

Ohio

Department of
Rehabilitation & Correction

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Governor

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Director

Ohio | Department of
Rehabilitation & Correction

Bureau of Community Sanctions

2017 Annual Report

Ohio | Department of
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Bureau of Community Sanctions 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 has been allocated since the inception of PIIGs 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 Treatment Transfer (TT) and 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. TT provides substance dependent offenders with intensive outpatient substance abuse treatment services. TT and 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 2017

Community Correction Act Prison Diversion Program (GRF 501-407)	\$40,390,416
Community Correction Act Jail Diversion Program (GRF 501-408)	\$14,356,800
Community-Based Correctional Facilities (GRF 501-501)	\$78,531,698
Community Residential Services (GRF 501-405)	\$61,917,239
Community Residential Services (GRF 501-617)	\$797,160
Transitional Control (4L4 Rotary Fund)	\$499,320
Total Community Corrections Funding	\$196,492,633

Community Correction Act Programs

407 Prison Diversion Programs:
135 programs serving 59 counties
Offender's admitted – 9,310 males; 2,648 females

408 Jail Diversion Programs:
138 programs serving 84 counties
Offender's admitted – 16,089 males; 6,895 females

Community-Based Correctional Facilities

18 CBCFs serving 88 counties
7,562 Offender's admitted – 5,788 males; 1,774 females

Community Residential Services Agencies

11 Halfway House Agencies;
5 Permanent Supportive Housing; and
9 Community Residential Centers serving 88 counties
Offender's admitted – 8,388 males; 1,869 females

Year End Statistics 2017

	Participants Earned	Restitution Paid	Court Costs & Fines Paid	Child Support Paid	Community Service Hours
CCA Prison Diversion (407)	\$30,857,903	\$940,535	\$2,179,964	\$1,040,644	112,681
CCA Jail Diversion (408)	\$36,700,663	\$882,524	\$2,412,732	\$710,763	129,360
Community-Based Correctional Facilities	\$1,439,698	\$6,078	\$186,032	\$36,410	241,998
Community Residential Services Program (HWH)	\$6,355,688	\$15,874	\$34,952	\$81,362	70,878
Grand Total	\$75,353,952	\$1,845,011	\$4,813,680	\$1,869,179	\$554,917

Highlights

- BCS in conjunction with OCCA Programs launched the implementation of program performance measures.
- BCS issued the Targeted Community Alternatives to Prison (T-CAP) block grant announcement to CCA programs statewide.
- Construction completed on a 50-bed expansion at the Lorain-Medina County CBCF.
- Stark County CBCF began construction on 24-bed expansion.
- Clark/Union County CBCF began construction on additional classroom space and restrooms.
- The Probation Improvement and Incentive Grants (PIIG) was renamed to Justice Reinvestment Improvement Grant (JRIG).
- BCS secured over \$209,000 in federal grant funding through the Bureau of Justice Assistance to assist residential facilities with PREA compliance efforts. The funding allowed for PREA training and needed equipment to facilitate programs that promote safety from sexual assault of each resident in our facilities.

Community Based Correctional Facilities

Fiscal Year 2017

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.

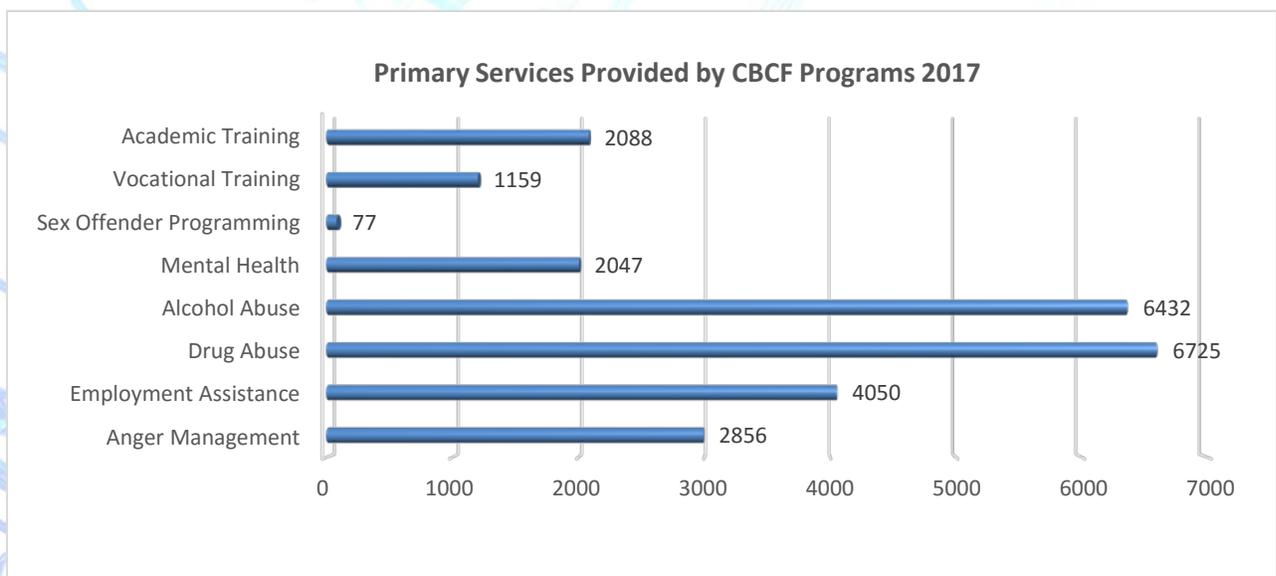
This success encouraged the legislature to pass House Bill 1000 in 1981 which authorized the establishment and operation of Community-Based Correctional Facilities and programs by the Courts of Common Pleas and provided state financial assistance for the renovation, maintenance and operation of the facilities. 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 60-220 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.



CBCF Fiscal Year 2017 Highlights

- 35.5% of offenders entering CBCF's in 2016 were committed as a result of 1st, 2nd or 3rd degree felonies.
- 79% of offenders placed in community-based correctional programs successfully completed their programs and the average length of stay in the program was 119 days.
- Offenders in CBCFs earned \$1,439,698. They also paid \$6,078 in restitution costs; \$186,032 in court costs and fines; \$36,410 in child support; and completed 241,998 hours of community service.
- The overall percentage of offenders admitted to CBCFs who received/participated in program services was 96%.
 - 89% received drug abuse counseling.
 - 85% received alcohol abuse counseling.
 - 54% received employment assistance.
 - 28% received academic training.
 - 38% received anger management programming.
 - 27% received emotional/psychological/mental health counseling.
 - 15.4% received vocational training.
 - 1% received sex offender programming.



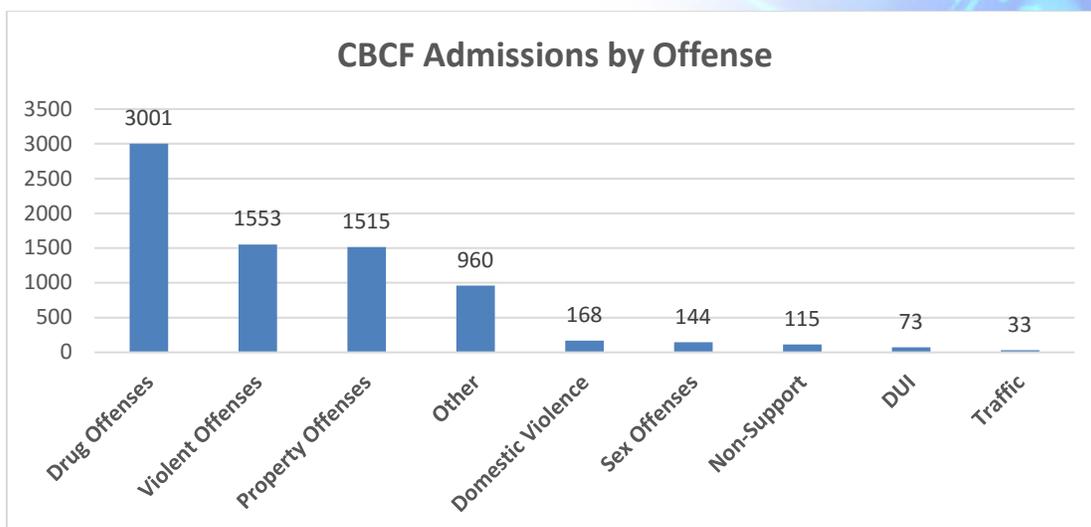
Demographic Information

- 76.5% male; 23.5% female
- Average age— 31.5 years
- Average number of years of education—11.4
- Breakdown by Race
 - 75.2% Caucasian
 - 22.4% African-American
 - 2.4% Other

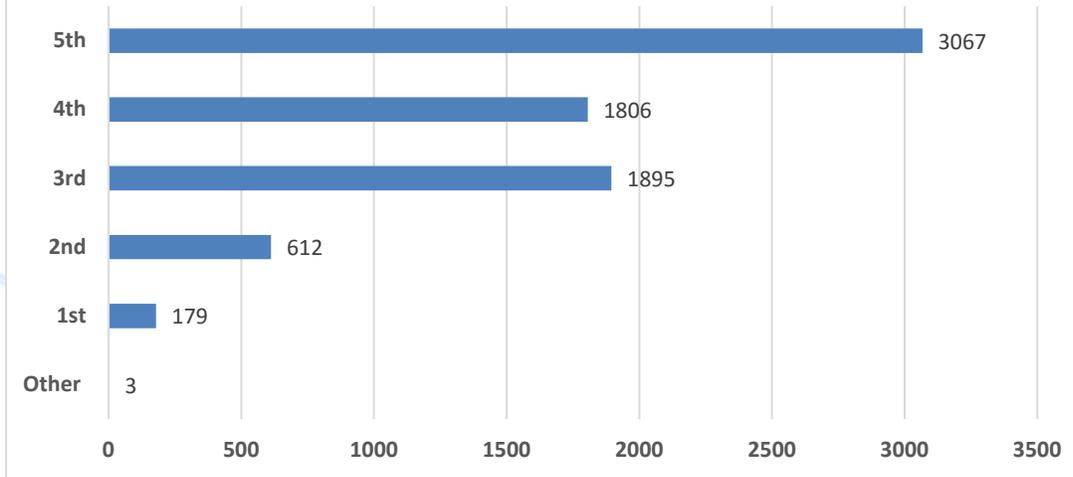
Instant Offense Information

- 64.4% were 4th, 5th degree felony offenses, or other
 - 39.7% drug offenses
 - 20.0% property offenses
 - 20.5% violent offenses
 - 1.5% non-support
 - 2.2% domestic violence
 - 1.0% DUI
 - 1.9% sex offenses
 - 0.4% traffic
 - 12.7% other

CBCF's are designed to target felony offenders that would otherwise be sent to prison.

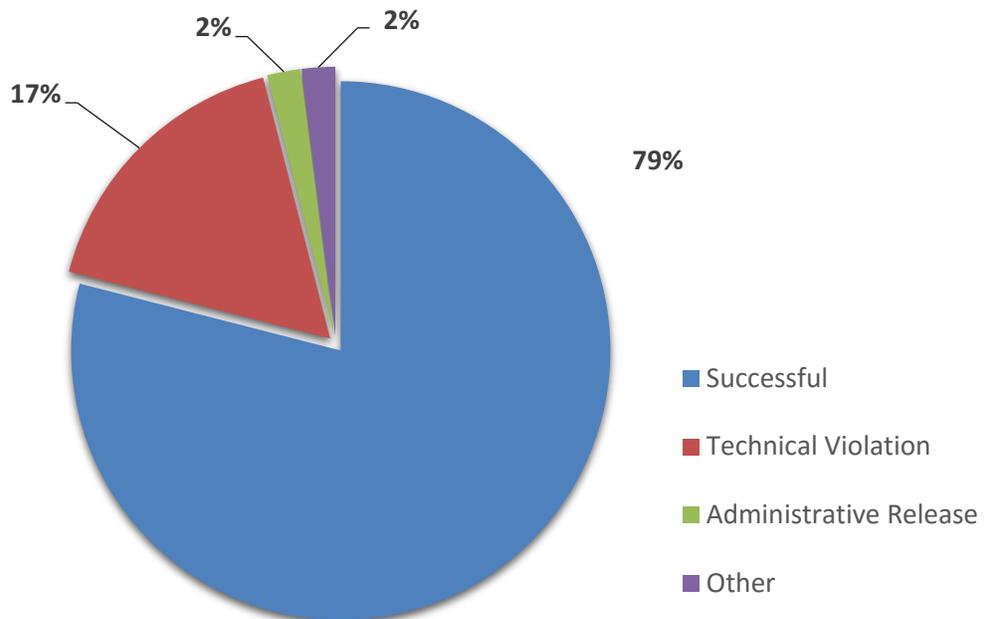


CBCF Admissions by Offense Level



In FY 2017, 5967 offenders successfully completed a CBCF program. The remaining offenders were terminated for technical violations, new crimes committed, administrative releases, or other reasons.

CBCF Reasons for Termination



Community Correction Act - Fiscal Year 2017

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

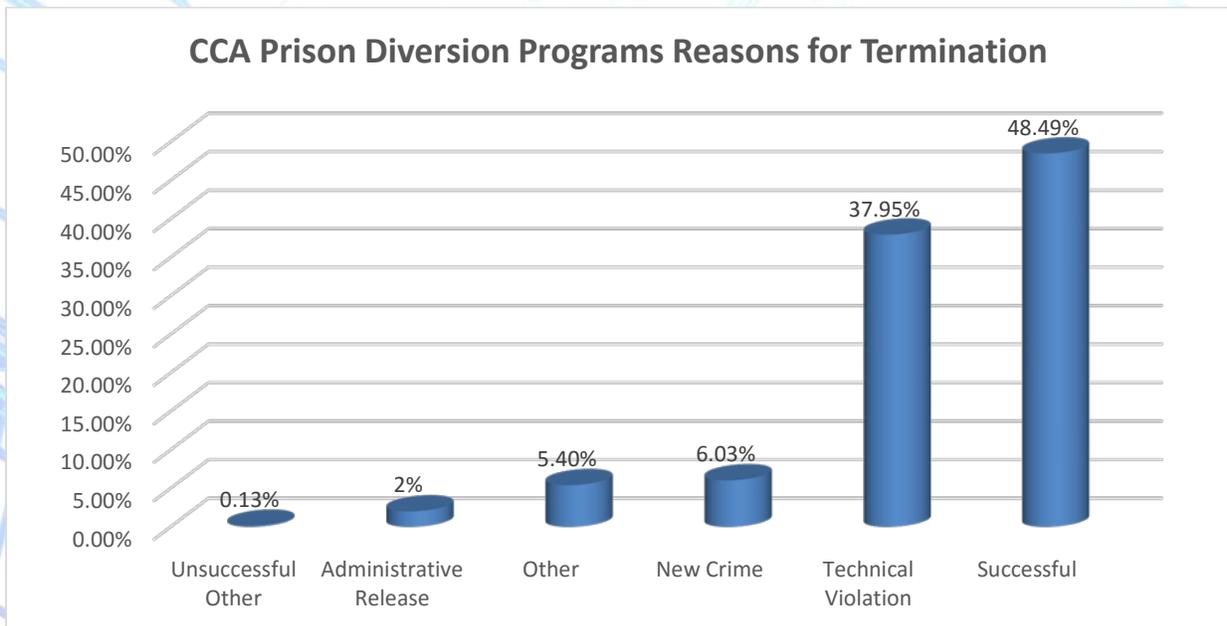
- CCA Prison Diversion (407) participants earned \$30,857,903; paid \$940,535 in restitution; paid \$2,179,964 in court costs and fines; paid \$1,040,644 in child support payments; and completed 112,681 hours of community work service.
- CCA Jail Diversion (408) participants earned \$36,700,663; paid \$882,524 in restitution; paid \$2,412,732 in court costs and fines; paid \$710,763 in child support payments; and completed 129,360 hours of community service.

CCA Prison Diversion Programs

In Fiscal Year 2017, Prison Diversion Programs received \$40,390,416 to support programs in 59 counties throughout Ohio. \$6,876,457 of the funding was devoted to Probation Improvement and Incentive Grants. The below data does not include offenders served in the Probation Improvement and Incentive Grants.

- 11,958 offenders participated in prison diversion programs:
 - 78% Male
 - 22% Female
 - 61% Caucasian
 - 36% African American
 - 3% Other
 - Average age at admission – 33 years
 - \$3920 annual average cost per offender

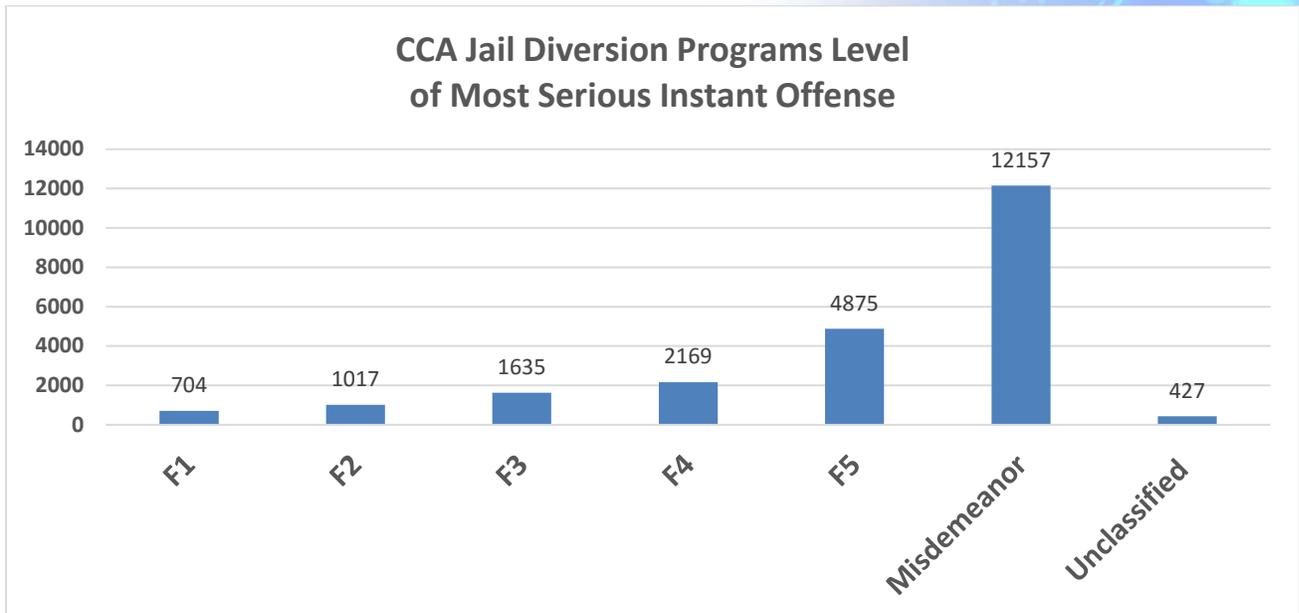
- Conviction Level:
 - 2% —1st degree felony
 - 7% —2nd degree felony
 - 22% —3rd degree felony
 - 25% —4th degree felony
 - 44% —5th degree felony
 - 1% —Other

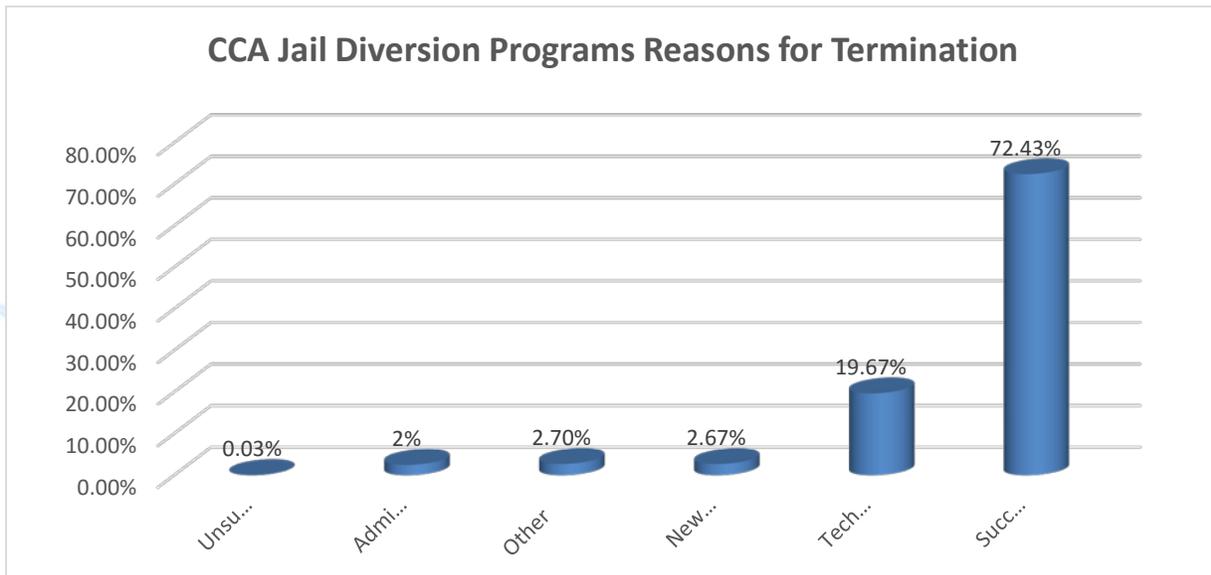


CCA Jail Diversion Programs

In Fiscal Year 2017, Jail Diversion Programs received \$14,356,800 in funding to support programs in 84 counties throughout Ohio.

- 22,984 offenders participated in jail diversion programs:
 - 70% Male
 - 30% Female
 - 69% Caucasian
 - 28% African American
 - 1% Other
 - Average age at admission – 34 years
 - \$625 annual average cost per offender
- Conviction Level:
 - 3% 1st degree felony
 - 4% 2nd degree felony
 - 7% 3rd degree felony
 - 9% 4th degree felony
 - 21% 5th degree felony
 - 53% Misdemeanor crimes
 - 2% Other





Community Residential Services - Fiscal Year 2017

- Funding Allocations:
 - Halfway House beds = \$52,616,126
 - Transitional Control services = \$2,091,981
 - Treatment Transfer services = \$9,767,838
 - Community Residential Center beds = \$3,127,186
 - Permanent Supportive Housing units = \$2,275,951
 - GPS Monitoring of Parole/PRC offenders = \$582,540
- 9,336 offenders were admitted to state-contract halfway house programs; 3956 of which were Transitional Control participants, and 839 of which were Treatment Transfer participants.
 - 42% of offenders were under Transitional Control supervision
 - 19.3% of offenders were under Parole/Post-Release Control supervision
 - 28.3% of offenders were under Community Control supervision
 - 9% of the offenders were Treatment Transfer cases

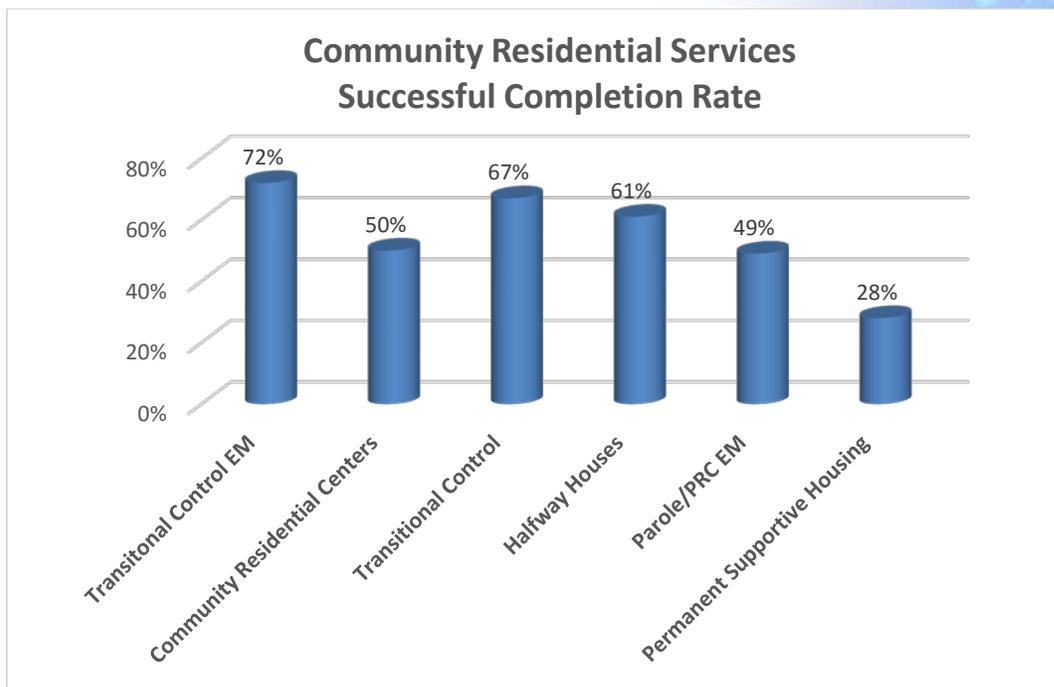
Halfway House Offender Information

Halfway House Demographics

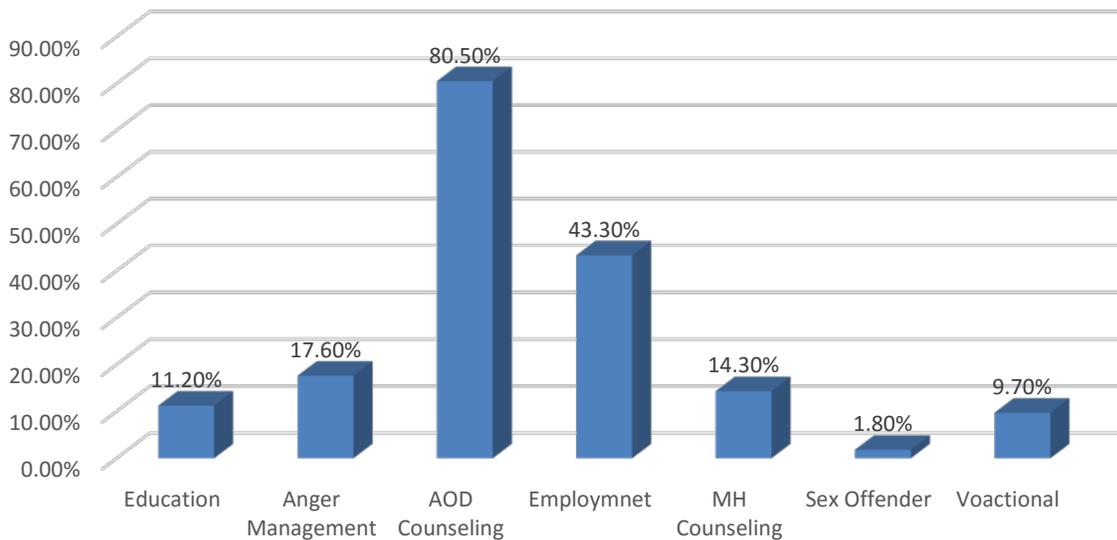
- 9336 total admissions
 - 81% male
 - 72% single (Never Married)
 - Average age - 34 years
 - 67% Caucasian; 30% African-American
 - Average highest grade completed - 11.5

Halfway House Offense Information

- Instant Offense
 - 37.8% drug offenses;
 - 24.7% violent offenses;
 - 22.6% property offenses
 - 47.1 % 1st, 2nd or 3rd degree felony offenses
- Offender History
 - 97% convicted of at least one prior felony
 - 15.8% have five or more prior convictions



Halfway House Program Services Provided



Transitional Control Demographics

- 3956 total admissions
 - 84% male
 - 71% single (never married)
 - Average age - 34 years
 - 62% Caucasian; 35% African-American
 - Average highest grade completed-12th

Transitional Control Offense Information

- Instant Offense
 - 35% drug offenses;
 - 27% violent offenses;
 - 19% property offenses
 - 60% 1st, 2nd or 3rd degree felony offenses
- Offender History
 - 100% convicted of at least one prior felony
 - 47% convicted of five or more prior felonies

Transitional Control and Electronic Monitoring

- The average length of stay of an offender on Transitional Control in a halfway house facility was 105 days. Those Transitional Control Offenders who were placed on electronic monitoring (EM) systems spent an average of 65 days on EM
- 46% were employed full or part-time at the time of discharge from the Transitional Control program.
- Transitional Control offenders earned \$4,789,523; paid \$5,324 in restitution; \$19,639 in court costs and fines; \$50,905 in child support and completed 45,334 community service hours.
- TC offenders in a halfway house facility submit up to 25% of gross earnings to DRC to help defray the cost of the program. Based upon gross earnings reported while in the halfway house, TC offenders paid \$1,535,548.74 to the TC Rotary Account in FY17. This total includes reimbursement for the cost of medication received while on TC.
- Total offenders electronically monitored via GPS—2,331
 - Parole/PRC offenders—958
 - TC step-down offenders—912

Residential Placement and Housing Services

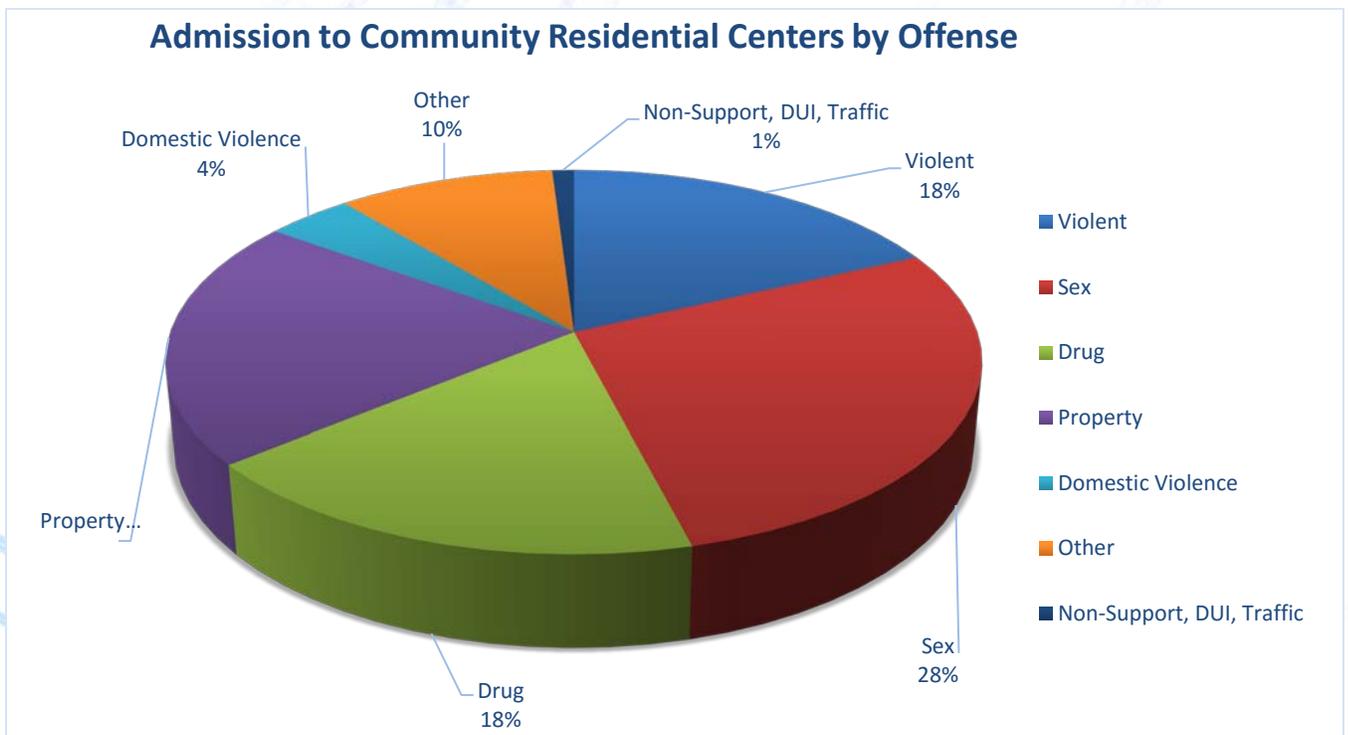
Permanent Supportive Housing

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. These programs target chronically homeless offenders in need of supportive services due to a mental illness, developmental disability, severe addiction or medical condition.

- 75 offenders entered Permanent Supportive Housing of which 63% were male and 37% female
- Average age at admission was 40 year's old
- Average highest grade completed - 12th
- 100% of participants had at least one prior conviction
- 10% of participants had five or more prior convictions

Community Residential Centers

The Bureau of Community Sanctions contracted for 251 Community Residential Center beds in Akron, Canton, Chillicothe, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Greenville, Hamilton, Lima, Toledo, Mansfield and Sidney during Fiscal Year 2017. 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.



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

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