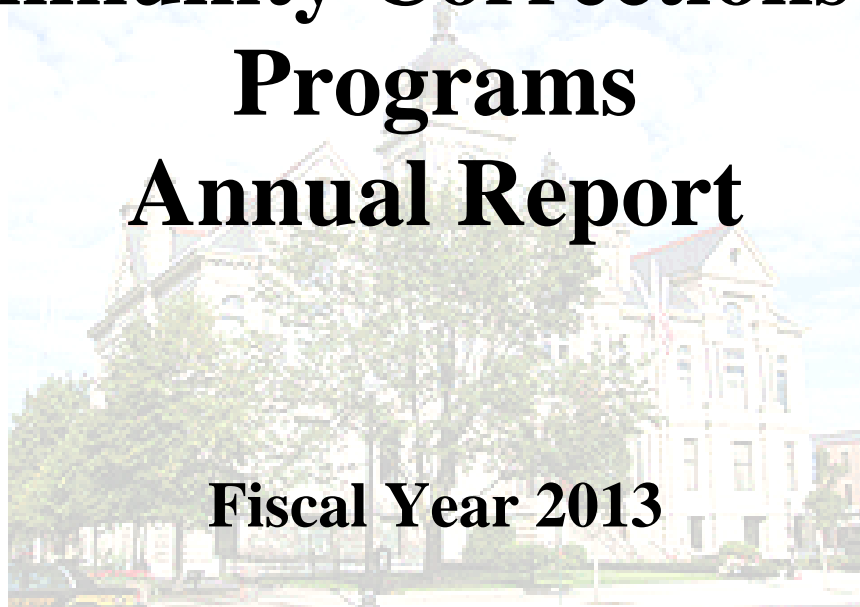

Hancock County Community Corrections Act Programs Annual Report



Fiscal Year 2013

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Program Goals and Objectives

The Hancock County Community Corrections Act (CCA) Programs continue to achieve statewide program goals and objectives of reducing commitments to state prison and/or local jails while providing cost effective sentencing alternatives that allow for safely supervising offenders in the community. In addition to these basic goals, FY 12 proved an instrumental year in finally implementing Evidence Based Practices further in Hancock County. The following report will illustrate how Hancock County CCA Programs have met those primary goals and objectives, while improving the overall quality and efficiency of the local criminal justice system.

As predicted, Fiscal Years 2012 and 2013 were significant years in the field of community corrections. House Bill 86 was enacted in September of 2011 and most mandates were to be implemented in 2013.

The Common Pleas Court completely overhauled its processes and practices to mirror evidence based practices. From assessing risk and need to treatment readiness to revamping the in-house cognitive behavioral therapy offered to Hancock County offenders.

This program has received several Cliff Skeen Community Corrections Awards and was the recipient again in Fiscal Year 2013 out of almost three hundred (300) programs.

The following report will illustrate how these dynamic Hancock County CCA Programs have met those primary goals and objectives, while continuing to improve the overall quality and efficiency of the local criminal justice system.



The following report articulates the activity of Hancock County Community Corrections Act Programs for fiscal year 2013 (July 1, 2012, through June 30, 2013).

Presentence Investigations

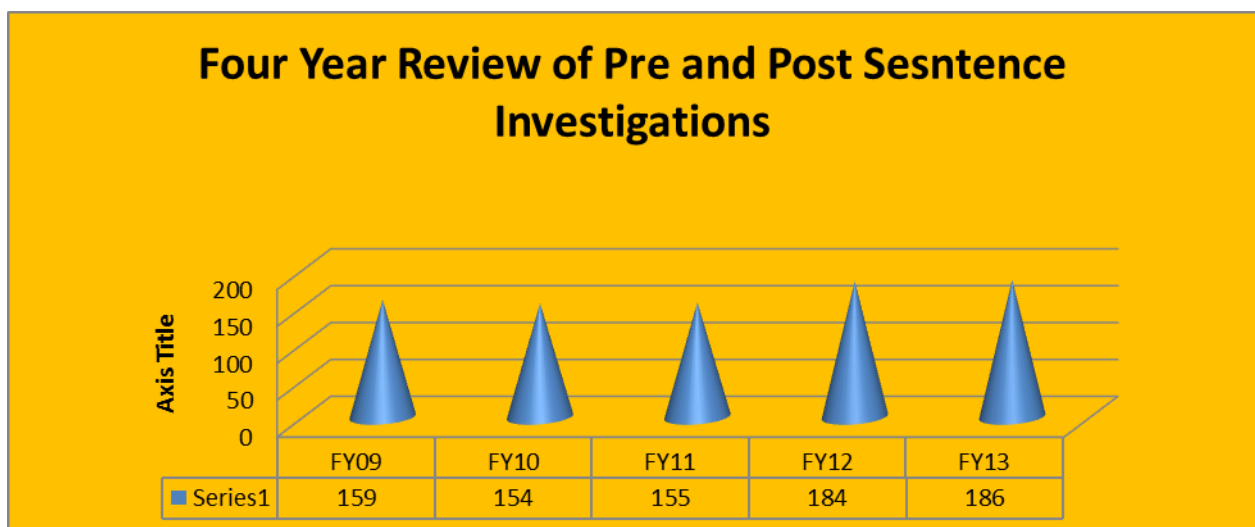
Hancock County 407 CCA Program continues to provide Presentence Investigations as requested to the Hancock County Common Pleas Court. The investigations are conducted in accordance with Ohio Revised Code Section 2951.03 and Criminal Rule 32.2 and offers the Court a thorough account of the offense; a criminal and social history of the offender; a risk/need assessment, and victim input, if applicable, to assist the Court in sentencing decisions. It should be noted that due to previous state budget cuts, the County General Fund supplements approximately one-half of the Presentence Writer's salary and benefits. A total of one hundred eighty six (186) reports were prepared for the Common Pleas Court in Fiscal Year 2013.

Assessing Risk and Need:

The Presentence Investigation is the beginning of applying the Risk/Need Principle. The risk/needs score, from the now required Ohio Risk Assessment tool (ORAS), is attached to the report for the Court's consideration while considering sentencing alternatives. The Court began strictly using the tool in Fiscal Year 2011 and has aided in training the entire community in the tool, including certification of local treatment providers and re-entry professionals. House Bill 86 codified the tool in the Ohio Revised Code and the department recognizes that a recertification of all staff will be required in FY 14.

Responsivity:

Adhering to the "Risk/Need Responsivity Principle," the program was proactive and began assessing treatment readiness and motivation for change. Subsequent to piloting several tools, the internal Changing Offender Behavior committee recommended the Presentence Writer utilize the Texas Christian University Tool. TCU as of June of 2012. The First Presentence Investigation to reflect these findings was submitted to the Court in August of 2012.



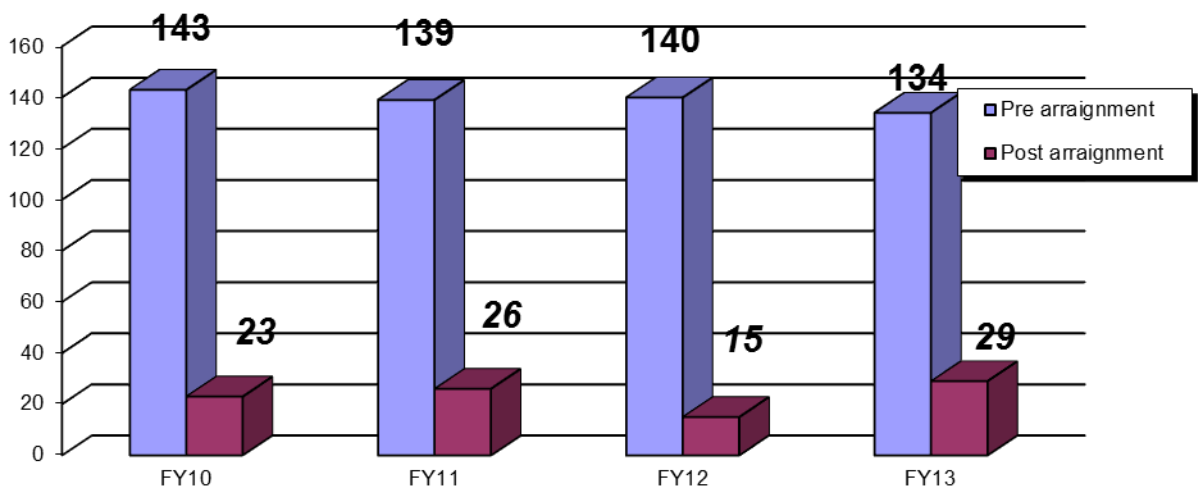
JAIL DIVERSION GRANT

Pretrial Release (Bond) Program:

Bond Reports:

This program provides the Court valuable pre and post arraignment investigations. These reports provide the Court information early (and at various stages) in the case to assist them in determining which offenders are safe to release into the community pending trial. Commencing Fiscal Year 2011 (July 1, 2010) the department began solely utilizing the Ohio Risk Assessment System Assessment Tool - Pretrial Assessment Tool (ORAS-PAT). Again, this tool was developed by the University of Cincinnati in collaboration with the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction to assess offenders for pretrial specific issues. As required, all Adult Probation Department staff has been certified in the use of this tool.

Fiscal Year 2013 Pretrial Release Pre Arraignment/Post Arraignment Reports



Supervision:

Hancock County's 408/Jail Diversion Program continues to provide safe, cost-effective supervision through Pretrial Release (Bond). This program was designed to divert pretrial status offenders safely from the overcrowded Hancock County Justice Center. Offenders who are placed in this program must comply with Court restrictions placed on them, including no contact orders and reporting on a regular basis to the Adult Probation Department. At the end of Fiscal Year 2013 (June 30, 2013), the Pretrial Release (Bond) Program had met its goal of one hundred seventy (170) diversions as established by the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, diverting a total of two hundred and thirty six (238) offenders! The extraordinary increase in bond

diversions is contributed to an increase in the overall criminal indictments and another high year of Ohio State Patrol drug interdiction cases.

By performing as articulated above, the program far exceeded its goals of reducing commitments to the local jail, improving the quality and efficiency of the local criminal justice system and providing a cost effective option for safely supervising offenders in the community.

The following are the processes by which the Intensive Supervision/Prison Diversion Program operates:

Referral: The Court, at the time of arraignment or subsequent to reviewing the preparation of a Pretrial Release/Bond report refers (orders) offenders into the Pretrial Release/Bond Program.

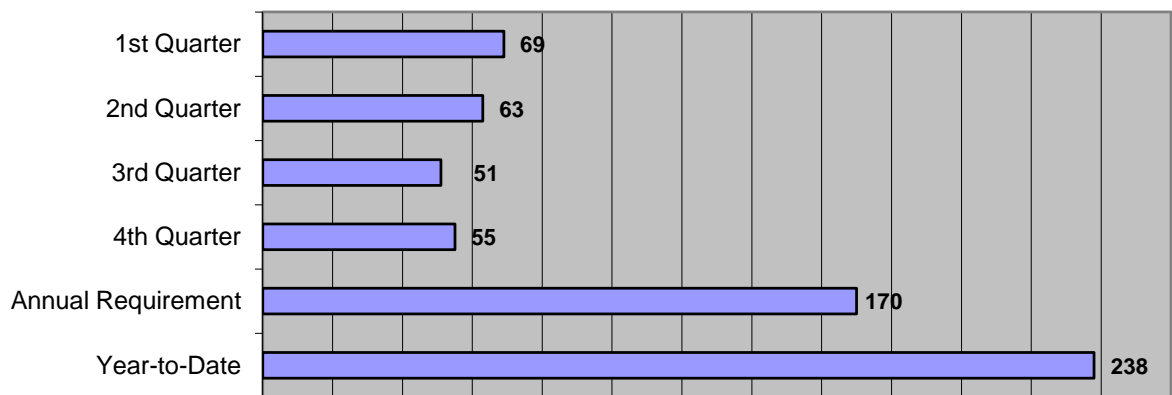
Acceptance: Acceptable offenders for the Bond (Pretrial Release) Program shall be identified with the following criteria:

- a. Nonviolent Offender
- b. Released on Property, Cash or Recognizance Bond
- c. Amenable to Community Sanctions
- d. Incarcerated Individuals: Risk Score and Bond Report produces appropriate findings

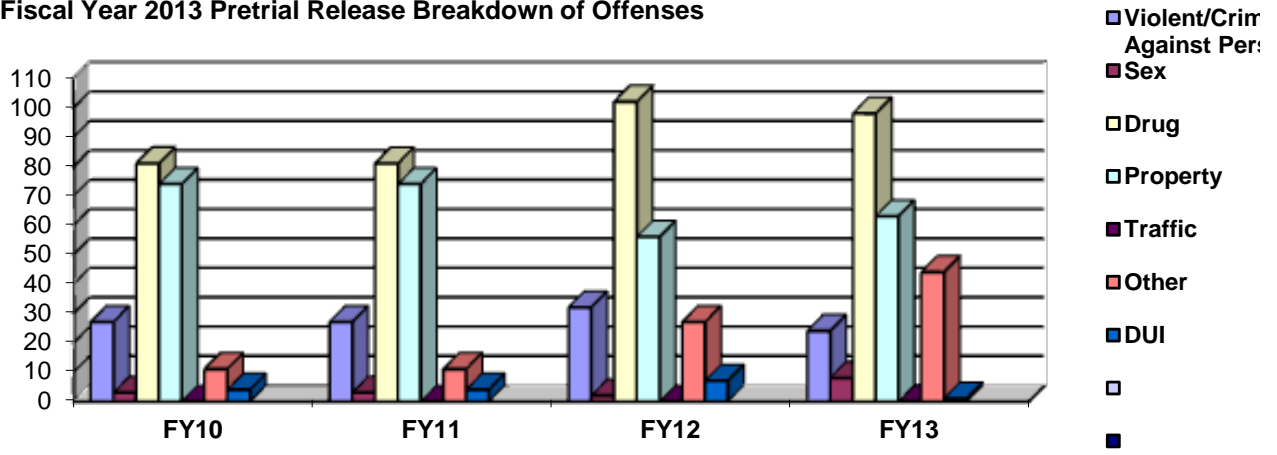
Rejection: Rejection from the program would relate to a determination by the Court. Specifically, finding that the defendant is not amenable to Pretrial Release supervision based on a high risk score, prior record or the nature of the instant offense, or other reasons as determined by the Court.

Termination: Offenders shall be terminated from Bond (Pretrial Release) upon the Court discharging their property, cash or recognizance bond.

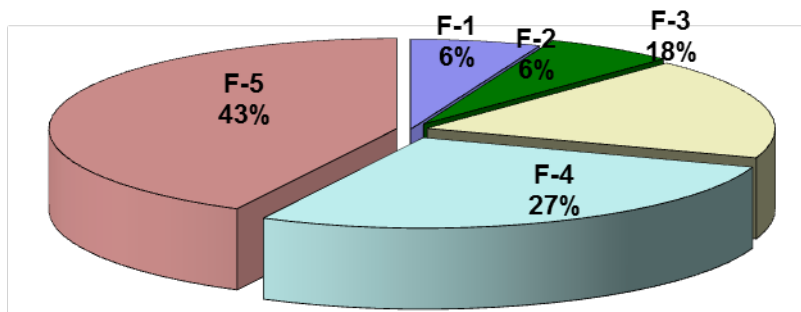
Fiscal Year 2013 Pretrial Release Intakes



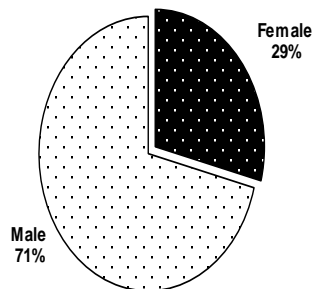
Fiscal Year 2013 Pretrial Release Breakdown of Offenses



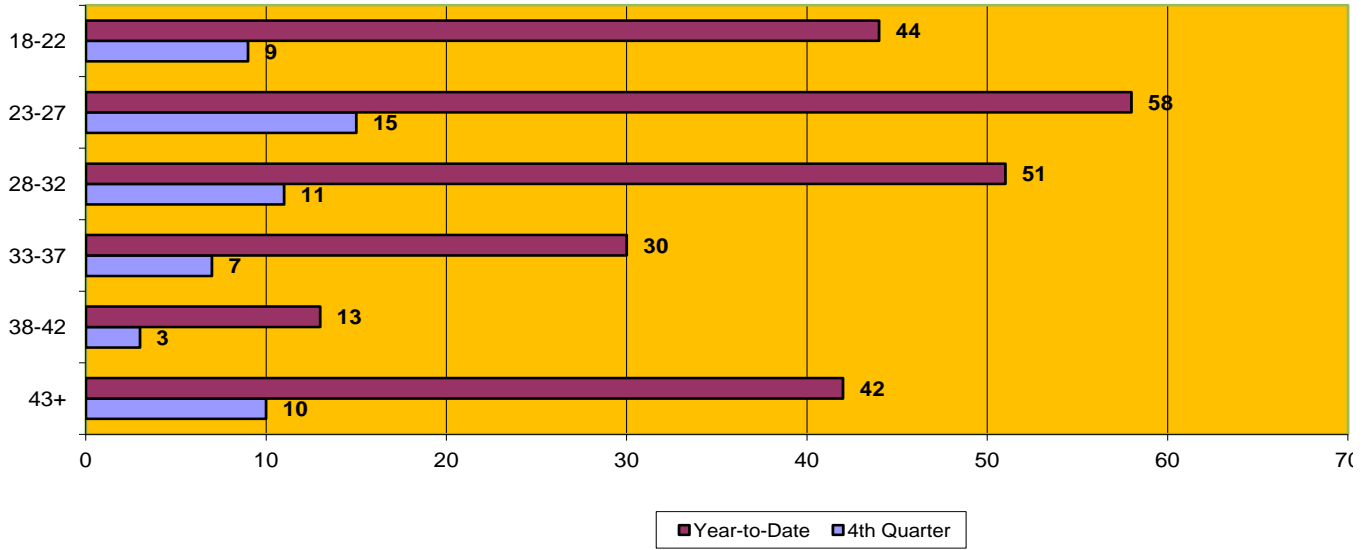
Fiscal Year 2013 Pretrial Release Degree of Offenses



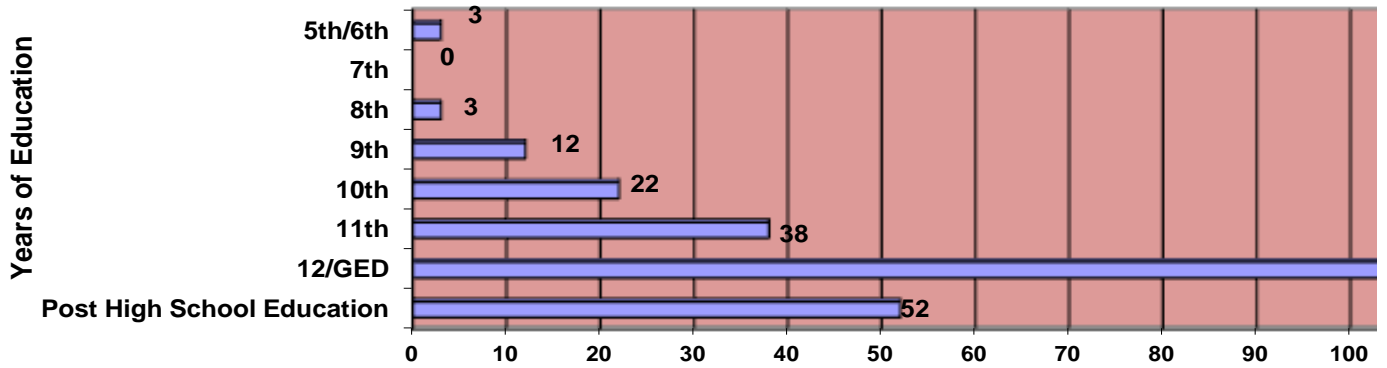
Fiscal Year 2013 Pretrial Release Intakes



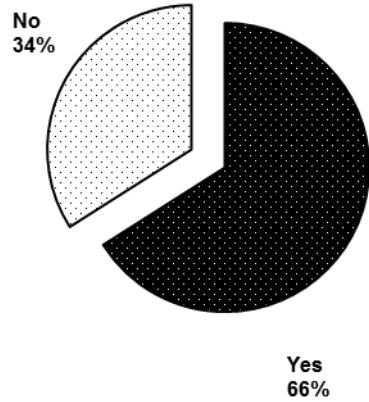
Fiscal Year 2013 Pretrial Release Age Breakdown Upon Intake



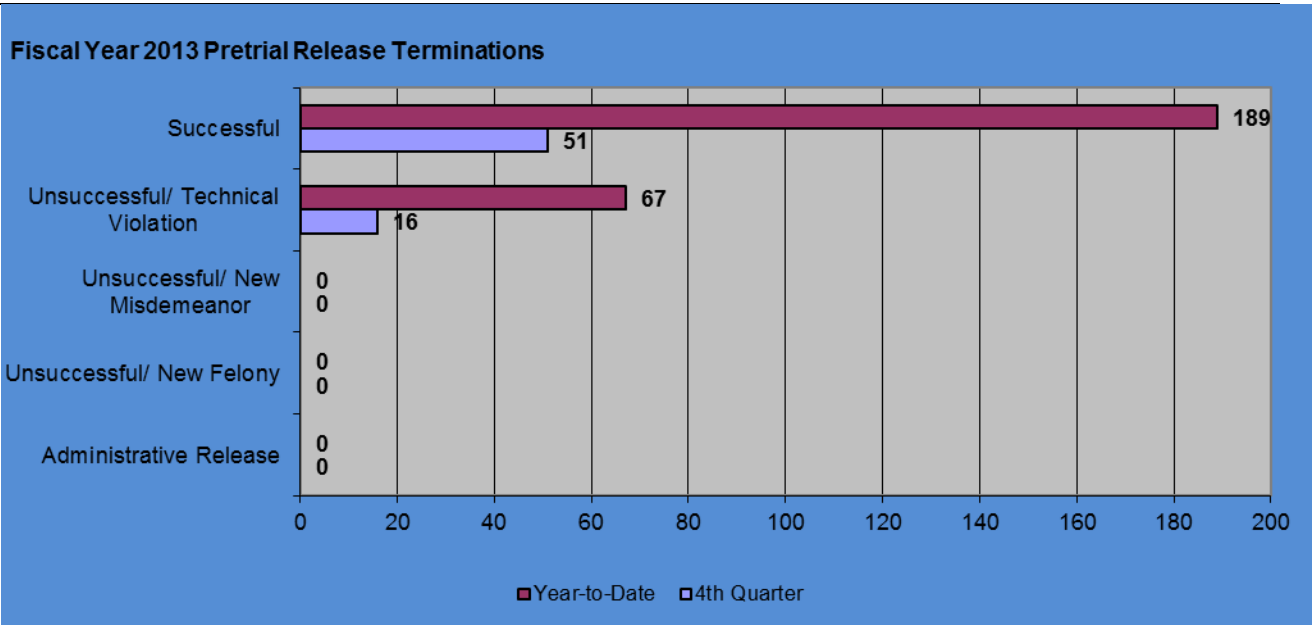
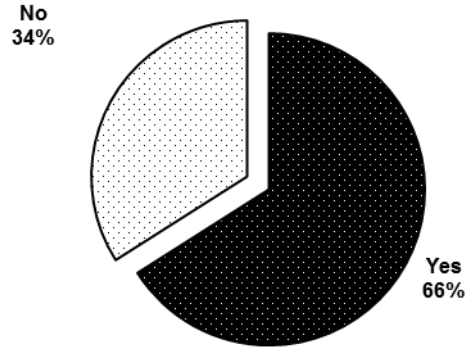
Fiscal Year 2013 Pretrial Release Years of Education Upon Intake



Fiscal Year 2013 Pretrial Release Drug History Upon Intake (Self Report)



Fiscal Year 2013 Pretrial Release Alcohol History Upon Intake (Self Report)



PRISON DIVERSION GRANT

Intensive Supervision (ISP):

Hancock County’s Intensive Supervision Program (ISP) or 407 Program is designed to supervise and monitor offenders at a higher risk, or those with higher needs, for recidivism in the community

by providing more restrictive, *intensive* supervision, utilizing programming focusing on the offender's criminogenic needs. This program consists of Evidence Based supervision, each appointment generating true "dosage" hours by utilizing EPICS interventions, with gradually less restrictive sanctions based on the offender's compliance with conditions and reduced risk/need levels. The program is twelve (12) to eighteen (18) months in duration and to be terminated from the program now requires evidence based criteria.

Utilizing Evidence-Based Practices, principles that research has shown are effective in reducing the likelihood that an offender will commit a new crime, the Intensive Supervision Program has endeavored to create a program that mirrors what research indicates works with Ohio offenders. The following eight basic principles involved establishing evidence-based practices are as follows:

- Assessing the risk and need of the offender;
- Enhancing the motivation of the offender;
- Targeting interventions to the offender's needs;
- Providing a skilled, trained staff;
- Increasing positive reinforcement;
- Engaging ongoing support in natural communities;
- Measuring relevant processes and practices;
- Providing measurement feedback.

The following are the processes by which the Intensive Supervision/Prison Diversion Program operates:

Referral: The Court, through the preparation of a presentence investigation, ORAS scoring, Treatment Readiness Scoring and Probation Department recommendation, refers (orders) offenders to the Intensive Supervision Program. They may also be referred by the Court subsequent to a violation of probation hearing or release from prison on a Judicial Release motion.

Acceptance: Acceptable offenders for the CCA/Intensive Supervision Program shall be identified with the following criteria:

- a) Amenable to Community Sanctions;
- b) High Risk of Violating Community Control (ORAS Scores);
- c) High Need for Services (ORAS scores) (Criminogenic Needs Identified during PSD);
- d) Not a threat to the community;
- e) Applicable Override to the ORAS tool

Rejection: Rejection from the program would relate to low ORAS scores, not finding the offender a safe risk for community supervision, or other reasons as determined by the Court.

Termination: Offenders shall complete a twelve (12) to eighteen (19) month term of supervision addressing their specific criminogenic needs in their individualized case plans. The officer will determine one or more of the following are present:

- Completing Court Orders;
- Adhering to /Completing Certain Conditions of Supervision;

- Exhibiting Pro-Social Behavior, Attitudes and Beliefs during Role-Playing and Skill Building Exercises;
- Successfully Participating in or Complete the CBT Program (when applicable);
- Homework;
- Dosage;
- Refraining from Illegal Activity;

Once the officer determines they are eligible, the termination is submitted to a supervisor and rolled to Basic Supervision within the Adult Probation Department.

As indicated above, officers are assessing for risk and need, assessing their readiness for treatment, case planning to their criminogenic targets and plugging them into revamped in-house group interventions (see below) that are separated by risk and gender.

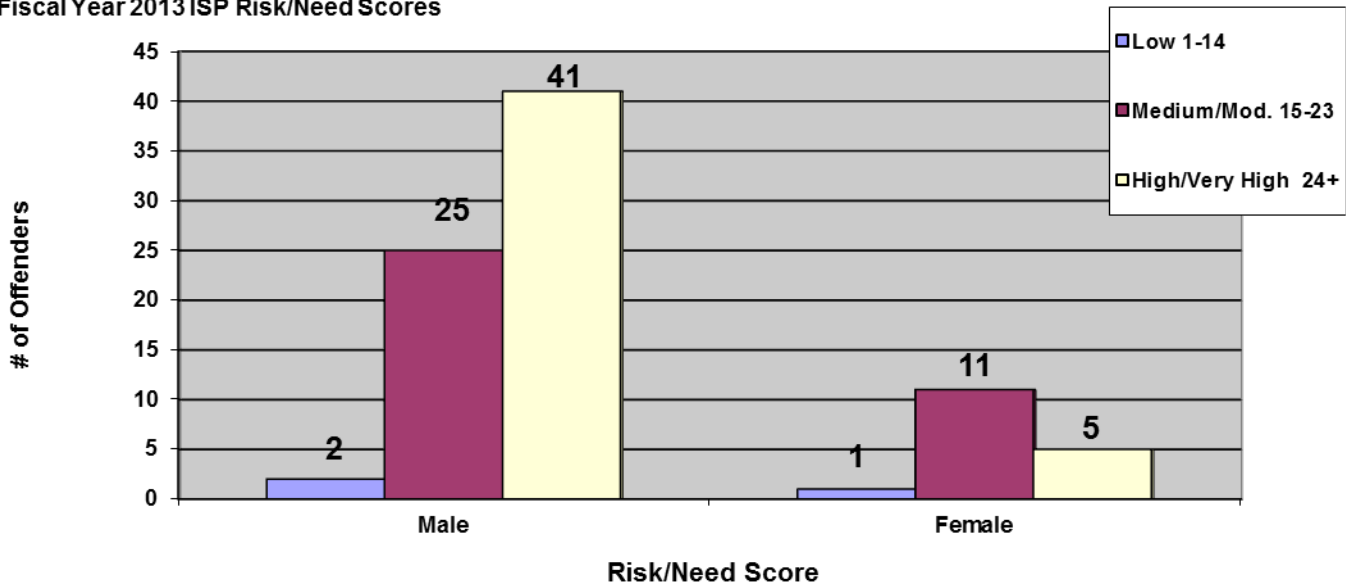
At the end of Fiscal Year 2012 (June 30, 2012), the Intensive Supervision Program diverted seventy-five (75) offenders, meeting our goal of (73) for Fiscal Year 2013. As evidenced above, the program continues to meet its goals of reducing commitments to state prisons; improving the quality and efficiency of the local criminal justice system and providing a cost effective option for safely supervising offenders in the community.

It should be noted that this is the program that has received the Cliff Skeen Community Corrections Award from the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction on numerous occasions and was recognized as the winner again in Fiscal Year 2013.

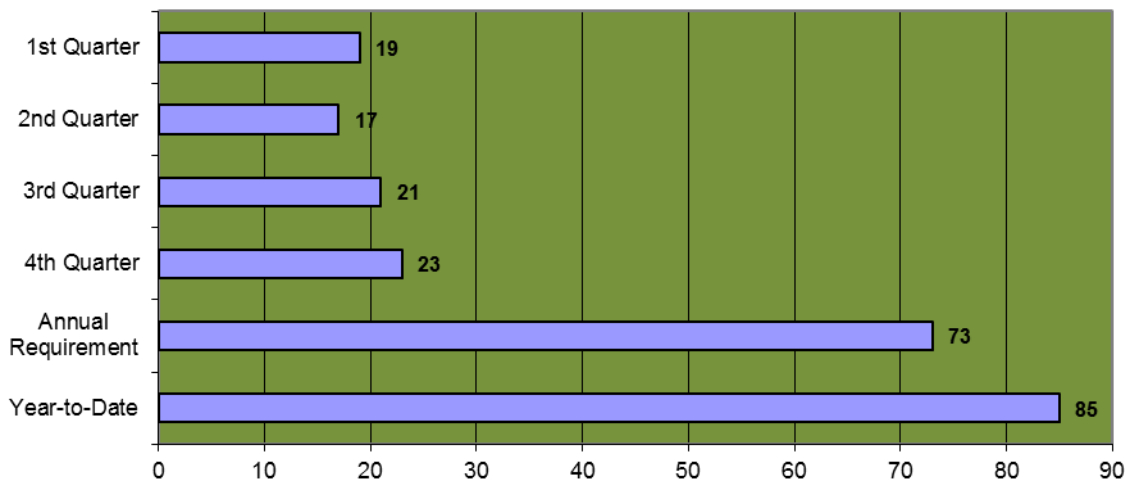


(See below statistical report.)

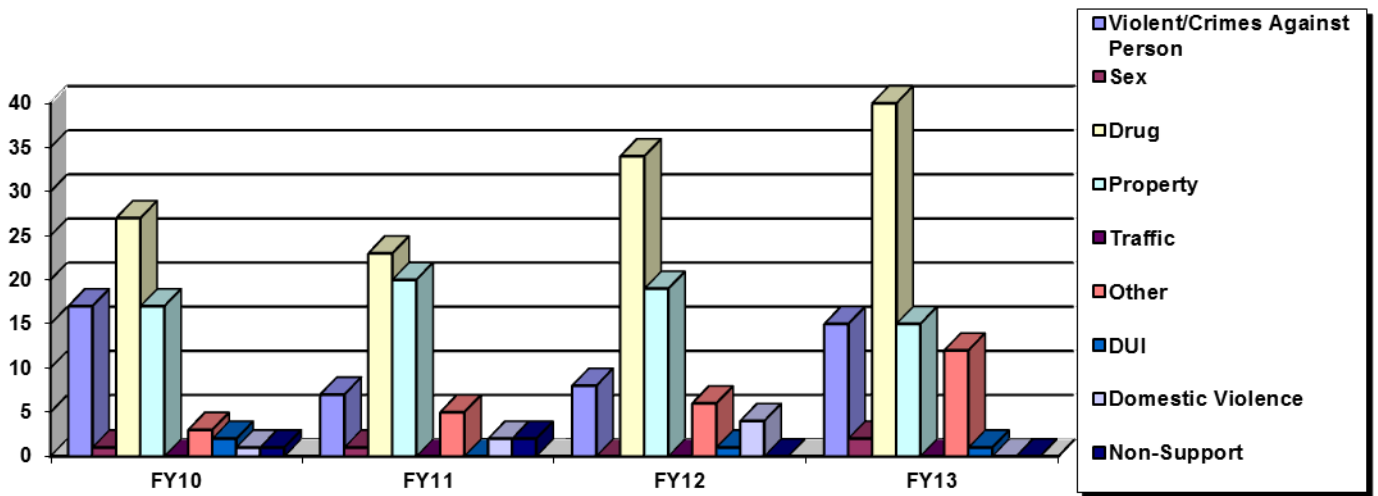
Fiscal Year 2013 ISP Risk/Need Scores



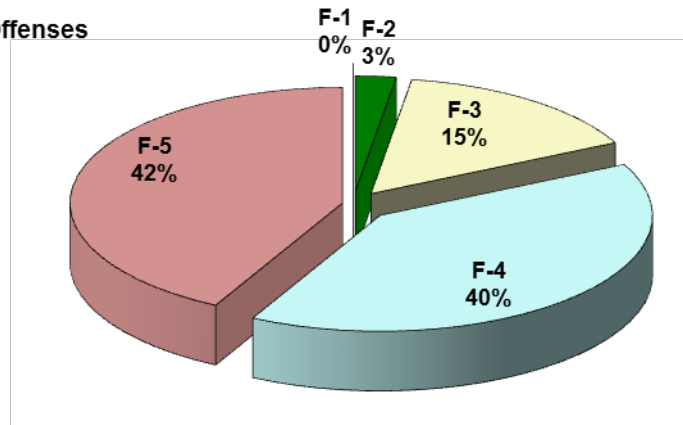
Fiscal Year 2013 ISP Intakes



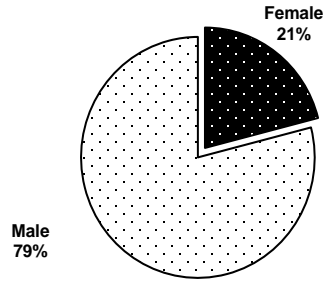
Fiscal Year 2013 ISP Breakdown of Offenses



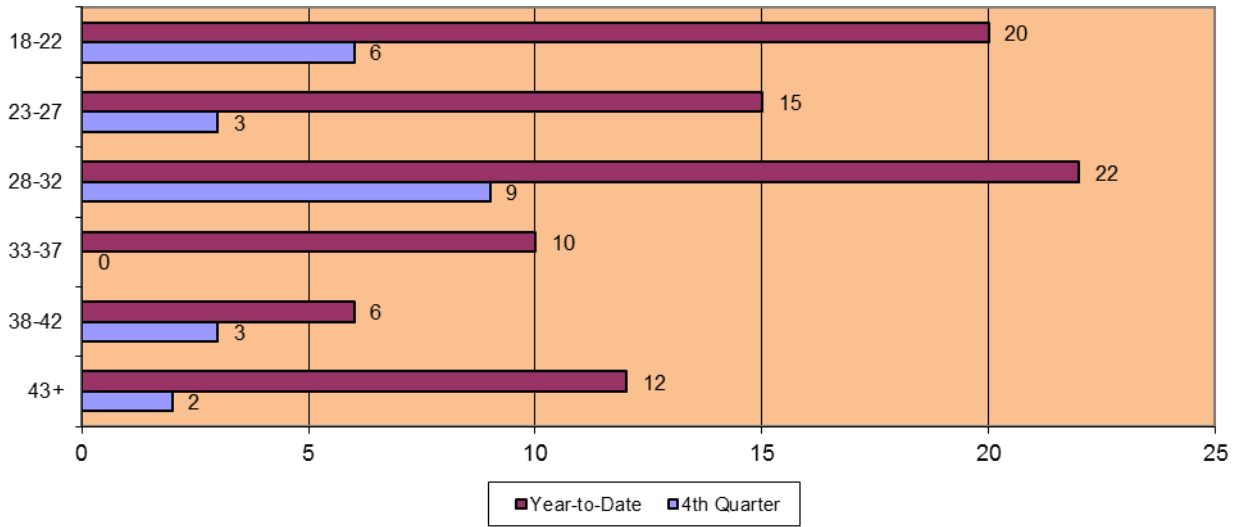
Fiscal Year 2013 ISP Degree of Offenses



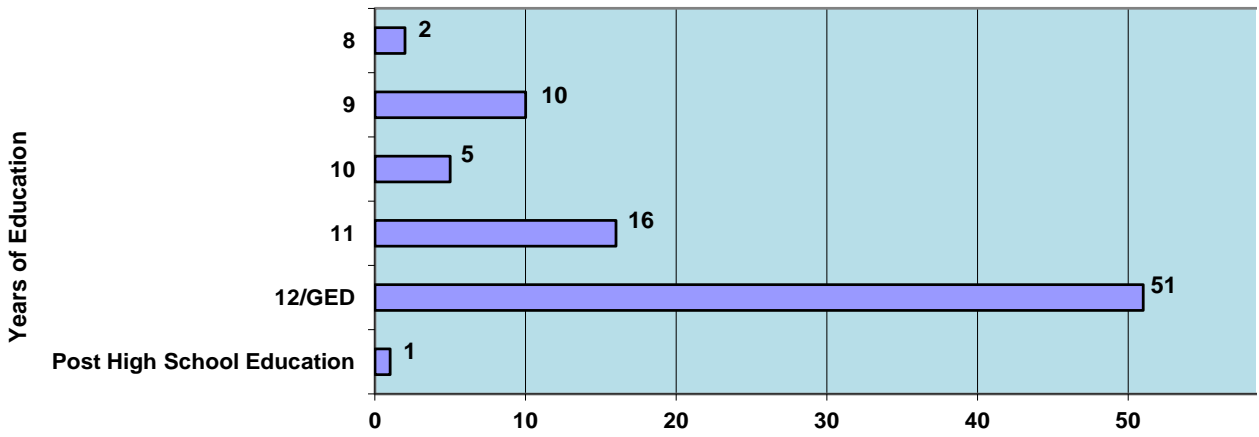
Fiscal Year 2013 ISP Intakes



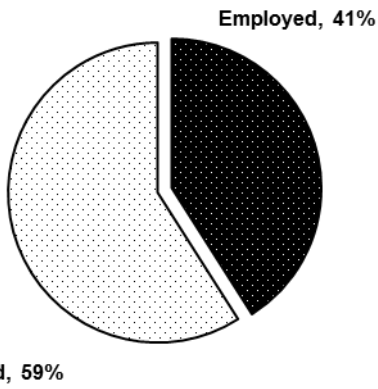
Fiscal Year 2013 ISP Age Breakdown Upon Entry



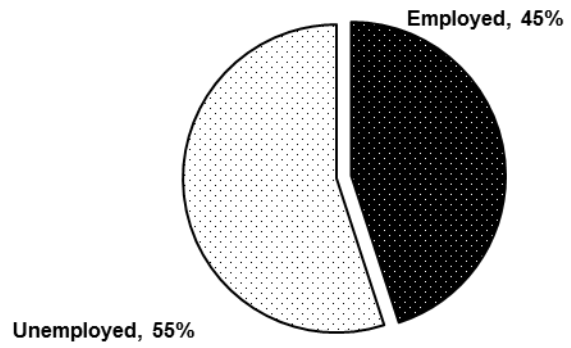
Fiscal Year 2013 ISP Years of Education Upon Intake



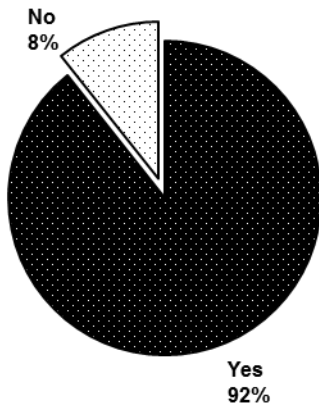
Fiscal Year 2013 ISP Employment Status Upon Intake



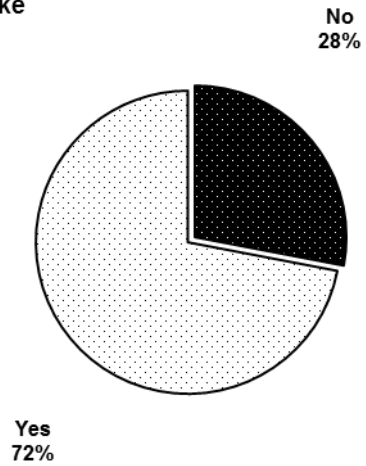
Fiscal Year 2013 ISP Employment Status Upon Termination



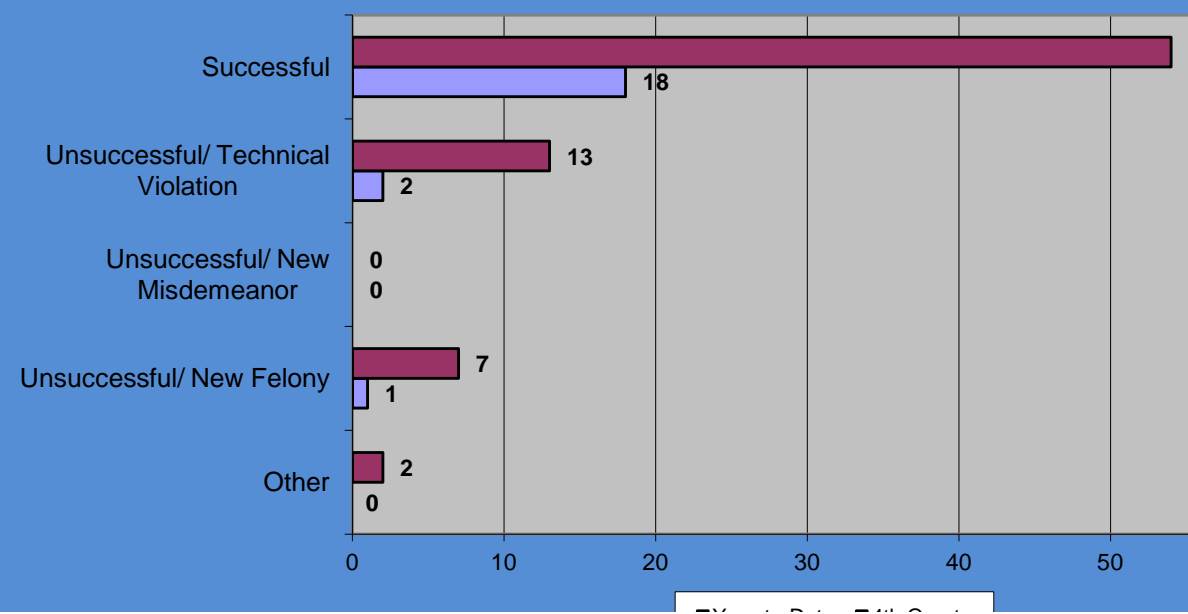
Fiscal Year 2013 ISP Drug History Upon Intake



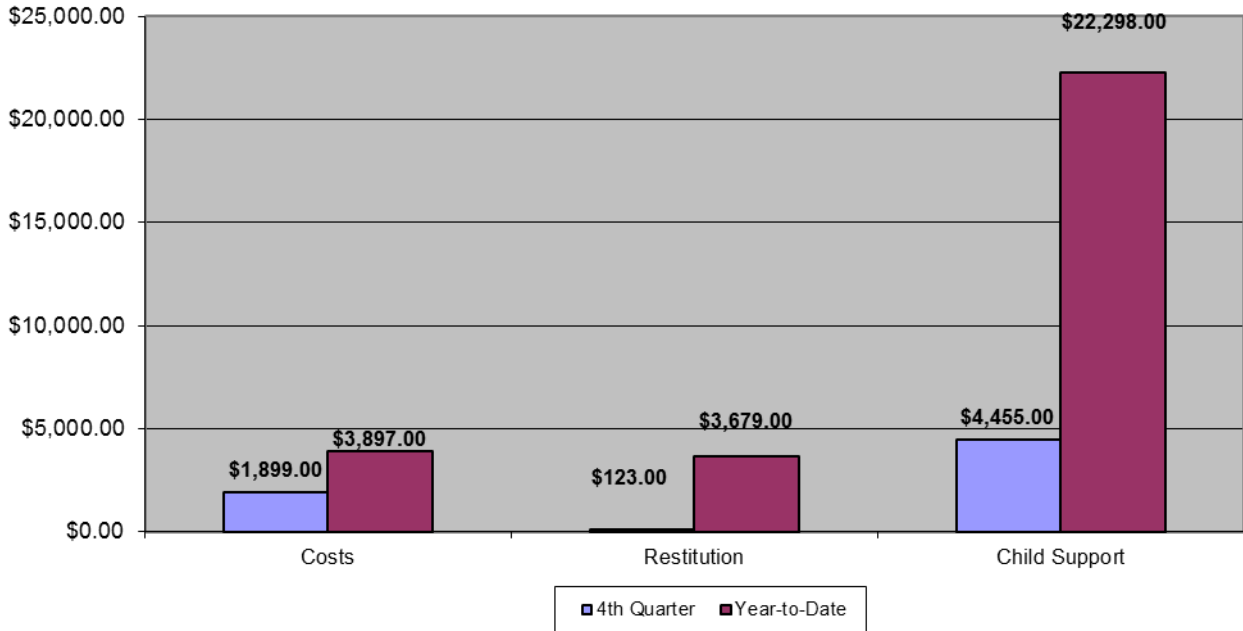
Fiscal Year 2013 ISP Alcohol History Upon Intake



Fiscal Year 2013 ISP Terminations



Fiscal Year 2013 ISP Funds Collected



Drug Testing

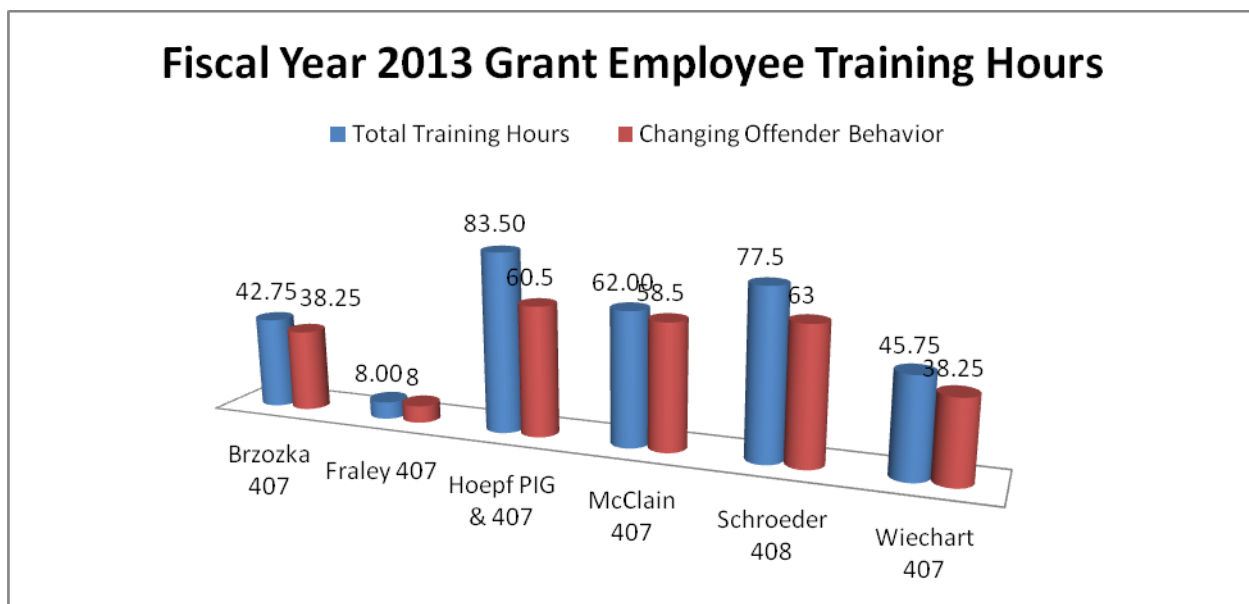
Hancock County CCA Programs continue to provide random urinalysis of high-risk offenders in an attempt to monitor and prevent drug usage. The program currently has the ability to test for

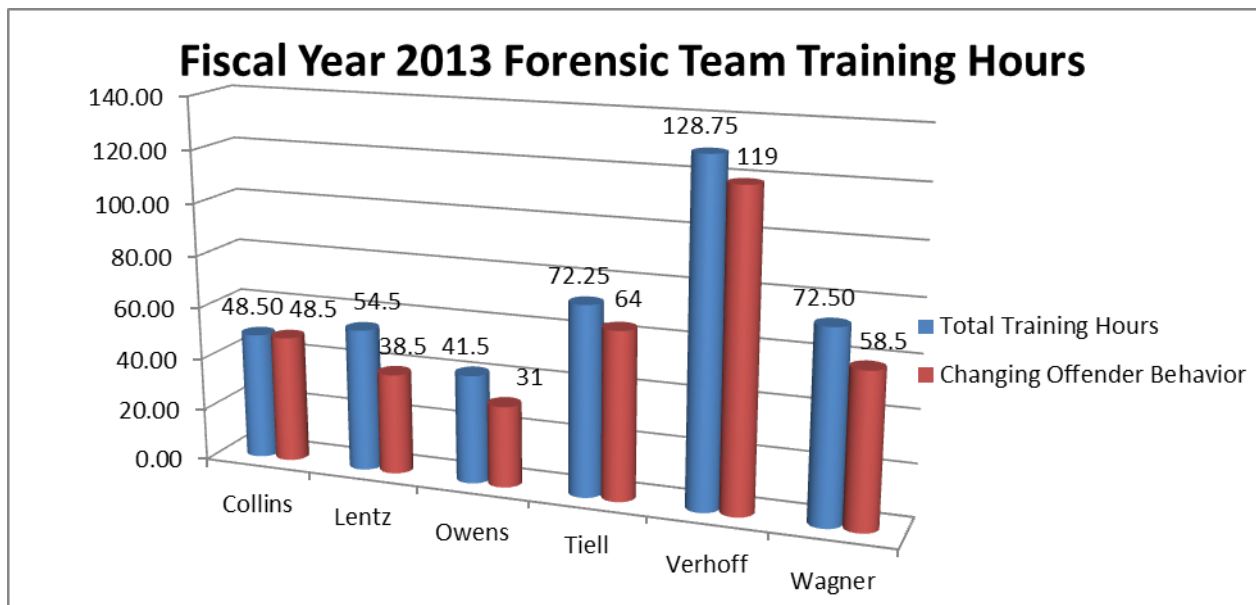
Marijuana, Cocaine, Opiates, Methamphetamine, Oxycontin, Ecstasy, PCP, Amphetamines, Oxycodone, Methadone, Suboxone and Benzodiazepines. In Fiscal Year 2013, 10,720 tests were performed, with 7.3% resulting positive. Additional drug and alcohol screening is completed in the field utilizing instant saliva tests and breathalyzer technology.

Staff Training

Despite significant budget cuts, Hancock County CCA Programs continue to emphasize the importance of employee training. Administration strived to utilize many free-of-charge resources, ensuring that training hours are focused on COB or “changing offender behavior.” As highlighted in the University of Cincinnati findings, we will be focusing on their recommendations for in-house training for FY13.

The Department of Rehabilitation and Correction has a training requirement that every staff person must receive twenty-four (24) hours of training relevant to evidence-based practices and service delivery





Community Service

During fiscal year 2011, the Hancock County Common Pleas Judges continued to order offenders to complete community service hours as a special condition of supervision. Hancock County CCA Programs completed community service hours utilizing the following agencies:

- National Emergency Grant/ Findlay River Cleanup Crew
- Hancock Park Service
- Hancock County Litter Landing
- Habitat for Humanity/ReStore
- Liberty Township Fire Dept.
- Salvation Army Thrift Store
- Historical Society
- Hancock County Courthouse Maintenance Department
- Compass
- Hancock County Metropolitan Housing Department
- Blanchard Valley Center
- Focus on Friends Drop-in Center
- Findlay City Street Department

A Community Coming Together Evidence Based Practices in Hancock County

In an effort to address many of the recommendations from a CPC program assessment and to address House Bill 86 implications, the Common Pleas Court collaborated with Century Health, Inc., ADAMHS Board and Findlay Municipal Court to apply for and were awarded two Probation

Improvement Grants in December of 2011. The training grant in the amount of \$41,500.00 allowed for local as well as regional training in relevant, state-approved interventions. The \$250,000.00 was obtained to subsequently create an in-house Forensic Team/Unit that is now providing the approved treatment services and much-needed case management of offenders while on probation. The following changes to our in-house programming was orchestrated in Fiscal Year 2013:

- Training all probation and designated Century Health staff in Thinking for a Change and SBI-Substance Abuse Curriculum;
- Transitioning the probation department's MRT (Moral Reconciliation Therapy) curriculum to the state-recommended Thinking for a Change curriculum;
- Utilizing a "readiness" assessment prior to entering group
- Creating surveys to be utilized throughout group
- Creating objective program completion criteria
- Creating formal referral and discharge summaries
- Increasing Quality Assurance Activities
- Increasing staff training/utilization of punishers and reinforcements;
- Acquiring monies to be utilized for punishers and reinforcers;
- Increasing staff training/utilization of skill building/rehearsal in individual appointments (EPICS Interventions);
- Increasing staff training in the following areas:
 - Effective interventions,
 - Behavioral strategies (role-playing),
 - Application of reinforcers and punishers,
 - Risk/need factors related to criminal conduct.

Based on the CPC Assessment results in September of 2011 and finding the monies to do so through the Probation Improvement Grants, our Prison Diversion Program discontinued the use Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT) in June of 2012 and began to phase offenders into the new Thinking for a Change and CBI-Substance abuse groups separated by risk and by gender.

In addition to the trainings offered in FY 13, Specifically, an Overview on Evidence Based Practices, EPICS, Cognitive Behavioral Substance Abuse Curriculum, the CCA Programs continued to pay for and host trainings in the following areas:

ORAS: Ohio Risk Assessment Tool: Probation Officers attended the various regional certifications offered around the State of Ohio, but the CCA Program brought in an ORAS certification locally so that treatment providers and re-entry personnel could also be trained to read and utilize the tool when programming.

Thinking for a Change: On July 23,2012, the CCA Program hosted a local certification of this curriculum by the creator of the course. This program was offered in lieu of the Moral Reconciliation Therapy.

Motivational Interviewing: On October 17, 2012, Michael Clark was brought in locally to provide a regional training on this program of study. These techniques are utilize to increase an offender's motivation to change.

In Fiscal Year 13, Probation Improvement Grant funding were used to establish and equip several treatment rooms inside the Hancock County Adult Probation Department

Community Corrections Planning Board

The Community Corrections Planning Board remains active not only in the CCA Grant Programs, but comprehensively in the local criminal justice system. In Fiscal Year 2013, the Hancock County Community Corrections Planning Board held more than the statutorily required meetings as follows:

- July 10, 2012
- October 16, 2012
- February 15, 2012

As previously reported, the Board coordinated and hosted a local Criminal Justice Summit that was held on Saturday, May 21, 2011. The Summit was attended by over fifty (50) local and state elected officials, leaders and interested persons. The agenda was facilitated by the Supreme Court and ultimately began to create a comprehensive plan to address crime in Hancock County in the face of failing city, county and state budgets. The following areas were discussed on the agenda and remain key topics for Planning Board Meetings:

○ **Jail Expansion:**

Municipal Judges Fry, Starn and Common Pleas Judge Niemeyer gave a presentation to the group that revisited the 2006 jail needs assessment which indicated at that time that without new legislative changes or changes in sentencing philosophies, our community was deficient in jail space. The various issues surrounding the need for jail expansion; the possibility of building a misdemeanor facility, and utilization of community supervision alternatives were discussed and it was determined that the Findlay Municipal Court judges would sanction an updated study to ascertain our community's needs relating to this topic.

○ **Reentry Initiatives:**

A comprehensive Reentry report was submitted to the Community Corrections Planning Board the preceding year and the summit was scheduled to give this topic time and attention and make an effort to prioritize the various subcommittees. It was reiterated that it is imperative all reentry initiatives embrace what research indicates works with the offending population. Chair Precia Stuby subsequently coordinated a kick-off meeting in August 2011. Those subcommittees continue to make progress in the various areas previously identified as follows:

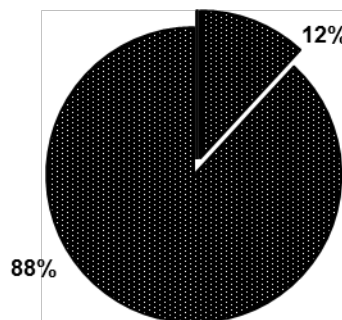
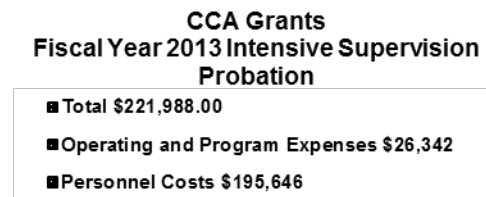
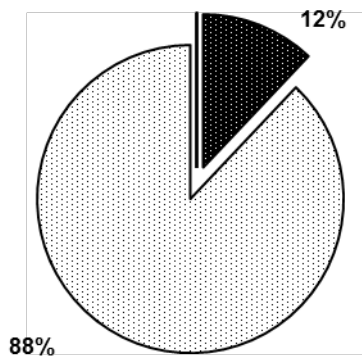
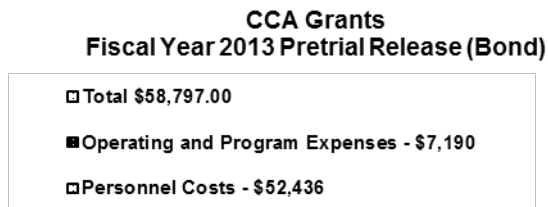
- Housing
- Peer/Family Pro Social Support
- Health/Behavioral Services
- Education/Employment
- Communication

- **Principles of Effective Intervention:**
Director Switzer continues to find grant dollars and to host regional trainings on Evidence Based Practices.

Financial Overview

In an effort to address these many recommendations, the Court applied for and received additional Probation Improvement Grant Dollars in May of 2013 to aid in the following:

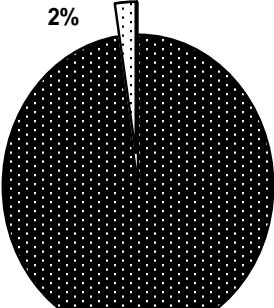
- New Basic Probation Officer; reducing officer caseloads so that the workload can apply Evidence Based Practices; that officer would also provide ORAS services to Findlay Municipal Court;
- Added a Fourth Forensic Team/Unit Case Manager
- In May of 2013, we received notice from ODRC after reviewing our performance goals; they determined that we will be awarded an incentive award in the sum of \$8,596.



**Additional/New Funding in FY 2013
Probation Improvement Grants
(May 2013) thru June 2015**

Probation Improvement Grant

- Total \$347,192
- Operating and Program Award - \$338,596
- Incentive Award - \$8,596



**Hancock County Adult Probation
Department Funding**

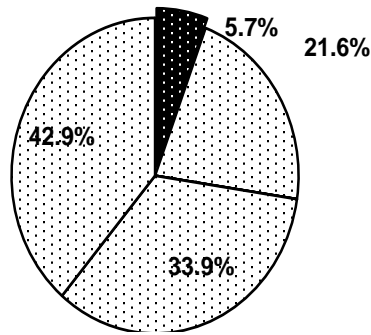
□ Total \$1,025,619

■ Department of Rehabilitation and Correction
Pretrial Grant (Renewable) \$58,797

□ DRC Intensive Supervision Grant (Renewable)
\$221,998

□ DRC Probation Improvement Grant (Renewable)
Pending on Performance) \$347,192

□ County General Fund \$397,632



Mission Statement

The Hancock County Adult Probation Department is dedicated promoting citizen safety; striving to provide interventions that mirror evidence-based practices to assist offenders in changing behavior; providing monitoring of court orders and serving as liaison to crime victims.