

Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction

**BUREAU OF COMMUNITY SANCTIONS
2019 ANNUAL REPORT**

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

***The Bureau's mission is to develop and enhance
community corrections programs,
in partnership with state, local and private agencies,
for sanctioning and treating adult offenders in the community.***

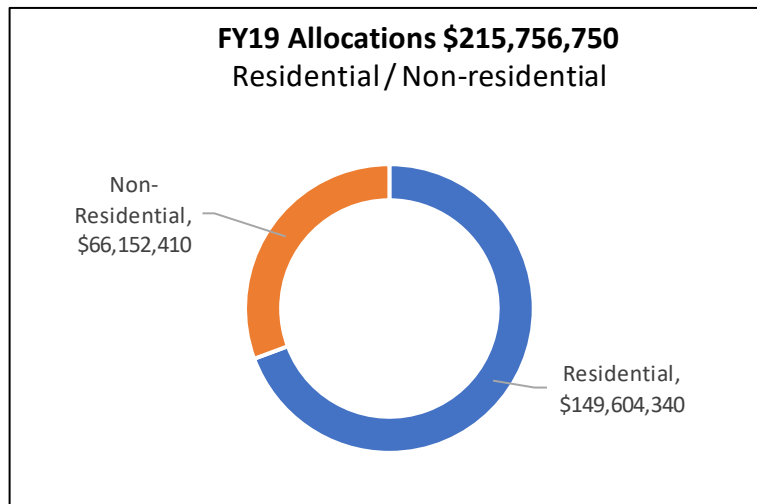
The Bureaus twenty-eight staff positions are responsible for monitoring grant expenditures and contract utilization; placing inmates and offenders on community supervision into residential programs; conducting annual program reviews that promote compliance with program standards; and providing training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

FY19 - STATEWIDE HIGHLIGHTS

- *\$215,756,750 in grant and contract funds were allocated to community corrections programs*
- *52,978 residential and non-residential diversions from local jails and state prisons*
- *Non-residential program participants paid \$6,399,136 in restitution and court costs*
- *Successful program completion rate of 65% for residential and non-residential programs*
- *Residential program statewide average cost per diversion of \$6,055*
- *Non-residential program statewide average cost per diversion of \$2,139*
- *Targeted Community Alternatives to Prison (T-CAP) grant funds were awarded to 56 counties*
- *76 Justice Reinvestment Incentive Grant (JRIG) grants were awarded statewide*
- *Executed Community Transitional Housing Program (CTHP) contracts with nine different agencies statewide*
- *Program review staff conducted 145 program reviews and 152 coaching site visits*
- *There were approximately 6,463 offenders placed in halfway houses, community residential centers and /or Community Transitional Housing Programs*

ALLOCATIONS

The State of Ohio appropriates funds through the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (DRC) on a biennium basis to advance corrections in the community. In FY19, \$215,922,844 was appropriated to ORDC for the purposes of awarding grants and contracts to local jurisdictions and private agencies to develop and enhance residential and non-residential community supervision, sanctioning and treatment services available to offenders in Ohio. In FY19, The Bureau allocated \$215,756,750 to 84 county or municipal jurisdictions and 21 private agencies, \$149,604,340 to residential programs and \$66,152,410 to non-residential programs.



Residential Program Description

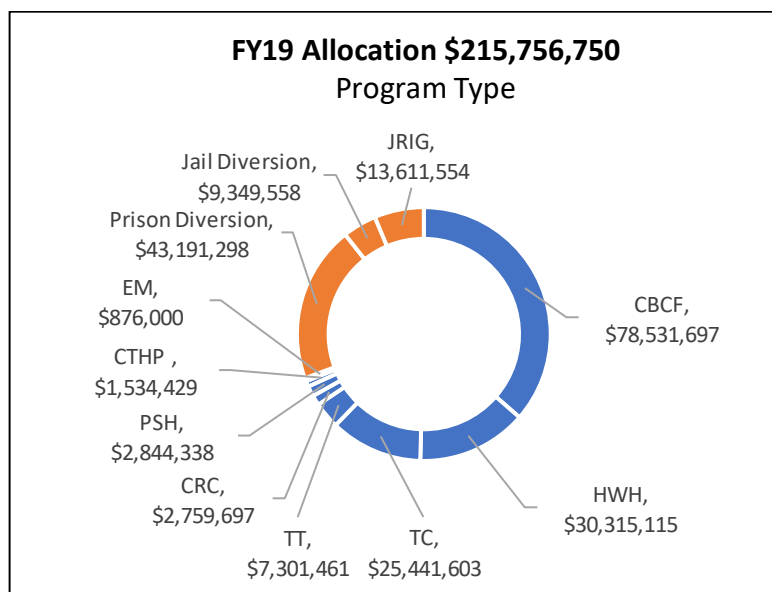
CBCF's are minimum security residential programs that provide comprehensive programming for offenders on felony probation or post release control violators. There are eighteen facilities statewide offering a wide range of evidence-based interventions designed to address offender needs such as cognitive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

HWH's are community residential programs providing supervision and treatment services for offenders released from state prisons, referred by Courts of Common Pleas, or as a sanction option addressing violations of community supervision. Halfway houses are a vital component of Ohio's community justice continuum providing services such as cognitive behavioral therapy, drug and alcohol treatment, electronic monitoring, job placement, educational programs, and specialized programs for sex offenders and mentally ill offenders. Transitional Control (TC) and Treatment Transfer (TT) are state prison programs designed to facilitate an offender's transition back into the community from prison while residing in a monitored halfway house environment. TC inmates who are deemed eligible by the Ohio Parole Board may participate in the Transitional Control program up to 180 days prior to the expiration

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

Community Residential Centers (CRC) and Community Transitional Housing Program (CTHP) provide housing, some limited monitoring of residents, light case management and community referrals for services. CRC's serve low to moderate risk level offenders and CTHP's serve offenders of all risk level. CRC & CTHP residents typically have no viable home placement options, are often stabilized and have programming needs that can be met in the community.

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

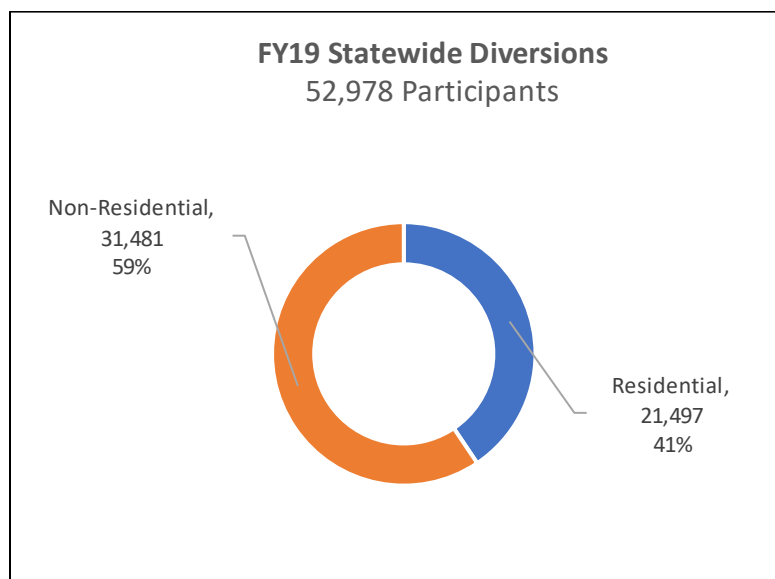


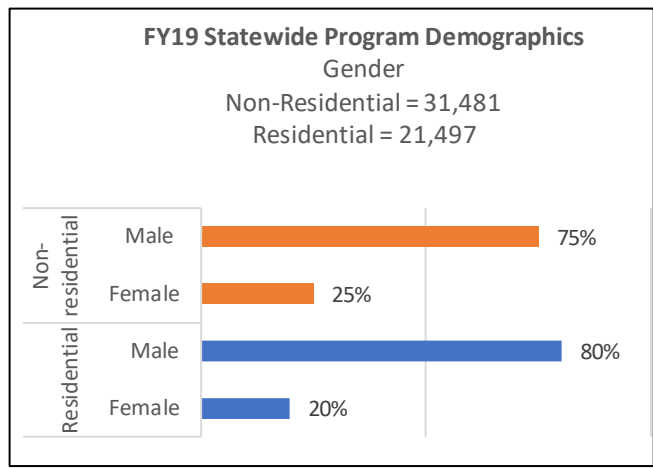
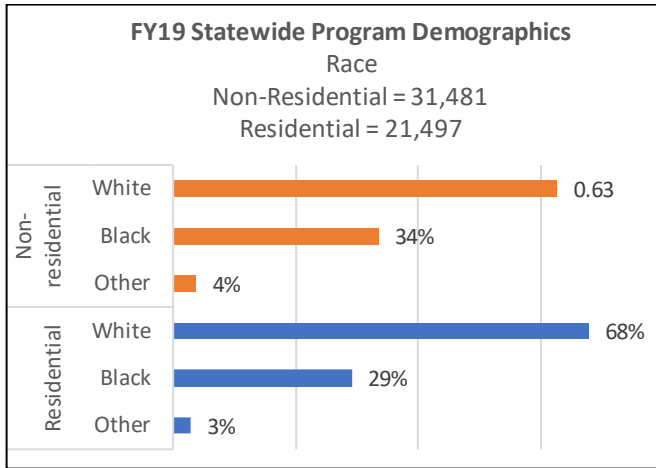
Non-residential Program Description

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

PROGRAM PARTICIPANT DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

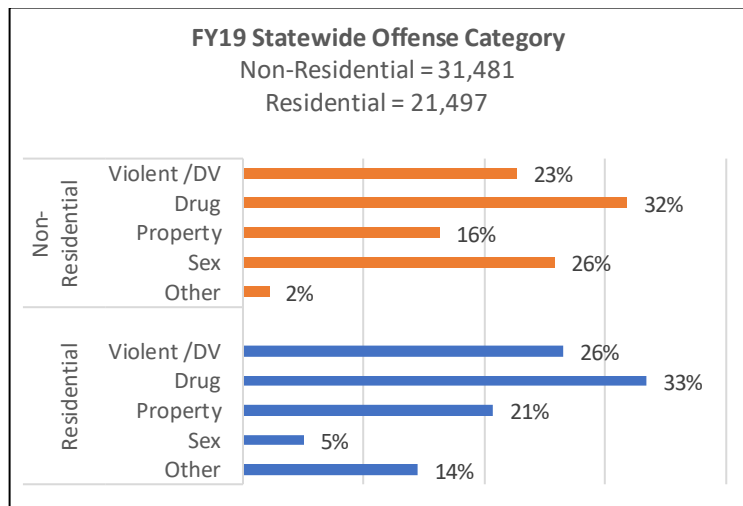
In FY19, community corrections programs funded by The Bureau diverted 52,978 individuals from local jails and state prison, a slight increase from the FY18 diversions. The largest percentage of individuals diverted to community corrections programs funds by The Bureau were white males. The average age of all diversions was 35 years old and the average education level was 11.6 years.

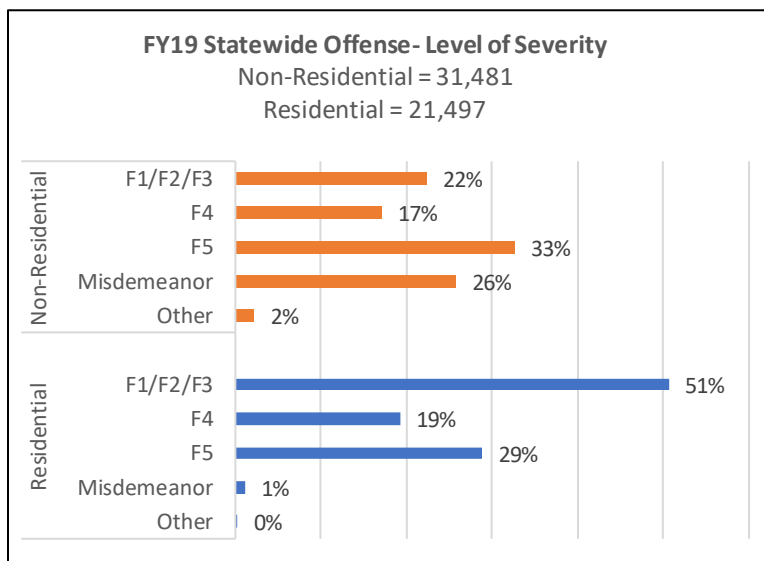
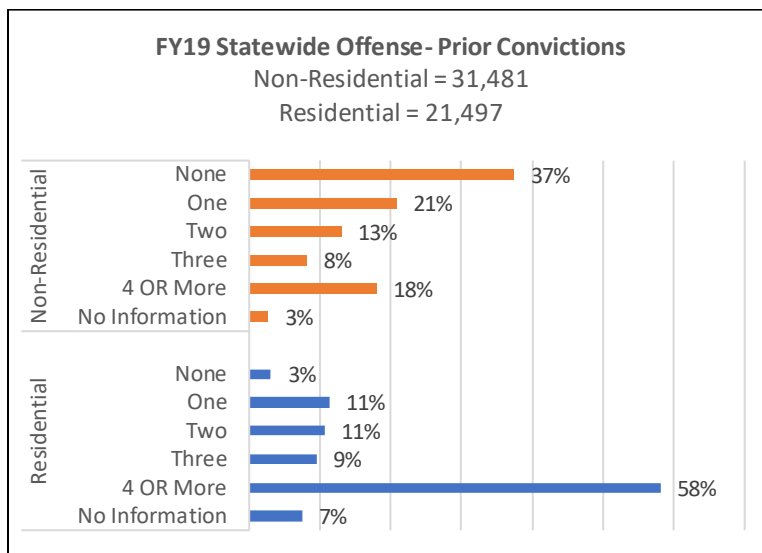




PROGRAM PARTICIPANT OFFENSE PROFILE

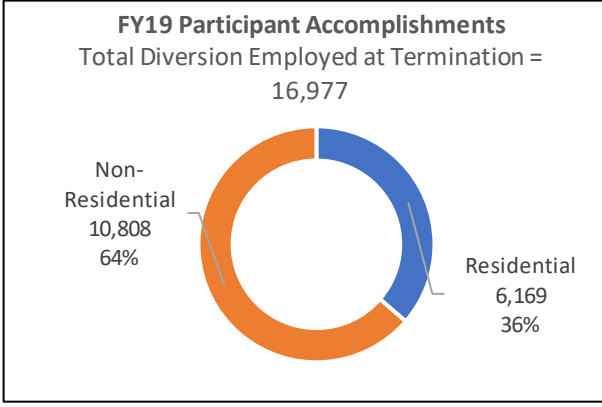
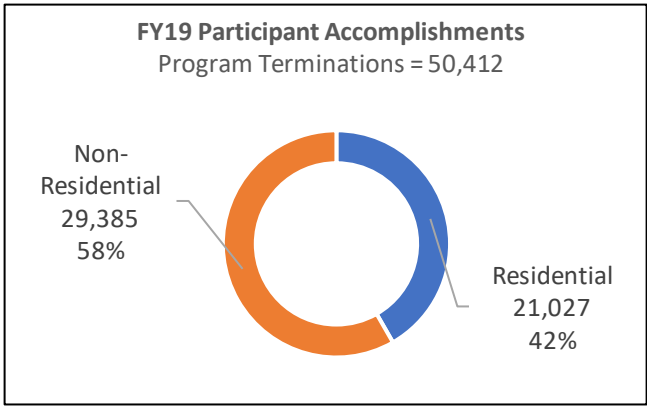
Community corrections programs were established to give local jurisdictions as well as Ohio prisons an alternative to the retribution model of corrections used by courts in the past. The Bureau's funding makes it possible for community corrections programs to offer an array of evidence-based interventions and sanctioning options geared toward modifying offender behavior and recidivism reduction. Of the 52,978 diversions in FY19, 21,497 were residential program diversions and 31,481 were non-residential program diversions. Over half, 59% of all residential diversions were convicted of drug charges or charges of violence. Non-residential programs diverted 58% individuals with zero or one prior conviction. 51% of the residential program diversions were convicted of F1, F2 or F3 charges compared to 22% of the non-residential diversions. The vast majority, 59% of the non-residential diversions were convicted of F5 or misdemeanor charges. An average of 33% of all FY19 diversions were convicted of drug charges. Overall, residential program participants were convicted of more serious crimes and had more prior criminal convictions compared to non-residential diversions supporting the need for more restrictive interventions for higher risk individuals.



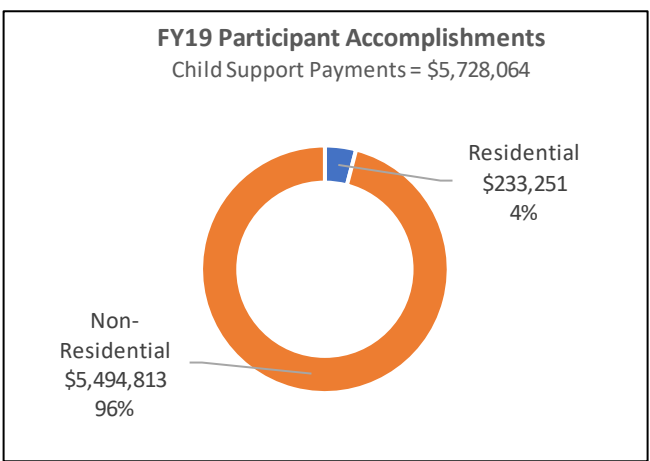
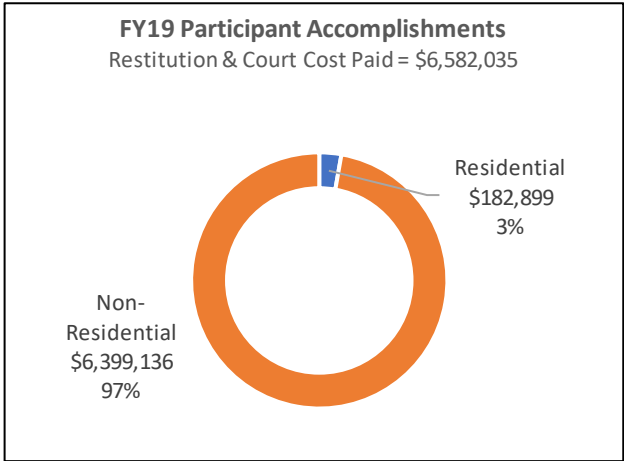
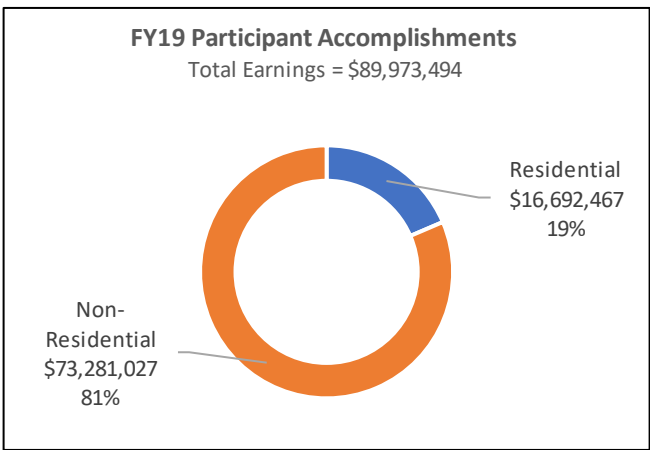
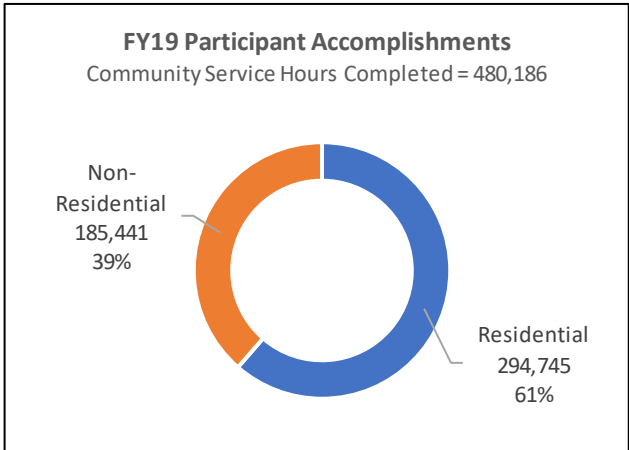


PROGRAM PARTICIPANT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Program participants are required, when applicable, to gain employment, pay restitution and court costs and participate in community service. Based on assessed needs, offenders participate in drug and alcohol treatment, vocational education training and/or pursue their General Education Diploma (GED). In FY19 there were 50,412 diversions terminated from programs funded by The Bureau, 29,385 non-residential and 21,027 residential. Of the 16,977 individuals employed at the time of termination, the majority were from non-residential programs.



A total of 480,186 community service hours were completed by both residential and non-residential program participants for an average of 9.5 hours per offender. Individuals terminated from non-residential programs earned 81% of the \$89,973,494 income earned by offenders terminated. Program participants paid a total of \$6,582,035 towards restitution and court costs with non-residential program participants paying \$6,399,136 or 97%. A total of \$5,728,064 in child support payments were made by offenders in community corrections programs, \$233,251 were paid by residential program participants and \$5,494,813 were paid by non-residential program participants.



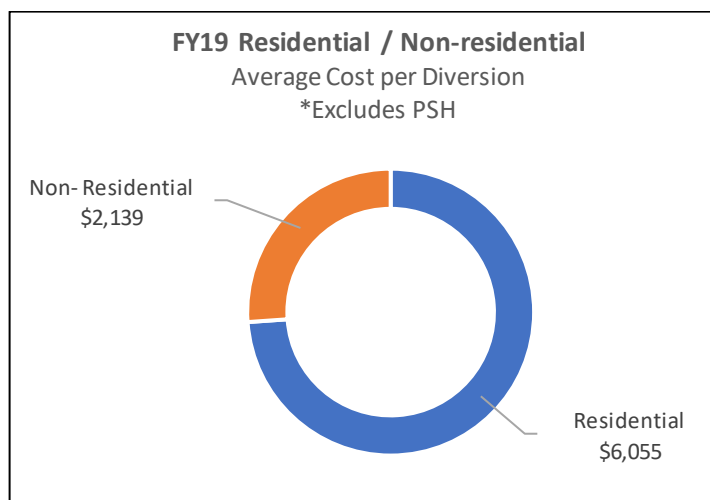
COST / DIVERSION

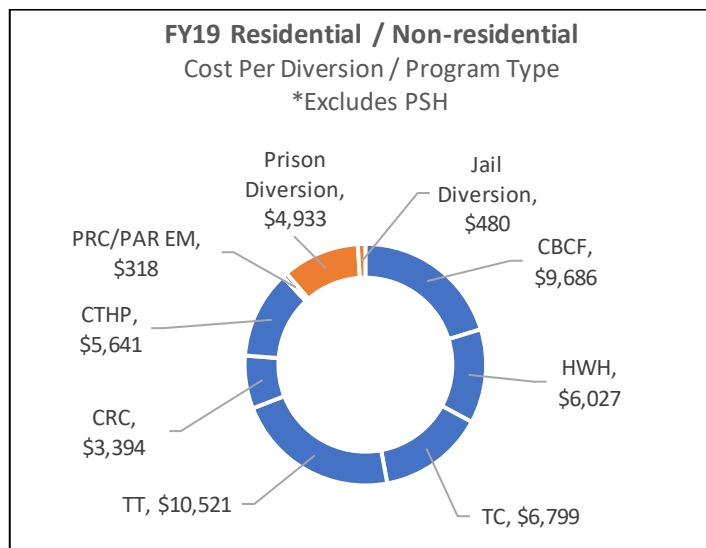
Community corrections programs, an alternative to incarceration, are designed to reduce recidivism saving scarce prison beds for more violent and higher risk offenders. Defendants who demonstrate the ability to be safely supervised in the community are much more likely placed on community control if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

Residential programs such as CBCF, HWH – including TC and TT programs – provide more comprehensive programming resulting in a higher cost per diversion, higher successful completion rates and a more favorable impact on recidivism. CRC and CTHP programs provide temporary housing and offer light case management services to offenders transitioning to permanent housing. CRC program participants in need of treatment services are referred to local community treatment agencies. As a result, the CRC cost per diversion is significantly lower than other residential programs funded by The Bureau. The average length of stay in a residential program is 93 days at a cost of \$6,055 per diversion.

The Bureau, in collaboration with the Corporation of Supportive Housing, offers rent subsidies and supportive services to Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) program participants. PSH offenders are high need individuals that benefit greatly from long-term treatment services. The average length of stay in a PSH is 653 days at an annual cost of \$12,870 per bed.

A wide variety of community based sanctions and supervision strategies are available to non-residential programs participants. Some of which include pre-trial supervision, intensive supervision probation, day reporting, prosecutorial diversion and various specialty courts. The average length of stay in a non-residential program is 247 days at a cost of \$2,139 per diversion.

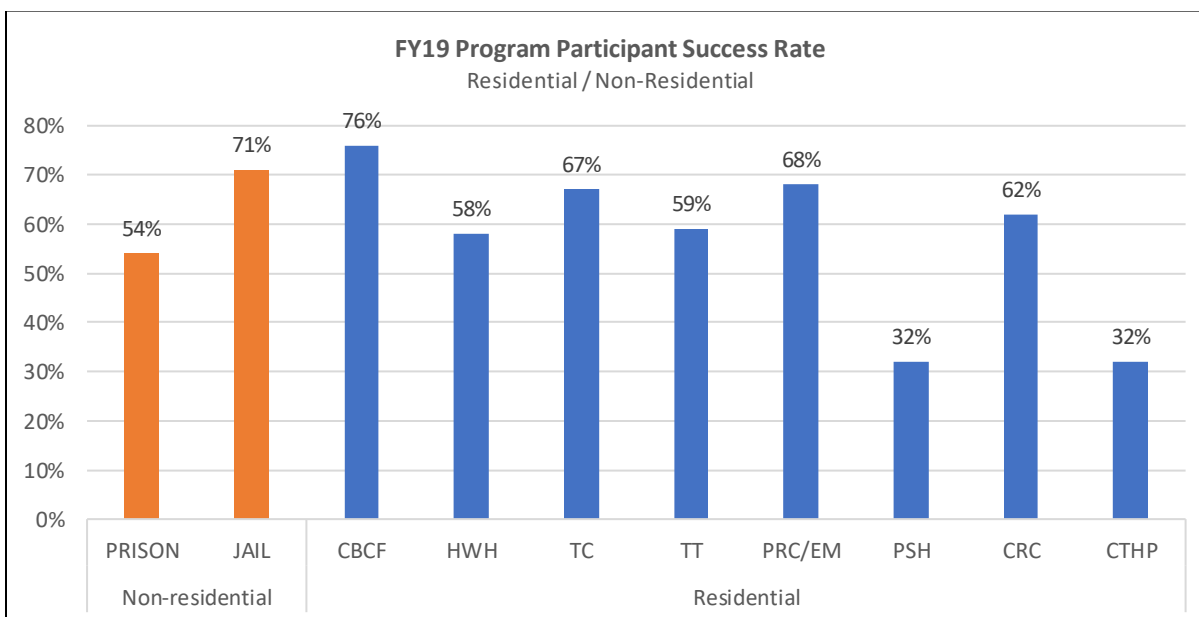




*PSH diversions are excluded due to the extend average length of stay when compared to other residential program types

SUCCESS RATES

The overall success rate for residential and non-residential programs for FY19 was 58%. CBCF programs had a successful completion rate of 76%. HWH contract services include HWH, TC and TT services. In FY19, TC offender's successful termination rate was 67% compared to 58% for HWH offenders and 59% for TT offenders. Non-residential jail diversion programs had a successful discharge rate of 71% while prison diversions successful termination rate was 54%.



CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

The Bureau encumbered \$6,658,721 from the controlling board for capital improvement projects at 14 CBCF's facilities in FY19/20. Expansion projects are underway in Lucas County and Union County. Both facilities are nearly the final design phase of their expansion. The expansion efforts will yield additional female beds in Lucas County and additional male and female beds in Union county. There were 11 active capital improvement projects at the end of FY19.

PREA

The Bureau of Community Sanctions is responsible for providing oversight and assistance to DRC funded residential community correction programs to ensure compliance with the national Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) standards in over 50 sites statewide. Efforts to promote the safety of each resident confined at these facilities include a 24-hour PREA hotline maintained by the Bureau for confidential reporting of allegations of sexual abuse or harassment. Statewide PREA training events sponsored by BCS annually for community correction staff support PREA compliance initiatives and promote zero tolerance to sexual abuse and sexual harassment at the facilities. In FY19, federal grant funding secured by BCS through the Bureau of Justice Assistance allowed for the purchase of training and surveillance equipment to enhance supervision and staffing efforts at community correction facilities.

FY19 CLIFF SKEEN AWARD NOMINEES & RECIPIENTS

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

Residential

NorthEast Ohio Community Alternative Program - NorthEast Ohio Community Alternative Program (NEOCAP) is a regional minimum-security residential Community Based Correctional Facility (CBCF) which serves as a sentencing option for adult male and female felony offenders from the Common Pleas Courts of Trumbull, Portage, Lake, Geauga, and Ashtabula Counties. NEOCAP is committed to excellence in the treatment of criminal behavior. NEOCAP is dedicated to reducing offenders' recidivism while enhancing public safety. NEOCAP staff is committed to performing their duties with integrity. The staff strives to provide professional services to the courts and probation departments of the NEOCAP

region. NEOCAP is committed to utilizing evidence-based practices to address offenders' criminogenic needs.

Nominees: Northwest Community Corrections Center
Lucas County Correctional Treatment Facility

Oriana House – SHARP - The Special Housing Adjustment Residential Program (SHARP) gives 16 males and 7 females the opportunity to address all identified areas of need while serving criminal convictions. SHARP is tailored for persons with severe and persistent mental health diagnosis. SHARP staff works closely with local mental health agencies to ensure a client's mental health needs are managed appropriately. SHARP staff also work closely with referring agencies and HOPE Court, a specialized mental health docket for felony offenders with a severe and persistent mental illness.

Nominees: Community Assessment & Treatment Services
Alvis Inc., - Long Street

Non-Residential

Stark County Adult Probation - The Stark County Adult Probation Department - The program was created to divert nonviolent offenders from state institutions. The mission is to provide quality service to the Court of Common Pleas, protection to the community, reparation to victims, and effective community based supervision of the probationers. Our department seeks to accomplish this by enforcing court orders, utilizing evidence based practices, which encourages the probationers to make positive change and become productive citizens who will contribute to our community.

Nominees: Lorain County Adult Probation Department
Warren County Adult Probation Department

Canton Municipal Probation Department - The Canton Municipal ISP staff facilitate Thinking for a Change, Anger Management Education and Cognitive Skills. In addition, the whole team participates in improving the program through regular staffing, quality assurance measures and surveys completed by their offenders. The Canton Municipal Probation Department are dedicated to continually providing the best service and enhance their abilities by attending local, state and national trainings and honored to be this year's Clifford Skeen Award recipient for Jail Diversion Programs.

Nominees: Miami Municipal Court Adult Probation Department
Mansfield Municipal Court Adult Probation Department