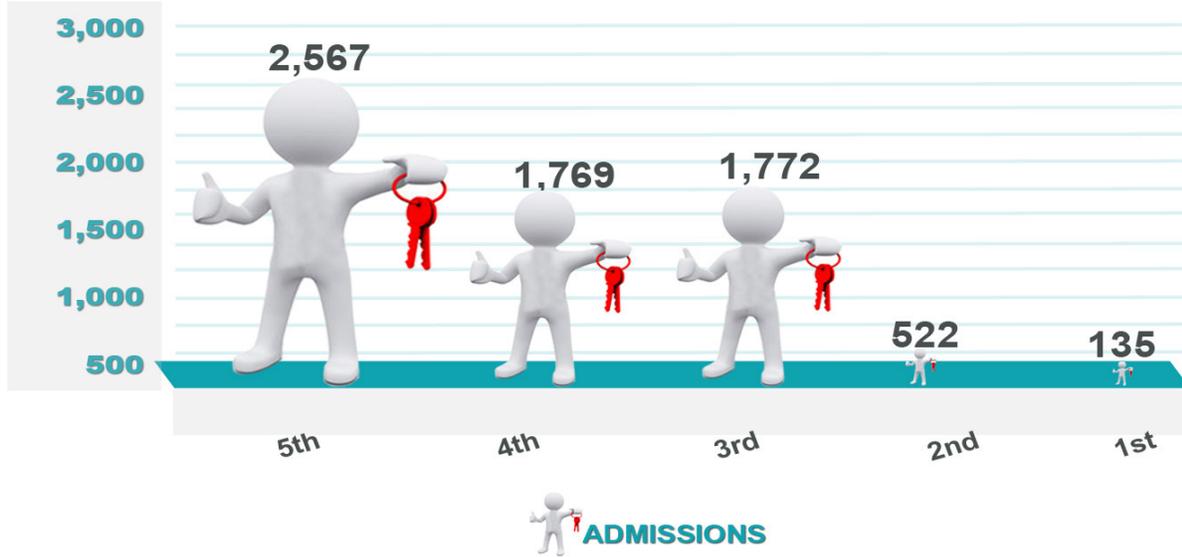
63.9% were 4th or 5th degree felony offenses

- 32.4% drug offenses
- 26.1% property offenses
- 24% violent offenses
- 2.3 % Non-support
- 2.5% domestic violence
- 1.4% DUI
- 1.8% sex offenses
- 0.4% traffic
- 9.1% other

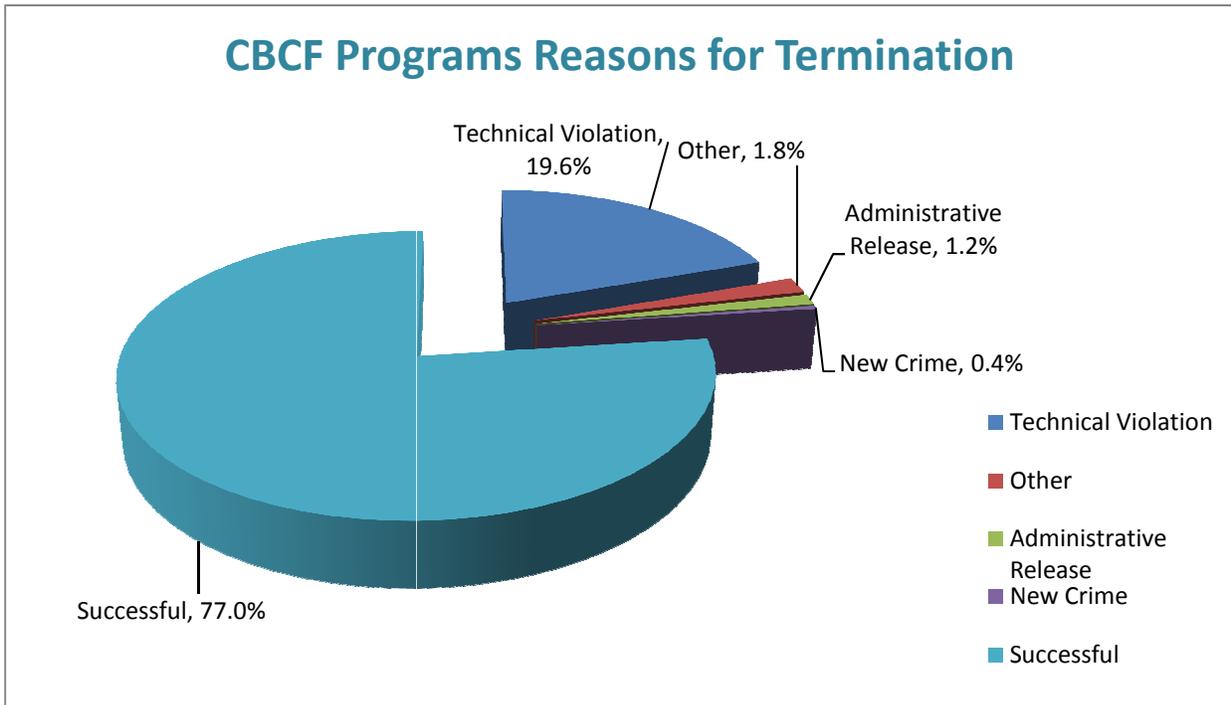
CBCFs are designed to target felony offenders that would otherwise be sent to prison.



Admission by Offense Level



In FY 2013, 5,190 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 2013

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 \$23,021,547; paid \$1,100,457 in restitution; paid \$2,343,926 in court costs and fines; paid \$513,075 in child support payments; and completed 137,890 hours of community work service.
- CCA Jail Diversion (408) participants earned \$32,509,487; paid \$568,129 in restitution; paid \$2,394,528 in court costs and fines; paid \$624,814 in child support payments; and completed 167,141 hours of community service.

CCA Prison Diversion Programs

In Fiscal Year 2013, Prison Diversion Programs received \$28,339,390 to support programs in 53 counties throughout Ohio. \$4,749,563 of the increase was devoted to Probation Improvement and Incentive Grants. The below data does not include offenders served in the Probation Improvement and Incentive Grants.

- 11,601 offenders participated in prison diversion programs:
 - \$1,623 annual average cost per offender
 - Conviction Level:
 - 22.5% —3rd degree felony
 - 26.2% —4th degree felony
 - 41.1% —5th degree felony
- 79.1% were male
- 58.9% were Caucasian
- 37.9% were African American
- Average age at admission was 32 .2 years old

Highlights and Future Initiatives

Evaluation of CCA Prison Diversion programs began in Fiscal Year 2012 and continued in Fiscal Year 2013. The University of Cincinnati began conducting the evaluation of county programs in three tiers. The first tier includes both a process and outcome evaluation of the county's entire community correction system for eleven counties; the second tier is an outcome evaluation of state funded programs for those projected to divert over 100 offenders annually; and the third tier develops and examines participating offender profiles to determine if appropriate offenders are being served by the funded programs for the remaining CCA funded programs. The study is scheduled to be complete in fiscal year 2015.

CCA Jail Diversion Programs

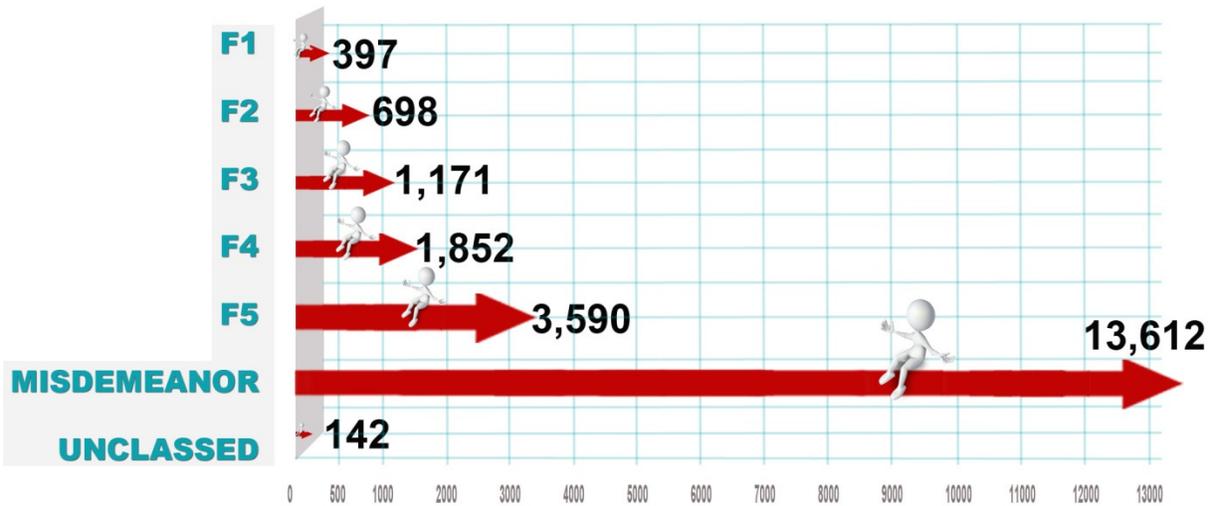
In Fiscal Year 2013, Jail Diversion Programs received \$12,406,800 in funding to support programs in 83 counties throughout Ohio.

- 21,462 offenders participated in jail diversion programs:
 - \$515 annual average cost per offender
 - Conviction Level:
 - 8.6% —4th degree felony
 - 16.7% —5th degree felony
 - 63.4% —misdemeanor crimes
 - 72.1% were male
 - 69.9% were Caucasian,
 - 26.7% were African American
 - Average age at admission was 32.4 years old

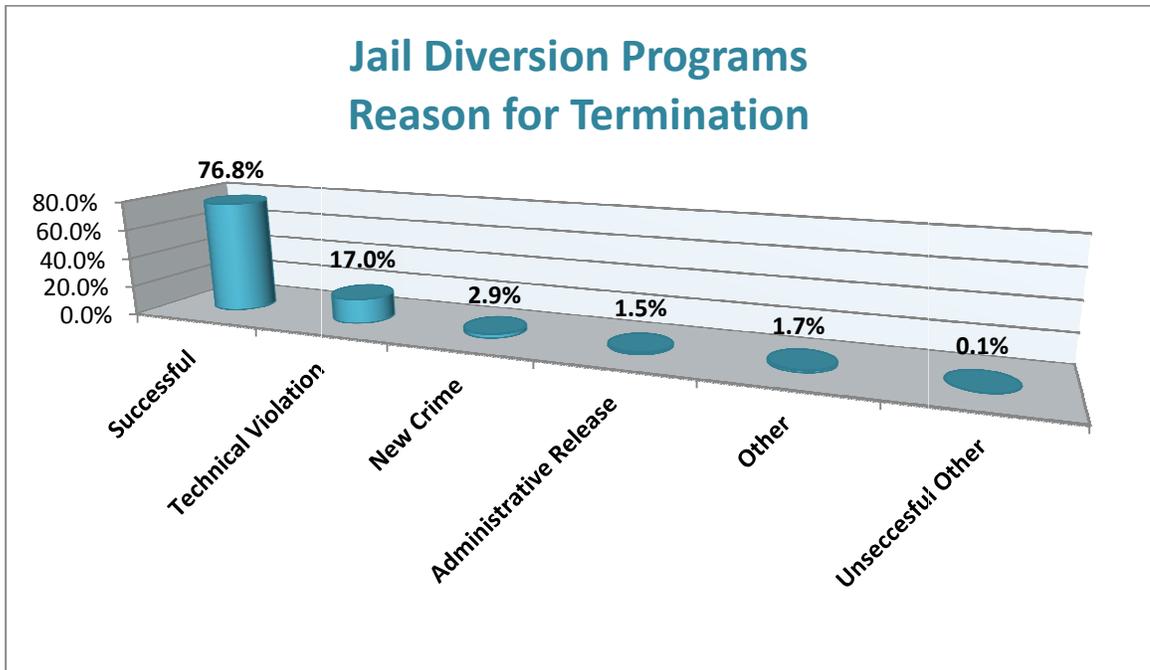
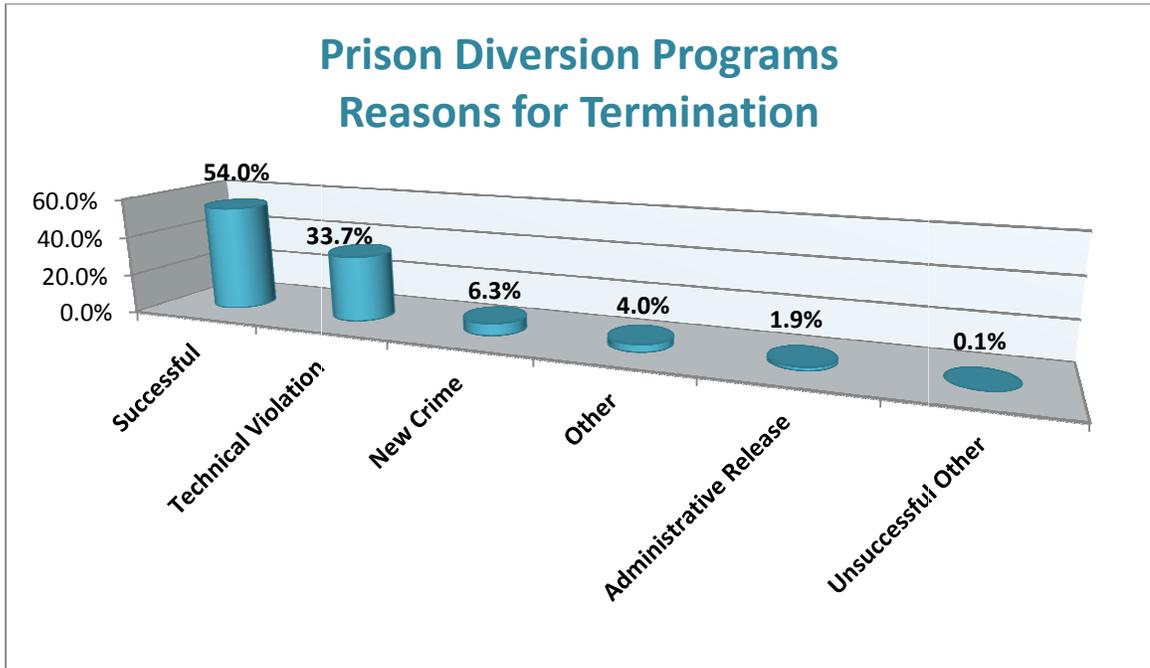
Prison Diversion Programs Level of Most Serious Instant Offense



Jail Diversion Programs Level of Most Serious Instant Offense



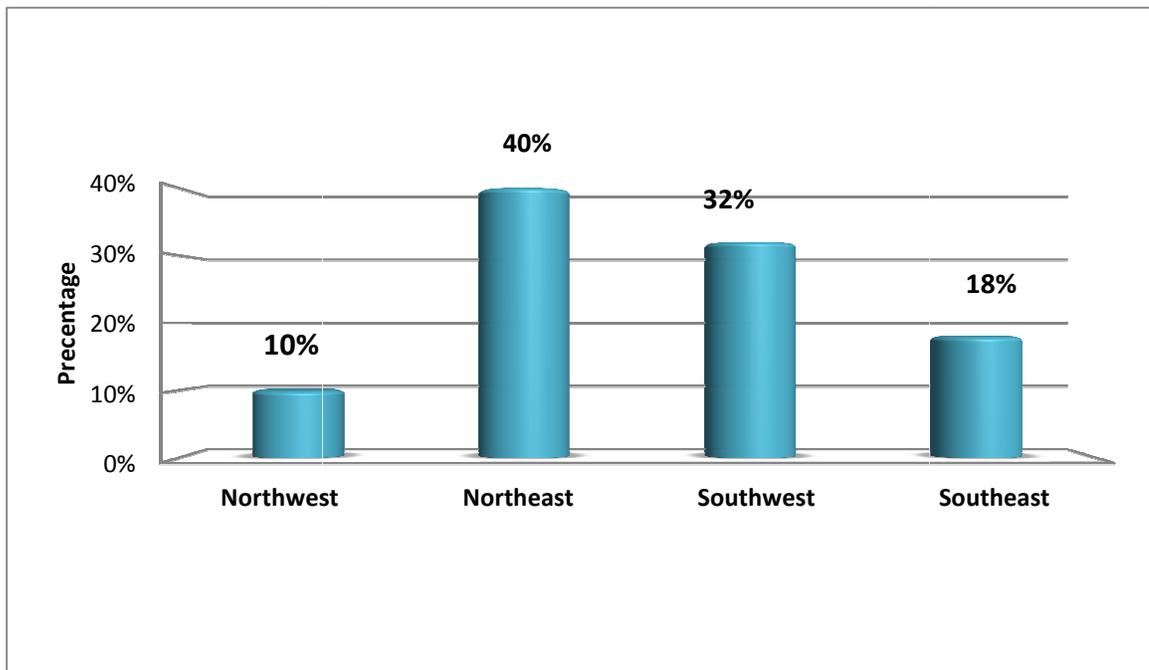
CCA Program Statistics



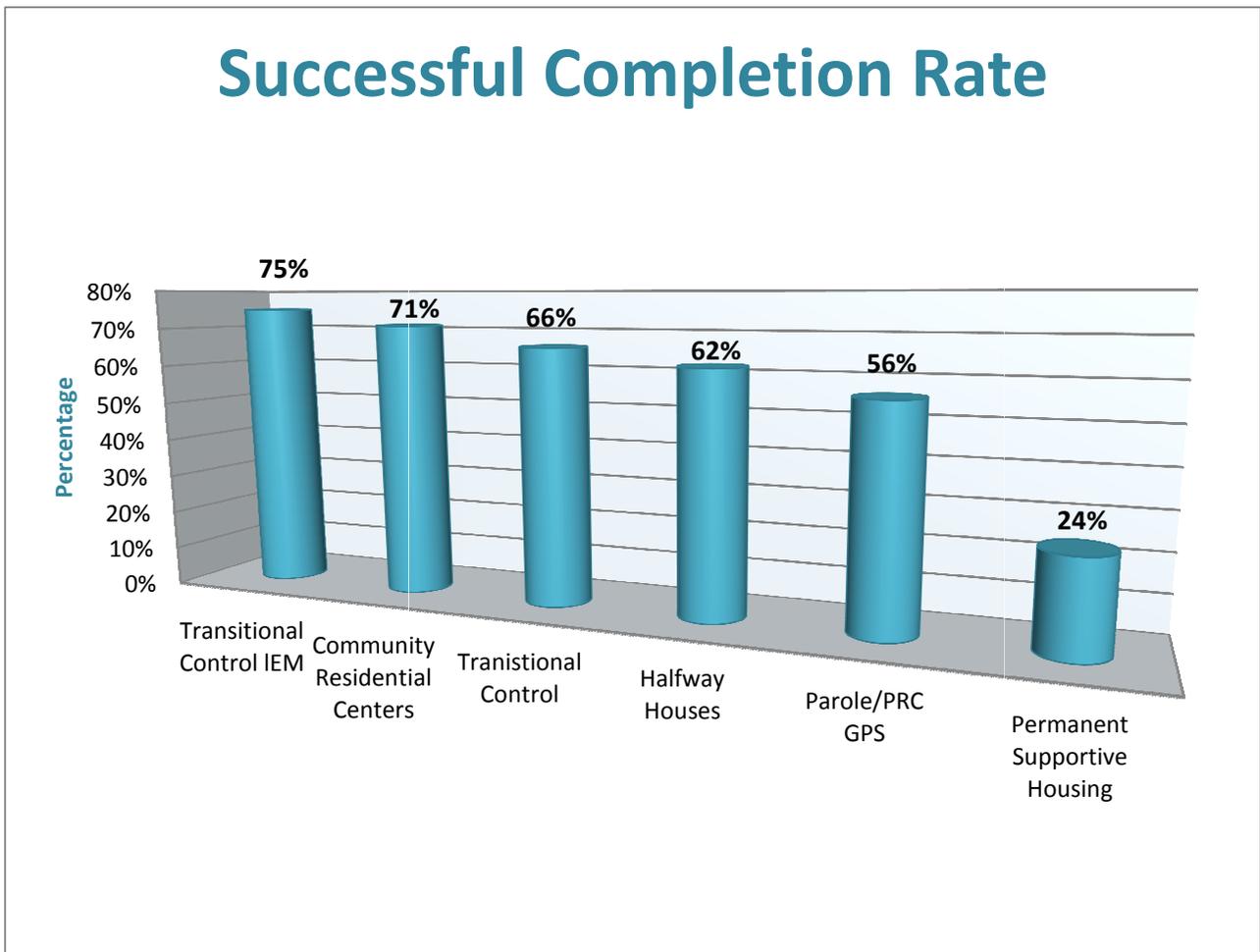
Community Residential Services Fiscal Year 2013

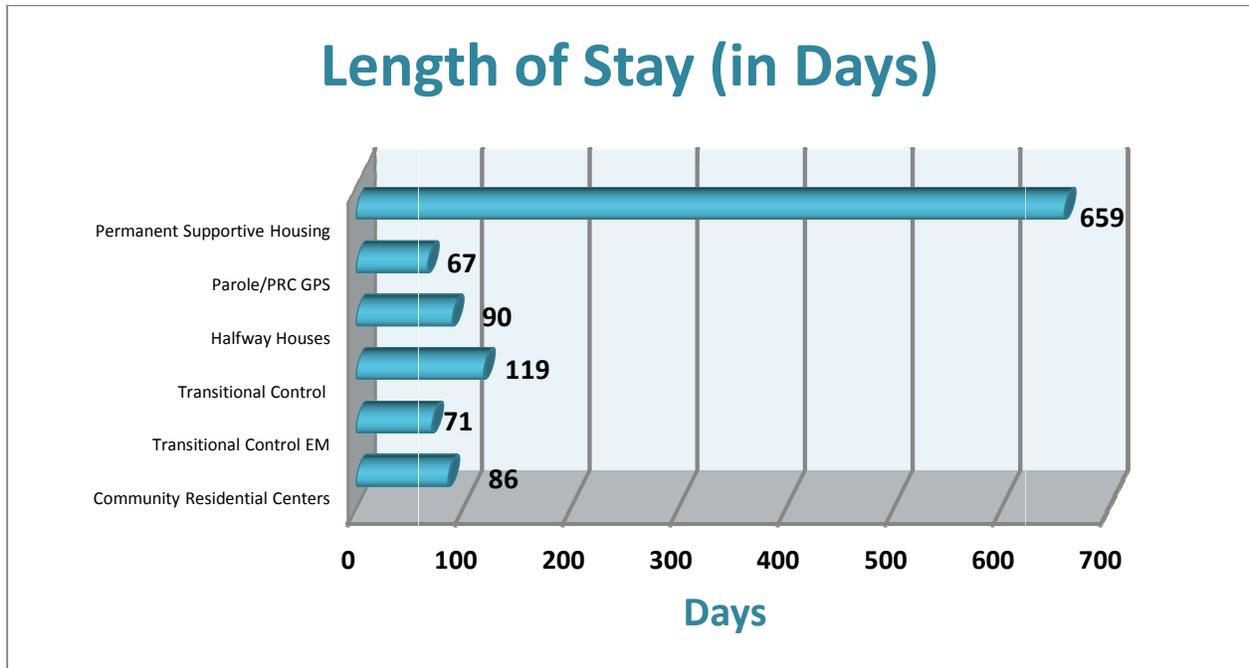
- Funding Allocations:
 - Halfway House beds = \$38,711,020
 - Transitional Control services = \$1,484,397
 - Community Residential Center beds = \$2,771,763
 - Permanent Supportive Housing units = \$1,000,000
 - GPS Monitoring of Parole/PRC offenders = \$248,930
- 6,885 offenders were admitted to state-contract halfway house programs; 3,028 of which were Transitional Control participants.
 - 43.9% of offenders were under Transitional Control supervision.
 - 19.4% of offenders were under Parole/Post-Release Control supervision
 - 36.7% of offenders were under Community Control supervision.

Bed Distribution by DRC Region



DRC Region	Male	Female	Total
Northeast	667	134	801
Northwest	177	26	203
Southeast	313	57	370
Southwest	589	54	643
Grand Total	1,746	271	2,017





Halfway House Offender Information

Halfway House Demographics

- 6,885 total admissions
 - 83% male
 - 85% unmarried
 - Average age—33.4 years
 - 60% Caucasian; 37% African-American
 - Average highest grade completed—11th

Offense Information

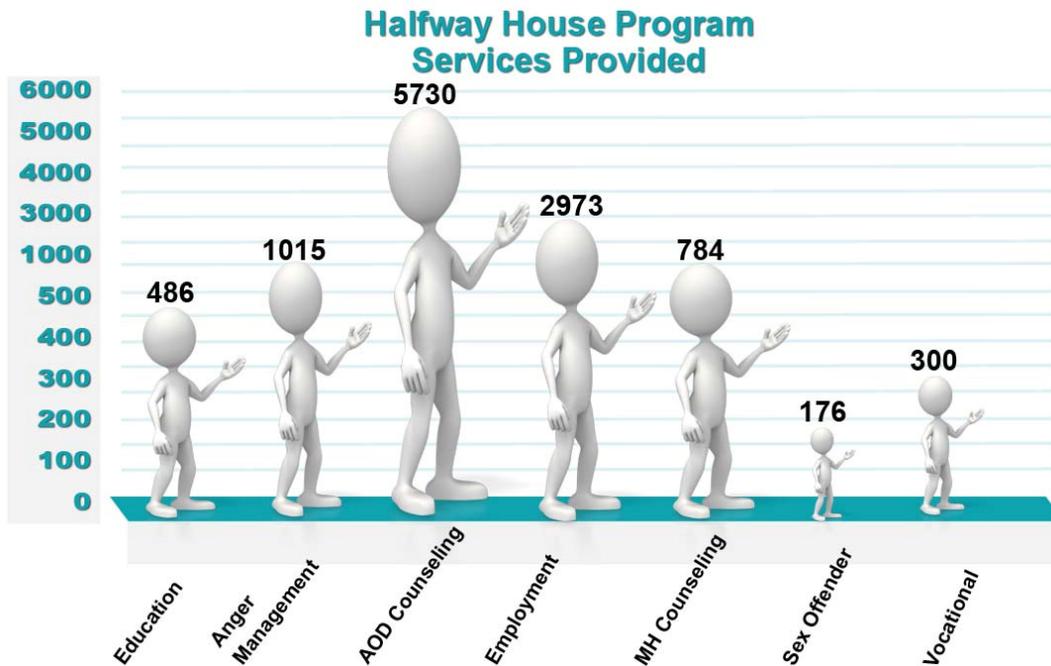
- Instant Offense
 - 31% drug offenses;
 - 25% violent offenses;
 - 22% property offenses
 - 46% 1st, 2nd or 3rd degree felony offenses
- Offender History
 - 91% convicted of at least one prior felony
 - 16% convicted of five or more prior felonies

Transitional Control Demographics

- 3,028 total admissions
- 86% male
- 85% unmarried
- Average age —33 years
- 57% Caucasian; 41% African-American
- Average highest grade completed-12th

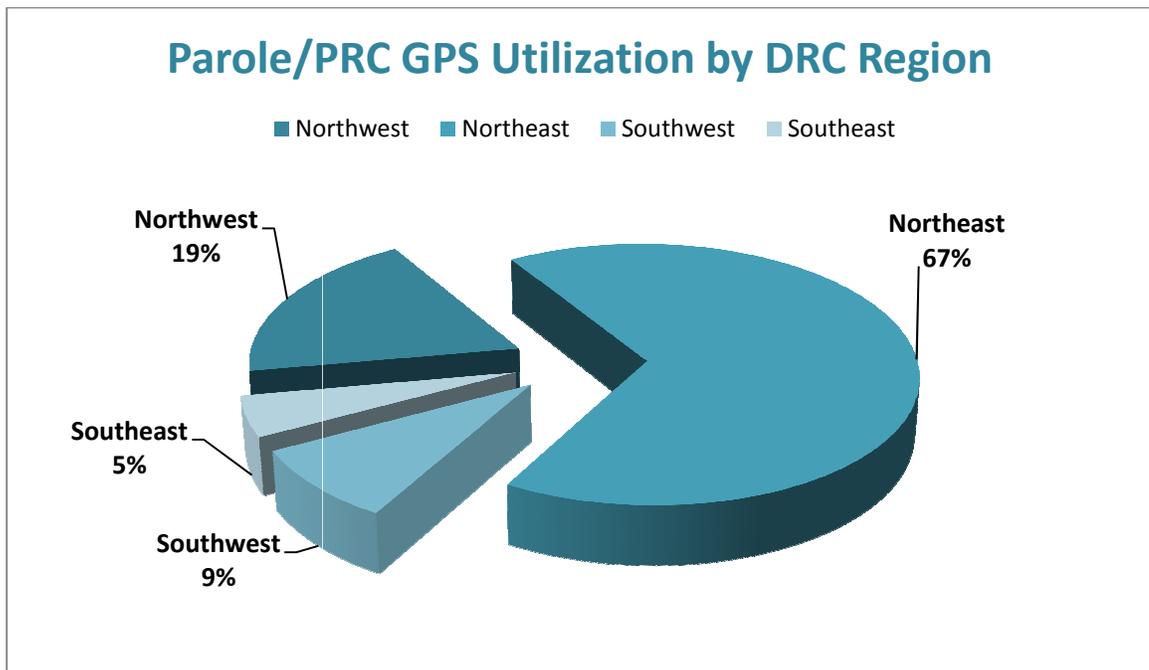
Offense Information

- Instant Offense
 - 31% drug offenses;
 - 26% violent offenses;
 - 23% property offenses
 - 51% 1st, 2nd or 3rd degree felony offenses
- Offender History
 - 93% convicted of at least one prior felony
 - 13% convicted of five or more prior felonies



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 119 days.
- 41% were employed full or part-time at the time of discharge from the Transitional Control program.
- Transitional Control offenders earned \$3,251,939; paid \$163,983 in restitution; \$6,424 in court costs and fines; \$39,711 in child support and completed 18,700 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 \$815,298 to the TC Rotary Account. This total includes reimbursement for the cost of medication received while on TC.
- Total offenders electronically monitored via GPS—994
 - Parole/PRC offenders—509
 - TC step-down offenders—485



Residential Placement and Housing Services

Permanent Supportive Housing

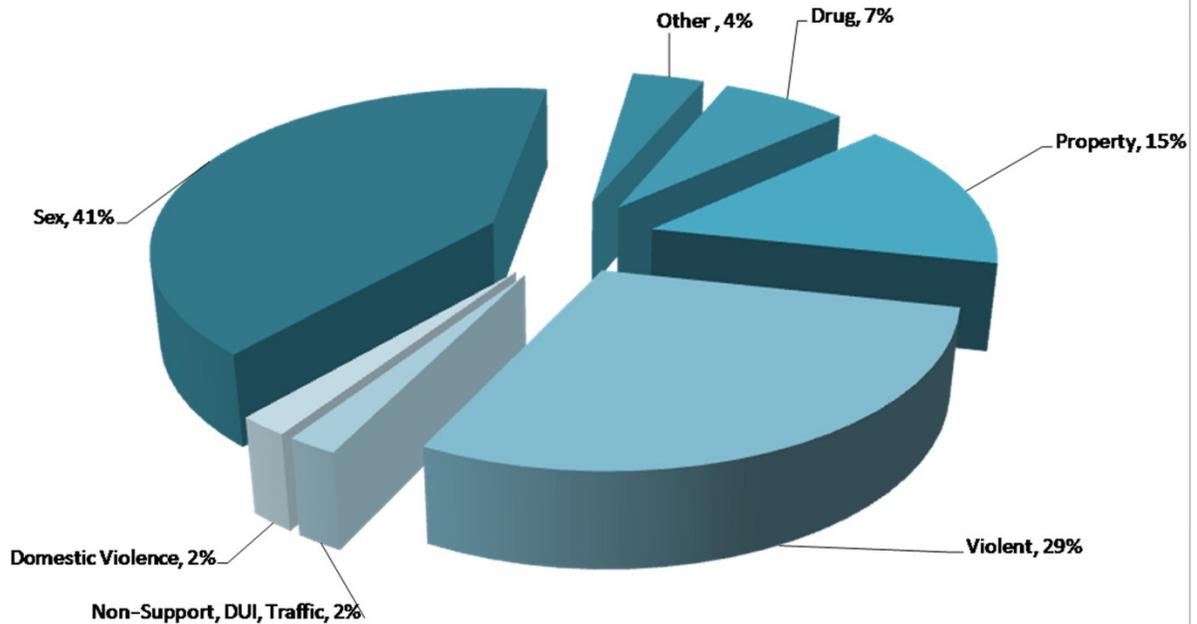
The Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (DRC) in partnership with the Corporation for Supportive Housing provide Permanent Supportive Housing to prevent homelessness and reduce recidivism for individuals returning to Ohio communities. Ninety-four units in participating programs in Fiscal Year 2013 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.

- 24 male and 8 female offenders entered Permanent Supportive Housing
- Average age at admission was 43 years old
- Average highest grade completed-11th
- 47% of participants were supervised on Parole/PRC
- 53% of participants had no supervision requirements
- 81% of participants were convicted of at least one prior felony
- 25% convicted of five or more prior felonies

Community Residential Centers

The Bureau of Community Sanctions contracted for 241 Community Residential Center beds in Akron, Canton, Chillicothe, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Greenville, Hamilton, Lima, Toledo, Mansfield and Sidney during Fiscal Year 2013. Community Residential Centers serve 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.

Admission to CRC by Offense



Residential Placement Fiscal Year End Statistics

- BCS received 2,255 placement requests for inmates with impending release dates; 68% of which were successfully placed
- Sex offenders were 13% of all referrals:
 - Tier III—84 (29.5%)
 - Tier II—134 (47%)
 - Tier I—66 (23.5%)

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Bureau of Community Sanctions

For additional information regarding Community Based Correctional Facilities, Community Corrections Act and Community Residential Services please contact:

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