

Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction

**BUREAU OF COMMUNITY SANCTIONS
2018 ANNUAL REPORT**

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The Bureau of Community Sanctions (The Bureau), in partnership with state, local and private/non-profit agencies, work collaboratively to develop community corrections programs utilized by local courts and the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (DRC) to supervise, sanction and treat offenders in the community. The Bureau distributes grant and contract funds to local jurisdictions and private vendors who establish community supervision options and residential services for adult offenders that are re-integrating into the community who, otherwise, would be incarcerated in local jails or state prisons. Residential programs funded by the Bureau include Community-Based Correctional Facilities (CBCF), Halfway Houses (HWH), Community Residential Centers (CRC), and Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH). Non-residential Community Corrections Act grant funded programs include Intensive Supervision Probation, Standard Probation, Prosecutorial Diversion, Non-Supervisory Treatment Programs, Electronic Monitoring, and Community Work Service. Additionally, The Bureau provides Justice Reinvestment and Incentive Grants (JRIG) and Targeted Community Alternatives to Prison (T-CAP) grants to further enhance community corrections services throughout Ohio. The grant funds and contracts managed by The Bureau are addressed in Ohio Revised Code Sections 2301.51, 2929.34 and Ohio Administrative Codes 5120:1-3-01, 5120:1-5-06 and 5149.38.

*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.*

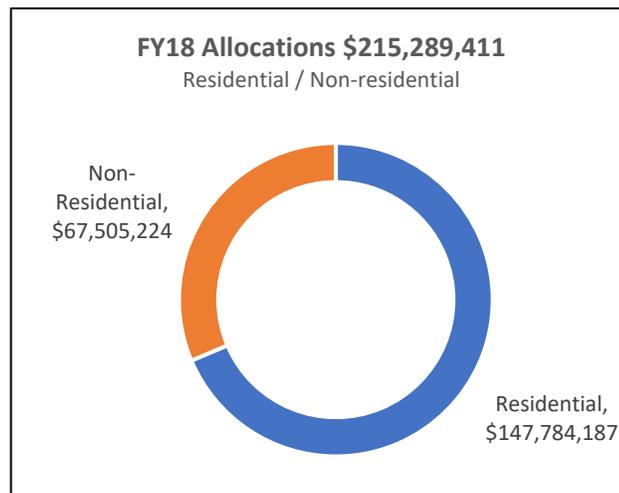
The Bureaus' twenty-eight staff positions are responsible for monitoring grant expenditures and contract utilization; placing inmates and offenders on community supervision into residential programs; conducting annual program reviews that promote compliance with program standards; and providing training and technical assistance. Additional staff responsibilities include contract negotiations; grant application review and approval of all community corrections program in Ohio; provide oversight and capital funding for CBCF building renovations; and providing Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) training and grant resources to the HWH's and CBCF's. The Bureau has partnerships with Ohio Community Corrections organizations such as Ohio Community Corrections Association, Ohio Justice Alliance for Community Corrections, Ohio Chief Probation Officers Association and CORJUS. These partnerships demonstrate our commitment to ongoing collaboration and shared ownership of the effective integration of evidence-based interventions into community corrections supervision, sanctions and treatment throughout Ohio.

FY18 - STATEWIDE HIGHLIGHTS

- *\$215,289,411 in grant and contract funds were allocated to community corrections programs*
- *52,535 residential and non-residential diversions from local jails and state prisons*
- *Non-residential program participants paid \$5,542,612 in restitution and court costs*
- *Successful program completion rate of 66% for residential and non-residential programs*
- *Residential program statewide average cost per diversion of \$5,736*
- *Non-residential program statewide average cost per diversion of \$1,623*
- *Targeted Community Alternatives to Prison (T-CAP) grant funds were awarded to 56 counties*
- *76 Justice Reinvestment Incentive Grant (JRIG) grants were awarded statewide*
- *Community Based Correctional Facility (CBCF) capital improvement efforts included a 28-bed expansion in Stark County CBCF; Classroom addition at the Union County CBCF and; Lucas County CBCF partial move into Toledo Correctional Institution (ToCI) honor camp*
- *Program review staff conducted 131 program reviews and 169 coaching site visits*
- *BCS staff delivered over 4,000 hours of evidence based changing offender behavior training to approximately 750 community corrections professionals*
- *General placement staff received and processed 2,280 placement referrals during the fiscal year*

ALLOCATIONS

The State of Ohio appropriates funds through the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (DRC) on a biennium basis to advance corrections in the community. In FY18, \$218,187,689 were appropriated to ORDC for the purposes of awarding grants and contracts to local jurisdictions and private agencies to develop and enhance residential and non-residential community supervision, sanctioning and treatment services available to offenders in Ohio. In FY18, The Bureau allocated \$215,289,411 to 84 county or municipal jurisdictions and 14 private agencies, \$147,784,187 to residential programs and \$67,505,224 to non-residential programs.



Residential Program Description

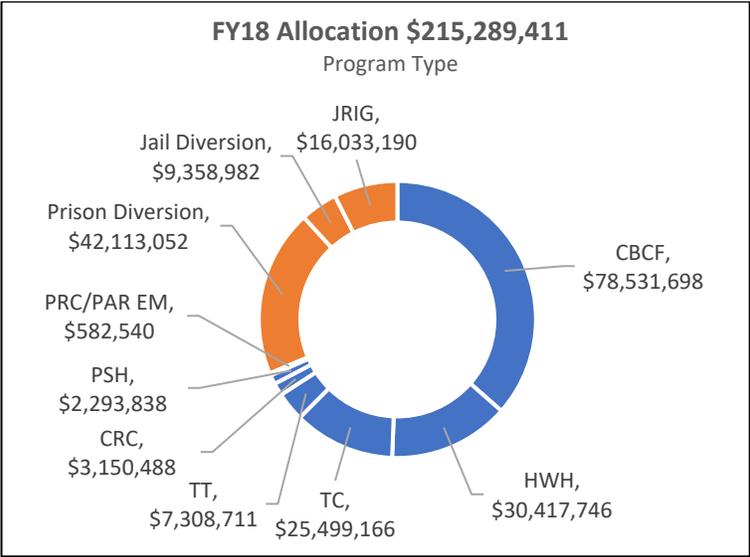
CBCF's are minimum security residential programs that provide comprehensive programming for offenders on felony probation or post release control violators. There are eighteen facilities statewide offering a wide range of evidence-based interventions designed to address offender needs such as cognitive behavioral skill enhancement, chemical dependency, education, employment, vocational training, behavior management/modification and family relationships.

HWH's are community residential programs providing supervision and treatment services for offenders released from state prisons, referred by Courts of Common Pleas, or as a sanction option addressing violations of community supervision. Halfway houses are a vital component of Ohio's community justice continuum providing services such as cognitive behavioral therapy, drug and alcohol treatment, electronic monitoring, job placement, educational programs, and specialized programs for sex offenders and mentally ill offenders. Transitional Control (TC) and Treatment Transfer (TT) are state prison programs designed to facilitate an offender's transition back into the community from prison while residing in a monitored halfway house environment. TC inmates who are deemed eligible by the Ohio

Parole Board may participate in the Transitional Control program up to 180 days prior to the expiration of their prison sentence or release on parole or post release control supervision. The TT program provides substance use disorder assessment and treatment through licensed community treatment providers to help reduce substance use relapse and recidivism for prisoners convicted of felony 5 non-violent offenses. Eligible inmates may be transferred from state correctional facilities to a halfway house for up to 365 days prior to the expiration of their prison sentences. Electronic Monitoring (EM) is appropriate for offenders that demonstrate an adequate adjustment and have an appropriate home placement. EM services are managed by contracted HWH agencies to monitor offender whereabouts using a global positioning system (GPS).

Community Residential Centers (CRC) provide housing, some limited monitoring of residents, light case management and community referrals for services. CRC's serve offenders with no viable home placement options who are stabilized and have moderate to low programming needs that can be met in the community.

The aim of Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) is to minimize homelessness and the likelihood of recidivism amongst individuals returning to Ohio communities from state prisons. PSH grant funds provide rental subsidies, tenant assistance, supportive services, program evaluation, and project management. The target population includes offenders released from state prisons who have a history of chronic homelessness or are at-risk of homelessness upon release. Priority is given to offenders who have severe mental health diagnosis, chronic substance abuse diagnosis, developmental disabilities, physical health challenges, and/or chronic criminal history. PSH offenders are high needs individuals that benefit greatly from long-term supportive housing and wrap around services.

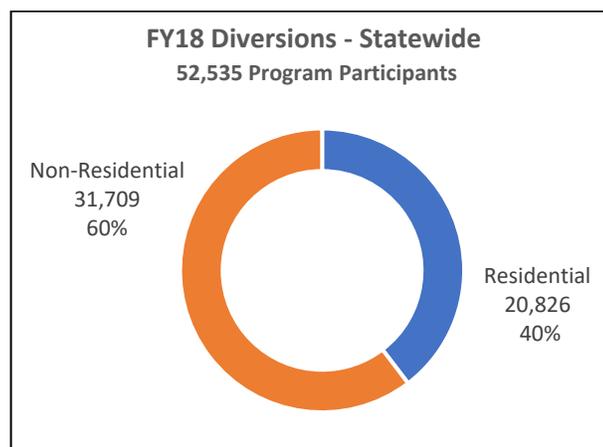


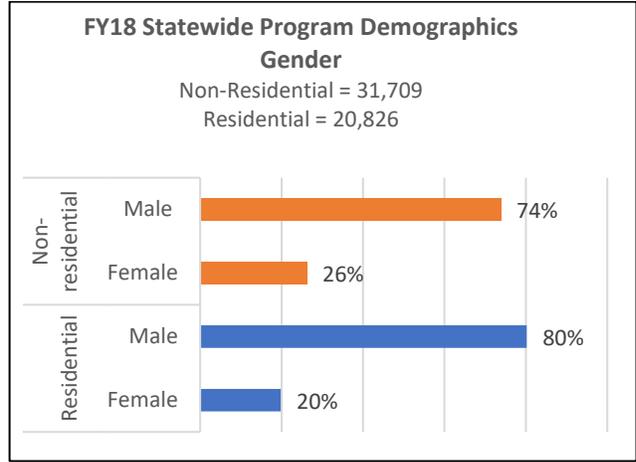
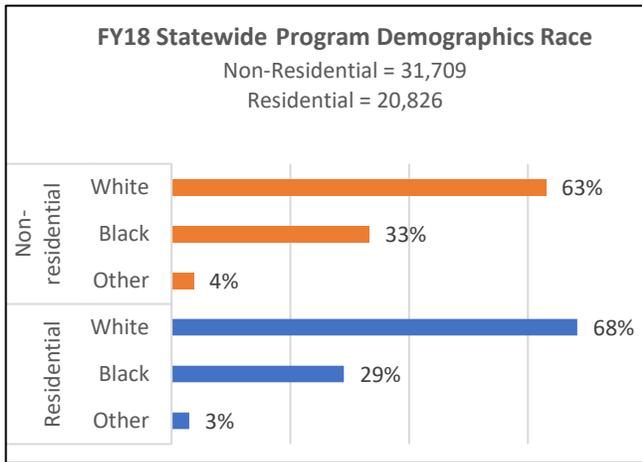
Non-residential Program Description

Non-residential community corrections programs – also known as Community Corrections Act (CCA) programs focus on the reduction of local jail and state prison commitments. These programs include Intensive Supervision Probation, Standard Probation, Prosecutorial Diversion, Non-Supervisory Treatment Programs, and Electronic Monitoring. Jail Reduction programs are commonly used by Municipal Courts to reduce jail population and Prison Diversion programs are commonly used by Common Pleas Courts to reduce state prison commitments. The Justice Reinvestment and Incentive Grant (JRIG) is a non-residential performance-based grant aimed at the integration of evidence-based interventions into community supervision practices. JRIG's also help facilitate a more cohesive transition from some CBCF's to non-residential community supervision. The primary goal of JRIG is to reduce incarceration amongst F5 and community control violators in Ohio. Targeted Community Alternatives to Prison (T-CAP) grants provide funds to local communities to effectively supervise, treat and hold accountable low-level, non-violent offenders, and at the same time safely reduce Ohio's prison population. These grant funds assume a reduction in the overall prison population.

PROGRAM PARTICIPANT DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

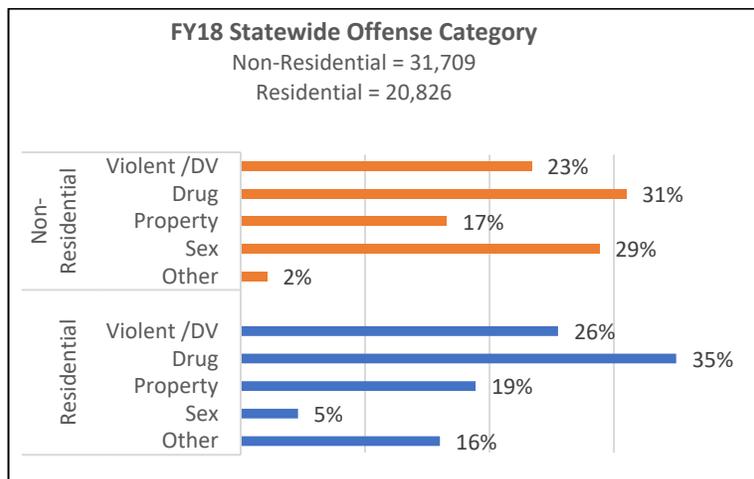
In FY18, community corrections programs funded by The Bureau diverted 52,535 individuals from local jails and state prison, a slight reduction from the FY17 diversions. This reduction is congruent with a national decrease in the community supervision population. The largest percentage of individuals diverted to community corrections programs funds by The Bureau were white males. The average age of all diversions was 35 years old and the average education level was 11.6 years.

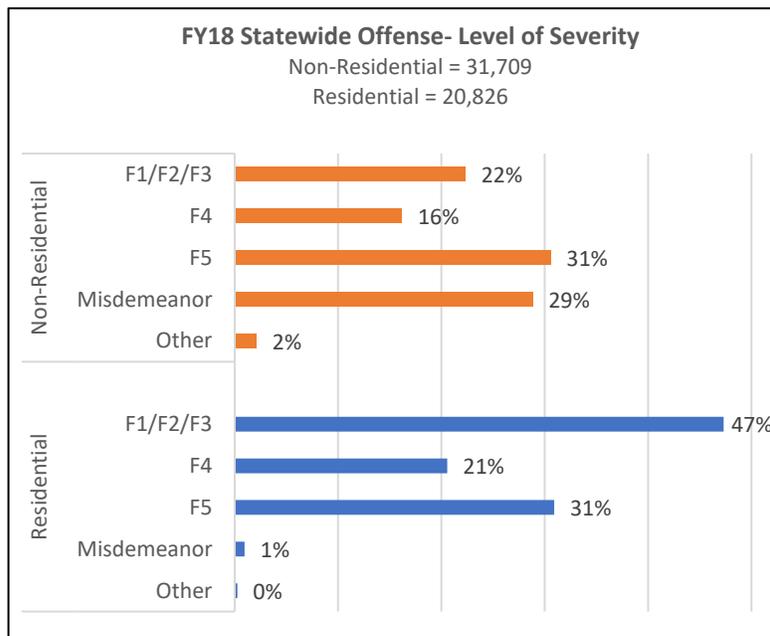
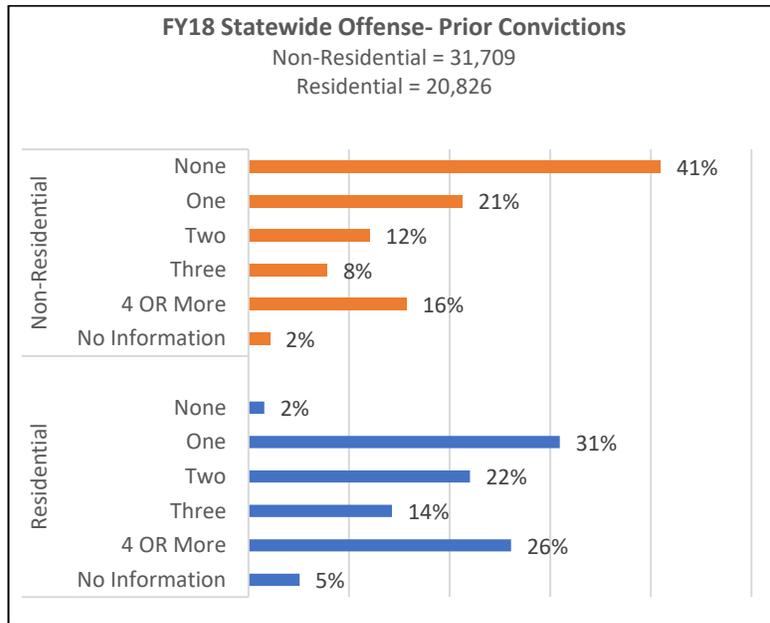




PROGRAM PARTICIPANT OFFENSE PROFILE

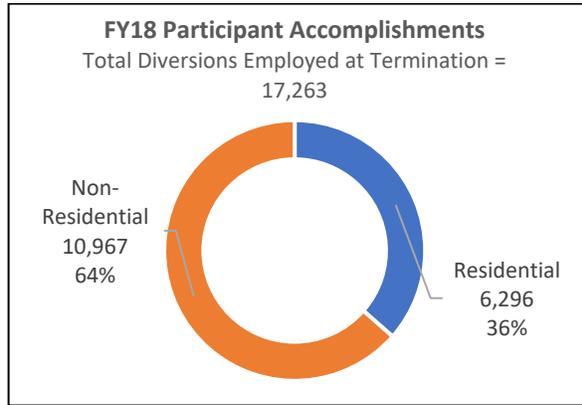
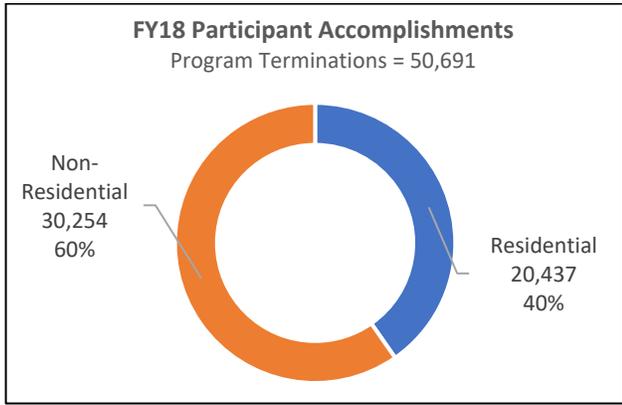
Community corrections programs were established to give local jurisdictions as well as Ohio prisons an alternative to the retribution model of corrections used by courts in the past. The Bureau funds makes it possible for community corrections programs to offer an array of evidence-based interventions and sanctioning options geared toward modifying offender behavior and recidivism reduction. Of the 52,535 diversions in FY18, 20,826 were residential program diversions and 31,709 were non-residential program diversions. Over half, 61% of all residential diversions were convicted of drug charges or charges of violence. Non-residential programs diverted 62% individuals with zero or one prior conviction. And, 47% of the residential program diversions were convicted of F1, F2 or F3 charges compared to 22% of the non-residential diversions. The vast major, 60% of the non-residential diversions were convicted of F5 or misdemeanor charges. An average of 33% of all FY18 diversions were convicted of drug charges. Overall, residential program participants were convicted of more serious crimes and had more prior criminal convictions compared to non-residential diversions supporting the need for more restrictive interventions for higher risk individuals.



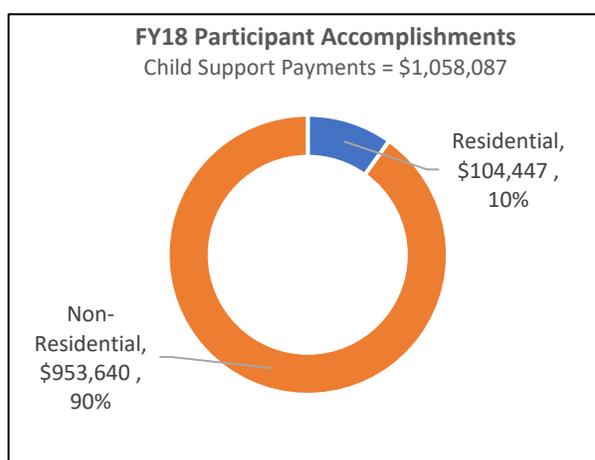
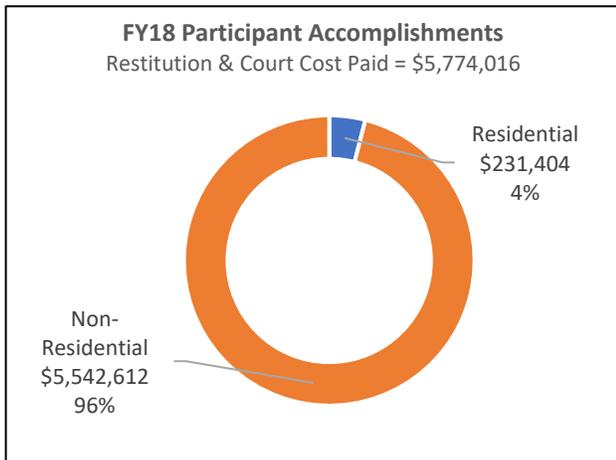
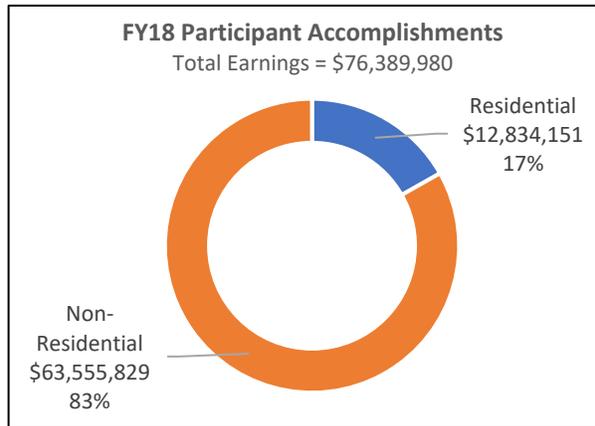
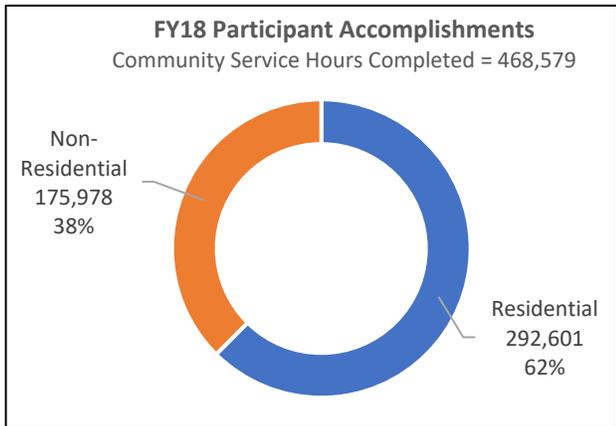


PROGRAM PARTICIPANT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Program participants are required, when applicable, to gain employment, pay restitution and court costs and participate in community service. Based on assessed needs, offenders participate in drug and alcohol treatment, vocational education training and or pursue their General Education Development (GED). In FY18 there were 50,691 diversions terminated from programs funded by The Bureau, 30,254 non-residential and 20,437 residential. Of the 17,263 individuals employed at the time of termination, the majority were from non-residential programs.



A total of 468,579 community service hours were completed by both residential and non-residential program participants for an average of 9.2 hours per offender. Individuals terminated from non-residential programs earned 83% of the \$76,389,980 income earned by offenders terminated. Program participants paid a total of \$5,774,016 towards restitution and court costs with non-residential program participants paying \$5,542,612 or 96%. A total of \$1,058,087 in child support payments were made by offenders in community corrections programs, \$104,447 were paid by residential program participants and \$953,640 were paid by non-residential program participants.



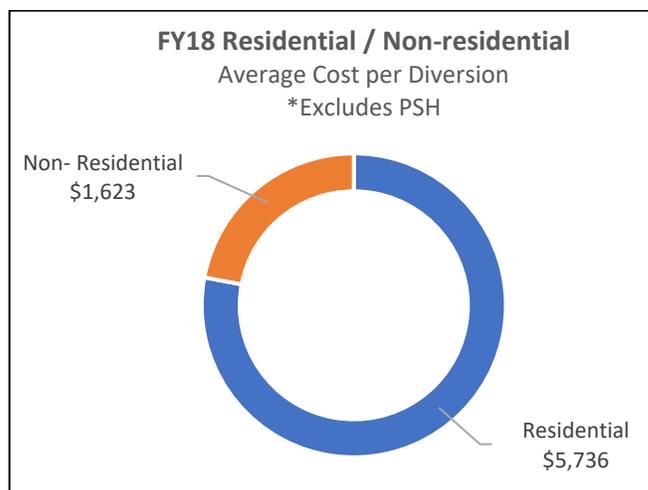
COST / DIVERSION

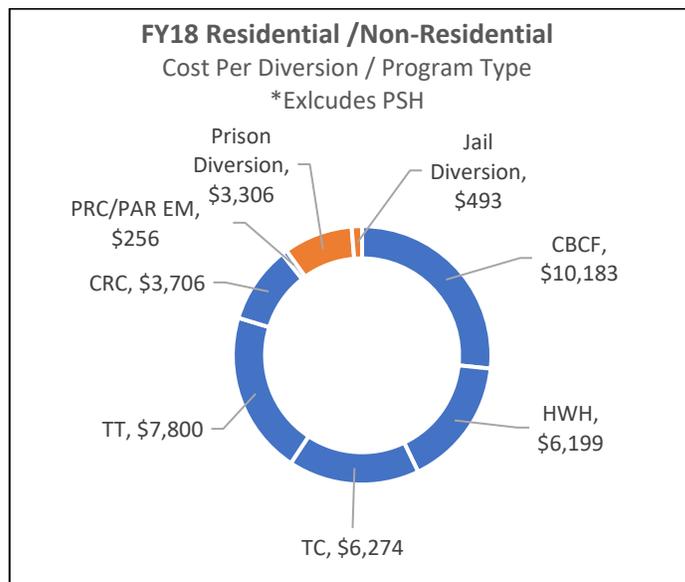
Community corrections programs, an alternative to incarceration, are designed to reduce recidivism saving scarce prison beds for more violent and higher risk offenders. Defendants who demonstrate the ability to be safely supervised in the community are much more likely placed on community control if convicted. Local courts and the Ohio Parole Board impose community-based sanctions aimed at addressing violation behaviors in conjunction with interventions that can identify and reduce risky behaviors.

Residential programs such as CBCF, HWH – including TC and TT programs – are comprehensive, resulting in a higher cost per diversion, higher successful completion rates and favorable impact on recidivism. CRC programs provide temporary housing and offer light case management services to offenders transitioning to permanent housing. CRC program participants in need of treatment services are referred to local community treatment agencies. As a result, the CRC cost per diversion is significantly lower than other residential programs funded by The Bureau. The average length of stay in a residential program is 94 days at a cost of \$5,736 per diversion.

The Bureau, in collaboration with the Corporation of Supportive Housing, offers rent subsidies and supportive services to Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) program participants. PSH offenders are high need individuals that benefit greatly from long-term treatment services. The average length of stay in a PSH is 625 days or 1.71 years at a cost of \$29.09 per day or \$10,618 annually per bed.

A wide variety of community-based sanctions and supervision strategies are available to non-residential programs participants. Some of which include pre-trial supervision, intensive supervision probation, day reporting, prosecutorial diversion and various specialty courts. The average length of stay in a non-residential program is 247 days at a cost of \$1,623 per diversion.

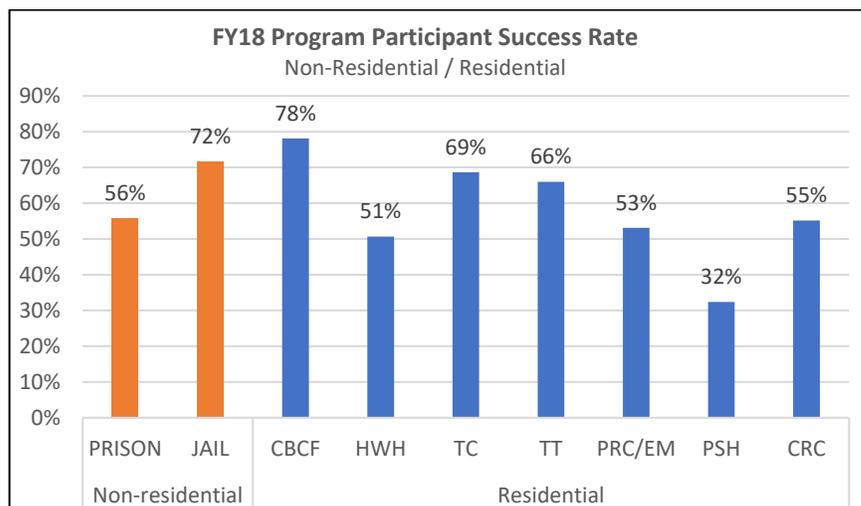




*PSH diversions are excluded due to the extend average length of stay when compared to other residential program types

SUCCESS RATES

The overall success rate for residential and non-residential programs for FY18 was 66%. CBCF programs had a successful completion rate of 78%. HWH contract services include HWH, TC and TT services. In FY18, TC offender's successful termination rate was 69% compared to 51% for HWH offenders and 66% for TT offenders. Non-residential jail diversion programs successfully terminated 13,950 offenders at a successful discharge rate of 72% while prison diversions successful termination rate was 59%.



CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

The Bureau encumbered \$6,658,721 from the controlling board for capital Improvement projects at 14 CBCF's facilities in FY17/18. Expansion projects funded with FY15/16 capital funds were completed at two CBCF's. West Central CBCF had additional classrooms and restrooms added to their facility and Stark County CBCF expanded their facility capacity from 130 to 158 beds. Lucas County CBCF moved their male residents into the previously vacated Toledo Correctional Institution honor camp. Plans are underway for the construction of a female facility on the grounds. A variety of capital improvements were completed at remaining CBCF's.

PREA

The Bureau of Community Sanctions is responsible for providing oversight and assistance to DRC funded residential community correction programs to ensure compliance with the national PREA standards in over 50 sites statewide. Efforts to promote the safety of each resident confined at these facilities include a 24-hour PREA hotline maintained by BCS for confidential reporting of allegations of sexual abuse or harassment. In FY'18, federal grant funding secured by BCS through the Bureau of Justice Assistance allowed for the purchase of surveillance equipment to enhance supervision and staffing efforts at community correction facilities. The funding also provided for multiple statewide PREA training sessions that included other confinement professionals from various agencies nationwide to assist with PREA compliance efforts. 33 Community Residential program sites received audits on the PREA Compliance Standards, achieving 100% compliance.

FY18 CLIFF SKEEN AWARD NOMINEES & RECIPIENTS

The Clifford Skeen Award is presented annually to residential and non-residential programs in recognition of excellence in community corrections. The Clifford Skeen Award is a part of former Governor and former U.S. Senator Voinovich's commitment to enhancing the quality of community corrections programs in Ohio. The award, first presented in 1993, is given in honor of the late eight-term Ohio legislator who sponsored Ohio's Community Correction Act.

Residential

West Central Community Based Correctional Facility - West Central is a 144 bed Community Based Correctional Facility (CBCF) serving Champaign, Clark, Delaware, Logan, Madison, Marion, Morrow, and Union counties. West Central is a secure treatment environment which provides a local alternative to prison with the primary purpose of rehabilitation for male and female felony offenders. West Central addresses the seven dynamic criminogenic needs which place offenders at risk of recidivating. Residents participate in cognitive behavioral treatment groups and follow a behavioral

management system in addition to educational, vocational, and reentry activities. West Central provides services for up to 180 days.

Nominees: Montgomery County Community Based Correctional Facility
Stark Regional Community Corrections Center

Community Corrections Association, Inc. – Community Corrections Association operates halfway houses and serves both State & Federal offenders. Some of the accomplishments of the past year include expanding Medication Assisted Treatment, the development of a Dress to Succeed site for work appropriate clothing, nutritional programming, collaborative CDCA program and the development of a pre-trial program. Community Corrections Association expanded their residential program increasing placements year over year while maintaining a utilization rate over 100%. Community Corrections Association was the first halfway house program to receive the Clifford Skeen Award for Excellence in Community Corrections in 1993 and past recipients in 2007 and 2014.

Nominees: Behavioral Health Care Partners of Central Ohio
Community Treatment and Correction Center

Non-Residential

Hancock Intensive Supervision - The Hancock County Prison Diversion Program provides sentencing alternatives for the Court, as well as creative solutions to the local Opioid Epidemic. The Hancock County Program effectively integrates the core principles of Evidence Based Practices and values strong local community collaborations and dedicated/committed staff. Through these collaborations, the Court has been able to create numerous In-house services for the adult-felony population to include Case Management Services, Occupational Therapy Services, Diagnostic Assessments, Individual Therapy, Group Therapy, and Free Transportation if coming to Treatment/Probation requirements.

Nominees: Medina County Common Pleas Court Intensive Supervision Probation
Clermont County Common Pleas Court Intensive Supervision Probation

Bryan Municipal Probation Department - The Bryan Municipal Court Standard Probation Department is a Jail Reduction program that collaborates with public and private entities to provide evidence-based community supervision. They provide in-house programs such as Thinking for a Change, Hands Down Domestic Violence Class, as well as The STOP Program for Women. Their clients also complete Carey Guides and participate in online classes through Court Solutions, which offers a variety of classes such as Life Skills, Drug & Alcohol Classes, and Anger Management.

Nominees: Mahoning County Court of Common Pleas Day Reporting Program
Hocking County Municipal Court Standard Probation