

**Ted Strickland, Governor  
State of Ohio**

**Linda S. Janes, Deputy Director  
Division of Parole and Community Services**

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Department of Rehabilitation and Correction**

## Executive Summary

• **Community Correction Act (CCA)** programs are non-residential sanctions that allow local courts to sanction appropriate offenders in the community saving prison and jail beds for violent offenders. This program is a partnership between the State of Ohio and Local Corrections Planning Boards. Each Planning Board is comprised of local officials representing specific areas of the criminal justice system within the county.

• **Community-Based Correctional Facilities (CBCFs)** are residential sanctions that provide local Courts of Common Pleas a sanctioning alternative to prison. Each program is highly structured with assessment, treatment, and follow-up services for offenders. CBCFs provide intensive substance abuse treatment/education, educational services, job training, mental health and transitional services to the community.

• **Community Residential Services** include halfway houses that provide supervision and treatment services for offenders released from state prisons, referred by Courts of Common Pleas, or sanctioned because of a violation of supervision. Halfway house services are also provided to inmates participating in the Transitional Control program for up to the last 180 days of their prison sentence.

The Transitional Control program emphasizes providing offenders with resources for employment, education, vocational training and treatment so they may transition to their home community more successfully. Transitional Control offenders employed and doing well in the program may be stepped down on electronic monitoring using global positioning satellite technology (GPS) in an appropriate home placement. Parole/PRC offenders requiring additional monitoring may also be placed on GPS by the Adult Parole Authority.

Another residential option is the Cleveland Transition Center, a re-entry center located in Cleveland. This program focuses on providing assistance with housing, employment, education, cognitive skills and chemical dependency treatment to offenders released from prison with no APA supervision.

Community Residential Services also contracts for Independent Housing with private, non-profit agencies to provide housing, limited offender monitoring, case management and community referrals for services. Another housing option, Permanent Supportive Housing, is aimed at preventing homelessness and reducing recidivism for individuals returning to the community. The target population for this project is homeless offenders released from ODRC who need supportive services to maintain housing due to a significant disability or other challenging circumstances.

### *FY 2009 FUNDING APPROPRIATIONS*

Community Correction Act Prison Diversion Program (GRF 501-407)	\$ 16,608,669
Community Correction Act Jail Diversion Program (GRF 501-408)	\$ 9,313,070
Community-Based Correctional Facilities (GRF-501-501)	\$ 57,104,130
Community Residential Services (GRF 501-405)	\$ 41,214,205
Transitional Control (4L4 Rotary Fund)	\$ <u>2,051,451</u>
<b>Total Community Corrections Funding</b>	<b>\$ 126,291,525</b>



Community Correction Act Programs

407 Prison Diversion Programs: 47 programs serving 42 counties

7,976 males; 2,138 females

408 Jail Diversion Programs: 112 programs serving 80 counties

15,309 males; 5,550 females

Community-Based Correctional Facilities

18 facilities serving 87 counties

4,637 males; 1,112 females

Community Residential Services

23 halfway house; 7 permanent supportive housing; 4 Independent Housing & 1 re-entry center serving 88 counties

7,076 males; 1,085 females

## Year End Highlights 2009

- Community Correction Act Prison Diversion (407) participants earned \$24,571,297; paid \$873,270 in restitution; \$2,073,590 in court costs and fines; \$907,978 in child support payments and completed 140,766 community service hours.
- Community Correction Act Jail Diversion (408) participants earned \$41,152,732; paid \$394,709 in restitution; \$2,490,974 in court costs and fines; \$798,183 in child support payments and completed 207,346 community service hours.
- Community-Based Correctional Facilities participants earned \$1,168,148; paid \$26,764 in restitution; \$170,250 in court costs and fines, paid \$30,554 in child support and completed 242,147 hours of community service
- Community Residential Services program participants earned \$5,959,594; paid \$13,276 in restitution; \$62,862 in court costs; \$125,142 in child support and completed 64,988 community service hours.

## FUTURE INITIATIVES

◆ Bureau of Community Sanctions

- Implement completed portions of the Ohio Assessment Tool created by the University of Cincinnati. Train users on how to properly utilize the tool.
- Incorporate the results of the 2009 halfway house/CBCF research study into the BCS performance-based minimum standards

◆ Community Correction Act Programs

- Provide funds for specialized treatment options
- Reduce the number of felony non-support offenders entering prison
- Target counties with the highest rates of jail crowding and high numbers of offenders being committed to prison for less than 180 days.

◆ Community-Based Correctional Facilities

- Activate existing but not yet funded male and female beds to reduce prison population growth
- Build and activate a community-based correctional facility in Cuyahoga County.
- Increase the number of specialized beds for offenders

◆ Community Residential Services

- Construct a re-entry center on the grounds of the Chillicothe Correctional Institution to provide 72 halfway house beds for male and female offenders from southern and southeastern Ohio. The Adult Parole Authority' Chillicothe regional office will also operate out of the facility.

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