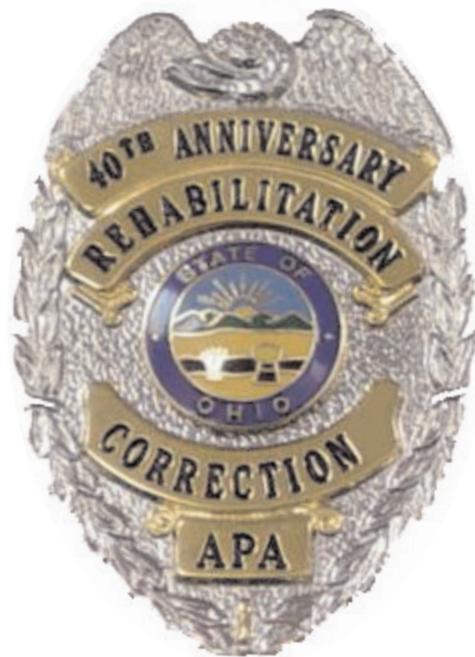


Ohio Department
of
Rehabilitation and Correction
Celebrating 40 Years of Public Safety



Ohio Adult Parole Authority
1965-2005

Bob Taft, Governor
Reginald A. Wilkinson, Ed.D., Director

Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction

Mission Statement

The Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction protects Ohio citizens by ensuring effective supervision of adult offenders in environments that are safe, humane and appropriately secure. The Department seeks to instill in offenders an improved sense of responsibility and the ability to become productive citizens.



Adult Parole Authority

Mission Statement:

To protect the public from violence and other crime by convicted offenders through the building and sharing of offender information with victims, the courts and other criminal justice agencies, the supervision of offenders who are in the community and strategies aimed at rehabilitation and, when necessary, punishment.

Reginald A. Wilkinson, Ed.D, Director
Thomas J. Stickrath, Assistant Director
Harry E. Hageman, Deputy Director
Sara Andrews, Superintendent

LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR	
Reginald A. Wilkinson, Ed.D.	.....2
DIVISION OF PAROLE AND COMMUNITY SERVICES	
List of Chiefs and Deputy Directors	.....3
Table of Organization	.....4
40 YEARS OF PUBLIC SAFETY	
Adult Parole Authority Timeline	.....5
Adult Parole Authority History	.....11
Adult Parole Authority Map	.....14
CONTINUUM OF LEADERSHIP	
Chief of Adult Parole Authority	.....15
Superintendent of Probation Development & Parole	
Adult Parole Authority	
Akron Region	.....16
Chillicothe Region	.....20
Cincinnati Region	.....22
Cleveland Region	.....25
Columbus Region	.....27
Lima Region	.....29
Mansfield Region	.....31
Interstate Compact	.....33
Parole Board	.....34
Bureau of Adult Detention	.....43
Bureau of Community Sanctions	.....44
Office of Victim Services	.....46
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	

pa·role**Pronunciation:** (pe -rol')**Function:** *n.***Etymology:** French, speech, parole, from Middle French, from Late Latin *parabola* speech**Definition:** “The word parole comes to us from the French and it means **promise**. A promise is extracted from a prisoner or probationer that they will not revert to crime. Human nature being what it is, these promises, though made with good intentions, are sometimes broken. The parole system provides safeguards to protect society and the offender from himself when he fails to keep his promise. In return for a promise of good behavior, the state releases the offender into society under supervision in an attempt to restore him to society.”

(Ohio Adult Parole Authority Annual Report -1971)



Reginald A. Wilkinson, Ed.D.
Director

March 18, 2005

Dear Colleagues:

This year the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (DRC) Adult Parole Authority (APA) will celebrate 40 years of public service to the citizens of Ohio. The past years have brought about many changes. One of the most notable changes is the establishment of many community collaborations.

The APA continues to focus on services that facilitate public protection. This is accomplished through effective supervision of offenders who have been released from prison, services to Ohio courts, as well as DRC's releasing authority under the Ohio Parole Board.

Founded in 1965, the APA was initially a small bureau within the Department of Mental Hygiene and Corrections. In 1972 it was incorporated into the newly formed Department of Rehabilitation and Correction. With nearly 300 parole and probation officers that supervised 8,000 offenders, the APA has grown to 600 officers supervising over 34,000 offenders. Today, the APA consists of seven regional offices – Akron, Chillicothe, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Lima and Mansfield.

The Ohio Parole Board has grown from an independent operation to one where victims of crime and inmate family members now have a voice. This is a significant change that contributes to sound justice practices.

We are proud of the APA and its commitment to the citizens of Ohio. This publication is a culmination of past accomplishments and events as well as preview of the future. As offender reentry activities evolve, the role of the APA will become more and more critical.

Further, the staff of the APA are some of the more skilled practitioners in state government. I am proud of them and their work.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Reginald A. Wilkinson". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Reginald A. Wilkinson, Ed.D.
Director

DIVISION OF PAROLE AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

The Division of Parole and Community Services (DPCS) founded in 1972 is the community corrections branch of the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction. The mission of DPCS is to protect Ohio citizens by ensuring appropriate supervision of adult offenders in community punishments that are effective and that hold offenders accountable for their actions.

The DPCS is comprised of the Adult Parole Authority, which includes the Parole Board, Field Services and Interstate Compact; the Bureau of Community Sanctions, the Bureau of Adult Detention, the Office of Victim Services and a number of other administrative sections including Human Resources, Training and Information Technology and the Business Office.

The Division of Parole and Community Services has a rich history and has made significant contributions to public safety from protecting Ohio citizens in effectively supervising offenders to providing services to crime victims. DPCS will continue to grow and provide top quality service in the years to come.



Ray Gianetta, former Chief of Parole and Community Services



John Shoemaker served in many capacities, including Acting Chief of Parole and Community Services and Chief of Adult Parole Authority



Retired Deputy Director Jill Goldhart served for over ten years in the Division of Parole and Community Services



Harry Hageman serves as the Acting Chief of the APA and Deputy Director of Parole and Community Services

Chief/Deputy Director of Division of Parole & Community Services

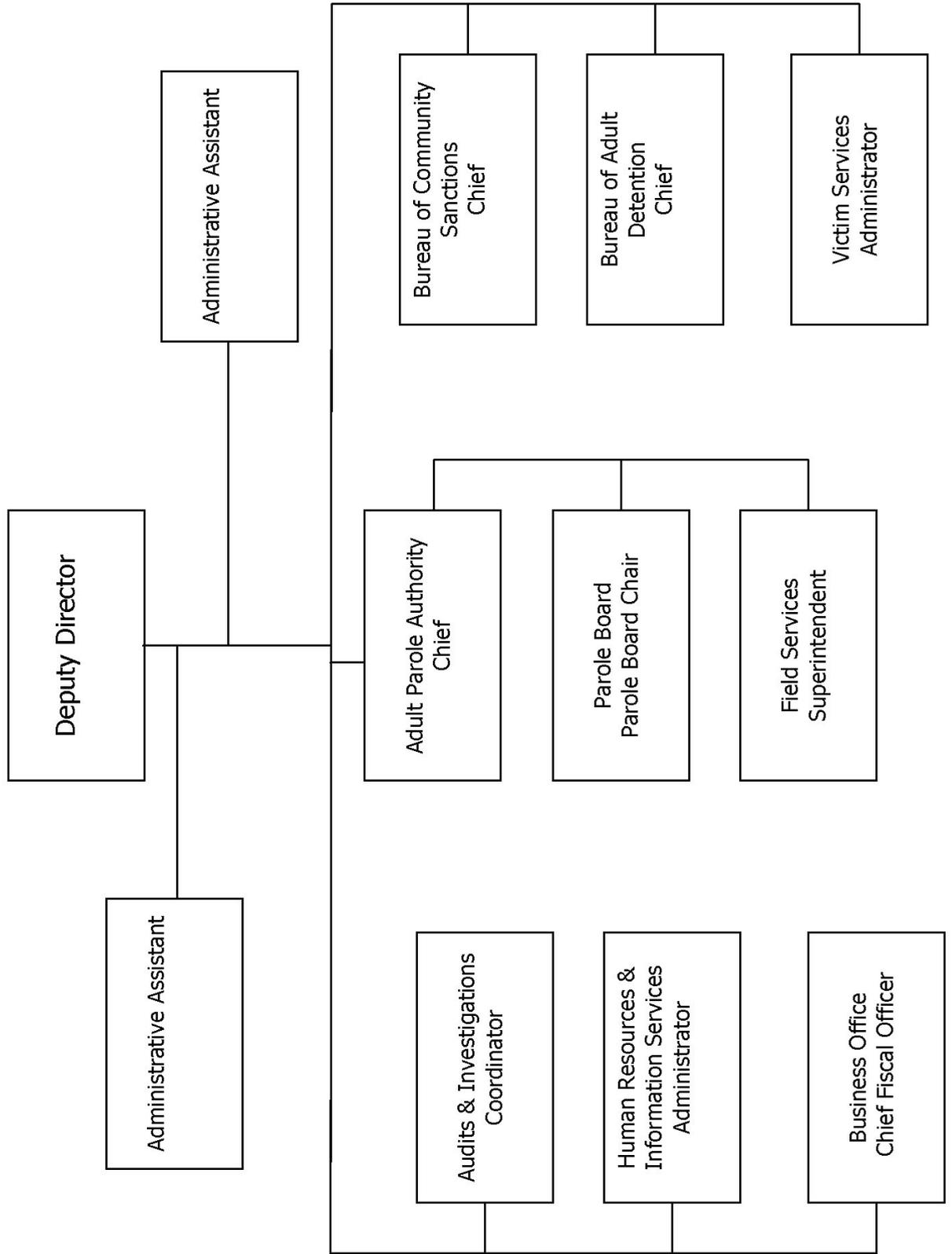
1976	Ray Gianetta
1977	John Shoemaker (Acting)
1978	Nick Sanborn
1979-1981	John Shoemaker
1982-1983	Clarence Clark
1984	Rex Zent
1985-1986	Geno Natalucci-Persichetti
1987	William Hudson
1988-2000	Jill Goldhart
2000-present	Harry E. Hageman

DPCS Mission

To protect Ohio citizens by ensuring appropriate supervision of adult offenders in community punishments which are effective and hold offenders accountable.

This document was compiled by a variety of past and present DPCS staff. The historical events cited were researched through various archives of the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction. Variations in dates can be attributed to the source data used. Many thanks to all those individuals who assisted in creating this document.

DIVISION OF PAROLE & COMMUNITY SERVICES
Executive Staff



ADULT PAROLE AUTHORITY TIMELINE

1803: The first Court of Common Pleas in Ohio was established.

1885: The first parole in Ohio was granted.

1888: The Board of Pardons was created.

1908: Ohio Adult Probation Law enacted, providing courts the option of suspending execution of sentence and placing defendants on probation.

1911: The Ohio Board of Administration was established by law and received the power to parole, previously a responsibility of the Board of Trustees.

1917: The authority to grant paroles was passed on to the two member Board of Clemency.

1921: The Board of Clemency was incorporated into the Department of Public Welfare and was renamed the Board of Pardon and Parole (comprised of three members).

1923: The Board of Pardon and Parole was abolished and the two-member Board of Clemency was reestablished and continued to function until 1931.

1925: New law was enacted which provided for suspension of the imposition of sentence, and the establishment of county departments of probation. Probationers were no longer certified to the penitentiary or reformatory, but were subject to the Court and the county probation department or a person designated by the Court.

1931: The Ohio Board of Parole was created by law and was comprised of four members.

1934: Deputy Administrator of Interstate Compact established by Congress.

1935: The Division of Probation and Parole was created through the consolidation of parole staff from the Ohio Penitentiary, London Prison Farm, and the Ohio State Reformatory.

1939: The Pardon and Parole Commission of Ohio (with three members) superseded the Ohio Board of Parole. The legislature also passed a law granting the Governor the power to appoint a Parole Board.

1940: Legislation created the Division of Corrections. The Bureau of Probation and Parole became a section within the Division of Corrections, a change that did not go into effect until 1949.

1954: The Department of Mental Hygiene and Correction became its own Department separate from the Department of Public Welfare. The Bureau of Probation and Parole remained under the Division of Correction in this new department.

1959: The Pardon and Parole Commission enlarged to five members. This is the first time specific qualifications for members were established.

1961: The legislature expanded the Pardon and Parole Commission and included within it the Bureau of Probation and Parole, which removed the Bureau from the Division of Corrections.

1965: On March 18, 1965, the Ohio Adult Parole Authority was established within the Division of Correction, replacing the Pardon and Parole Commission and the Bureau of Probation and Parole. The state legislature created a Probation Development Section within the Adult Parole Authority and charged it with the task of developing probation services across the state. Out of 88 counties, 15 lacked services completely. The "Shock Probation" law went into effect on October 30, 1965.

The Parole Board heard first degree murder cases after 20 years of incarceration. At that time, a recommendation was made whether or not an inmate's sentence would be recommended for commutation. First degree sentences had to be commuted to second-degree for the inmate to be eligible for parole. 1965 was the first year in which final releases could be granted to parolees with life sentences after serving five years on parole. Prior to that they remained under parole supervision for the remainder of their lives.

1966: At the end of FY 1966 there were 11,150 inmates in Ohio's prisons. The Parole Board conducted a total of 7,195 hearings, with 4,159 paroles being granted. There were three APA Regions comprised of a total of 13 units. In December 1966, the APA had two State Probation Officers who provided services to six counties. They completed a total of 19 PSI's.

The first Case Review Analyst was added to the Parole Supervision Section at Central Office. In FY 1966, The APA spent \$23,721 to return 177 parole violators from other states.

1967: In June of 1967 there were 10,393 inmates in Ohio's prisons. The Parole Board held 7,606 hearings, with 6,992 of those being parole hearings. Of that number,

4,226 were granted parole. In December 1967, the APA had seven State Probation Officers who provided services to 14 counties. They completed a total of 91 PSI's and supervised 288 probationers. The Parole Supervision Section maintained the Institutional Parole Officer system and arranged placements for parolees, under the direction of the Supervisor of Institutional Operations. Nearly 6,000 parole plans were handled each year and investigated thoroughly by field officers. Parole Officers also visited the homes of those under their supervision. These were called quality contacts and numbered 54,099 in FY 1967, or 4,508 per month. The average caseload was 62.5 for male officers and 37.3 for female officers.

1968: George F. Denton was the Chief of the Adult Parole Authority. In June of 1968 there were 10,383 inmates in Ohio's prisons. The cost to incarcerate an offender for one year was \$1,521.00, while the cost to supervise an offender for one year was \$324.00. Of the 6,228 cases considered by the Parole Board for release, 3,628 were granted parole. There were 992 technical parole violators returned to prison that fiscal year.

Fifteen APA units across the state supervised 4,500 offenders on any given day. Parole caseloads varied, with the average for male officers being 54.4 to 55.8 cases and the average for female officers being 36.3 cases. Face to face contacts with parolees totaled 57,470 or an average of 4,789 per month. 2,949 parolees were granted final releases during the year. In December 1968, the APA had 11 State Probation Officers who provided services to 16 counties. They completed 244 PSI's and supervised 575 probationers.

In 1968, Congress passed the Safe Streets Act, otherwise known as the Omnibus Crime Control Bill. This bill provided extensive grant opportunities to the criminal justice system, with the APA being awarded 32 grants by 1974, for a total of over \$5.3 million. The first grant was received in 1970 and served to stimulate the use of the Shock Probation concept.

1969: In June of 1969 there were 10,027 inmates in Ohio's prisons. M.C. Koblentz was the Commissioner of the Division of Corrections within the Department of Mental Hygiene and Correction. George F. Denton continued to serve as the Chief of the Adult Parole Authority. Ray Gianetta was the Superintendent of Parole Supervision, H. Richard Gooch was the Superintendent of Probation Development, Nick Gatz was the Superintendent of Administration and Research, and Joseph R. Palmer was the Chairman of the Parole Board.

There were 19 parole and 3 probation units distributed within the three APA regions of the state. There were 140 parole/probation officers. There were 4,832 active cases under supervision on 6/30/1969. A survey revealed that 90% of these cases were employed. "A Plan for

Action" program was initiated by the APA in cooperation with the Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation to provide job readiness training and shortly thereafter a job. This program was piloted in Columbus in 1969 with 104 parolees participating, of which 75 obtained and maintained employment. Only 809 or 10.1% of parolees under supervision were returned to prison or sentenced on new charges during the year. In December 1969, the APA had 20 State Probation Officers who provided services to 23 counties. They completed 523 PSI's and supervised 983 probationers.

During FY 1969, three Review Officers were hired to review inmate cases that had been continued by the Parole Board. The new process was designed to serve as an incentive to inmates to participate in programming and provided a mechanism for early release consideration. The Review Officers could recommend meritorious consideration to select inmates once a thorough review of all available materials was completed, which was then forwarded to the Parole Board for their consideration. Inmates had to serve at least half of their continuance time to be eligible for this review process. 212 of the 269 inmates screened for this process in FY 1969 were granted a parole.

1970: During 1970, there were a total of 9,997 offenders supervised, of which 1,467 were compact cases. In June 1970, APA officers were supervising 5,109 active cases with the average caseload being 54.5. There were 5,562 placement investigations completed during FY 1970. There were also 53,609 contacts made with offenders and 94,204 contacts made with others including neighbors, and employers. 90% of parolees were employed. Nine out of 10 parolees were successful, with only 727 or 8.5% returned to prison or sentenced on new charges.

In December 1970, there were 24 State Probation Officers providing services to 27 counties (Adams, Allen, Auglaize, Brown, Carroll, Champaign, Clinton, Cuyahoga, Defiance, Geauga, Guernsey, Highland, Holmes, Knox, Logan, Lorain, Mahoning, Morrow, Paulding, Putnam, Richland, Trumbull, Tuscarawas, Union, Washington, Williams, and Wyandot) who completed 967 PSI's and supervised 1293 probationers.

The seven man Parole Board conducted 6,443 parole hearings, 396 technical violation hearings and 68 clemency reviews. 4,065 or 67% of eligible inmates were granted paroles and 2,378 or 37% had their cases continued. There were 258 administrative releases granted, with a total of 4,135 being granted since 1965. The cost to house an inmate for one year was \$2,514.00. The cost to supervise an offender for one year was \$400.00. Five halfway houses were approved for funding and assisted 200 parolees with residence and therapy.

Creative Programs included: "Operation Prevention" where parolees speak to high school students.

“Operation Fact” tapped a vast reservoir of professional counseling talent in the form of Ohio ministers who were willing to donate their time to give counsel and guidance to troubled offenders. “Operation Redcoat” allowed Parole Officers to collaborate with local Lions clubs to form committees that met monthly with parolees in crisis. The Lions provided financial assistance and psychological support to offenders who participated in this program.

1971: In FY 1971, there were 10,000 felony convictions in Ohio, with 80% of these convictions resulting in prison or probation. The seven prisons in Ohio housed 9,369 offenders. The cost of maintaining a female prisoner for one year was \$4,500.00. The Adult Parole Authority had 260 staff, who provided supervision to an average of 6000 offenders on any given day. Of the 8,751 offenders supervised throughout the year, 806 or 9.2% failed and were returned to prison as parole violators or sentenced on new charges.

The Parole Board heard cases in Ohio’s seven prisons. There were 6,790 cases heard, of which 6,300 were parole hearings exclusively. Of these, 4,039 or 65% were granted parole.

In December 1971, there were 37 probation officers providing services to 31 counties who completed 1,306 PSI’s and supervised 1940 probationers throughout the year. The success rate for probationers under state supervision exceeded 92%. Probationer caseloads were a manageable 50 per officer. Success was also attributed to the intensive training of staff. Because of the increasing demand for state services, a federal grant was received to hire 40 more probation officers, clerical and administrative staff. The increased staffing would allow the APA to provide services to an estimated 45 Common Pleas Courts. All probation officers and most parole officers had a bachelor’s degree (104 bachelor degrees, 10 masters’ degrees, and 3 doctorates).

1972: The Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction was established with Bennett J. Cooper named as the first Director. He served in this capacity until 1975. The Division of Parole and Community Services was established within the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction. The U. S. Supreme Court decided *Morrissey versus Brewer* extending due process protection to offenders in parole revocation hearings. A court decision that year also granted offenders “jail time credit” for time spent in jail prior to their convictions.

During FY 1972, the Parole Board considered 6292 cases for parole eligibility of which 4341 were granted a parole. There were 5700 offenders supervised daily by Parole Officers, with an average caseload of 60. During the fiscal year, only 575 offenders or 6.3% failed or were returned to prison as parole violators or sentenced on new charges.

In 1972, there were 69 Probation Officers providing services to 43 counties who completed 2,264 PSI’s and supervised 3,089 cases throughout the year. There were 80 probation violators committed to institutions. Officers (parole and probation) drove a total of 441,792 miles and made 69,216 contacts.

1973: In 1973, there were 78 Probation Officers providing services to 48 counties who completed 3,414 PSI’s and supervised 6,065 cases throughout the year. The nine new counties were Ashland, Butler, Coshocton, Delaware, Franklin, Hardin, Hocking, Perry and Vinton. The number of PSI’s completed between 1972 and 1973 showed an increase of 50.7%. There were 181 probation violators committed to the institution. Officers drove a total of 654,390 miles and made 122,573 contacts.

In January 1973, a new procedure was implemented whereby inmates were given immediate results regarding their parole hearing. In April 1973, the policy of “open dates” for successful parole applicants was also established. This policy provided for release after approval of a placement plan instead of continued confinement while waiting a fixed release date.

In July 1973, the APA began extracting data from case files for entry onto the computer in the Offender Information System (OIS). There were 225 items on each offender entered into the computer by all of the institutions and the APA. To keep this information current, the APA utilized an on-line system of data entry. Each day two terminal operators inputted between 400 to 500 transactions to keep information current. Future plans included the development of a Program Measurement System (PMS) and a Management Information System (MIS).

In September 1973, the Educational and Vocational Furlough Program legislation was enacted, authorizing the APA to place offenders on furlough from correctional institutions to take part in vocational or academic training, or public works employment. During FY74 there were 315 offenders released to the furlough program.

1974: On January 1, 1974, the “Shock Parole” law went into effect. The APA’s budget in FY 1974 was \$5,600,000 with a staff total of 461.

Records management was a responsibility of the APA. Case records were compiled on approximately 8,000 Ohio inmates and 5,400 parolees. The record room received over 900 pounds of mail each month. A goal was established to begin to microfilm these records in the near future.

There were 87 State Probation Officers providing services to 53 counties with a total of 4,045 PSI’s being com-

pleted and 6065 probationers being supervised throughout the year. In July 1974, lapsed federal grant funds were utilized to implement the post-sentence investigation, which was needed to aid in the decision-making process due to the impact of the shock parole statute. There were 8,916 parolees and 1,596 compact cases also supervised. Of these, only 674 or 7.6% parolees were returned to prison as parole violators or sentenced on new charges. The average parole caseload was 43, down 17% from the preceding year.

Federally funded programs included: Three “Community Reintegration Centers” operating throughout Ohio, with 321 offenders participating in the program since its inception in November 1972. The “Halfway House and Community Services Development Program” was designed to provide a means to guide the state’s partially supported system of privately maintained and administered halfway houses in Ohio. The program effectively tied in many community resources with the APA and enlisted the assistance of halfway house staff in the treatment and rehabilitation of offenders. In FY74, there were 22 certified Halfway Houses with 411 available beds in Ohio. The “Parole Officer Aide Program” initiated in 1972 continued to make use of the reformed offender’s unique insights and skills in the application of treatment to the offender population. In June 1974, there were 25 ex-offenders working full-time as parole officer aides. The “Man-to-Man Volunteer Program” had 236 active members as of June 1974.

1975: George F. Denton served as the second Director of the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction from 1975–1983. The prison population was 10,707. At the end of FY 75, the APA had 497 employees.

Parole Officers supervised a total of 10,004 offenders, of which 8,459 were parolees and 1,545 were compact cases. There were a total of 3,614 placement investigations conducted. Of the 8,459 parolees, only 651 or 7.7% failed and were returned to prison as parole violators or sentenced on new charges. There were 94 State Probation Officers providing services to 55 counties with 4,956 PSI’s being completed and 3,319 probationers being supervised.

In 1975, the APA received federal funding for 10 grants, including the Post Sentence Investigation Project which provided offender background information to the Parole Board for early release program consideration. There were 4,012 post-sentence investigations completed during FY 75, their first year of operation. HWH’s housed 1,016 offenders, with an average man-day cost of \$7.12 for parolees/probationers and \$10.86 for furlongees.

1976: The budget for the Division of Parole and Community Services in FY 1976 was \$7,027,325 with a total of 461 staff. The three sections of the DP&CS were the Adult Parole Authority, the Bureau of Community

Services, which was created to handle community based programming, and the Bureau of Adult Detention Facilities and Services, which was created and established the first minimum standards for jails in Ohio. Nick J. Sanborn served as the first Administrator of the Bureau of Adult Detention.

There were 97 parole officers who supervised 9,489 parolees and 2,038 compact cases. The average caseload was 61 per officer. During FY1976, only 634 or 7% of the 9,489 parolees supervised were returned to prison for technical violations or sentenced on new charges. There were 4,253 in-state placements processed. There were 100 State Probation Officers who provided services to 55 counties in Ohio where they completed 5,191 PSI’s and supervised 4,120 probationers. There were also 6,052 post-sentence investigations completed.

1977: At the end of FY 1977, Ohio’s prison population had reached 13,047.

The number of counties receiving probation services remained at 55 while there were 97 parole officers. These staff completed 5,066 PSI’s and supervised 4,280 cases. There were also 6,435 Parole Board Investigations (formerly referred to as post-sentence investigations) completed.

During FY 1977, 343 offenders participated in the Furlough program. 89.8% successfully completed the program. Their gross earnings were \$106,089.82. Of this amount, 18.5% was returned to the community in the form of taxes; 8.9% was paid for child support; 1.2% for court restitution; and 3.1% for payment of prior debts.

A total of 9,783 parolees and 2,481 compact cases were supervised. The average parole caseload was 65. Case Review staff at Central Office processed all written communication from the field and evaluated this material to ensure proper action was taken. Decisions affecting a parolee’s liberty were forwarded to the Superintendent for approval. Case Review also selected candidates for the three Reintegration Centers. There were 892 parolees returned to prison at the end of FY 1977, either for technical violations or for the commission of a new crime.

1978: A reclassification of field officer positions during October 1977 made possible a promotional ladder and additional salary steps for career employees. Several programs continued to be funded through federal grants via the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968.

The Parole Section supervised a total of 11,206 parolees and 2,543 compact cases. The average caseload was 66. Of the 11,206 parolees, final releases were granted to 3,526, with an additional 979 out-of-state cases granted final release. Of those supervised during the year, 722

were returned to prison for the commission of a new crime, and 326 for technical violations of their parole. During FY 1978, there were a total of 1,102 offenders who went through the Reintegration Center. The Office of Specialized Services was responsible for the development of special community services for parolees such as employment and drug/alcohol treatment programs. In the area of employment, the PREP program, a five week course on how to find and keep a job remained active, particularly in the Lima area where 136 offenders participated with more than 50% being placed in full-time jobs.

Probation services were provided to 53 counties. There were 99 Probation Officers who supervised 6,013 cases and completed 4,960 PSI's and 6,769 Parole Board investigations. In 1978, there were 1,247 cases released to Shock Probation. During FY 1978 a new program of probation subsidy was initiated with three counties being offered the opportunity to submit proposals including Hamilton, Lucas and Montgomery. Hamilton County declined, while Lucas and Montgomery submitted proposals. Lucas County's contract of \$109,545 was to provide an "Incarceration Division Unit" consisting of Probation Officers who would intensely supervise probationers with difficult problems. Each of the three officers supervised 25 cases. Success of the program was based on reduced commitments to prison and no increased danger to the community. Montgomery County received \$390,455 to provide a structured community release program called the Monday Community Correction Facility. The program was designed to take non-violent convicted felons who would otherwise be sentenced to a state institution and provide treatment for them in a secure setting on the grounds of the Dayton Human Rehabilitation Center. The program was expected to service 150-200 inmates per year.

Training goals achieved for FY 1978 included training for jail managers, separate entrance training for parole and probation, management institutes for all mid-level managers, and a comprehensive firearm qualification program.

1979: Parole Officer Robert A. White was killed in the line of duty. John W. Shoemaker served as the Acting Chief of the Division of Parole and Community Services and as the Chief of the Adult Parole Authority.

Parole Officers supervised a total of 14,537 offenders

(parole and compact) over the course of FY 1979. The average caseload was 65. Final Releases were granted to 3,700 parolees and 307 compact cases. Meanwhile, 1,107 of those supervised during the year were returned to prison, 771 for the commission of a new crime, and 336 for technical violation of their parole. The Reintegration Centers located in Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati served a total of 371 offenders. The special services program continued to develop services for offenders including employment and alcohol/drug treatment. Probation services were provided to 51 of Ohio's 88 counties. During FY 1979, 5,682 PSI's were completed and a total of 6,503 probationers were supervised. Of this total, 156 were committed to prison for the commission of a new crime and 102 were committed for a technical violation of their probation.

In Valor there is Hope

Parole Officer Robert A. White, a retired twenty-four year veteran of the Cleveland Police Department lost his life in the line of duty on April 27, 1979 after serving only six months as a state parole officer in the Cleveland Region. Officer White was checking on persons who had violated parole when he was murdered. Officer White was described as a compassionate man who believed in rehabilitation. The Robert A. White, Parole Officer of the Year Award was created in his honor. By creating this award, the Adult Parole Authority honors the hard work and dedication of parole officers recognizing how often they put their lives on the line to maintain public safety.

The Bureau of Adult Detention Facilities and Services designed "Minimum Standards for Jails in Ohio" which were formally adopted in July 1979. There were 25 jails across Ohio formally audited using these standards during FY 1979.

1980: There were five APA regions. At the end of FY 1980, there were 8,754 parolees under supervision. The average caseload rose to 68.8. There were 3,842 final releases granted, 344 revoked for technical violations of their parole, and 1042 returned due to the commission of a new crime. There was an average of 1,486 compact offenders under supervision on any given day and 591 inmates were granted furlough throughout the year. There were 102 probation officers who provided services to 52 counties where they completed 5,579 PSI's and supervised 4,499 probationers.

The Bureau of Community Services was mandated by statute to implement and administer the provisions of the recently passed "Community Corrections Act". The Act was created with the intent of providing state funding to local jurisdictions for the development of community-based programs and subsidies. FY 1980 was spent selecting counties and cities to participate, promulgation of the rules and standards, presentation of the planning grants to the counties and municipalities, and providing consultation and technical assistance to the development of the program.

The Division's training office continued to present the on-going programs of firearms training and qualification, self-defense, entrance training for probation and parole officers and management seminars for supervisors throughout the year.

1983: Richard P. Seiter becomes the third Director of the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, serving from 1983-1988.

1988: George W. Wilson becomes the 4th Director of the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, serving from 1988-1991.

1991: Reginald A. Wilkinson becomes the 5th Director of the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, serving from 1991 until present.

1994: The Chillicothe Region and the Mansfield Region were established, increasing the number of APA Regions from 6 to 8.

1995: The Office of Victim Services was created within the Division of Parole and Community Services. The Violation Sanction Process began changing the hearing from a two step process to a single hearing.

1996: Senate Bill 2, the “truth-in-sentencing” law became effective on July 1, 1996. The number of Parole Board members increased to twelve. The Offender Services Network was established within the Adult Parole Authority to coordinate education and treatment services for offenders under supervision to include a Regional Services Coordinator, Lab Technician, Sex Offender Specialist, Psychologist, and Chemical Dependency Specialist.

1997: The Probation Development Section and the Parole Supervision Section combined into the Field Services Section.

1998: The Office of Victim Services implemented a Victim/Offender Dialogue program for crimes of violence.

Fugitive Units were established in Cleveland, Cincinnati and Columbus.

1999: “Back to Basics” was launched. It was piloted in Akron Unit 2 and by the end of 2000 every region in the state was involved.

2000: In July, Harry Hageman was appointed as Deputy Director of the Division of Parole and Community Services. The Reentry initiative was in its' planning stage. Y2K contingency plans were developed statewide for the threat of a technology crash.

2001: The Reentry initiative kicked off on February 12, 2001. The Ohio Institute on Correctional Best Practices opened October 4, 2001. Due to budget deficits, lay offs and an Early Retirement Incentive was announced. November, Cleveland Parole and Cleveland Probation regions combined.

2002: DRC celebrated its 30th anniversary as a stand-alone agency. The Residential Placement section was eliminated and moved to the prisons.

2003: In the Fall, Sara Andrews was appointed as Superintendent of Parole and Community Services and Mike Jackson and Danny Turek were appointed the Deputy Superintendents of Parole and Community Services. Residential Placement was moved from the prisons to the Bureau of Community Sanctions.

2004: The Parole Board automated the forms used in the release hearing process. Computer Tablets were rolled out to supervising field officers.



Director Wilkinson poses with Geno Natalucci-Persichetti and Harry Hageman at the Employee Recognition Ceremony in 2002

ADULT PAROLE AUTHORITY

THE HISTORY OF THE ADULT PAROLE AUTHORITY 1965-2005

The Adult Parole Authority was established on March 18, 1965 within the Division of Corrections, replacing the Pardon and Parole Commission and the Bureau of Probation and Parole. The Chief of the Adult Parole Authority was George F. Denton. The Adult Parole Authority consisted of four major sections: the Parole Board, Parole Supervision, Probation Development, and Administration and Research. The Parole Board was enlarged to seven members. Ohio in 1965 was under the leadership of Governor James Rhodes and had a population of 10,245,000 people. Forty years later Governor Bob Taft is at the State's helm and the total population has grown 11.7% to 11,450,500 (2004). According to the FBI's Uniform Crime Index, Ohio had 199,3750 indexed crimes in 1965 of which 12,788 were listed as violent and 186,587 were considered non-violent. Almost forty years later, according to the FBI's Uniform Crime Index (2002), Ohio had a 251% increase in crime, with 469,104 crimes reported, of which 40,128 were considered violent and 428,976 non-violent crimes. Not only has the number of crimes increased in the last forty years, so has the size of the Adult Parole Authority. In 1965, the Adult Parole Authority had three regions, 13 Unit Supervisors, less than 100 Parole Officers and supervised a total of 4,800 offenders. Forty years later the APA has seven regions, 67 Unit Supervisors, 591 Parole Officer and supervises over 34,000 offenders.

In 1965 the Adult Parole Authority's policies and procedures were called bulletins. In the introduction to Bulletin number 2, simply labeled "Parole Supervision", the philosophy of supervision, states, "Changing or regulating human behavior is a delicate and complex undertaking requiring skill and understanding by the parole officer. It is naive to think that an individual simply by his conviction and incarceration will be released to parole purified and not subject to the same pressures which contributed to his criminality. With proper supervision, the offender's adjustment can be controlled and directed in such a manner as to protect the community and bring about the parolee's rehabilitation." For four decades, the Adult Parole Authority has continued to believe in this goal and adjust programming and philosophies to build on this premise.

The Adult Parole Authority is responsible for the supervision of adult felony offenders. In 2005, the APA super-

vises Parole, Post Release Control, Probation Community Control, Transitional Control and Compact Offenders.

In 2005, the Reentry initiative is at the pinnacle of this supervision design. "The Ohio Plan for Productive Offender Reentry and Recidivism Reduction" was released in July 2002, coinciding with the 30th Anniversary of DRC as an independent agency. The publication of the Ohio Plan represented the culmination of nine months of planning by six Reentry Action Teams operating under the guidance of a Reentry Steering Committee. There are 44 recommendations targeting six major areas in which reentry changes will be made: offender reentry planning; offender programming; family involvement; employment readiness and discharge planning; offender supervision; and community justice partnerships. Reentry

"With proper supervision, the offender's adjustment can be controlled and directed in such a manner as to protect the community and bring about the parolee's rehabilitation."

Bulletin #2 Parole Supervision

Implementation Teams were formed in August to guide the recommendations into policy and practice.

It is evident that significant progress has been made two years into the adoption of the Ohio Plan on implementing the reports recommendations. The Ohio Plan serves as a strategic blueprint guiding much of the department's work on reentry. For the upcoming year, the goal is to ensure that all staff embrace reentry as a philosophy and way of doing business, and understand that "Reentry Means Going Home to Stay."

PAROLE

The Parole Board in Ohio was created in 1885 and the first parole was granted on July 4, 1885. Parole remained in effect until the enactment of Senate Bill 2 in July of 1996. Senate Bill 2, also named the Truth in Sentencing bill, did away with indefinite sentences thereby removing the Parole Board from the decision making process with regard to an offenders eligibility for release into the community. Therefore an offender sentenced to two years served two years in prison prior to release. Upon release offenders may be granted a period of supervision known as Post Release Control (PRC). In 1997 there were only 330 offenders on PRC and 4,689 on parole. In 1999 the number of offenders on PRC grew to 4,918 and the number of parole offenders grew to 7,720. The trend for offenders released on PRC continues to grow, while the number of parole offenders has decreased slightly since 1999. In September of 2004, the APA supervised 11,445 PRC offenders and 6,477 parole offenders. The combined number of PRC and parole offenders supervised by the APA in 2004 is 17,922, which comprises

52% of the total number of offenders on supervision.

PROBATION

Prior to 1965, probation was strictly a county responsibility. The quality of probation services varied in the counties from inadequate to near professional. Many counties lacked even a rudimentary probation system. However, in 1965 the state legislature recognized the deficiencies in probation services throughout the State, and created a State Probation Development Section. In 1967, there were 6 State Probation officers serving ten counties. They supervised 288 probationers and completed 91 Pre-Sentence Investigations. By 1971, there were 29 State Probation Officers serving 28 counties by providing supervision to 780 probationers and completing 645 PSIs. In 1972, the number of State Probation Officers almost doubled to 56 officers.

In 2005, the Adult Parole Authority provides full or supplemental services to 51 counties in Ohio. There are currently 12,800 offenders supervised on probation or community control.

FURLOUGH

In September of 1973, the Educational and Vocational Furlough legislation was enacted, which allowed offenders to be "furloughed" from prison to participate in educational and vocational training. Offenders were still classified as inmates, but allowed to reside outside the confinement of a prison to participate in the program.

After the enactment of Senate Bill 2, House Bill III renamed furlough, conditional release and the electronically monitored early release program to the transitional control program. This combination of programs resulted in a single option being available to inmates.

SHOCK PROBATION / SHOCK INCARCERATION

In July 1965 the Ohio Legislature passed a law enabling a court to suspend the sentence of a convicted person during the first thirty days of their sentence. This "Shock Treatment" law was based on the notion that the first weeks of institutional life for a felon are so traumatic and so negative that, given a reprieve, it is unlikely that they would revert to criminal behavior. From the time the law went into effect in October of 1965 up to December of 1968, 563 convicted felons had been recalled throughout the State. Of these only 47 had to be returned to the penal institution on probation violations.

SUPERVISION STRATEGIES

From the earliest bulletins to today's policies, there has always been a first visit with offenders. The discussion during this visit has changed slightly since 1965. In 1965, an officer likely reviewed the promise of the offender to maintain a crime free life and had the offender sign the six conditions of supervision. Since then, the process has become more complex. The number of supervision

conditions is currently 16. Today, an offender is also notified about the grievance process and the responsibility to pay supervision fees. A supervision plan is discussed, which may include a referral to the Chemical Dependency Counselor or the Sex Offender Specialist. The offender may also be required to provide a urine specimen. Times have changed dramatically since 1965 with regard to the tools available to monitor an offender's behavior.

Contacts must be made with offenders to monitor their behavior and progress throughout their period of supervision. In the 1967 Bulletins, there were four levels of supervision: maximum, medium, low and extended. These supervision levels were not assigned based on a numerical assessment. Instead it was up to the officer to decide the supervision level based on their assessment of the offender's needs. The Bulletin directed officers to look at the different aspects of the offender's lives including such things as criminal attitude, placement suitability, employment and deposition. The officer was to have a



State Parole Officer's Ron Shanbrom and Helmut Welker working at the Pickaway Co. Courthouse in 1972

minimum of three positive contacts with a maximum level offender each month, which did not include collateral contacts with employers, friends or relatives. The extended level of supervision was reserved for offenders with life sentences. After two years of satisfactory supervision these offenders could be reduced to this level and only a quarterly contact needed to be made. After three years, semiannual contact could occur. The contacts required for each of these levels were very important. In early annual reports not only were the total number of offenders on supervision reported, but also the total number of contacts made.

Today, there is Intensive, Basic High, Basic Medium, Basic Low and Monitored time. These supervision levels are assigned based on a scored assessment or as imposed by the court or Parole Board.

FUGITIVE

Due to the increasing numbers of violators at large, a fugitive section was created within the Adult Parole Authority in 1992. Jerry Hilleson was the first Fugitive Coordinator. The number of Violators At Large in 1992 numbered over 1,400. This number dropped in May of 1997, when the total number of VALs was only 505. At this time the Adult Parole Authority was just supervising the first few Post Release Control releases. From June of 1997 to just recently, the numbers of VALs steadily increased, but never climbed over the 2,000

mark. According to the 1971 APA annual report there were 5,330 offenders classified as VAL. In 2002 the APA entered 588 warrants in a single month. Due to the overall volume of offenders being declared Violators At Large, the APA established Fugitive Units in Columbus, Cleveland and Cincinnati in 1997.

Extraditions from outside Ohio were traditionally the responsibility of the field unit. Officers would often go out of state to pick up their own offenders and return them to Ohio. Today Transcor of America is our contracted provider for this task. In 2004, more than 400 offenders were extradited back to the State of Ohio.

THE VIOLATION SANCTION PROCESS

In 1995 the process of dealing with offenders and their violation behaviors changed to what is now referred to as the Violation Sanction Process. Prior to 1995 violation hearings were a two-part process. The first phase was to identify if probable cause was established to believe the offender might have been involved in the violation of their conditions of supervision. Once the offender became available to the APA, a Case Analyst at Central Office would review the case to determine if the offender should be returned to prison to appear before the Parole Board or if the offender could be sanctioned and released back to supervision with added special conditions. This hearing process began with the notification of violations, and then the offender had the ability to waive the hearing. The offender might then be found guilty in a court of law. The process was named the 15 series, referring to the form numbers used. The new Violation Sanction Process was only a single two-part hearing instead of the traditional two-step process. In the first phase of the hearing, an onsite hearing officer makes the determination on whether or not the offender violated the conditions of their supervision. Once the offender has been deemed to be in violation of their conditions, the hearing officer will listen to any mitigating circumstances prior to issuing the offender with a sanction. There are a wide range of sanctions available, ranging from release back to the community to a prison sanction in which offenders are returned to prison for a designated period of time.



John J. Gilligan – Governor
Bennett J. Cooper – Director
George F. Denton – Chief

ADULT PAROLE AUTHORITY

1050 Freeway Drive, N.
Columbus, Ohio 43229
Area Code 614-469-2195

September 28, 1973

Mr. Ronald W. Briggs
Canton OH 44708

Dear Mr. Briggs :

The personnel office of the Adult Parole Authority wishes to announce your appointment to the position of Parole Officer I at the rate of \$3.88, located at the Canton District Office, 117 Walnut Avenue NE, Canton OH 44702. You are to report to work at 8:00 AM on October 1, 1973. Your immediate supervisor will be Robert Hannen.

The Ohio law requires that each employee receiving a provisional appointment in this classification must serve a probationary period of 120 days, which will begin the date of your employment.

Attached is an Adult Parole Authority "Report of Physical Examination" form. This physical form must be completed by a physician within 60 days of employment and returned to this personnel office. The cost of the physical is to be incurred by the employee.

Welcome to the Adult Parole Authority.

Very truly yours,

ADULT PAROLE AUTHORITY

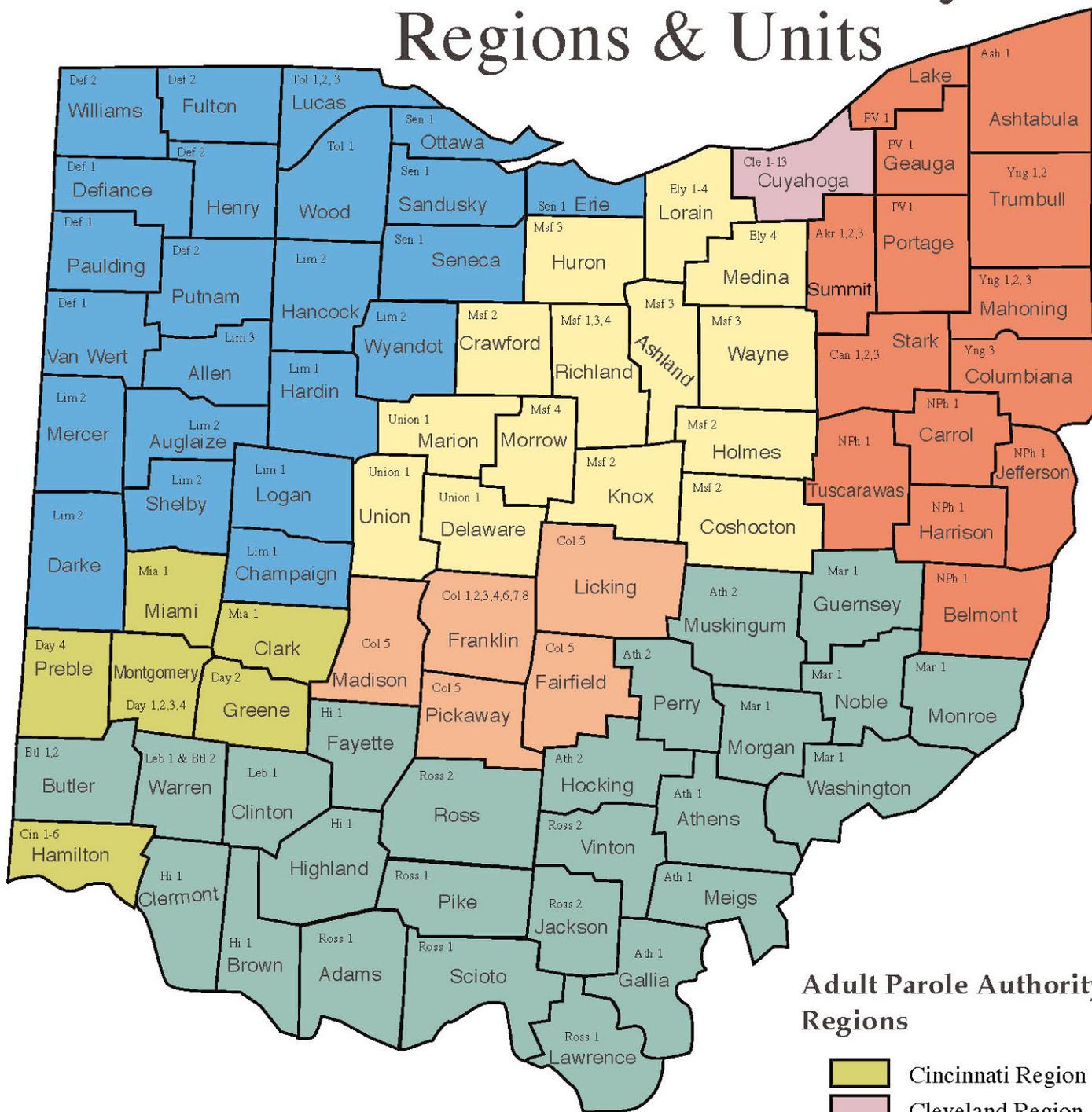
Thomas L. Adkins
Thomas L. Adkins
Personnel Officer

Parole Officer employment letter from 1973



Parole Officer Dwight Krutsch with Athens Unit Supervisor Mark Young

Adult Parole Authority Regions & Units



Adult Parole Authority Regions

- Cincinnati Region
- Cleveland Region
- Columbus Region
- Chillicothe Region
- Akron Region
- Lima Region
- Mansfield Region

REV. 09/04

CONTINUUM OF LEADERSHIP

Chief of Adult Parole Authority

1965-1974	George F. Denton
1975-1991	John Shoemaker
1992	William Hudson(Acting)
1993-1994	Jill Goldhart(Acting)
1994-2001	John Kinkela
2001-present	Harry E. Hageman(Acting)

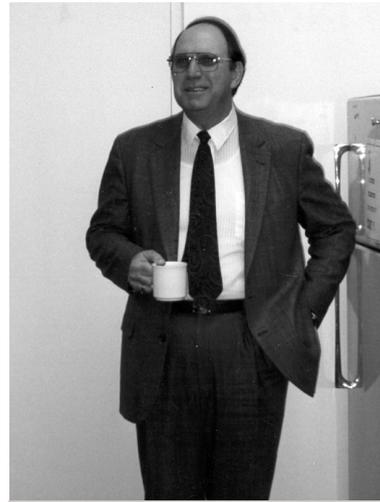
Superintendent

Probation Development

- H. Richard Gooch
- Henry Grinner
- James Calhoun
- George Farmer

Parole

- Ray Gianetta
- R.E. Harris
- Nick J. Sanborn
- P. Terry Lyons
- Sharon Haines
- Judy Coakley
- Ellen Venters
- Sara Andrews



Nick J. Sanborn, former Superintendent of Parole



Deputy Director Harry Hageman and Superintendent Sara Andrews



Director Wilkinson joins Jill Goldhart, Justice Evelyn Stratton in congratulating Jim Harris

AKRON REGION

1958: Evelyn Cooper was hired as a secretary with the Bureau of Probation and Parole, which was part of the Department of Mental Hygiene and Correction. She was 17 years old and started employment two weeks before her high school graduation. During that time period health insurance was not available. State employees were not eligible for unemployment compensation and sick leave forms had to be notarized. Managers could fire staff at will and during the three lay-offs that occurred, managers could choose which staff they wanted to keep and which staff would be let go.

Even then, caseloads were high. Female officers were only allowed to supervise female offenders (who at that time were known as “clients”). A female officer would only work in the office once every four months or so, as two female officers covered the entire state. At that time, there were seven officers for the whole region. There were two officers in Akron, three in Youngstown and two in Canton. Supervisor, Omar Sibert, would count the number of lines that the secretaries typed and would “camp” outside the parole officers’ houses to monitor what time they would leave their homes to get to work.

Officers purchased their own firearms and ammunition. Firearms ranged from a .22 to a .45 automatic, whatever the officer could afford, borrow from their family members or confiscate from their offenders. The officers did not have desks, they had a couple of picnic tables. At the time of hire, the officers were given approximately 75 cases (without training), a pair of handcuffs and a map of their territory.

During this time frame, an officer, who was a retired state patrolman, accidentally discharged his firearm in the office. Although no one was hurt and it was clearly an accident, the officer was terminated the next day.

Offenders could not marry without permission. If they did, they were returned to the institution. Offenders who were deemed mentally ill would be taken to a mental health facility and in some cases, never released. Offenders were on supervision for cattle rustling and non-support. An offender who possessed marijuana could be sentenced to 10-20 years. The heinous crime of the time was “breaking and entering in the night season”.

An officer could arrest someone on President’s Day and would not visit him at the county jail until after Christmas. Paperwork was not served on the offender while he remained in the county jail and there were no time constraints on staying at the county jail. The offi-

AKRON REGIONAL ADMINISTRATORS

Robert Corder

William Hudson (acting)

Harold L. Crew 1977 - 1995

Bernard M. Susko 1996 - 2000

Pamela Kaufman (acting) 2000 - 2000

Joseph M. Dubina 2000 – present

cer was required to do an Arrest Supplement every 30 days while the offender was in jail, but they could note that they were keeping the offender in the county jail to “adjust his attitude.”

By 1970, Officers received training at the Training Academy in Chillicothe, Ohio. The classrooms were converted from horse carriage stables.

1965: Institution correction officers were paid \$330 per month and a parole officer was paid \$430 per month. Parole officers were required to travel frequently, due to the large geographic areas they covered. Expense checks were received no earlier than three months after submission, which caused the parole officers to have a difficult time keeping their gas tanks filled. A secretary grossed \$90.00 every two weeks.

Sanctioning offenders was very difficult as there weren’t many agencies available for referrals. Most offenders could be referred to the Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation or Goodwill Industries. The Goodwill Industries’ relationship came to an abrupt halt when several offenders stole the goods that were donated and were unable to be returned to the institution.

During this time officers were able to carry their own weapons, as long as they paid \$10.00 per year to a bonding agency (which was reimbursed on their expense check) so that the officer could be bonded for up to \$1,000. Officers rarely worked in teams and could usually rely on the local police departments for help in arrest situations.

1970: The Akron Region was formally established in the downtown YMCA. Robert Corder was named as the

region's first Regional Administrator. He was selected as the result of achieving the highest score on the civil service test. The official title of the Regional Administrator was a Parole Officer 5. A Supervisor was a Parole Officer 4, a Senior Officer was a Parole Officer 3 and there were two levels of regular officers, Parole Officer 1's and Parole Officer 2's. All of these classifications were as the result of test scores.

The first halfway house in the State of Ohio was established in Akron, Ohio. This halfway house was called the Denton House.

The Akron Region's female parole officer was Ruth Bricker, who covered over 20 counties with strictly female offenders.

The average salary for a parole officer was \$6,400 per year and officers were reimbursed mileage at the rate of six cents per mile. Caseloads were over 100 per officer, due to mental health offenders. Officers used their own vehicles to transport offenders to their parent institutions. Many officers worked out of their homes and there was a high turnover of staff.

The Akron Region had its first intern from Youngstown State University. This intern was the first graduate of YSU's criminal justice program. This intern, John Severn, was then hired by our agency and was employed until his recent retirement. Our relationship with YSU's criminal justice program continues today.

Officers carried badges that were personally purchased. Some of these badges looked like those carried by police officers, others had six point stars like the sheriffs' badges.

Regional Administrator Robert Corder was promoted to a position in Central Office. Akron Supervisor William Hudson was named as Acting Regional Administrator. He helped organize and provide procedural consistency for the region. Mr. Hudson was an education advocate, pushing officers toward pursuing academic degrees. Upon retirement, Mr. Hudson was a member of the Parole Board.

1977: Harold L. Crew was named the Akron Regional Administrator. He held that office until his retirement on 12/31/95 (the longest tenure of any Akron Regional).

1980: The Akron Regional Office moved from the downtown YMCA to 979 East Market Street. This was a unique location as the office was upstairs and downstairs housed a carry-out store.

1982: Unit Supervisor Bernie Susko and Senior Officer Dave Slater become initial trainers for the Case Management System.

1983: Definite sentences came into effect causing the public to call the offices complaining that offenders were released with no supervision.

1984: The Akron Regional Office moved to the brand new Ocasek Government Center after much controversy regarding having offenders in the building. The APA was located on the first floor, as the building manager didn't want offenders on the elevators or in other parts of the building.

1985: Collective Bargaining came into effect. The parole officers were placed in the District 1199 Union, while support staff were placed in the AFSCME/OCSEA Union. Collective Bargaining had a huge impact on staff salaries.

1986: The first three year union contracts came into effect. In-Service training began for staff. Staff were required to attend a three day training session at Corrections Training Academy (CTA). This was the first time that many staff were introduced to the CTA.

1988: The Akron Region was realigned. Several counties moved to different headquarter locations and the New Philadelphia District Office was established. The Akron Region's first District 1199 grievance was filed, which resulted in the bidding of the parole officer position in Medina County. Diane Farley was hired as the Sex Offender Specialist for the North. Although she was housed in Akron, she covered Cleveland Probation/Parole, Akron and Mansfield Regions. Senior Parole Officer Evelyn Cooper who began as a secretary in 1958 retired.

1989: The first "Class Action" grievance was filed by the New Philadelphia District Office parole officers. The concern was the "Unsafe Working Conditions" of the staff in the Tuscarawas County Courthouse. The grievance resulted in obtaining new office space for the New Philadelphia District Office, where staff remain today.

1990: Carla Norris was hired as the region's first Laboratory Technician. The department provided her training in California for certification in the use of Syva equipment for testing urine samples.

1991: The first personal computers were delivered to the Akron Region, using *Direct Access* as the operating system and *Enable* as the Word Processing, Database and Spreadsheet Programs on the *Memorex Telex* central processing unit. Governor Richard Celeste commuted the death penalty sentence for Donald Lee Maurer, who was convicted of the kidnapping, rape and murder of Dawn Marie Hendershot. Stark Regional Community Corrections Center (SRCCC) broke ground.

1992: SRCCC officially opened and admitted their first offenders.

1993: The Akron Region nominated their first Parole Officer of the Year. William Soccorso, a parole officer from Youngstown, was given this honor.

1994: The Stark County Probation Department closed and the Canton District Office assumed all court responsibility for the county. A new unit was created to help supervise offenders and write presentence investigations. Stark County provided office space for the probation units. Youngstown Supervisor Terry Price became the first STG Coordinator for the region.

1995: Support staff members Polly Mallett, Katherine McEaney and Linda Meredith were chosen to participate in the development of the CCIS computer system.

1996: Akron I Unit Supervisor Bernard Susko was chosen as the new Regional Administrator for the Akron Region. CCIS was implemented and the first case, Johnny Hughes, was entered. The Photo ID system was also implemented in the Akron Region. James Dowdell was hired as the region's first Regional Services Coordinator. Polly Mallett was hired as the region's (state's) first Supervisory Secretary. One day strike was held by parole officers and members of District I199.

1997: New Philadelphia Unit I PO Charles Haggerty was honored as Parole Officer of the Year for the Division of Parole and Community Services. Youngstown Unit I Parole Officer Dennis Almasi assumed the compact supervision of the infamous Mike Tyson.

1999: Akron Unit II was selected to pilot the Back to Basics Program with consultant George Camp. Officers were no longer permitted to bank flex hours. Compensatory time, flex time and overtime hours were more clearly defined and more stringent. Christina Leonard became the Akron Region's first Regional Case Analyst following a pilot program in Akron and Cincinnati.

2000: Regional Administrator Bernard M. Susko retired. Cleveland Unit Supervisor Pam Kaufman assumes the temporary working level position as Regional Administrator until Joseph M. Dubina was named the region's sixth Regional Administrator. Felicia Braswell was named the region's first Staff Development Specialist. Youngstown APA officers and Youngstown Police Department began saturation patrols with the Weed and Seed Project. Akron Region was supervising 4,795 offenders – the highest in the state. New Philadelphia District Office participated in the Rapid Drug Screen Pilot Project (“The Patch”). All officers, supervisors and support staff were trained in Pepper Spray. Four Akron Region staff members were on the State Drug Task Force Committee.

2001: Akron 2 Unit Supervisor Allison Ball was named as the region's first Administrative Assistant. Akron Region's QStP team presented the Offender Urinalysis Project, which receives a Bronze award plaque. The Offender Urinalysis Program was piloted in the Akron Region as part of the project. The program, also known as Code-a-Phone was then adopted as a state-wide practice. Processing of Final Releases on a local level was piloted by Case Analyst Christina Leonard and Supervisory Secretary Polly Mallett. Canton Units I and IV were provided lap tops for Back to Basic projects and pave the way for information technology for parole officers. Senior Officer Dave Slater and PO James Walton were the first staff members to take advantage of the first early retirement incentive in August 2001. The Akron District Office joined the “Akron Downtown Partnership”, dedicated to improving communication, economic health and safety of downtown Akron. Akron Region received the Excel Award for quality management.

2002: Weed and Seed Satellite Office was opened in Youngstown, at 1620 Market Street. Akron hosted its first Regional Town Hall meeting with Deputy Director Hageman, Superintendent Haines and Chief Hearing Officer Thalheimer at the BCI&I Laboratory in Richfield. Youngstown expanded to another unit, with Officer Jeff Ervin being promoted to Unit Supervisor of Youngstown Unit III. Stark County tax levy failed, which cuts bed space for parolees at the Stark County Jail. Akron Region APA Officers began presenting Re-Entry Release Preparation classes at Trumbull Correctional Institution and the camp at the Ohio State Penitentiary. The Direct Placement Process was implemented within the region. Re-Entry committee (Recommendation #34) began meeting in Akron. APA collaborated with the Department of Job and Family Services to use JFS clients in clerical positions to develop and improve the job skills of clients and to help alleviate the clerical shortage situation in the Canton District office.

The University of Akron and the APA developed a job shadowing program. The Canton Unit I Office officially closed and moved into the space occupied by the Canton Probation Units, which was provided by Stark County, creating a costs savings of \$534,194.

2003: Ruth Peters becomes the region's second Sex Offender Specialist for the Akron Region. Youngstown APA met with the Attorney General's office for the Project Safe Neighborhoods Task Force. Youngstown Police Department, Youngstown Community Corrections Association and Adult Parole Authority participated in the official Weed and Seed Open House. The Akron APA and Youngstown Police Department were presented with the United States Department of Justice Weed and Seed Coordination Honor Award in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Summit County Common

Pleas Court decreed that APA holders would only be honored for 15 days of confinement only. Adult Parole Authority staff began presenting Re-Entry Release Preparation Classes at Belmont Correctional and Lake Erie Correctional Institutions. The Canton Adult Parole Authority officers began Victim Awareness Program for offenders, which is the only such APA program in the State. The Alliance APA satellite office opened and provides a “one-stop shop” operation for Alliance corrections. Youngstown Parolee Martin Koliser murders Youngstown Police Department Officer Michael Hartzell, creating a media frenzy.

2004: The first Institution/APA Citizen Advisory Meeting was held at the Ohio State Penitentiary, with special guest Ed Rhine, Chief of the Office of Offender Re-Entry. The Massillon APA satellite office opened. Canton Unit I Parole Officer Kerry Simonson was selected as the 2003 Employee of the Year. The Akron Region’s Cost Savings Committee’s file proposal was implemented. Parole Officer Eldie Antenuce of Canton Unit II was named as the state’s first Victim Coordinator of the Year. The Akron Region received the 2003 Excel Award for quality management.



Parole Officer Eldie Antenuce was selected as the first APA Victim Coordinator of the Year



New Unit Supervisor Jennifer Shrock



APA Superintendent Sara Andrews and Akron Regional Administrator Joe Dubina in 2002



Director Wilkinson, Assistant Director Tom Stickrath and Deputy Director Jill Goldhart honors Regional Services Coordinator James Dowdell in 1999



1998 Employee of the Year Polly Mallett is joined by her colleagues

CHILLICOTHE REGION

The Chillicothe Region was established in July of 1994 under the direction of Regional Administrator Bill Woods. The Region, which borders four (4) states and covers 25 counties, currently has seven (7) district offices in Athens, Chillicothe, Hillsboro, Lebanon, Marietta and two in Hamilton. The Region employs approximately 115 staff.

The Chillicothe Region is a branch of the Cincinnati and Columbus Regions. Originally, the Region consisted of Athens Units 1,2, and 3 along with Ross Unit 1. These offices were reassigned from the Columbus Region with Highland Unit 1, Butler Units 1 and 2, and Lebanon Unit 1 originating from the Cincinnati Region. In 1996, Ross Unit 1 divided, giving rise to Ross Unit 2 and a Unit from Athens was relocated to Marietta.

Mr. Woods remained in his position until his retirement in June of 2000. The position of Regional Administrator was filled by the temporary assignments of Regional Services Coordinator Gary Cooper and Placement Coordinator Harold Soice. In July of 2002, Teri Minney, who continues her service in the capacity of Regional Administrator, permanently filled the position.



In 2000, Teri Minney won both Parole Officer of the Year and Employee of the Year. She went on to become Regional Administrator in 2002.

The Chillicothe Region is a multi-functional, rural region. September 2004, statistics show that the officers in the region provided supervision to 49 Treatment in Lieu of Intervention, 20 Probationers, 59 Transitional Control offender, 391 Parolees, 333 Compact, 976 Post Release Control, 1554 Community Control, 257 Judicial Release and 5 Shock Probation offenders. In addition, the Region completes an average of 105 Parole Board Investigations a month and conducts Presentence Investigations for the Courts. During the month of September 2004, the Region completed 220 reports for the Court.

The Chillicothe Region is the home of three (3) halfway houses, Alvis House Veteran's Program in Chillicothe, Turtle Creek in Lebanon and SOS Hall in Hamilton. Alvis House is the first halfway house designed to address the needs of our veteran population and Turtle Creek is the first facility built by the State of Ohio. They also have three (3) Community Based Correctional Facilities in Warren, Hocking and Scioto Counties.

CHILLICOTHE REGIONAL ADMINISTRATORS

Bill Woods	1994 - 2000
Harold Soice (acting)	2001
Gary Cooper(acting)	2001 - 2002
Teri Minney	2002 - current

The Chillicothe Region has established unique partnerships with the institutions, conducting Reentry Release Preparation classes, participating in Critical Incident Support Teams, Victim Awareness Presentations, Restorative Justice activities and co-hosting Faith Based and Family initiatives.

The Chillicothe Region is very proud of the community service activities in which they are involved. The Spring Fling is an annual picnic co-sponsored with the residents of the Alvis House, designed to bring awareness of the harm done to a community. APA staff and offenders work hand in hand to provide a healthy day of food and fun to at-risk children and adults located in a high crime neighborhood. Chillicothe Region staff and offenders also volunteer their time to assist with the annual Gus Macker Basketball Tournament sponsored by Junior Achievement. The weekend event places offenders in a position of making a positive contribution to the community by giving of their time and efforts. The Region has also provided community service efforts to Metropolitan Housing, the Coalition Against Domestic Violence and the local Senior Citizen program.

The staff of the Chillicothe Region has been recognized for their numerous contributions. In 1999 the Region received the Director's Excel Award for Community Justice and in 2004 for Quality Management. In 2003, the Region was the recipient of the Cliff Skeen Award for Community Justice. In 2002, the Alvis House presented Teri Minney with the President's Golden Rule Award for contributions made to their facility and in 2000, Ms. Minney was recognized as the Parole Officer of the Year. Parole Officer Mike Stump from Pike County participated in the dedication of DRC's Employee Recognition and Memorial Park ceremony. Mike, a former hostage during the SOCF riot has assumed the position of Parole Officer and served the

agency with professionalism and dedication. The Gold Star Ceremonies have frequently highlighted not only staff in the Region but, our external partners, Carlton Manor, Fayette County Sheriff, and Hamilton Police Department.

The APA is very proud of our staff in the Chillicothe Region. They are generous in giving of their time and committed to serving their communities. Such commitment is no more obvious than in the sacrifices made by Parole Officers Doug McRoberts and Gary Rice, who recently returned from serving our country in Iraq.



Parole Officers Doug McRoberts and Gary Rice were part of the same Army National Guard Unit deployed to Iraq. In February 2005, both Doug and Gary returned home safely



Athen's Unit trainers are recognized



Regional Services Coordinator Dennis Huston hard at work



Director Wilkinson speaks at the 2001 DPCS ERC Banquet as Teri Minney looks on

CINCINNATI REGION

The Cincinnati Region was one of three regions developed in 1965. Although the Cincinnati Regional office has moved several times over the last 40 years, it was first located in downtown Cincinnati. The offices were moved in 1986 to the present location at 7710 Reading Road, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The move to the suburbs was due to an asbestos contamination in the Alms and Doepke Building. The present office location has been remodeled to accommodate the ever-increasing work force on three separate occasions. Presently, they continue to seek alternative and creative work solutions to address the constant overcrowded work conditions.

The Cincinnati Region originally was composed of the entire southern part of Ohio. In the late 1980's the Region was split into what is now called the Chillicothe Region. The Region's were realigned based on number of offenders; writing and units there were in a region and not specifically on geography.

Today the Cincinnati Region has eleven parole units, two transportation teams, three support staff teams, a case analyst, Offender Services Network staff and an Administrative Assistant.

1974: Parole Officers hired received one week of training at an old army base in Chillicothe, Ohio. Prior to the mid 1990's officers did have the option to purchase their own weapon. Equipment typically issued to a parole officer joining the APA in 1974 included a Field Officer Book, pair of handcuffs, handcuff key and an identification card. Although parole officers had smaller caseloads, they were required to attend Alcoholic Anonymous/Narcotics Anonymous meetings with the offender, sit in during the offender's counseling sessions, transport offenders to register for social security, assist with obtaining driver's license, birth certificate etc.

1975: Pat Dorney was hired as the first female parole officer in the Cincinnati Region. She was only permitted to supervise female offenders and had a caseload that covered multiple counties. It was during the late 70's that female officers began to take male offenders due to an increase in the jail population.

1976: The Adult Parole Authority developed specialized caseloads specifically to focus on the drug-addicted offender. Specialized positions were created for parole officers to only supervise drug offenders.

Parole Officers, supervisors and other parole staff followed Bulletins for proper procedure in carrying out

CINCINNATI REGIONALS
ADMINISTRATORS

Spencer Turner

P. Terry Lyons 1985 - 1993

Evelyn Watson 1994 - 2001

Brigid Slaton 2001 - present

work assignments. Bulletins were replaced with our present policies and procedures.

1985: P. Terry Lyons was appointed as Regional Administrator.

1988: Two sex offender specialists were hired for the state to assist with issues surrounding sex offenders. Parole Officers could take their own initiative to collect urine specimens to test offenders for use of illegal drugs.

1994: Evelyn Watson was appointed Regional Administrator and served until her retirement in 2001. Another unit was established in the Montgomery County area entitled Dayton Unit IV. This made the tenth unit in the Region. The unit was primarily responsible for the VOA halfway house that would be taking on the newly created Conditional Release Program. The Conditional Release Program was short-lived in that the number of offenders who were eligible to participate in this program was small or the offender was not interested. The VOA in Dayton then changed their beds to sex offender beds to accommodate the sex offender population in the Dayton area.

1998: Cincinnati developed a fugitive unit whose sole purpose was to actively look for all violator-at-large cases in the Cincinnati Region. The unit was also charged with developing more formal working relationships with local police departments.

Ancillary contracts were initiated in the late 1990's. The Cincinnati Region enjoyed seven different ancillary contracts to include sex offender, mental health, day reporting and substance abuse. The contracts were supervised and audited by the Offender Services Network staff. In 1999 the Cincinnati Region was allocated \$151,063.40 for ancillary services and utilized \$151,957.77 or 101% of the money allocated.

The Offender Services Network staff worked diligently in communities to establish working agreements with local providers in order to ensure continuity of care for offenders in sex offender, chemical dependency and mental health programming.

1999: The Offender Services Network sponsored the first Strengthening Ties Seminar in May 1999. The seminar provided free CEU's and BRCH's to participants who attended. Over 75 people from the local community of Montgomery County attended the seminar.

2000: Ancillary services utilized decreased to 82%. The Region continued to contract for chemical dependency, mental health, day report and sex offender services.

2001: Brigid Slaton was appointed Regional Administrator. Day Reporting as an option for ancillary services was removed due to insufficient use of the program. During this year only 58% of available funds were utilized in ancillary services.



Brigid Slaton is currently Regional Administrator in Cincinnati

The Cincinnati and Dayton Urban Minority Alcohol and Drug Abuse Outreach Program (UMADAOP) began a Circle of Recovery Program for offenders released to their communities. This program, prior to the offender's release, assists in facilitating after-care and other services for offenders who are released from the institution. This program not only focuses on offenders who will be on community supervision but also assists those without community supervision.

2002: An additional unit was developed in Miami County Common Pleas Court to include Clark and Miami Counties. Since the APA has always provided all court services to Miami County, the County agreed to provided office space to our Clark County officers without charge. The APA was able to get computer lines and server access in Miami County. This created the 11th unit for the Cincinnati Region.

Montgomery County Probation Department agreed to allow the APA to assign at least five persons per month to participate in their DUI and Domestic Violence Panels. The panel consisted of victims and/or loved ones that had lost someone to a DUI or domestic violence crime. The offenders paid a minimum fee to participate in the sessions.

Hamilton County Safety Task Force: The Cincinnati

APA Offender Services Network staff joined local stakeholders to form the Hamilton County Safety Task Force. Recent threats and acts of violence to Hamilton County community mental health workers highlighted the need for a safety education and training program that would be supported by the mental health community. The Task Force developed a report with recommendations addressing safety problems and solutions from a systems, agency and individual perspective.

Assertive Community Treatment (ACT) Team developed in the Cincinnati area. The pilot project involved the Hamilton County Mental Health Board as well as two local community mental health agencies and the Department of Rehabilitation & Correction. The pilot calls for a team approach in dealing with the mentally ill offender. The team includes a psychiatrist, nurse, case manager, APA Psychologist and supervising parole officer. The team collectively assists the mentally ill offender in transitioning to their community in Hamilton County. The pilot indicated by the end of FY2003 that only one offender out of 27 served had been returned to the institution on a new felony conviction. All other offenders are active in the ACT program and adjusting satisfactorily. The ACT team continues in existence in the Cincinnati area and has approximately 50 offenders currently in the program.

The Cincinnati Region developed clothing depots within their offices to provide clothing for offenders recently released and or who became homeless while under supervision. The program also provided blankets, and other warm items for the winter.

The first Community ReEntry Management Teams were established in the Region, two in Hamilton, one in Montgomery and one in Clark/Green Counties. ReEntry Accountability Plans were also established in the Region.

Due to the sole efforts of PO Nancy Rhinock, a collaboration between the offenders under supervision in Cincinnati, Ohio and the offenders incarcerated at Warren Correctional Institution led to the designing of hundreds of baby quilts that have been donated to the Cincinnati Children's Hospital. Ms. Rhinock obtained material donations from local craft and supply stores. She then coordinated community service projects in the Cincinnati District Office for Offenders to cut out quilt squares. The squares were taken to Warren Correctional Institution where the inmates sewed the squares together in the size of a baby quilt. The quilts were donated to the Cincinnati Children's Medical Center.

2004: Cincinnati Region provided all county court services for Preble County. Preble County was unable to continue to exist as a probation unit and asked the state

for assistance with their services. The Court today enjoys a full time probation officer from the State of Ohio. The Court does provide many services including office space, phone, fax, and parking.

Out of custody hearings were established and held at the local halfway house. This provided another tool for officers to utilize in the sanctioning process.

The Offender Services Network joined local stakeholders to form the Hamilton County ReEntry Ex-Offender Task Force. The Task Force meets regularly to discuss employment options and other ReEntry needs of offenders returning to the Cincinnati area.

November 17, 2004: Kickoff for the Mentoring Children of Prisoners Grant with Cincinnati Youth Commission and other collaborative partners. Provided a symposium for all institutions that currently incarcerate offenders who have children between the ages of 4-14 and who reside in Hamilton County. They hoped to serve 200-300 children in Hamilton this fiscal year.

Citizen Circle Kickoffs occurred throughout the counties within the Cincinnati Region in order to promote citizen involvement upon an offender's release. Currently we have citizen circles established in Montgomery and Miami Counties. We are actively working on establishing a group in the Cincinnati area.

The Governor emphasized health and fitness for our employees. Sean Humphrey was awarded the Governor's Award for Health and Fitness. He is a role model in the region for his conscientiousness toward Health and Fitness.



Cincinnati Regional Staff at the 2004 Employee Recognition Banquet



Rick Sebulsky, Shari Golson, Sheri Duchak, Abdul-Aleem Ali from Cincinnati Region



Staff celebrating the Holidays at Dayton District Office



Pat Cooper and Nina Ward from Dayton District Office

CLEVELAND REGION

The Cleveland Region has a long, rich and diverse history. For approximately thirty-six years, there were two separate regions that in many ways, operated mutually exclusive of one another. In some regards this was good, but in others, it created boundaries that impeded progress.

The Cleveland Parole Region, the first region to be established, was located in several areas before finding its' present home of the Frank J. Lausche state office building.

Several years later, the Cleveland Probation Region forged its' way onto the scene. It too was located in a few areas before establishing a home in the Rockefeller Building, this was named after the wealthy entrepreneur, John D. Rockefeller.

A number of Cleveland Region team members, with many and few years of tenure, were invited to participate in a round table discussion. All left with a new found appreciation of the Cleveland heritage, and a respect for its' record of creative activities and "firsts" in statewide initiatives.

One team member stated, "From staff, to P.O. Instructors across the state, we seem to be a legend!!! I think that we face many challenges daily that other regions may never deal with. All of the groundbreaking ideas and concepts that our region is responsible for, I believe, is due to our willingness to overcome change and constantly grow."

This timeline is a thumbnail sketch that hopefully reflects the fertile Cleveland training ground that many individuals traveled to even greater levels of responsibility.

Cleveland Parole Timeline

Prior to 1973: Bob Corder was the Regional for both the Akron and Cleveland Regions. His office was located in Akron and he visited the Cleveland Region once per week.

1973: Betsy Glen, the first female parole officer for the Adult Parole Authority was hired in the Cleveland Region.

Mid 1970's: Norse Martin was appointed the Regional Administrator. During this time the development of case aides were in process. Case aides were ex-convicts who successfully completed parole and were hired to "aid" the parole officer. They were given their own cases

CLEVELAND REGIONAL ADMINISTRATORS

<u>Parole</u>	
Bob Corder	1970-1973
Norse Martin	
Don Carroll	1976-1995
Bernard Susko (acting)	1995
Kevin McNulty	1995-2001
Ron Stevenson	2001 - current
<u>Probation</u>	
James Buccieri	1972-1996
Betty F. Bulter (acting)	1996-1997
Janet Evangelista(acting)	1997
Ronald Stevenson	1998-current

in the eighties and some became parole officers.

1974: The Reintegration Center opened in Cleveland on Euclid Avenue, operating similar to a halfway house. Officers were called Social Counselors and did not have arrest powers. This was a ninety day program for non serious parole violators.

1976: Don Carroll was appointed Regional Administrator. The Violation Standards process came out of the law suit Councilmatic v. Rodgers filed in Cleveland. This established due process for parole revocation proceedings. The first female supervisor, Marilyn Brundage, was hired in Cleveland.

1979: Robert White, a retired Cleveland Police Officer who had just begun a new career as a parole officer, was killed in the line of duty.

1980: As a result of Officer White's death, training for unarmed self defense, quarterly firearms training, pepper spray and other field tactical training was implemented. Bullet proof vest, radios and state cars were issued to staff.

1983: Furlough Units were created, supervising boot

camp offenders.

1989: Jail space management was developed in the Cleveland Office. 15 beds were created at the Cuyahoga County Jail.

1994: The first Sex Offender Unit was created.

1995: Bernie Susko was appointed as the acting Regional Administrator for a short time until Kevin McNulty was appointed. There were nine units in the Cleveland Region. The first APA Fugitive Unit was created.



Kevin McNulty served as the Regional Administrator of Parole until the merge of the two regions

1996: Rose Yako, the first Supervising Secretary was hired in Cleveland.

Cleveland Probation Timeline

1969: James Buccieri was the first state probation officer in Cleveland and was responsible for establishing the Cleveland Parole Region.

1972: James Buccieri was the first Regional for the Cleveland Probation Region. This section of the region was created to provide pre-sentence investigations to the Common Pleas Courts, Parole Board Investigations and courtesy Probation and Interstate Compact supervision services.

1994: Cleveland Region provided assistance to Homeless Shelter by assisting local partners in improving homeless shelter options. Also provided assistance to Children's Homes by annually contributing Christmas gifts and fundraising proceeds to local children's organizations.

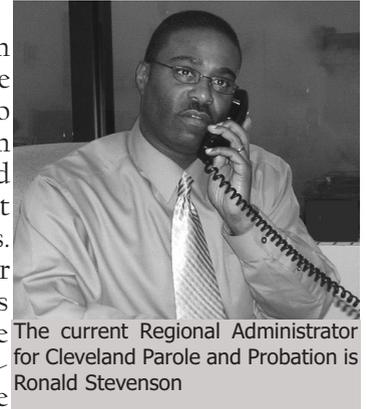
1996: Betty Butler was appointed as the Acting Regional Administrator. A specialized Investigations Intake Unit was created to reduce major investigation backlogs.

1997: Janet Evangelist was appointed the Acting Regional Administrator after the retirement of Betty Butler. Limited work at home options were piloted to assist in reducing staff overcrowding.

1998: Ronald Stevenson was appointed the Regional Administrator. With assistance from management he refined the work at home project and its success was the cornerstone for the department wide adoption of this element, now called the Alternative Work Option.

1999: Creation of the Operations Report Concept which was designed to improve communications between Managers and Regional staff.

2001: Ronald Stevenson was appointed as the Regional Administrator to merge both the Probation and Parole Regions and oversee one of the largest APA construction projects. The Self Center Alternatives Agency was developed and one of the APA units was headquartered at this location. The Cleveland Region was the first to establish regular Town Hall meetings.



The current Regional Administrator for Cleveland Parole and Probation is Ronald Stevenson

2002: Began working with inner-city schools in the Adopt-a-School program and also began the development of Taskforce relationships with the Northern Ohio U.S. Marshal and FBI.

2003: Created the Northeast Correctional Leadership Coalition with local prisons, community corrections and APA Regions to increase effectiveness through unity and support.

2004: Developed an APA structured Community Service Program to increase positive visibility of offenders giving back to the community. The first video violations sanction process initiative piloted in Cleveland.



Director Wilkinson joined by Attorney General Betty Montgomery expresses appreciation to Cleveland Unit Supervisor Carolyn Reed



Cleveland Region Unit 2

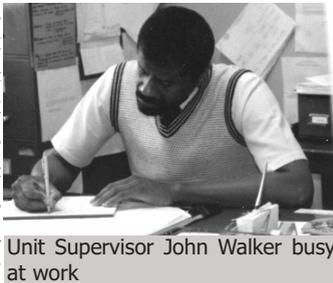
COLUMBUS REGION

1970's: Ray Giannetta had been the Columbus Regional Administrator before he became the Superintendent of the Parole Section. His brother Al was both Supervisor of Columbus Unit I and acting Columbus Regional. There were only three units in the Columbus office at that time. There were very few female parole officers in the state.

1990's: The Columbus Fugitive Unit was developed in 1997. The unit, supervised by Alan Shoemaker, cleared its' first fugitive arrest with the incarceration of parolee John Lake in November 1997. Subsequent supervisors for the PVAL unit were Angie Lee and Tracy Almanson-Murphy. Due to large caseloads and parole officers transferring from the unit, the PVAL unit no longer functioned as a violator unit as of 2004. In 2005, attempting to locate PVAL's was once again assigned to a specific coordinator. The region currently has two Fugitive Officers on Special Assignment. They are supervised by the Fugitive Coordinator, Kelly Carpenter.

LOCATION

The original office location was the former Highway Patrol Office located on Parsons Avenue. The Columbus Region had two offices on the second floor. Three unit supervisors and the office secretary were in the front office, and the field officers were in the second office down the hall. In the offices were cubicles with each office separated by 3/8" plywood. Because of budget issues, there were not enough phones for all the officers. Holes were cut into the walls and officers would pass the phone through the hole in order for the person to use the telephone.



Unit Supervisor John Walker busy at work

The Region made several moves after that: 1350 Holly Avenue, 56 W. Third Avenue, and 4816 Indianola

1996: There was to be an expansion to 4656 Heaton Road. However due to pressure from neighbors who objected to offenders reporting to that location, the Heaton Road address eventually became for administrative staff only.

1999: Due to the fire at Indianola, the APA reporting office was located at 900 Bryden Road.

2001: The APA moved to 1030 Alum Creek Drive. Initially the facility was the Adult Parole Authority, and

COLUMBUS REGIONAL ADMINISTRATORS

Ray Giannetta	
Nick Sanborn	
Pete Molnar	1977- 1992
Ron Coakley	1992 - 1993
Eric Simmons	1993– 1998
Lee Sampson (acting)	1998
Kathy Williams	1998-1999
Gary Croft	2001 – 2002
Kim Oats	2003 – Present

a location to have Parole Board hearings. However given the expansion and moves at Central Office, the location now houses staff from the Bureau of Community Sanctions, Interstate Compact, the Bureau of Adult Detention, the Office of Victim Services as well as APA Field Services and hosts Parole Board Hearings.

MOST SIGNIFICANT HISTORICAL EVENTS

The Fire Bombing of the Indianola Office

In the late evening of November 27, 1999 the Columbus Region Adult Parole Authority office was fire bombed. Authorities suspect the fire was a result of Molotov cocktail thrown into the lab where offender urine specimens were stored.

Shooting of Parole Officer Dick Roe

Parole Officer Roe and a Reynoldsburg Police Officer were arresting an offender at the W. Third Street office. The offender was suspected of violating his parole and a Robbery charge. Once the offender arrived at the office, Officer Roe was attempting to arrest him when the offender pulled out a gun and began shooting. The officer was struck in the thigh. The officer survived and shortly afterward the region received a metal detector.



In 1999 the Columbus APA Regional Office on Indianola Avenue was fire bombed

Parole Officer Helen Traynor

Parole Officer Helen Traynor, one of the first female parole officers in the state, had a relative who was incarcerated. Officer Traynor wanted to help her relative and other offenders upon their release so she started the Traynor House in Columbus, Ohio. Traynor House, a residential community-based correctional facility, providing services to adult female offenders, is a DRC approved halfway house.

ACTIVITIES

1997-2004: More than 10 employees utilized their lunch hours to provide tutoring to Main Street Elementary School in our Adopt-A-School program. Also during this time several fundraisers were conducted to assist the children attending Main Street Elementary School. The Adult Parole Authority raised funds or collected school supplies at the beginning of each school year. Additionally, APA collected gloves, hats, socks, belts and underwear to distribute to the children.

2003: This year marked the beginning of the yearly collection of food for three families for Thanksgiving and Christmas.

The Sex Offender Specialist Jackie Webb and the sex offender unit began "Operation Safe Night". This safety program is conducted on the evening that the county officially recognizes Halloween. The idea is to keep sexual predators and other sex offenders off the streets during the time children will be out trick or treating. Sex offenders, who are not reporting to treatment, or working that evening, report to the APA office during trick or treat hours. Typically the office opens from 5 p.m. to 8:30 p.m. In 2003, approximately 120 offenders reported to the Columbus District office and the Fairfield County Sheriff Department. The year 2004 had an increase of 32 offenders reporting.

2004: The Columbus Region collected food and toys for



In 2003, Kim Oats was appointed Regional Administrator

two Main Street Elementary students at Christmas time. The staff collected over \$400 in two weeks to purchase gifts for the children and food for the family. Donations of toys and clothes were also received.

CHARITABLE FUND RAISING EVENTS

The Columbus Region is a very generous region, always willing to raise money to support those in need. Many creative fundraisers have developed through the region, some becoming annual events. The Employee Recognition Committee frequently has fund raising events to offset the cost of the yearly banquet. Examples of some of the yearly events are:

Penny Wars- each unit or section attempts to collect the most pennies. What makes this event truly enjoyable is that if silver change or dollar bills are placed in a unit's container, the amount of that coin or dollar bill is deducted from the team's total. People have resorted to placing twenty-dollar bills or bankrolls of pennies in the containers. The event usually earns approximately \$800 per year.

Turkey Bowl- Another exciting fund raising event. Participants form a two person team. Each team bowls 3 frames with a frozen 5-pound turkey and attempt to knock over 10 pins. The team with the highest score wins gift certificates donated by local merchants.

Valentine, Mothers' Day and Easter Candy Sale- Volunteers from the ERC committee make homemade chocolate candy and sell throughout the facility.

The region also has numerous breakfast and lunches prepared by volunteers to earn money. The most recent events included a hot caramel apple sale where the volunteers prepared the apples on site and staff could purchase them as a gift or to eat themselves.



Parole Officer Andrea Dean pauses to take a photograph with a fellow co-worker Parole Officer John Wolfe



Director Wilkinson and Deputy Director Harry Hageman congratulates Grace Naegele as 2002 DPCS Employee of the Year

LIMA REGION

The Lima Region of the Adult Parole Authority has seen various changes over the years. The agency has grown tremendously along with the ever-changing tide of technology. There were thoughts expressed noting the District office change in location starting out on Main St. in Lima, in a one-floor office space to another office slightly larger. The move to offices on North Main left nostalgic thoughts. There did come an age of much more appreciated office space and separation of offenders and officers. The current APA office for the Lima Region is located at 137 West North Street. There were only two offices in the Region in the 70's, Toledo and Lima.

The Region has grown and now has additional offices in Wapakoneta, Tiffin and Defiance. Staff recalled separation of Parole and Probation services and officer designations. Officers later became multi-functional in services and classification. Some officers still speak of the \$10.00 Gun Bond, "pay ten bucks and you can carry". The staff graduated to state issued weapons and further progression to uniform firearms training and the implementation of .40 cal Glock semi-auto pistols.

Training has also made incredible growth from limited on-the-job-training (OJT) to structured OJT to now eight week parole school at the Correctional Training Academy.

Fond memories of trend-setting programs, such as the Prep-Program, a partnership facilitated by past Regional Administrator, William Hudson, Goodwill Industries and the Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation. Offenders were given vocational training that included job skill enhancement, along with interviewing skills. This program seems to be very much in line with the Agency's current strides at sending offenders to the community with aspirations of going home to stay. Adult Basic Education courses were also facilitated at the Lima Regional office to coordinate G.E.D. testing and proved to be quite successful.

The Lima Region currently services 23 counties and boasts a staff of over 111 employees, including Parole Officers, OSN and clerical staff. All are in agreement that current computer systems and implementation of technology-based equipment has pushed the Region and Division forward.

The implementation of Senate Bill 2 brought further changes to the Region. This led to the designation of various offender classifications including Transitional Control, Post Release Control, Judicial Release and Community Control offenders to go along with the Parole and Probation statutes already established. To

LIMA REGIONAL ADMINISTRATORS

William Hudson	1972-1976
James Robincheck	1976-2002
Kim Oats (Acting)	2002
Casey Moore	2002 to present
Joseph Moorefield (Acting for six months)	2004-2005

assist in the increasing offender population and adjust to the need for programs involving more offender re-integration and community responsibility, various programs have been initiated by the Department. The Lima Region has taken a proactive role and found numerous successes. The Lima Region currently has in place two Citizen's Circles. These groups meet once a month in Lima and Toledo. A third circle is in the process of being established in Darke County. The Citizen Circles are finding great community support and this can be accredited to the diligent efforts of the entire Region. Faith based organizations have also contributed to this effort and the Lima Region has been able to allocate their services for offender assistance. Partnerships between these agencies, the community and the APA show strong bonds that are hopeful signs to assist offenders to remain community based and positively oriented.

To further acknowledge the efforts of the Lima Region's community based supervision, numerous other quality initiatives have been initiated. These include:

The CORE program is a federal grant that the Allen County Adult Parole Authority implemented. The Core program involves the parole officer meeting with an offender while incarcerated to prepare them for expectations upon release. The offender is given resources that may be needed upon release into the community. The officer and offender establish a rapport during this transition phase that has a positive influence on the offender.

The current Regional Administrator, Casey Moore, has implemented the Attorney General's Weed and Seed program in Toledo. There are cur-



Lima Regional Administrator Casey Moore with Regional Services Coordinator Patti Filipski

rently two parole officers dedicated to this program, which involves an alternative work schedule to accommodate the needs of the offenders. The officers work unconventional hours in order to provide the best supervision for the offenders and the community. Officers are visible in the offender's community, which greatly improves the relationships between the community and officer. The community participates in keeping their neighborhoods safe with the assistance of the officers supervising that area. The offenders are given the resources to assist them with successfully completing supervision.

Our officers have developed strong ties and a working relationship with the Toledo Police Department. Other community partnerships that have been created as a result of this initiative are with the Lucas County Prosecutors Office, U.S. Attorney's Office, City of Toledo, City of Toledo Prosecutor's Office, Neighborhoods in Partnerships, Toledo Chapter of NAACP, COMPASS for Recovery Services and the Lucas Metropolitan Housing Authority. Additionally, our supervisor and officers attend the Block Watch meetings in the community.

The Lima Region has also logged in over 2000 hours of community service in the year of 2004. Beverage tabs are also being collected in the Lima Region for the Ronald McDonald House. This program was established to offset family hospitalization costs when children need costly medical services at local hospitals.

The Region has also participated in Nationwide endeavors such as, the National Breast Cancer Awareness Susan Koman Foundation. The Region donated money and purchased clothing in support of Breast Cancer Awareness. The Region conducted food drives for the community during the holidays. Officers and staff alike have expressed interest in continuing this effort to support those families in the community.

The most significant public relations events that took place in the Region were the REIL Forums (Reentry Of Individuals and Enriching Lives). These occurred on three different dates and in three different locations throughout the Region. The forum began with Toledo Mayor Jack Ford embracing Reentry in Lucas County. From there, Director Wilkinson expressed inspiring comments of strength, commitment and placed important value on the critical role of the community collaboration. This forum had an outstanding turn out of staff, faith based/social service/and criminal justice professionals. This gathering was an interactive forum designed to educate, create awareness and networking.

The Lima Region received two Excel awards in 2004 for Field Services and Re-entry initiatives.

The Lima Region, under strong leadership and with ded-

icated employees, continue to make progressive strides at successful community supervision. Over the years, faces, names and directives of the Agency have changed many times, yet it is quite evident that the Lima Regional staff continues to adapt, grow and give maximum effort.



Joe Dubina and Gary McLaughlin in 1992



Superintendent Sara Andrews is joined by Roni Burkes and Casey Moore congratulating Parole Officer Tammy Harris on her achievement



Lima Region staff poses for a picture

MANSFIELD REGION

The Mansfield Region was created in 1994 when nine counties in North Central Ohio were re-assigned from the former Cleveland Probation Region. Judy Coakley, who at the time was a Unit Supervisor in the Columbus Region, became the first woman selected as a Regional Administrator to serve in the Mansfield Region. She remained at this position from 1994-1996 until transferring to Central Office to take the position of Deputy Superintendent, followed by Superintendent.



Judy Coakley, first woman Regional Administrator joins current Mansfield Regional Administrator, Lee Sampson

Ms. Coakley was replaced by Sharon Haines, who transferred from her position as a Unit Supervisor in the Cleveland Region. Ms. Haines served as the Regional Administrator 1996-2000 until being promoted to Superintendent of Field Services.



Former Superintendent Sharon Haines joins retiree Kathy Butler

Ms. Haines was replaced in 2000 by current Regional Administrator Lee Sampson, who had been serving as the Deputy Superintendent at Central Office.

Over the last ten years, the Mansfield Region has expanded to now include 14 counties in the North Central Ohio area, supervising approximately 3,900 offenders. The Mansfield Region also provides probation services to the courts in eleven of the fourteen counties it covers. Additionally, the Mansfield Region also completes approximately 250 Presentence Investigations for the Common Pleas Courts in these counties.

Presently, the Mansfield Region has a total staff of approximately 126 employees, with approximately 75 positions being Parole Officers. In addition to the Regional Administrator and Parole Officers there are nine Unit Supervisors, one Administrative Assistant, approximately 25 Clerical Staff, and five Offender Services Network positions.

The Mansfield Region has very diverse caseloads in that they range from large parole and PRC caseloads in the

MANSFIELD REGIONAL ADMINISTRATORS

Judy Coakley	1994-1996
Sharon Haines	1996-1998
Lee Sampson	1998- current

larger metropolitan counties to predominately community control caseloads in some of the more rural counties. Average caseloads in the Mansfield Region are approximately 75 offenders per officer.

The Mansfield Region, over the last ten years, has undertaken many unique initiatives, to include the following:

Citizens Circles - The Mansfield Region developed the first *Citizen Circle* in Marion, Ohio featuring a concept developed by our QSTP team, "LINC's." The concept focused on community members meeting to assist offenders reentering the community. Today in the Mansfield Region, Citizens Circles have blossomed and progressed to three more counties, Richland, Lorain, and now Ashland, focusing on the seven dynamic domains valued for healthy functioning in the community. The concept of Citizens Circles that was first started in the Mansfield Region has been expanded to every APA region throughout Ohio and is an integral piece of the Department's reentry initiative.

Community Policing - The Mansfield Region formalized their community policing partnership on 4-27-99. In cooperation with the APA, Richland County Court Services, Mansfield Police Department, Richland County Sheriff's Office, Mansfield Municipal Probation, and the Richland County Prosecutor's Diversion Program, 14 components were developed to assist in supervising offenders in the community. These range from officer ride-along, Sam and Charles nights-out bar sweeps, neighborhood watch meetings, and police roll calls. This initiative has proven extremely effective in supervising offenders and bringing these agencies together for the safety of the community.

Most Wanted - In 1991, the Adult Parole Authority and the Mansfield News Journal partnered to develop a most wanted feature in the newspaper. Offenders that had become violators at large were featured in the newspaper on a weekly basis, including a phone number to contact with tips. This initiative was expanded in 2002 to

include a website accessible to the public to view information on wanted offenders. Since 8-5-99, the "Most Wanted" program has resulted in the apprehension of 387 fugitives, either wanted by the Adult Parole Authority or other local law enforcement agencies.

Drug Court - In 1999, the Richland County Court of Common Pleas, Richland County Court Services, and Adult Parole Authority initiated the Drug Court program. Recognized nationwide, the Drug Court focuses on treating offenders for substance abuse while becoming productive citizens in the community. Today the APA supervises approximately 30 offenders participating in this program.

Reentry Court - Beginning in December 2000, the Richland County Court of Common Pleas, Richland County Court Services, and the Adult Parole Authority began the partnership known as "Reentry Court." The Reentry Court was the first of its kind in Ohio. This program focused on linking the offender from sentencing to release from prison and back into the community. The offender appears with his Parole Officer in front of the sentencing Judge to monitor his progress and assist with program planning. Today there are approximately 150 offenders living in Richland County attending Reentry Court. This program, also nationally recognized, has helped offenders make a smoother transition from prison back into the Richland County community.

1994: Mansfield Region created and Judy Coakley became the first woman to be appointed as Regional Administrator. Ken Starbuck was selected as the first Parole Officer of the year for the Adult Parole Authority.

1996: Sharon Haines was appointed as the Regional Administrator.

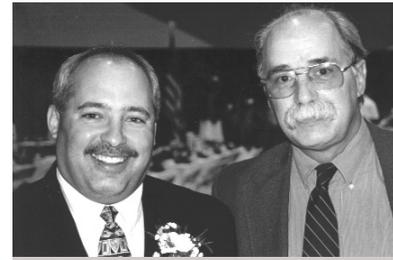
1998: The Mansfield Region received the Governor's Community Policing Award.

2000: Lee Sampson was appointed as Regional Administrator.

2001: Citizen Circles started in Marion, Richland and Lorain County.

2003: Region adopts Prospect Elementary School in the Adopt-a School Program.

2005: Richland County Judges receive the Gold Star Award for Reentry Court.



Retired Unit Supervisor Kenny Starbuck with Senior Parole Officer Charles Haggerty



Mansfield Regional staff partners with local police



Mansfield Region staff



Mansfield Regional staff receives an award

INTERSTATE COMPACT

In 1934, the United States Congress granted consent to any two or more states to enter into agreement, or compacts, for the cooperative effort and mutual assistance in the prevention of crime and for other purposes.

In 1937, from this act of Congress led to the Interstate Compact for Parole and Probation. Back in 1937, the compact was developed to process a few thousand offenders who were arrested and convicted in another state and wanted to return to their home state to serve their parole or probation supervision period. All 50 states, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Island and the District of Columbia would eventually form the membership of this compact

The Interstate Compact was intended as a means to track offenders' movements and to ensure that each of these offenders complied with their supervision requirements.

The early days of the compact were characterized by low volume of offender movement, primarily because compliance was lax and national travel was largely the domain of the affluent. Interstate highways were yet to be developed and air travel had yet to come into its own.

Several decades later, as we moved into the late 1990's, over 250,000 offenders were being processed through Compact offices in what had become a highly mobile society. The result was that many offenders, including very violent and dangerous individuals, were being lost in the system and escaping the responsibilities required by their supervision.

In 1998, the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) Advisory Board, following several public hearings, directed its staff to begin pursuing a revision of the compact. Through the development of an Advisory Group, NIC facilitated a discussion among state officials and corrections policy experts, arriving at a list of recommendations for improvement and overhaul to the existing interstate compact. Through a partnership with The Council of State Governments (CSG), NIC and CSG developed and facilitated a Drafting Team of state officials to design a revised interstate compact – one that would include a modern administrative structure that provided for rule-making and rule-changing over time, that required the development of a modern data collection and information sharing system among the states, and one that was adequately funded to carry out its tasks.

During the 2001-2002 session of the 124th General Assembly, in its regular session, House Bill 269, to with-

draw from the Interstate Compact for Supervision of Parolees and Probationers and to join the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision, was passed.

In 2001, Harry Hageman was appointed the Compact Administrator for the state and on October 26, 2001, Ohio became a member of the new Interstate Compact. In 2002, he was also appointed Vice-Chair of the National Commission and the new compact came to fruition in June 2002, with the passage of the 35th state.



Past Compact Staff
Standing: John Kinkela, Sheila Nichols, Gail Price, and Sara Fry
Sitting: Nicole Erb and Joann Mounts



Retired Deputy Director Jill Goldhart congratulates Roger Wilson



Interstate Compact Staff

PAROLE BOARD

The Parole Board in Ohio was created in 1885. In fact, the first parole was granted July 4, 1885. The three (3) panel members were appointed by and served at the pleasure of the Governor. In 1888, the Board of Pardons was created. In 1911, the Ohio Board of Administration was established by law and received the power to parole. In 1917, the authority to parole was passed on to the two-member Board of Clemency. The Board of Clemency was then incorporated into the Department of Welfare and it was renamed the Board of Pardon and Parole. In 1921, the Parole Board was abolished. The Division of Probation was re-created in 1925 to supervise released offenders.

On Easter Monday, April 21, 1930, a fire broke out at the Ohio Penitentiary killing approximately 322 inmates. As a result of this tragedy, and because of overcrowding, the Ohio Board of Parole was created and was comprised of four members. In 1940, legislation created the Division of Corrections. The Bureau of Probation and Parole eventually became a section within this division, and the Pardon and Parole Commission was established. The Commission consisted of three (3) members, still politically appointed, serving terms of six (6) years each. In 1954, the Department of Mental Hygiene and Correction became a separate department and was no longer a part of the Department of Public Welfare. In 1959, the Pardon and Parole Commission increased to five members and specific qualifications for members were established. The Commission, in 1961, became administratively responsible for the Bureau of Probation and Parole.

On March 15, 1965, the Parole Board was established as a section within the Adult Parole Authority, where it remains today. Parole Board members were required to be classified civil service employees, meeting specific qualifications as listed in Section 5149.10 of the Ohio Revised Code.

TIMELINE: 1972 to PRESENT

1972: In November 1972, the Community Reintegration Center concept was implemented, intending to handle technical parole violators in the community instead of the prison system.

1973: In January 1973, a new procedure was implemented whereby inmates were given immediate results regarding their parole hearing. In April 1973, the policy of "open dates" for successful parole applicants was also established. This policy provided for release after approval of a placement plan instead of continued confinement while waiting a fixed release date.

In September 1973, the Educational and Vocational Furlough Program legislation was enacted authorizing

PAROLE BOARD CHAIRS

1969	Joseph R. Palmer
1972	John W. Shoemaker (Acting)
1974	Nolan Snyder
1975	David L. Kessler
1977	Clarence W. Clark
1983 -1992	Raymond E. Capots
1992 -2002	Margarette Ghee
2002	Raymond E. Capots (Acting)
2002 - present	Gary Croft



2005 Parole Board

Standing: Betty Mitchell, Robert Maszczyński, Cynthia Mausser, and Jim Bedra

Seated: Sandra Mack, Chairman Gary Croft and Kathleen Kovach
Absent: Ellen Venters

the APA to place offenders on furlough from correctional institutions to take part in vocational or academic training, or public works employment. 315 offenders were released to the furlough program during FY74.

1974: On January 1, 1974, the "Shock Parole" law went into effect. The Parole Board Chairman was Nolan Snyder. Hearing Officers had been added during the year to assist Parole Board members in conducting hearings, in order to accommodate the anticipated increased workload resulting from the Shock Parole law. There were a total of 7,389 cases heard during the year, with

5,998 of these being parole hearings. Only 3,185 offenders were granted parole, a 9.5% decrease from 1973.

Goals for the next fiscal year included:

1) Design and implementation of innovative programming through federal funding such as victimology projects, probation reintegration centers, and specialized diversion programs; 2) Intensive research into the effects of Shock Parole; 3) An annual review of every prisoners record; 9) Intensified training for all staff; 4) Institution of a pre-parole hearing community investigation system to facilitate release of parolees; 5) Decentralization of administrative functions to allow more decision-making at the district office level; 6) Specialized training in drug abuse and alcoholism; 7) Intensify recruitment, labor relations and safety; and 8) Institute jail management and jail inspection practices and standards.

1975: The Chairman of the Parole Board was David L. Kessler. The Parole Board considered 10,982 cases during FY75, of which 6,223 were parole hearings. Of these, 3,025 or 48.6% were granted parole. From 1/1/74 to 6/30/75, there were 5,278 inmates considered for Shock Parole, with 1,034 of these being paroled.

1976: The Parole Board conducted 10,780 hearings, of which 7,023 were regular parole hearings. Of those considered, 3,915 were granted a parole.

New federal grants were obtained to 1) provide impartial and legally trained hearing officers to conduct parole on-site hearings in compliance with court decisions regarding due process and to 2) provide for the microfilming of offender records.

1977: Clarence W. Clark was the Chairman of the Parole Board. There were also 6,435 Parole Board Investigations (formerly referred to as post-sentence investigations) completed.

There were 5,029 paroles granted by the seven members of the Parole Board who were assisted by five hearing officers.

1978: The Parole Board visited eight institutions each month where they held 13,017 hearings, of which 9,410 were regular parole hearings. Of this number, 4,772 or



Ohio Board of Managers 1902-1903

about 50% were paroled. During FY 1978, 469 inmates participated in the furlough program.

1979: The Chairman of the Parole Board was Clarence W. Clark. The Parole Board, assisted by five Hearing Officers, conducted a total of 13,653 hearings at the eight DRC institutions during FY 1979. Among the hearings conducted by the Parole Board were

9,640 parole hearings that resulted in 4,437 paroles being granted. The Board also conducted 1,582 shock

parole hearings, with 439 shock paroles being granted and 1,185 furlough hearings, with 913 inmates being granted furlough.

1980: The Parole Board heard 1483 shock parole cases with 757 offenders being granted a parole. The "Parole Board Investigations Section" was established in July 1974. The scope of the investigation was increased to require an investigation of all parole, furlough, or home furlough candidates, while maintaining the responsibility of any pardon or commutation investigation requested by the Parole Board. The information provided has proven to be a great assistance to the Parole Board and Hearing Officers in rendering decisions concerning release of offenders to the community. During FY 1980, 7,145 investigations were completed.

1983: Raymond E. Capots was the Chair of the Parole Board. Legislation passed in July 1983 provided for determinate sentencing on Felony 3 and Felony 4 offenses.



Parole Board Members

Standing: Henry Grinner, Jay Denton, William Hudson, Raymond Capots, Jim Bedra, Patrick Milligan, and Larry Matthews
Seated: Betty Mitchell, Connie Upper, Margarette Ghee, Gloria Jones, and Sandra Mack

1987: Parole Board decision guidelines were implemented. This systemized the parole release decision making process.

1988: The Legislature increased the Parole Board from seven to nine members.

1989: In FY 1989 the Parole Board consisted of nine members and 11 hearing officers. The board traveled to 21 institutions and conducted 14,016 hearings. Of this total, 11,455 were release consideration hearings. There were 4,317 inmates or 37.7 % approved for release. The Parole Board also conducted 240 clemency hearings.

1992: Margarette Ghee was the Chair of the Parole Board. In FY 92, the nine members of the Parole Board conducted almost 20,000 hearings in the state's 22 prisons. The board processed almost 1,000 clemency requests and recommendations to Governor George V. Voinovich. In response to Lieutenant Governor DeWine's parole system review committee, DRC took steps to modify parole release guidelines for sex offenders. Additional staff was assigned to improve the information board members review at hearings.

1993: In FY 1993, the nine members of the Parole Board conducted 22,000 hearings in the state's 22 prisons. Margarette Ghee served as chair of the Parole Board. The Parole Board's hearing process was evaluated by a consultant from the National Institute of Corrections in an effort to streamline operations, better utilize staff and improve efficiency. Numerous organizational changes occurred as a result of this meeting.

1994: During 1994, nine parole board members and 13 hearing officers conducted 26,832 hearings in Ohio's 26 prisons. Release criteria was modified to reduce early release hearings for certain offenders and to improve the efficiency of parole board deliberations. The Victim Notification Section of the Parole Board had contact with more than 6,000 victims who wanted information on the release consideration of 5,000 inmates. This section worked with the Ohio Prosecutors' Victim/Witness Advocate programs in all 88 counties.



Retired Parole Board Executive Assistant Tom Schneider

The Parole Board obtained accreditation for the first time in 1994, through the American Correctional Association.

1995: The Parole Board section conducted 26,662 hearings using 10 Parole Board Members, 14 Parole Board Hearing Officers, and 8 Revocation Hearing Officers. The Victim

Notification Section of the Parole Board had contact with more than 8,600 victims who wanted information on the release consideration of over 6,900 inmates.

1996: The number of Parole Board members increased to twelve. The Parole Board conducted 24,892 Hearings utilizing 12 Parole Board members, 15 Parole Board Hearing Officers, and eight Revocation Hearing Officers. The victim notification section of the Parole Board had contact with more than 9,600 victims who wanted information on the release consideration of over 7,700 inmates.

1997: The Parole Board was re-accredited through the American Correctional Association.

1998: On March 1, 1998, the Revised Parole Board Guidelines were implemented. The guidelines allow for "truth in parole" by giving most offenders a projected release date the first time they appear before the Board. The Board conducted 23,238 hearings utilizing 12 Parole Board Members, 18 Parole Board Hearing Officers, and eight Revocation Hearing Officers.

1999: A Quality Assurance process was implemented to ensure accurate application of the Parole Board guidelines, identify issues needing revision, and identify training needs. The review of each hearing guarantees accountability to the offender, victims, their representatives, and the community.

During FY 1999, the Parole Board conducted 24,840 regular release consideration hearings and 4,460 revocation hearings. In addition, 13,365 post-release control assessments were completed. Other Parole Board duties included clemency reviews and hearings, bad time assessments, full board open hearings, responding to inmate and family member correspondence and telephone inquiries, public speaking engagements, victim conference day, inmate conference day and review of death row cases.

In January 1999, Parole Board Hearing Officers started conducting inmate family interviews in the regional district offices, instead of at central office. This process increased the number of interviews conducted and allows the board to be more accessible to inmate family members.

2000: The Ohio Supreme Court declared "Bad Time" unconstitutional in *Bray vs. Russell*, prompting the review of 139 files and the immediate release of 18 offenders serving bad time. The Ohio Supreme Court in *Woods vs. Telb* held "Post Release Control" constitutional. In FY2000, there were 6,675 parole hearings, 3,813 Transitional Control hearings, 3,651 PRD reviews, 1,014 Post Revocation Hearings, and 15,845 Post Release Control Assessments completed. The Parole Board was re-accredited through the American Correctional



Hearing Officers Richard Fitzpatrick and Melvin Morton are joined by Chief Hearing Officer Paula Harris

Association.

2001: In FY 2001, there were 7,449 regular parole hearings, 3,691 transitional control hearings, 2,427 PRD reviews, 1,339 post revocation hearings and 17,264 Post Release Control assessments completed.

pleted.

2002: In FY 2002, there were 6,538 regular parole hearings, 3,899 transitional control hearings, 1,960 PRD reviews, 858 post revocation hearings and 17,849 Post Release Control assessments completed. On 10/6/2002, Gary Croft assumed the position of Parole Board Chair.

2003: In FY 2003, there were 7,382 regular parole hearings, 3,734 transitional control hearings, 1,346 PRD reviews, 1,084 post revocation hearings and 22,526 Post Release Control assessments completed. The Parole Board was accredited through the American Correctional Association.

2004: In FY 2004, there were 6,900 regular parole hearings, 6,177 transitional control hearings, 1,050 PRD reviews, 980 post revocation hearings and 22,979 Post Release Control assessments completed.

STAFFING PATTERNS OVER TIME:

Currently, the Parole Board consists of eight members and a chairperson. One of the Parole Board Members is appointed as a victim representative. The Parole Board is assisted by Hearing Officers, Parole Board Parole Officers, a quality assurance section, and office support staff. Hearing Officers were authorized in 1974 to assist Parole Board Members in conducting hearings. Parole Board Parole Officers were added in April 1996. There have been eight Chairpersons since 1972. Gary Croft is currently the Chairperson of the Parole Board.

In the last thirty years, the Parole Board has implemented numerous changes to the parole release hearing process. Some of these changes were based on internal policy and procedures and some changes were brought about as a result of legislation. Certain cases have had a significant impact on Parole Board operations and have led to changes in policies and procedures in order to keep pace with the changing paradigm of corrections.

LAW CHANGES AND THEIR IMPACT:

Inmates' Councilmatic Voice v. Rogers (1976):

The United States Court of Appeals ordered in 1976 that final revocation hearings must be held within a reasonable period of time. To determine whether a delay is unreasonable, the court considered (1) the length of the delay, (2) the reasons for the delay, (3) the alleged violator's attempts to assert the right to a timely hearing, and (4) prejudice to the alleged violator. Parolees held on technical violations were required to have their final revocation hearing within 60 days of the placement of the detainer by the APA. If the parolee was arrested for a new crime(s) or arrested outside of the State of Ohio, then the APA was not required to hold a final revocation hearing until a reasonable time after they had obtained custody over the parolee. Ohio was released from Councilmatic requirements in the mid-1990's.

Kellogg, et.al. v. Shoemaker, et.al., 46 F.3d503, cert.den. 116 S.Ct.120 (1995):

The Kellogg class initially included "all persons whose parole was, or will be, revoked by the Ohio Adult Parole Authority through a so-called parole-violator recommissioned hearing because they have been convicted of a new felony committed while on parole." Kellogg is the case in which the Adult Parole Authority and the Ohio Public Defenders Office entered into a consent decree in which it was agreed that the Adult Parole Authority would offer mitigation hearings to Parole Violator Recommissioned (PVR) offenders. In these mitigation hearings, PVR offenders have the right to subpoena witnesses and documents, be represented by counsel, be given advanced written notice of hearings, etc. The following criteria are currently used to determine if an offender is eligible for a Kellogg PVR hearing:

The inmate must have committed a felony offense prior to September 1, 1992, for which the inmate was subsequently convicted, incarcerated and paroled.

The inmate must be subsequently convicted of a new felony while on parole. The inmate must be subject to parole revocation based upon the new felony conviction (Ohio Administrative Code 5120:1-1-21, effective September 1, 1992).

SENATE BILL 2 (1996):

In 1996, the Ohio Legislature passed Senate Bill 2, which is a revision of Ohio's criminal code. This legislation was effective July 1, 1996. As a result, the Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections began operating two correctional systems: one for those offenders who committed crimes before July 1, 1996, and one for those who committed crimes after July 1, 1996.

Those who committed crimes after July 1, 1996, are sentenced under the new system which eliminates discretionary parole consideration for all offenders other than those serving a life sentence. The "truth in sentencing"



Retired APA Chief John Kinkela with retired Parole Board Member Jay Denton

legislation provided for offenders to serve the time stated by the judge, unless the Court grants an early release or allows the DRC to place the offender in one of the

department's early release programs. Offenders sentenced under SB 2 may be placed on a period of supervision known as Post Release Control (PRC). While PRC is mandatory for some inmates, the Parole Board screens others into PRC supervision by use of specific criteria.

LAYNE VS. ADULT PAROLE AUTHORITY(2002):

The Ohio State Supreme Court ruled on December 18, 2002 in Layne vs. Adult Parole Authority that a breach of contract occurred when the Parole Board applied its Guidelines and categorized the inmate's offense behavior(s) instead of the inmate's offense(s) of conviction that the inmate pled to as part of a plea agreement. The Parole Board was ordered to re-categorize affected inmates based on their offense(s) of conviction, which has resulted in 2,550 inmates being rescheduled for Parole Consideration Hearings. The rehearings began in March 2003, with the goal of completing all the rehearings by the end of fiscal year 2004.

PAROLE BOARD GUIDELINES:

Prior to the 1980's, parole hearings and the decision to release were made with few external constraints. The Parole Board was given broad discretion to determine each inmate's suitability for release. Discretion was limited only by the maximum sentence imposed by the sentencing court.

In 1983, the Ohio Legislature was reacting to a growing public concern over the role of the Parole Board in release decisions. Sentencing structure changed that year, allowing for Courts to impose determinate sentences for offenders convicted of felonies of the third and fourth degree. In these instances where a definite sentence was imposed, the inmate was released upon the expiration of the definite term. Officials representing the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, including the Parole Board Chair, were summoned to testify on several occasions before the Ohio Senate Judiciary Committee to answer to criticisms questioning Parole Board decisions. One faction of the legislature felt that Parole Board decisions were unfair because the Board released too many inmates without regard for public safety. The other faction felt that board decisions were unfair because the Parole Board was not releasing enough inmates in light of the time the inmate had

served and the rehabilitative programs completed.

Parole board guidelines were developed for many reasons. The most significant being the fair assessment and equitable treatment of all inmates under the jurisdiction of the Parole Board. Some of the contributors in the development of these guidelines included wardens, bureau chiefs, parole board personnel, and consultation with the National Institute of Corrections.

In 1987, the new guidelines were in place. The guideline system consisted of five components: Risk Scale, Offense Scale, Institution Adjustment Scale, Matrix and the felony level of the sentence the inmate is serving.

The Parole Board revised the guidelines on April 1, 1998. It is important to note that the Parole Board considers all inmates at release consideration hearings on an individual basis. Based on this approach, the guidelines are applied in a manner that takes this philosophy and practice into consideration. The purpose of the revised guidelines is to assist the Parole Board in making consistent, fair, and equitable decisions in determining the amount of time an offender must serve before being released to the community. The guidelines are based on the seriousness of the offender's offense of conviction and the offender's criminal history risk score. The guidelines also provide for the consideration of the offender's institutional conduct and program participation. Senate Bill 2 parity has also been built into this process. The guidelines also take into account particular aggravating or mitigating factors, that can ultimately impact the total time to be served.

INSTITUTIONAL HEARINGS:

Within 90 days of admission, inmates are provided a written notice specifying the statutory eligible date for a release hearing and their maximum expiration of sentence. Each inmate is notified in writing at least 14 days in advance of any scheduled hearing before the Parole Board. On a given day six to ten hearing panels are operating at three or more institutions. All first hearings are heard by a parole panel at the institution. A panel usually consists of one board member and one hearing officer. The parole panel reviews the inmate's Master File, Unit File, Institution Summary Report, Offender Background Investigation, Mental Health evaluations, and any other available and relevant information. After careful review of the case material, the inmate is then granted an interview which is typically concluded after 10 to 30 minutes. Each inmate is permitted to respond to the case specific information and to submit any additional information either verbally or in writing.

RELEASE DECISION MAKING PROCESS:

At the conclusion of the interview process the parole panel begins deliberation. Prior to making any release

decision, the panel must consider factors specified in the Administrative Regulation 5120:1-1-07. These factors may include, but are not limited to; nature of the current offense, prior criminal record, recommendations from judges, prosecutors, or defense counsel, mental or psychiatric examination of inmate, reports relating to inmates prison adjustment and programming, parole plans, community support, and employment history/occupational skills. The Parole Board guidelines must also be reviewed and considered.

After April 1, 1998, the Parole Board's intention was, and continues to be, to give most inmates, when possible, a parole or projected release date at their first hearing. When a parole panel recommends the release of an inmate who is serving a sentence for any sex offense or for any offense which carries a penalty of life imprisonment, then the case shall be heard by the Central Office Board Review in order that Board Members may vote as to whether release is appropriate. When determining the optimal time for release of an offender, the Parole Board's first consideration is to make decisions that further the interests of justice and that are consistent with the welfare and security of society.

FULL BOARD OPEN HEARINGS:

In addition to the institutional hearings conducted by the Parole Board, the Board conducts Full Board Open Hearings on petitioned cases. The prosecutor, sentencing Judge, law enforcement representative, victim or their representative and the inmate representative can testify. The news media may also attend. The first Full Board hearings were held in September 1996. The purpose of these hearings is to provide new information that was not taken into consideration when the release date was recommended by the Parole Board. Whenever an offender is recommended for parole, any Parole Board



Director Wilkinson with Hearing Officer Jim Taylor and Deputy Director Harry Hageman

member, hearing officer, or member of the staff of the Office of Victim Services may petition the Parole Board for a full board hearing. Petitions are completed by the Office of Victim Services and must be submitted to the Parole Board chairperson before the prisoner has been released. The Parole Board will vote to grant or to deny the petition and this decision is not subject to appeal. The inmate is not present at the Full Board Parole hearings. Currently Full Board Open hearings are held several times a month. In FY 2004, 103 Full Board Open hearings were conducted.

PAROLE VIOLATION HEARINGS:

The Parole Board also conducts Parole Violation Hearings to determine when to release an offender to parole status and when to return an offender to prison for violating the conditions of their parole. The basic framework for parole violation hearings was set forth in a United States Supreme Court decision, *Morrissey v. Brewer* (1972). This case set forth the minimum due process requirements for a parole revocation hearing that include: (1) written notice of the claimed violations; (2) disclosure of evidence to be used against the offender; (3) opportunity to be heard in person; (4) opportunity to present witnesses and documents; (5) right to confront and cross-examine adverse witnesses; (6) a neutral and detached hearing body; and (7) the right to a written notice of the findings. A second major Supreme Court case, *Gagnon v. Scarpelli* (1973), determined that offenders have the right to legal representation at revocation hearings in specific cases when the request for representation is made and certain criteria are met. Ohio incorporated these two decisions into its policies regarding parole violation proceedings.

Ohio had traditionally utilized a two-part parole violation process. This process included a preliminary hearing conducted by a Hearing Officer to determine whether there were reasonable grounds to believe that violations of parole conditions occurred. A subsequent Revocation Hearing was conducted at a penal institution by a panel of the Parole Board to make final determination of any contested facts and to make a final decision on revocation of parole. The Parole Board operated under this procedure until 1995 when it switched to a one hearing process. This process combined the previously used Preliminary Hearing and Revocation Hearing into one hearing conducted by a Hearing Officer while still adhering to the basic framework outlined in the Supreme Court cases.

Since 1995, there have been additional changes to Parole Board duties for violation proceedings. Prior to 1996, the Parole Board only conducted violation hearings on offenders who the Parole Board had released to parole status. Currently, Parole Board Hearing Officers not only make determinations on whether to revoke a parole case but now also make decisions on whether to issue a specified prison sanction term for offenders supervised under the new Post Release Control supervision type.

CLEMENCY:

One of the main functions of the Parole Board is the clemency process. This is a process by which the Parole Board can recommend to the Governor that a sentence imposed by a court be changed. There are two basic types of clemency hearings; a pardon and commutation. A commutation is the substitution of a lesser for greater punishment. A pardon is the remission of a penalty usually granted after conviction and may be absolute or par-

tial, and may be granted upon conditions. The Parole Board conducts these hearings and then forwards a recommendation to the Governor who then makes a final decision as to whether or not clemency will be granted. One of the most serious duties performed by the Parole Board is the clemency process which involves death penalty cases.

VICTIM INVOLVEMENT:

The Parole Board has historically included victims in the parole process. In the early 1980's the Parole Board began contacting victims who requested notification of upcoming parole hearings. The Parole Board very early recognized the value of their input in the decision making process. Senate Bill 2 mandated the appointment of a victim and/ or victim advocate to the Parole Board. In March 1996 Jim Bedra, who met both qualifications, was appointed to the Board. The concept of victim involvement was strengthened in 1987 by Senate Bill 6, which gave victims of serious crimes the right to submit statements to the Parole Board prior to the offender's hearing regarding their experiences.

Currently victims are notified prior to any release consideration of the inmate. Victims may submit their statements in writing or personally voice their concerns in an interview with a Parole Board staff person. A Victim Conference Day is held once per month for this purpose.

In addition to other duties previously outlined provisions are also made to meet with offender families. Both meetings are held prior to the inmate's parole hearing so that the Parole Board may consider this information prior to a release decision.

REENTRY:

The Parole Board has continued in its efforts to incorporate Reentry initiatives into its daily operations. In a cooperative effort with the Richland County Probation Department, the Adult Parole Authority continues to be one of nine jurisdictions selected to participate in an Office of Justice Program on Re-entry. The Richland County Court has the only reentry court in the State of Ohio. The Parole Board provides a Parole Board Member and a Parole Board Hearing Officer to work with the two Richland County Common Pleas Court Judges. Offenders released from prison appear before the reentry court once a month where they meet with their parole officer, sentencing judge and a member of the Parole Board. Offenders are also placed under electronic monitoring and supervised at an intensive level. Parole officers from APA Mansfield have supervised 128 offenders. There have been 25 graduates of the program since 2000. The success rate currently stands at 70% for high-risk offenders who have been charged with a first, second, or third degree felony.

"Paying the Ultimate Price"

Aside from the moral, religious, and philosophical questions that surround the death penalty, it is undeniable that it has had significance in the landscape of American history and that of the State of Ohio. To better understand contemporary events related to capital punishment in Ohio, it is important to see it in historical context. From its earliest days as a state in 1803, the death sentence has been utilized as a form of punishment in Ohio. Public executions were conducted by hanging in the county where the crime was committed from 1803, when Ohio became a state, until the year 1885. On March 12, 1844, an act was passed by the Ohio General Assembly abolishing public executions and in 1885 the legislature enacted a law establishing that all executions be conducted at the Ohio Penitentiary in Columbus. From July of 1885 until April of 1896, twenty-eight condemned killers were sent to the gallows at the penitentiary.

By 1897, public officials were looking for a more humane and modern method of execution. As a result, in that year the electric chair, nicknamed "Old Sparky", replaced the gallows in the somber Annex at the east end of East Hall at the "Ohio Pen". According to a description at the time, it stood "directly under the trap of the old scaffold." Death by electrocution consisted of 1,950 volts of electricity being directed through the body for a period of 60 seconds. This death device was invented by Dr. David Rockwell of Milan, Ohio, which is the place where another famous inventor, Thomas Edison, was born. Dr. Rockwell believed electrocution would be quicker, less painful, and more humane. For the next sixty-six years, until the year 1963, 312 men and three women were put to death in the electric chair.

In an old historical myth in the Ohio history of the electric chair is the account of broom maker Charles Justice. He had a basic knowledge of electricity and on several occasions had been incarcerated at the Pen for robbery and burglary. While a prison inmate at the turn of the century he helped to build the state's first and only electric chair. After serving his time he was released only to be returned 13 years later, convicted of the murder of a Greene County farmer and executed on October 27, 1911, in the chair he helped to construct.

In 1972, the United States Supreme Court issued a ruling in a historic case (*Furman v. Georgia*, 408 U.S. 238) holding that all existing state death penalty statutes in the country were unconstitutional. As a result of the holding in this landmark decision 65 death row inmates had their sentences commuted to life in prison. Death row was moved to the newly constructed Southern Ohio Correctional Facility at Lucasville, also in 1972. In 1974, the capital punishment statute was rewritten by the

General Assembly, only to be found unconstitutional once more in 1978. Once again, death row inmates had their sentences commuted to life. Subsequently, new legislation was drafted in the late 1970s and early 1980s that passed constitutional scrutiny and went into effect on October 19, 1981. Capital punishment in Ohio was legal once more. This law remains in effect today.

It was not until February 19, 1999 that another execution would take place in the State of Ohio, a hiatus of 36 years. In the interim and shortly thereafter, some important developments occurred relating to the procedures involved in carrying out the death sentence. A law was adopted in 1993 allowing the condemned to select the method of their execution – the electric chair or lethal injection. If no choice was made then the means of execution would default to electrocution. However, in November of 2001 legislation was signed by the governor making lethal injection the only method of execution in Ohio. The electric chair was disconnected and removed from the death house on February 26, 2002. It was donated to the Ohio Historical Society in December of 2002.

Post-conviction death penalty appeals were streamlined in 1995 by Senate Bill 4, which included the elimination of one level of direct appeal by sending capital cases directly to the Ohio Supreme Court after sentencing. Also in 1995, Death Row for male inmates was moved to the Mansfield Correctional Institution in Mansfield, Ohio, from the Southern Ohio Correctional Facility at Lucasville, where the Death House and the Execution Chamber remain today. Women who await the imposition of the death sentence are confined at the Ohio Reformatory for Women in Marysville, Ohio, until just a few days before their execution date when they are relocated to the correctional facility in Lucasville. A bill became law in July of 2003 establishing a process for the DNA testing of inmates sentenced to death. If the results of the testing indicate by clear and convincing evidence that the inmate is not guilty of the capital specification that is the basis of the death sentence, the inmate may file a petition requesting that the sentence be vacated.

Since executions resumed in 1999 a total of 14 men have been executed in the State of Ohio, all by lethal injection. The first to die since 1963 was Wilford Berry, executed on February 19, 1999. Berry was termed “The Volunteer”, because he would not permit his legal counsel to pursue his remaining recourse to the courts to stop the execution of his sentence. In each and every case, since executions have resumed, the Parole Board by law has been responsible for conducting a death penalty clemency hearing and making a recommendation to the governor regarding whether or not clemency should be granted by the Governor and the death sentence imposed. In only one case has clemency been recommended by the Parole Board and this was in May of 2003, due to the presentation of new evidence that was not available to the jury at

trial. The Parole Board concluded that it was impossible to determine how jurors might have decided in light of the new evidence. The governor concurred and commuted the inmate’s sentence to life in prison without parole.

Currently, there are 200 men and 1 woman on Death Row in Ohio. The Survey Research Center at The Ohio State University conducted a study recently to determine the opinions of Ohioans related to the use of capital punishment. They reported that when 819 English speaking adults living in Ohio were polled as to “whether they favor or oppose the death penalty for persons convicted of murder, 74% of Ohioans report being in favor with 11% of those indicating that their being in favor was contingent upon the presence of certain circumstances. 23% reported opposition to the use of the death penalty, while 3% expressed ambivalence.” However, when asked about “the likelihood of an innocent person being wrongly convicted and executed, 68% of Ohioans reported such an occurrence to be either somewhat or very likely. 32% of Ohioans believe that it is somewhat unlikely, very unlikely or not at all possible.”

The history of capital punishment in Ohio has been a colorful one. However, in a civilized culture, many in our society are conflicted by those moral, religious, and philosophical questions that remain about the death penalty. It is both a subject of revulsion and fascination; retribution and mercy – and there is no denying that there are strongly held views on all sides of this issue.



Hearing Officers chat with a Parole Board Parole Officer



Director Wilkinson congratulates the 1993 Employee of the Year Parole Board Secretary, Margie Clark

Parole No. 1334

QM: 7-27-01

The Act of 1885, passed May 4th, Section 8, is as follows:

SECTION 8. That said Board of Managers shall have power to establish rules and regulations under which any prisoner who is now, or hereafter may be, imprisoned under a sentence other than for murder in the first or second degree, who has served the minimum term provided by law for the crime for which he was convicted, and who has not previously been convicted of a felony, and served a term in a penal institution may be allowed to go upon parole outside the buildings and enclosures, but to remain, while on parole, in legal custody and under the control of the Board, and subject at any time to be taken back within the enclosure of said institution; and full power to enforce such rules and regulations, and to retake and re-imprison any convict so upon parole, is hereby conferred on said Board, whose written order, certified by its Secretary, shall be a sufficient warrant for all officers named therein, to authorize such officers to return to actual custody and conditionally released or paroled prisoner, and it is hereby made the duty of all officers to execute said order the same as ordinary criminal process.

OHIO PENITENTIARY

~~~~~COLUMBUS.~~~~~

# PAROLE OF PRISONER

Know all Men by these Presents,

That the Board of Managers of the Ohio Penitentiary, desiring to test the ability of Washary L. Lewis, a prisoner of said Institution, to refrain from crime and lead an honorable life, do by virtue of the authority conferred upon them by law, hereby parole the said Washary L. Lewis

and allow him to go on parole outside the buildings and enclosures of said Institution, not now within the State of Ohio, subject, however, to the following rules and regulations.

## BUREAU OF ADULT DETENTION



Hubbard City Jail

Prior to the mid 1960's local sheriff and police chiefs operated their jails based on their own philosophies and their own ideas of what jails were suppose to accomplish. There were no federal jail standards for jail managers to consider and virtually no other state jail standards.

In 1971, the Jones vs Wittenberg case was a turning point in prisoner rights in Ohio. Jones vs Wittenberg was a federal case in Lucas county, where the county jail in Toledo, Ohio was successfully sued. During the early 1970's and into the 1980's, many other Ohio county jails came under federal lawsuits.

In 1972, in an effort to address the inadequate jail conditions within Ohio, Ohio revised codes 5120.10 and 5120.18 gave the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction authority regarding the oversight and inspection of local jails. On April 14, 1976 by DRC Executive Order 005, the Bureau of Adult Detention Facilities and Services was created to assist local jails toward meeting some level of acceptable and legal operations.

In April 1978, the Bureau of Adult Detention Facilities and Services, through the extensive use of the created jail Ad Hoc Advisory Board, published Ohio's first "Minimum Standards for Jails" in Ohio. Implementation of these standards were to be fully incorporated within a three year period. Revised standards were published in January 1981. Also Senate Bill 23 made major changes in establishing legislative requirements for meeting standards, addressing staffing needs of jails, defining judges' responsibilities in relationship to jail operations, and re-defining DRC responsibilities in monitoring and inspecting jail operations.

In 1983, acting under the role authorized by Executive Order 005 (76) the Bureau developed and published the Planning Approval Process for Local Adult Detention Facilities.

The Ohio Minimum Jail Standards continued to periodically be updated, revised and republished. These same elements that can cause standards to be revised, are the same basic elements utilized during the development of the first set of Minimum Jail Standards in 1978.

In 1984, the Bureau was renamed the Bureau of Adult

## CHIEF OF BUREAU OF ADULT DETENTION

|                          |              |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| Nick Sanborn             | 1976-1978    |
| Jim Barbee               | 1978-1985    |
| Jill Goldhart            | 1985-1988    |
| Dave Calhoun             | 1988-1991    |
| Deborah Stewart (Acting) | 1991-1992    |
| Mike Lee                 | 1992-1994    |
| Harry Hageman            | 1995-1999    |
| Scott Blough             | 2000-2003    |
| Chuck Bailey             | 2003-present |

Detention, and by Executive order 84-1, the earlier jail Ad Hoc committee became the Ohio Jail Advisory Board, and was given more involvement as an advisory resource for the Bureau. The new Ohio Jail Advisory Board was made up of voting members representing the Buckeye State Sheriffs Association, the Ohio Association Chief of Police, Ohio Judicial Conference, Ohio Prosecuting Attorneys Association, County Commissioners Association of Ohio, Ohio Municipal League, Ohio Senate and the Ohio House of Representatives. Ex Officio (non-voting members) of the board included representatives from the Ohio Township Association, the Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections, State Fire Marshal and extra representatives of the above voting board contemporaries: with the exception of the Ohio Senate and House of Representatives.

Currently, over the leadership of Chuck Bailey, the Bureau oversees 218 jails, 92 full service, 13 minimum security, 92 five day and 20 twelve hour and 132 temporary holding facilities (THFs).

In 2005 the Bureau's annual jail inspections of all Ohio jails will emphasis a wider and more revealing quality of life status, for each jail being inspected.



Chuck Bailey has been the Bureau Chief since 2003

## BUREAU OF COMMUNITY SANCTIONS

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 offender in the community.

The Bureau works with halfway house vendors, non-residential community corrections act grant programs, community-based correctional facility grant programs and independent housing facilities.

Over the past three decades, Ohioans have witnessed community corrections rise from a handful of grass roots programs to what it is today—a sophisticated and integral component of the criminal justice system. As a result, Ohio is respected as a national leader in the area of community corrections.

The Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (DRC) worked arduously over the last thirty years to create a community based system in attempt to address the varied needs of many stakeholders. Those stakeholders, of course, did not always agree on the mission of community corrections but eventually compromised so that community corrections as a whole could move forward.

The journey some brave and enlightened professionals willingly traveled helped Ohio grow from basic probation and a few halfway house beds to the expansive system we have today of over 160 prison and jail non-residential programs in almost every county in the state, eighteen community-based correctional facilities, twenty-six halfway houses, independent housing, global positioning satellite monitoring and transitional control. There were years with practically no change and then periods of swift growth, resulting in innovative approaches to community corrections, important relationship building and partnering with local officials, constituents and victims.

Ohio's current community corrections system provides a wide menu of options to punish and rehabilitate appropriate offenders in their home communities in a cost effective manner. As BCS moves toward the future and improves the system even more, programs will be grounded in research and tailored to the specific and



Linda Janes is the current Chief of the Bureau of Community Sanctions

*“Today’s leadership in the Bureau has embarked on a refreshing objective of modifying program standards and developing benchmarks for funding and resource distribution.”*  
 - Richard Billak, Ph.D CEO  
 Community Corrections Association

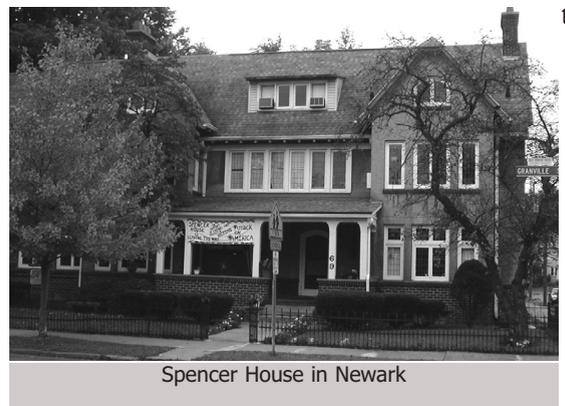
| CHIEF OF BUREAU OF COMMUNITY SANCTIONS |              |
|----------------------------------------|--------------|
| Randy Gorcz                            | 1986-2002    |
| Linda Janes                            | 2002-present |

individual needs of offenders and their families while continuing to reach out to the faith-based community, victim advocacy groups and local businesses in an effort to increase the likelihood of offenders staying home for good.

### Community Residential Services-Halfway Houses

What began in the 1970's as a very small part of DRC with a few halfway house beds and a miniscule budget has grown tremendously into the 21<sup>st</sup> century. In the last 15 years alone, the number of halfway house beds for offenders has nearly tripled, while the budget has nearly quintupled—and we don't just provide halfway house beds anymore.

In the last five years, a significant number of changes—in duties and responsibilities; in the data and information



Spencer House in Newark

available for decision making; in the offenders served by halfway house agencies; and in the operation of the Adult Parole Authority—all have impacted the way that the Bureau of Community Sanctions (BCS) conducts business

The most obvious change is in the wide variety of services purchased from halfway house agencies and the modifications made by BCS to enhance efficiency of processes and programs. From solely contracting for halfway

house beds, BCS absorbed global positioning satellite monitoring services, the Transitional Control and transportation program, residential placement services and Independent Housing.

### From Furlough to Transitional Control

In 1997, the passage of House Bill 111 resulted in the combination of two prison release programs, Furlough and the Conditional Release Program into the Transitional Control (TC) program. The TC Program places eligible inmates, as determined by the Parole Board, into a contracted halfway house up to the last 180 days of their prison term. While in the TC Program, offenders may become eligible through program compliance for electronic monitoring or global positioning satellite monitoring, which allows a transition from the halfway house setting to their home environment. Offenders in the TC Program remain under the jurisdiction of and are supervised by the Adult Parole Authority.

In January 2004, level two medium security offenders were included for Transitional Control program eligibility and institutions began using an automated Transitional Control screening tool. With the inclusion of level two offenders and the automated screening tool, the pool of eligible Transitional Control offenders has increased and consistency and improved efficiency have been brought to the screening process.

### Electronic Monitoring: From Home Incarceration to GPS

In 1997, the Bureau of Community Sanctions began to fund Electronic Monitoring (EM) programs in halfway houses. Initially 25 EM placements were funded; now there are over 500 EM placements. This program has grown substantially and successfully over the years.

When initially introduced, EM only monitored whether or not an offender was at home. Many offenders and their families were leery of EM, believing that it would be a nuisance or cause them more problems than they already had as a result of their conviction. Parole officers were equally leery of what they perceived to be additional paperwork to accompany their increasingly large caseloads.

Through the years, halfway houses have tackled these problems, with the support of BCS. Educating offenders and their families on the process and advantages of EM has vanquished the myths perpetuated in the system. Parole Officers and Parole Board Hearing Officers began to recognize the utility of EM in the continuum of sanctions for offenders who violate the conditions of supervision. Transitional Control offenders are reaping the benefits of EM by becoming employed more quickly once released in order to be eligible for EM. This also creates more beds in halfway houses for TC offenders.

As a result, the use of EM has increased dramatically. In the last year most halfway houses have moved to Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) monitoring in place of the traditional EM. This allows for improved tracking of offenders, as well as investigations of violation behavior.

These instances demonstrate the effective use of EM, especially for increased monitoring of high profile offenders and/or sex offenders. EM can assist with the increased problem of jail and prison overcrowding, by allowing the more effective supervision of offenders on pre-trial, probation and Post-Release Control.

### Independent Housing.

Although Supportive Housing or Living has been around for some time nationally, until very recently, Ohio has not had “offender-friendly” supportive housing. This all changed in January of 2004 with the advent of Independent Housing designed specifically for offenders leaving prison under supervision who needed housing but did not need the more intensive program services also offered by halfway houses. Community Residential Services has started small, with 67 Independent Housing beds statewide. In spite of some rough and rocky patches that occur with the start up of all new programs, Independent Housing will continue to grow to reduce the number of supervised offenders living on the streets and in shelters.



Computer classes at the Self Center Halfway House in Cleveland



Community Transition Center (CTC) in Lancaster

## OFFICE OF VICTIM SERVICES

In the 1980's the Parole Board began notifying crime victims of hearings they were conducting and welcomed input from victims and their families. In 1996, the Office of Victim Services (OVS) was created through Senate Bill 2. Victim notification was codified as a part of the Ohio Crime Victims' Bill of Rights. This gave victims who registered for notification the right to be informed at least three weeks prior to parole hearings as well receive the results of those hearings.

OVS was created to expand services to victims to include direct support as well as informational materials about the policies and practices of the department for victims and the community. In October, 1995, Karin Ho was appointed as the first administrator for OVS.

In 1996, Director Wilkinson appointed the department's victim coordinators; department staff that voluntarily specialize in victims' issues. In December, 1996, the Ohio Council on Victim's Justice was created. In 1999, the Victim Offender Dialogue Program was officially implemented.



Karin Ho receiving the Special Achievement Award from Attorney General Betty Montgomery and Sharon Boyer in 2001

OVS provides training to correctional agencies nationally on this subject.

OVS has established three victim-related goals within the Re-Entry initiative. The first program, entitled "PROVE" (Personal Responsibility of Offenders in Violence Elimination), is a standardized batterer's intervention program,

which was designed in partnership with the Ohio Domestic Violence Network, as well as several community-based batterers' intervention specialists.

The second goal involves piloting Victim Safety Planning Circles, which might include anything from a simple referral to an extensive circle, bringing together various community based providers, as well as appropriate department staff in a meeting with the victim to establish a plan that will strive to keep the victim safe, as well as offender transitions back into the community.

The third goal involves the Victim Awareness Program, which began at London Correctional Institution in January, 1995.

As the full impact of Senate Bill 2 has been realized, it is

critical that the office refocus on improving notification to victims about events such as the end of supervision and the violation hearing process. OVS continues to be a part of several committees addressing restitution collection for crime victims and improving outreach efforts and services for minorities.

OVS is currently preparing for the implementation of a thorough needs assessment statewide to assist staff in more accurately identifying the current needs of crime victims. This assessment will insure that the department is keeping up with the changing needs of victims and provide validation of the current services being offered.

While the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction should be extremely proud of the accomplishments of OVS in implementing some of the now nationally recognized best practices for victim service providers within correctional systems, OVS must never stop striving to improve the lives of crime victims even more every year.



Director Wilkinson poses with national victim leaders Anne Seymour and Trudy Gregory



Lori King, OVS Victim Advocate, gives a victim impact presentation

## Jill Goldhart

*"Change seems to be at the crux of the present and future for the Division of Parole and Community Services. We must prepare ourselves to grow and change and stop blaming others for our failures. You should make your wants known and know what you must do to attain your goals".*



## George W. Farmer

*"Our primary goal was to protect society. In a metropolitan area officers could do this by being brokers. In rural areas, officers needed to be psychologists/ psychiatrists, employment agencies, marriage counselors or whatever else was needed to minimize recidivism. Once in a while they had to be a police officer, but even then the final goal wasn't always revocation".*



## P. Terry Lyons

*"The three primary influences that changed the dynamics of the agency and its future were - the evolution of the role of female staff in corrections, law changes, and effective leadership".*



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Special thanks to the following people who made significant contributions to this historical project:

### Project Coordinator

Ronette Burkes, DPCS Administrative Assistant

### Document Layout/Design

Heather Smith, OVS Victim Advocate

### Contributors/Historical Advisors/Writers

Chuck Bailey, BAD Chief

Kimberly Burley, DPCS Executive Secretary

Raymond Capots, Retired Parole Board Chair

Judy Coakley, Parole Board Executive Assistant

Eileen Colan, Parole Board Hearing Officer

Cliff Crooks, DPCS Training Administrator

Richard Billak, Ph.D., CEO, Mahoning CCA

Sue Damron, BCS Management Analyst Supervisor

Ron Darling, Retired APA Training Administrator

Andrea Dean, DRC Communications Chief

Joe Dubina, Akron APA Regional Administrator

Becky Fair, Human Resource Manager

Richard Fitzpatrick, Parole Board Hearing Officer

Pete Gentile, APA Fugitive Analyst

Jill Goldhart, Retired DPCS Deputy Director

Alicia Handwerk, BCS Assistant Chief

Bill Hanz, Retired Lima APA Parole Services Supervisor

Jim Harris, Retired DPCS

Georgia Hart, Retired OVS Administrative Assistant

Karin Ho, OVS Administrator

Linda Janes, BCS Chief

Jennifer Jayjohn, Parole Board Hearing Officer

John Kinkela, Retired APA Chief

Eddie Kirkland, Akron APA Parole Officer

Terry Lyons, Retired APA Superintendent

Polly Mallett, Akron APA Supervising Secretary

David E. Martin, Akron APA Parole Services Supervisor

Dale Matthews, Parole Board Hearing Officer

Teri Minney, Chillicothe APA Regional Administrator

Joseph Moorefield, Lima APA Acting Reg. Administrator

Kim Oats, Columbus APA Regional Administrator

Jamie O'Toole, Parole Board Parole Officer

Jean Patrick, DPCS

Tina Patrick, Lima APA Administrative Assistant

Tyrone Reynolds, Interstate Compact Parole Prog. Spec.

Lee Sampson, Mansfield APA Regional Administrator

John Shoemaker, Retired APA Chief

Brigid Slaton, Cincinnati APA Regional Administrator

Stephanie Starr, Parole Board Quality Assurance Analyst

Ronald Stevenson, Cleveland APA Reg. Administrator

Dennis Tenwalde, Parole Services Coordinator

Mindy VanderZwan, Parole Board Hearing Officer

Ellen Venters, Parole Board Member

Roger Wilson, Columbus Region APA Admin. Asst.

