

Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction

DIVISION OF PAROLE AND COMMUNITY SERVICES
BUREAU OF COMMUNITY SANCTIONS
2020 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), Probation Services (PSG) 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 in accordance with 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.*

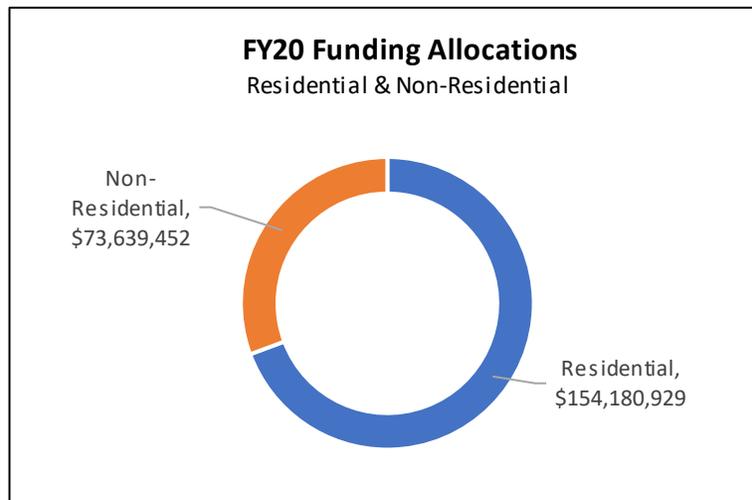
The Bureau's twenty-eight staff positions are responsible for monitoring grant expenditures and contract utilization; placing inmates and offenders on community supervision into residential programs; conducting annual program reviews that promote compliance with program standards; and providing training and technical assistance. Additional staff responsibilities include contract negotiations; grant application review and approval of all community corrections programs in Ohio; providing 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 the Bureau's commitment to ongoing collaboration and shared ownership of the effective integration of evidence-based interventions into community corrections supervision, sanctions, and treatment throughout Ohio.

FY20 - STATEWIDE HIGHLIGHTS

- *\$227,820,381 in grant and contract funds were allocated to community corrections programs*
- *47,332 residential and non-residential diversions from local jails and state prisons*
- *Non-residential program participants paid \$5,456,787 in restitution and court costs*
- *Successful program completion rate of 66% for residential and non-residential programs*
- *Residential program statewide average cost per diversion of \$7,550*
- *Non-residential program statewide average cost per diversion of \$2,736*
- *Targeted Community Alternatives to Prison (T-CAP) grant funds were awarded to 60 counties*
- *63 Justice Reinvestment Incentive Grant (JRIG) grants were awarded statewide*
- *24 Probation Services Grants awarded statewide*
- *There were approximately 9,513 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 FY20, \$231,071,117 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 FY20, The Bureau allocated \$227,820,381 to 84 county or municipal jurisdictions and 21 private agencies, \$154,180,929 to residential programs and \$73,639,452 to non-residential programs.



Residential Program Description

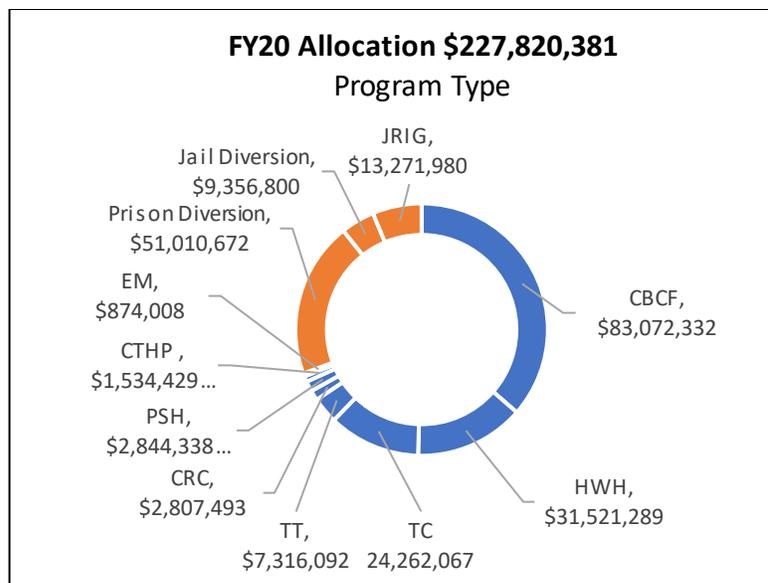
CBCF's are minimum security residential programs that provide comprehensive programming for offenders on felony probation or post release control violators. There are eighteen facilities statewide offering a wide range of evidence-based interventions designed to address offender needs such as cognitive 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.

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.

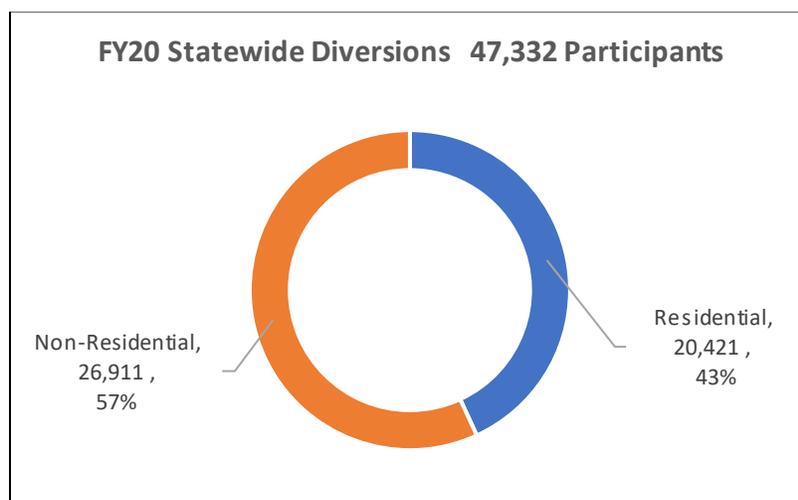


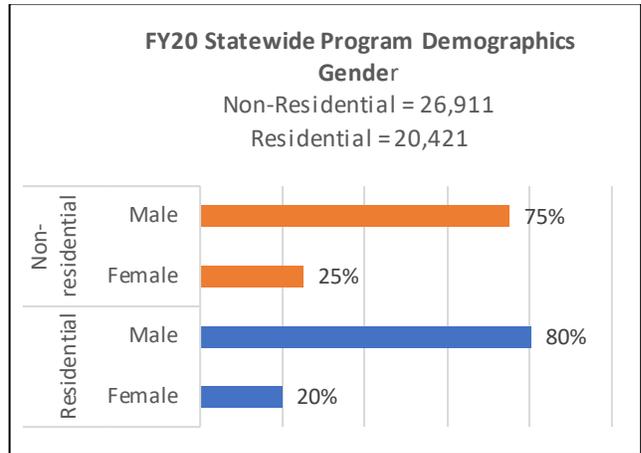
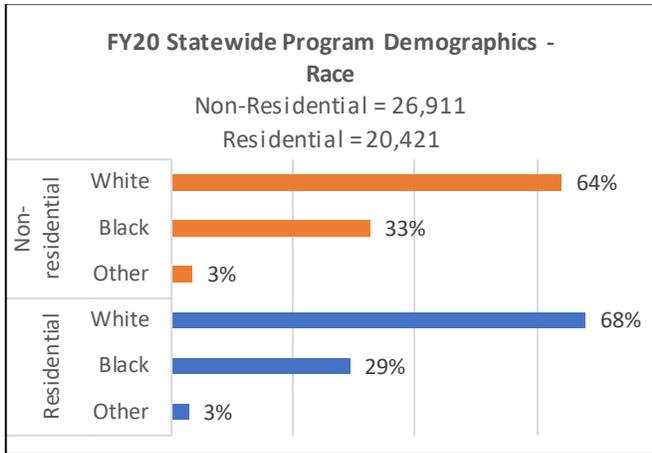
Non-Residential Program Description

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. Probation Services Grants (PSG) were added in FY20. These grants fund probation services in several counties throughout 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, while safely reducing Ohio's prison population. These grant funds assume a reduction in the overall prison population.

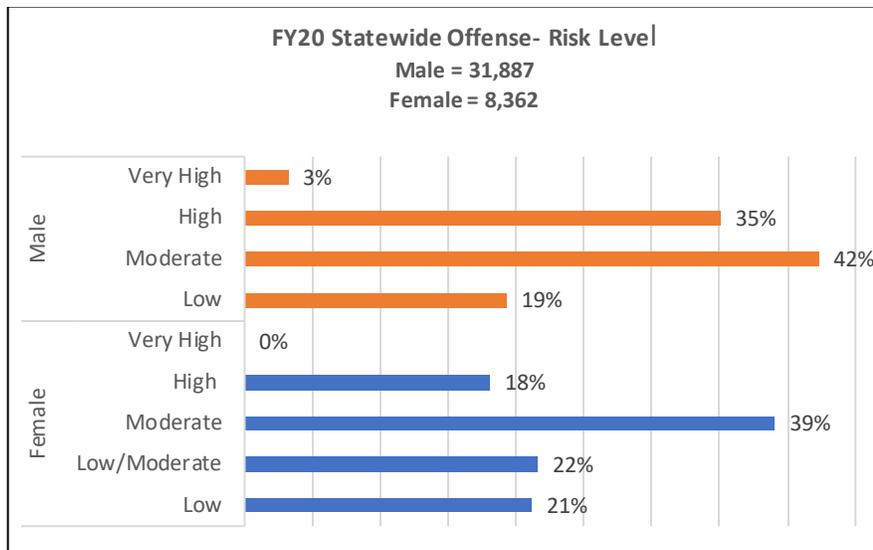
PROGRAM PARTICIPANT DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

In FY20, community corrections programs funded by The Bureau diverted 47,332 individuals from local jails and state prison, a slight decrease from the FY19 diversions. The largest percentage of individuals diverted to community corrections programs funds by The Bureau were white males. The average education level was 11.0 years.





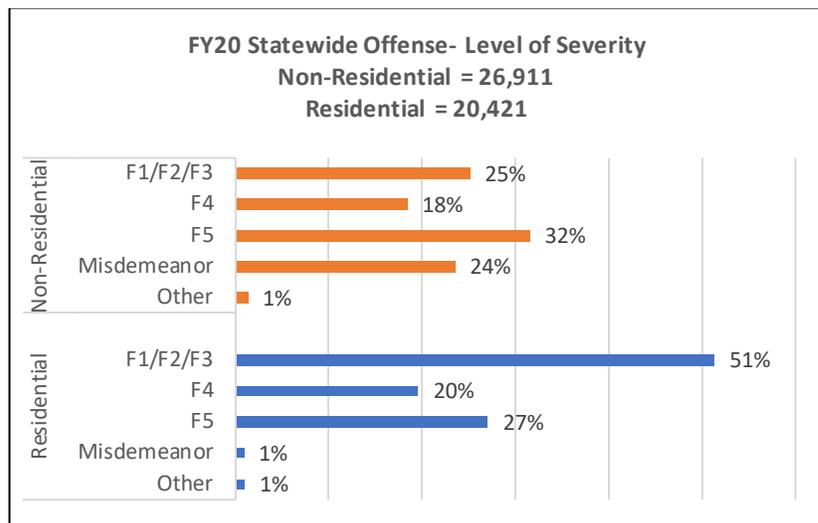
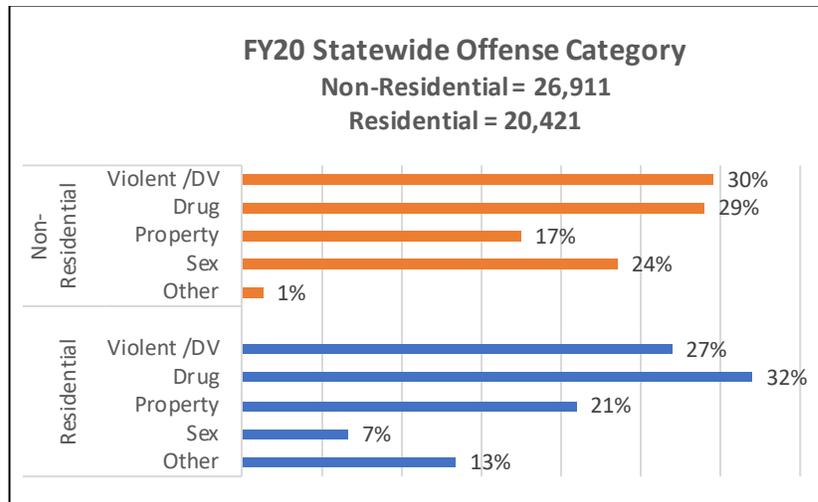
In FY20, 38% of the male intakes were very high or high risk of re-offending compared to only 18% of the female offenders. Programs, both residential and non-residential, reported several transgender individuals were admitted into their programs.



PROGRAM PARTICIPANT OFFENSE PROFILE

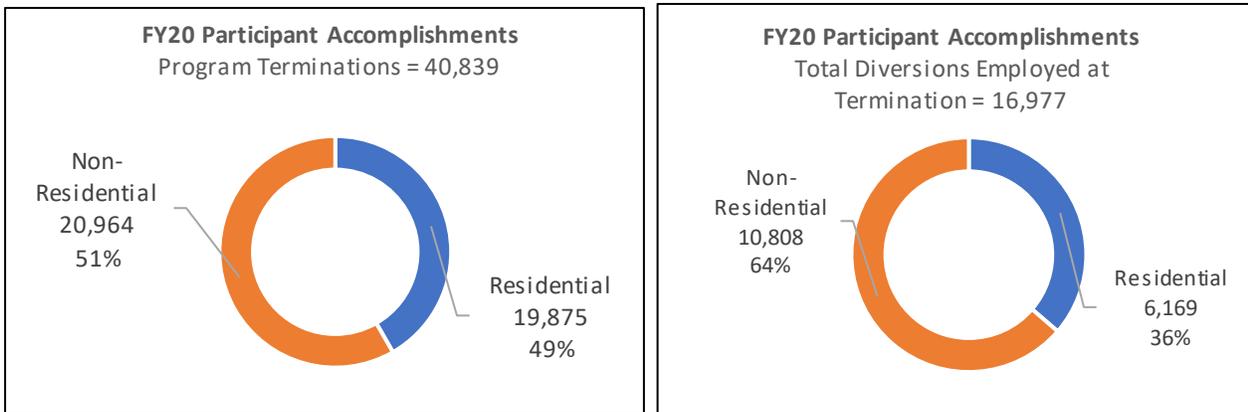
Community corrections programs were established to give local jurisdictions as well as Ohio prisons an alternative to the retribution model of corrections used by courts in the past. The Bureaus funding makes it possible for community corrections programs to offer an array of evidence-based interventions and sanctioning options geared toward modifying offender behavior and recidivism reduction. Of the 47,332 diversions in FY20, 20,421 were residential program diversions and 26,911 were non-residential program diversions. Over half, 59% of all residential and non-residential diversions were convicted of

drug charges or charges of violence. 51% of the residential program diversions were convicted of F1, F2 or F3 charges compared to 25% of the non-residential diversions. The vast majority, 56% of the non-residential diversions were convicted of F5 or misdemeanor 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.

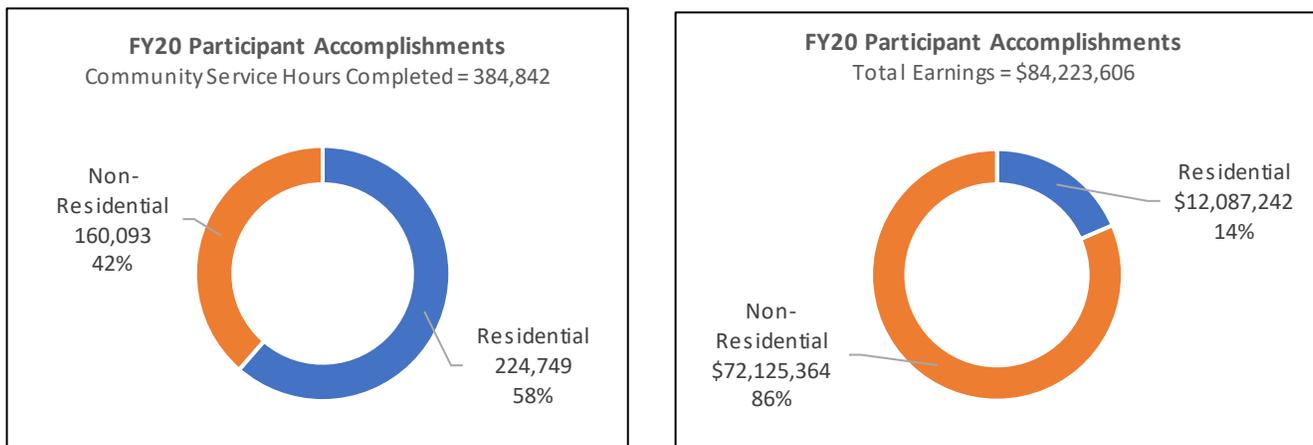


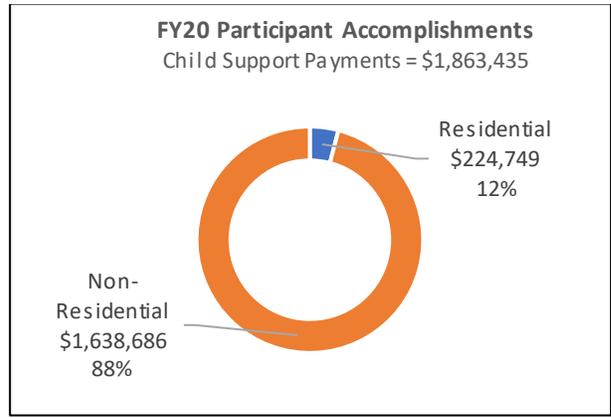
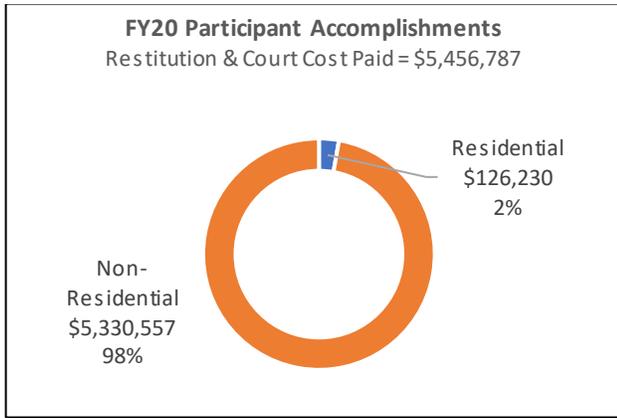
PROGRAM PARTICIPANT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

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). 40,839 diversions were terminated from programs funded by the Bureau in FY20 and 27,050 were successful terminations.



A total of 384,842 community service hours were completed by both residential and non-residential program participants. 86% of the \$84,223,606 in income earned by offenders terminated from non-residential programs. Program participants paid a total of \$5,456,787 towards restitution and court costs with non-residential program participants paying \$5,330,557 or 98%. A total of \$1,863,435 in child support payments were made by offenders in community corrections programs.



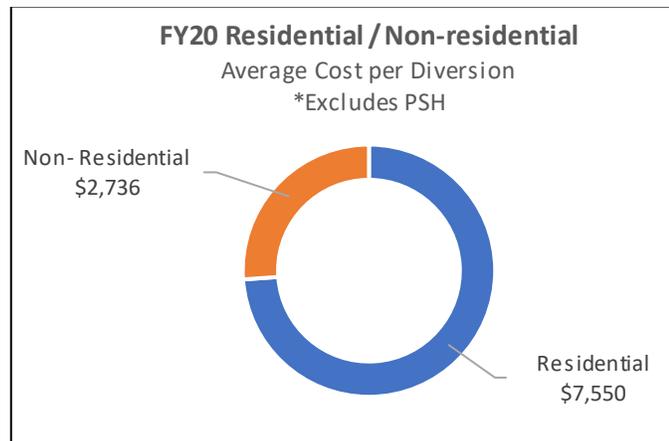


COST / DIVERSION

Residential programs such as CBCF's, HWH's – including TC – 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 residential cost per diversion is \$7,550.

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.

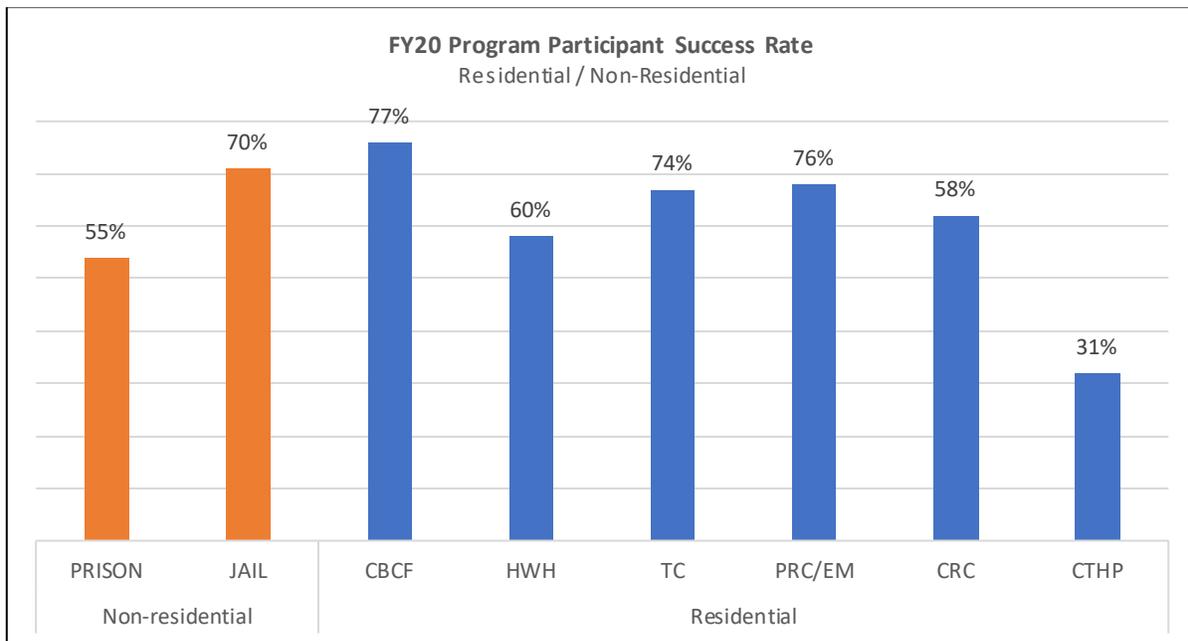
A wide variety of community-based sanctions and supervision strategies are available to non-residential programs participants. Some of which include pre-trial supervision, intensive supervision probation, day reporting, prosecutorial diversion, and various specialty courts. The non-residential cost per diversion is \$2,736.



*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 FY20 was 66%. CBCF programs had a successful completion rate of 77%. HWH contract services include HW and TC services. In FY20, TC offender's successful termination rate was 74% compared to 60% for HWH offenders. Non-residential jail diversion programs had a successful discharge rate of 70% while prison diversions successful termination rate was 55%.



CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

The Bureau encumbered \$13,975,671 from the controlling board for capital improvement projects at 9 CBCF's facilities in FY19/20. Expansion projects are underway in Lucas County and Union County. Both facilities are in the construction phase of development. The expansion efforts will yield additional female beds in Lucas County and additional male and female beds in Union County. There were 9 active capital improvement projects at the end of FY20.

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.