



P A R T I C I P A N T G U I D E

September 20, 2017



National Institute of Corrections

Program 17C9006



NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CORRECTIONS MISSION

The National Institute of Corrections is a center of learning, innovation and leadership that shapes and advances effective correctional practice and public policy. NIC is fully committed to equal employment opportunity and to ensuring full representation of minorities, women, and disabled persons in the workforce. NIC recognizes the responsibility of every employer to have a workforce that is representative of this nation's diverse population. To this end, NIC urges agencies to provide the maximum feasible opportunity to employees to enhance their skills through on-the-job training, work-study programs, and other training measures so they may perform at their highest potential and advance in accordance with their abilities.

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ABOUT THIS PROGRAM

Format

3-hour (approximate) stand-alone training program featuring 10 subject matter expert practitioner presenters who deliver content featuring effective strategies and successful community reintegration practices they have implemented in various correctional systems.

5 content segments with a program introduction which may be delivered as a single training or presented in multiple segments.

Training Package

DVD Set - includes a brief program introduction and 5 content segments which can be selected individually on the DVD menu screen or played through as a single program.

Participant Guide - includes key content from all program segments and links to additional resources.

PRESENTER BIOS



Susan Burke is the Director of the Utah Division of Juvenile Justice Services, where she oversees the administration of programs and facilities for at-risk and delinquent youths. Prior to joining the division, she was the Assistant Juvenile Court Administrator for the state of Utah, overseeing the integration of evidence-based practices into core probation functions. She has worked on juvenile and criminal justice policy for the Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice, and was the Community Coordinator for the Salt Lake Metro Gang Unit. She received her MA from the University of Utah and is a graduate of the American Probation and Parole Association Leadership Institute.



Greg Crawford has been a Correctional Program Specialist at the National Institute of Corrections since 2012. His experience also includes over 14 years working in a misdemeanor probation department and at a community-based mental health center. Greg has extensive leadership and criminal justice training as well as a Master's degree in organizational leadership and certificates in organizational development and non-profit leadership from Chapman University. He is also a veteran. His current projects include several veterans initiatives; including managing the Justice Involved Veterans Network (JIVN). His other projects include Dosage Probation and managing the Community Corrections Collaborative Network (CCCN).



Douglas B. Marlowe, J.D., Ph.D., is a Senior Scientific Consultant for the National Association of Drug Court Professionals (NADCP), Senior Science & Policy Advisor for Alcohol Monitoring Systems, and a faculty trainer for the Global Institute of Forensic Research. Previously, he was the Chief of Science, Law & Policy for NADCP, the Director of Law & Ethics Research at the Treatment Research Institute, and an Adjunct Associate Professor of Psychiatry at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine. A lawyer and clinical psychologist, Dr. Marlowe studies the impact of coercion in substance use disorder treatment, the effects of drug courts and other rehabilitation programs for persons with substance use disorders involved in the justice system, and behavioral treatments for persons with substance use disorders and justice system involvement. He is a Fellow of the American Psychological Association (APA) and the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, and has received proficiency certification in the treatment of psychoactive substance use disorders from the APA College of Professional Psychology. Dr. Marlowe has published over 175 journal articles, monographs, books, and book chapters on the topics of correctional rehabilitation, forensic psychology, and treatment of substance use disorders.

PRESENTER BIOS



Scott Taylor is the Director of the Multnomah County Department of Community Justice in Oregon, which provides adult and juvenile probation, pretrial release detention and parole and juvenile services. Prior to his work with the county, he held several positions within the Oregon Department of Corrections, including Community Corrections Chief, Assistant Director of Correctional Programs, and Assistant Director of Community Corrections. He currently serves on the Governor's Task Force on Public Safety. He is the immediate past president of The American Probation and Parole Association and the Oregon Association of Community Corrections Directors, served on the Governor's Commission on Public Safety, is a consultant to the National Institute of Corrections, Past President of Luke Center for Catalytic Leadership and former Mayor of Canby, Oregon. He holds a Masters of Public Administration degree from Portland State University and Bachelor degrees in Sociology and Police Administration from Washington State University.



Cara Thompson is the Evidence-Based Practices Analyst with the Multnomah County Department of Community Justice (DCJ). Thompson assists with evidence-based decisions and with the design and implementation of evidence-based practices within the adult and juvenile divisions. Thompson also acts as a remote contractor with the University of Cincinnati Corrections Institute. Her experience includes providing technical assistance to agencies, project management, training on risk/needs assessments, curricula, and core correctional practices, clinical coaching, implementation, and program evaluations of prison programming and community corrections agencies. Thompson holds a Masters of Criminal Justice from the University of Cincinnati where she is a current doctoral candidate.



Mike Davis currently serves as Chief of the Office of Offender Reentry and Enterprise Development for the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction (ODRC). It is the responsibility of this office to guide and monitor reentry related programs and initiatives. Designated staff are assigned initiatives including volunteers, family, reentry planning and assessments, housing, offender programming, community partnerships, and offender workforce development. Prior to his current appointment Mike served in several other positions over the course of his career. These positions include: Deputy Warden, Deputy Communications Chief, and Assistant Administrator in the Office of Victim Services. His career in public service also includes acting as the Crime Prevention Coordinator in the Ohio Office of Criminal Justice Services. Mike has a degree in Political Science from Central State University, and a degree in Criminal Justice Administration from Tiffin University. He obtained his Ph.D. in Leadership and Change from Antioch University. He is a member of the International Leadership Association and represents ODRC on the Ohio Fatherhood Commission.

PRESENTER BIOS



Cynthia Mausser serves as Managing Director of Courts and Community Corrections with the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction. Mausser graduated from Bowling Green State University in 1988 with a Bachelor's degree in Criminal Justice, and Case Western Reserve University Law School in Cleveland, Ohio in 1991. After admittance into the Ohio Bar in November 1991, Ms. Mausser began her career with the Ohio Public Defender's Office in Prison Legal Services. In 1994, she transferred to the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction as a Parole Board Hearing Officer, and has served in a variety of positions including Chief Hearing Officer, Parole Board Member, Parole Board Chair, and her current position as Managing Director of Courts and Community Corrections. Mausser is a longstanding member of the Association of Paroling Authorities International (APAI), and is currently serving her second term as APAI's President. She has also participated with the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) in developing new training curriculum for Parole Board Members, Chairs and Executive Directors, and serves as an NIC Trainer and Technical Assistant.



Phil Nunes brings extensive experience totaling 28 years in management and non-profit operations. Phil is the Chief Operating Officer at Alvis, overseeing all state-wide programs operated by Alvis which include: community corrections programs, drug and alcohol, and developmental disabled programs. Phil is also responsible for new program development and projects the agency is engaging with state-wide. Prior to joining Alvis, Phil was the Executive Vice President of Program Operations for Volunteers of America of Greater Ohio which included community corrections programs, veteran programs, affordable housing programs and emergency shelter housing operations. Phil is Immediate Past President of the International Community Corrections Association. Additionally, Phil is Past President of the Ohio Community Corrections Association and Past President of the Ohio Justice Alliance for Community Corrections. Phil has served on numerous state and national committees and continues to work on many legislative and policy advocacy matters impacting community corrections. Phil is a United States Army Veteran.

PRESENTER BIOS



Mack Jenkin's career in the criminal justice system spans four decades. Jenkins retired as the Chief Probation Officer for San Diego County, where he oversaw a department of more than 1300 staff who provided supervision and services to more than 13,000 adult and 2,500 juvenile offenders. During his career, Jenkins has developed expertise in the use of evidenced-based practices for community supervision, has implemented special supervision programs for domestic violence and sex offenders, and managed reentry programs for juvenile offenders. He has more than 20 years of experience working in drug courts and collaborative justice programs. While Chief in San Diego he chaired both the San Diego County Community Corrections Partnership and the Juvenile justice Coordinating Council. He has served on a number of national boards including the board of directors of the National Association of Drug Court Professionals, and Council of State Governments Justice Center. He has also served on California's Judicial Council's Collaborative Justice Courts Advisory Committee. He also serves on the National DWI Court Task Force, operated by the National Center DWI courts. Chief Jenkins was appointed by California Governor Jerry Brown to the California Council on Mentally Ill Offenders, and was also appointed to the California Prison Industry Board. Jenkins has been an adjunct instructor in criminal justice and provides training to criminal justice professionals throughout the country on working with drug offenders and collaborative justice programs. Chief Jenkins is currently serving in the capacity of a Senior Policy Advisor with the Council of State Governments Justice Center. He holds a Bachelor's degree in Criminal Justice from the University of California, Irvine and a Master's degree in Criminal Justice from California State University, Long Beach.



Spurgeon Kennedy is Vice President of the National Association of Pretrial Services Agencies and former Director of the Office of Strategic Development of the Pretrial Services Agency for the District of Columbia. In that position, Mr. Kennedy helped lead the Agency's strategic planning initiatives and efforts to implement evidence-based practices and innovations. Previously, Mr. Kennedy served as Programs Manager with the U.S. Department of Justice's National Institute of Justice, overseeing the Institute's Breaking the Cycle system-wide drug testing and treatment initiative, and helping to create and implement field tests, demonstration programs, and other applied research. He also served as a Senior Associate with the Pretrial Services Resource Center, a technical assistance provider to and national clearinghouse for information about pretrial services agencies and court processing and jail crowding issues. During his over 35 years in the criminal justice field, Mr. Kennedy has provided technical assistance and support to organizations such as the Office of Justice Programs, the American Bar Association, the National Institute of Corrections, the Annie E. Casey Foundation and the Edna McConnell Clark Foundation. He also has served as a facilitator or training faculty member for various agencies such as the National Association of Pretrial Services Agencies, the American Probation and Parole Association, the National Institute of Corrections, the National Institute of Justice, the Office on Violence against Women, and state pretrial associations in Michigan, Ohio, Florida, Pennsylvania, and California.



INTRODUCTION

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

- ✓ Illustrate practical application of Risk, Need, Responsivity principles in order to target the highest risk offenders and match the right services to the right people at the right time.
- ✓ Identify effective community reintegration practices including local and statewide examples that are demonstrating marked success.
- ✓ Develop a stakeholder analysis that includes potential community services collaboration and a plan for effective communication and information sharing.

Community Corrections Collaborative Network (CCCN)

Comprised of the leading associations representing 90,000+ probation, parole, pre-trial and treatment professionals

Includes:

- American Probation and Parole Association
- Association of Paroling Authorities International
- Federal Probation and Pre-trial Officers Association
- International Community Corrections Association
- National Association of Drug Court Professionals
- National Association of Probation Executives



OBJECTIVES

- ✓ Understand the importance of successful reintegration practices in contributing to safer communities and reduced recidivism.
- ✓ Define the characteristics of successful reintegration for youths and for adults.

Criminal Justice Population

- Total Correctional Population - 6,741,000
 - Prison (State / Federal) - 2,173,800
 - Community Supervision - 4,650,900
(Probation - 3,789,800, Parole - 870,000)
 - Nearly 12 million people pass through local jails each year.
- Source: BJS, 2016



VIDEO

Collateral Consequences of Incarceration

What are some of the most significant collateral consequences of incarceration that present barriers to successful community reintegration? For adults? For juveniles?



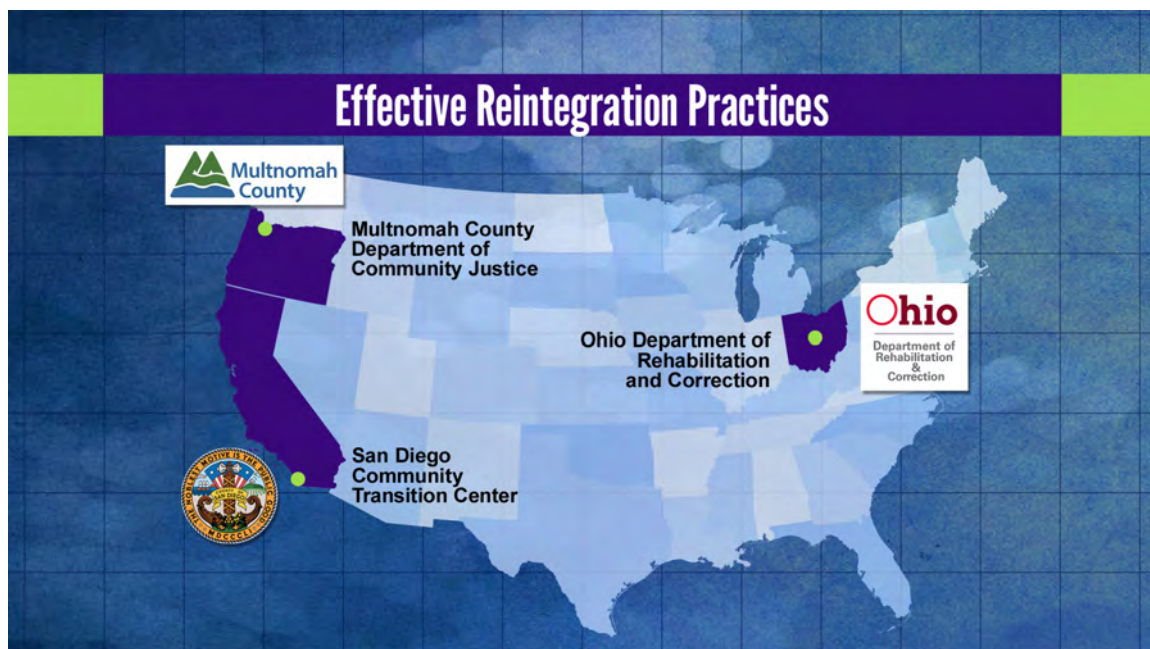
VIDEO

Victim Input in Reintegration Processes

What is the value of victim input in the community reintegration process?

Successful Community Reintegration

What does successful community reintegration look like? For adults? For juveniles?

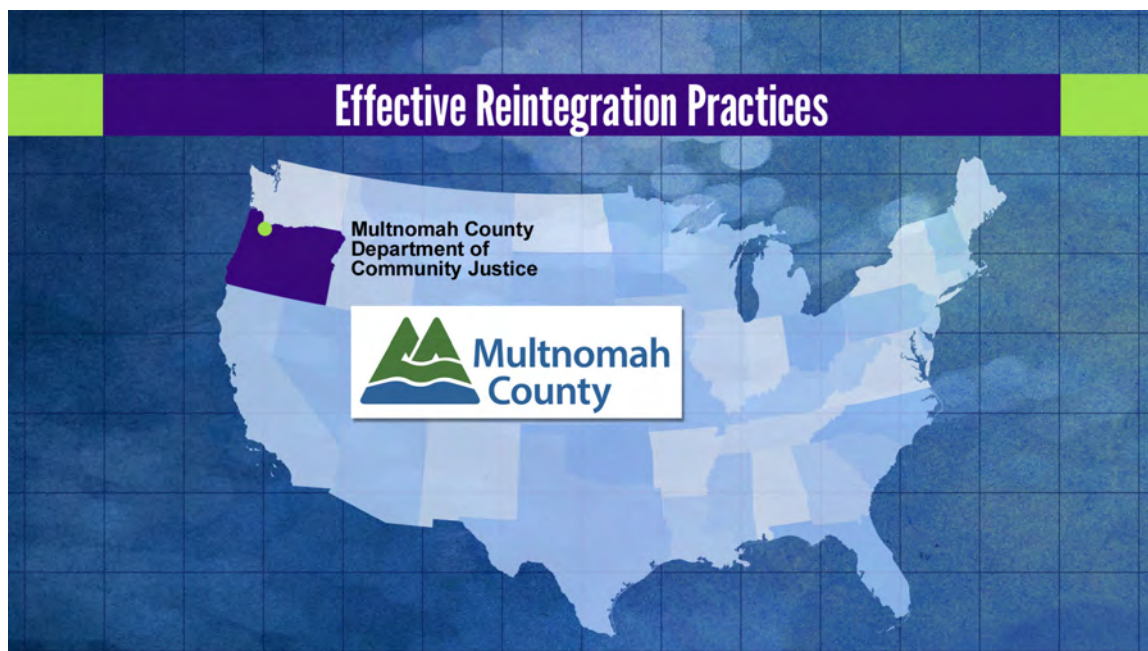


- **Multnomah County Oregon** applies scientific tools based on Risk, Need, Responsivity principles to reduce recidivism and increase community safety.
- **The Ohio Department of Correction and Rehabilitation** has implemented system-wide strategies and collaborative efforts to improve reintegration outcomes.
- **The San Diego County Community Transition Center** has implemented successful collaborative efforts to achieve state and local goals of increased reintegration success and reduced recidivism.



OBJECTIVES

- ✓ Define the core principles of Risk, Need, Responsivity.
- ✓ Demonstrate practical application of the principles with reintegrating individuals within Multnomah County, Oregon.



Multnomah County, Oregon is successfully applying scientific tools and strategies based on Risk, Need, Responsivity principles to reduce recidivism and increase community safety.

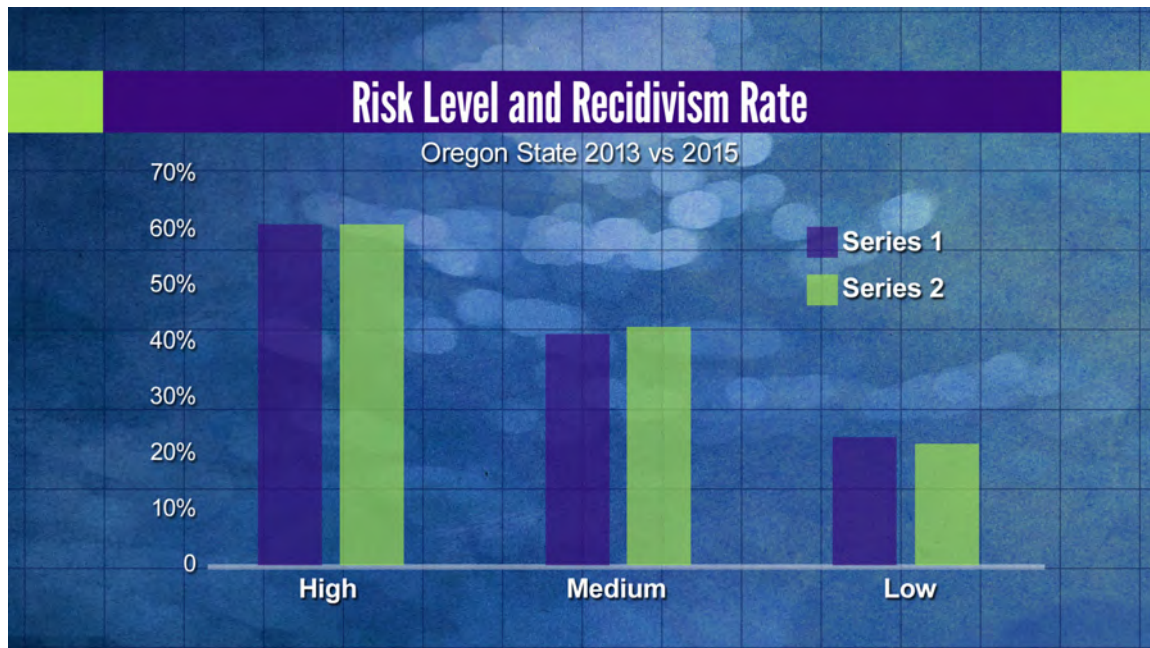
What is Risk?

Risk

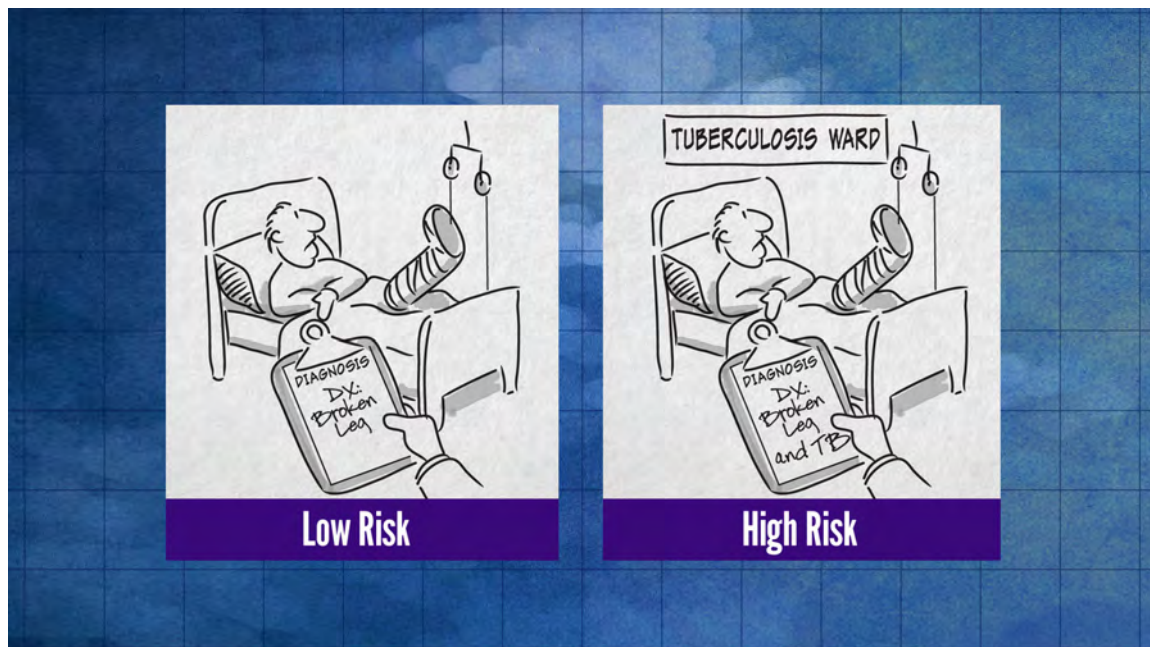
Likelihood that an individual will reoffend.

Risk Principle

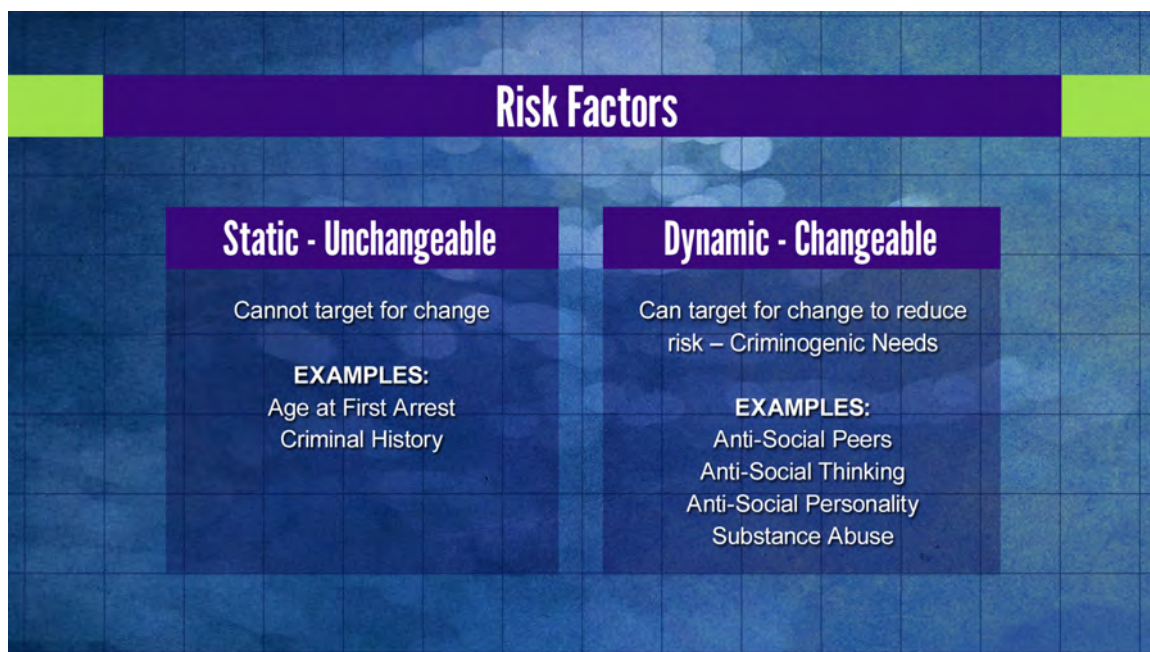
Supervision and treatment resources should be directed to those most likely to reoffend.



Risk levels determined by a validated risk /needs assessment tool - LS / CMI.



Risk can be contagious. Mixing low-risk and high-risk offenders increases risk for low-risk individuals.



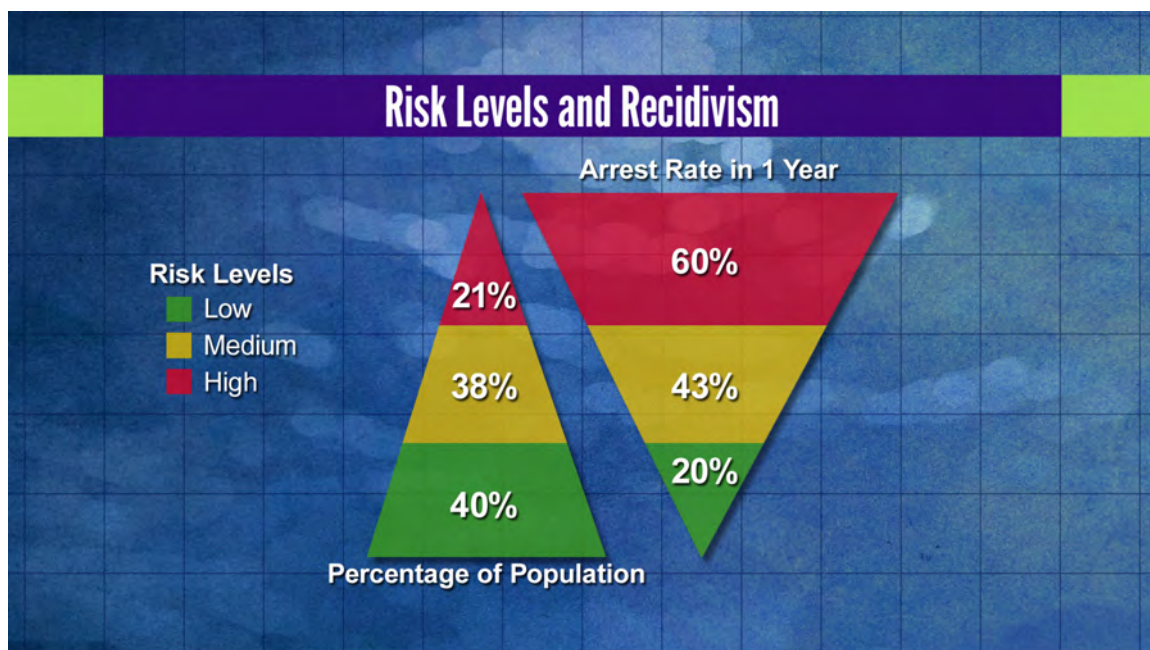
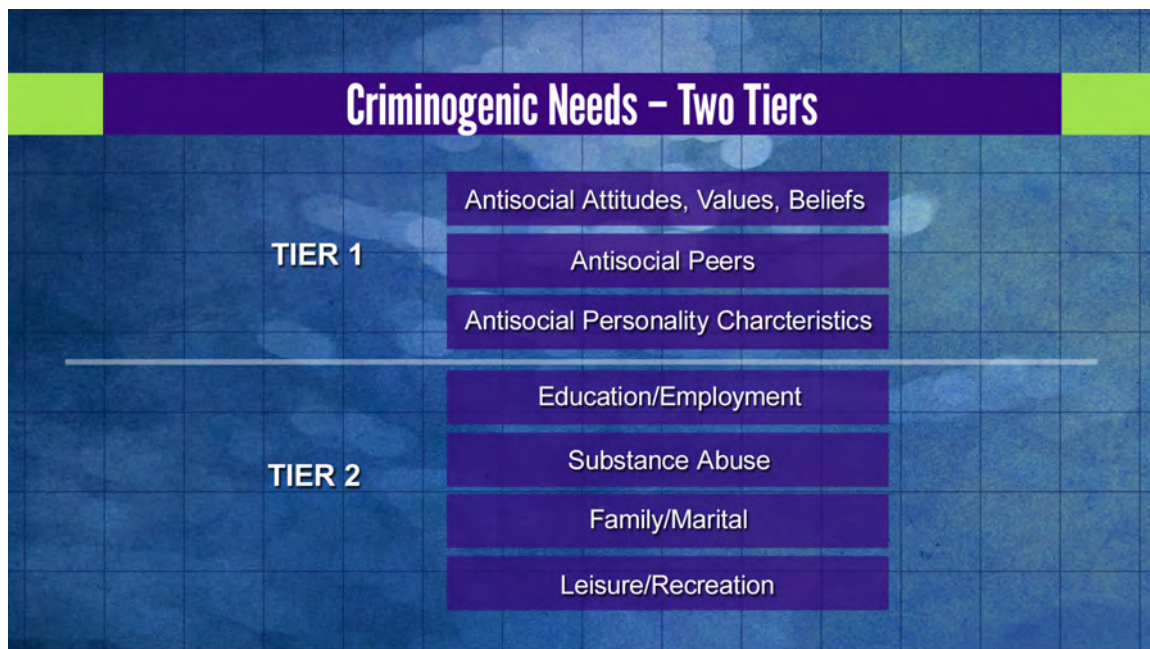
Risk and Need - Medical Analogy

Diagnosis (Need)

WHAT we target

Prognosis (Risk)

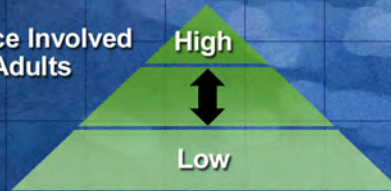
HOW we treat



Pyramid on the left shows risk levels for offender population. Upside down pyramid shows recidivism rates for each of those populations. Highest recidivism rates help determine where resources are allocated.

Managing Criminal Risks and Needs

Justice Involved
Adults



High

Low

Justice Involved
Youth



High

Low

Twin Peaks:

- Identify highest risk adults and youth
- Prioritize intervention based on risks and needs
- Manage resources based on risk and needs

Building a Picture of Risk



Education/
Employment

Leisure/
Recreation

Substance
Abuse

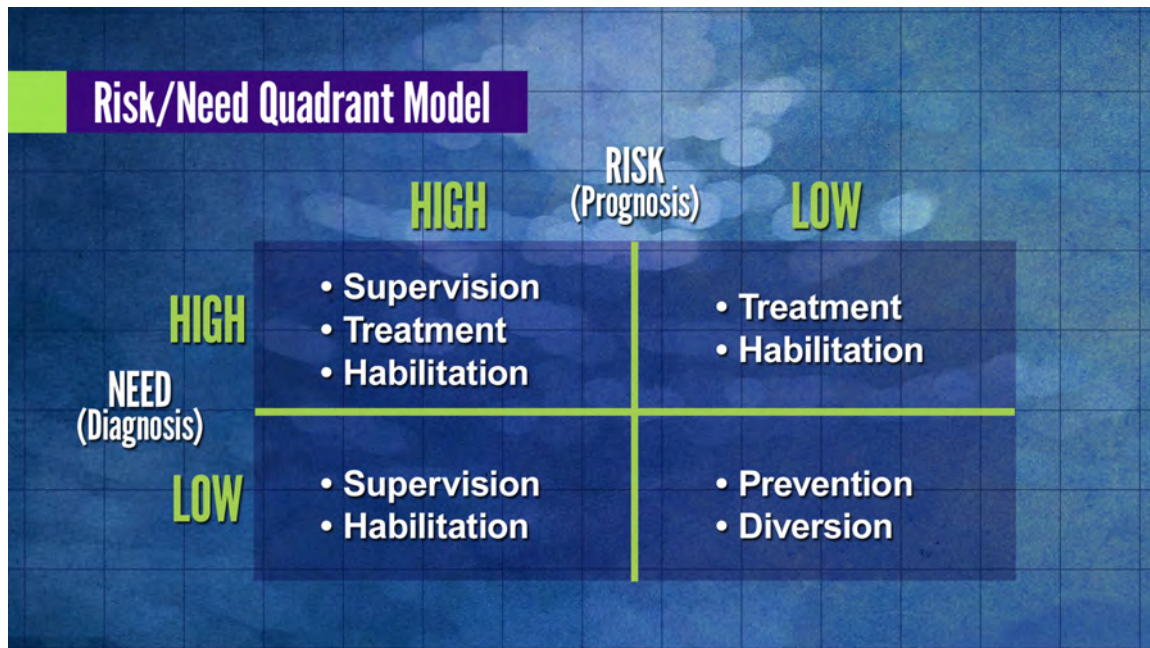
Family/
Marital

Antisocial
Personality

Antisocial
Attitudes,
Values, Beliefs

Antisocial
Peers

SEGMENT 2



Interventions - Supervision

May include:

- Frequent visits with a criminal justice professional
- Field visits to home or workplace
- Regular court appearances
- Drug and alcohol testing
- Rewards and sanctions

Interventions - Treatment

May include:

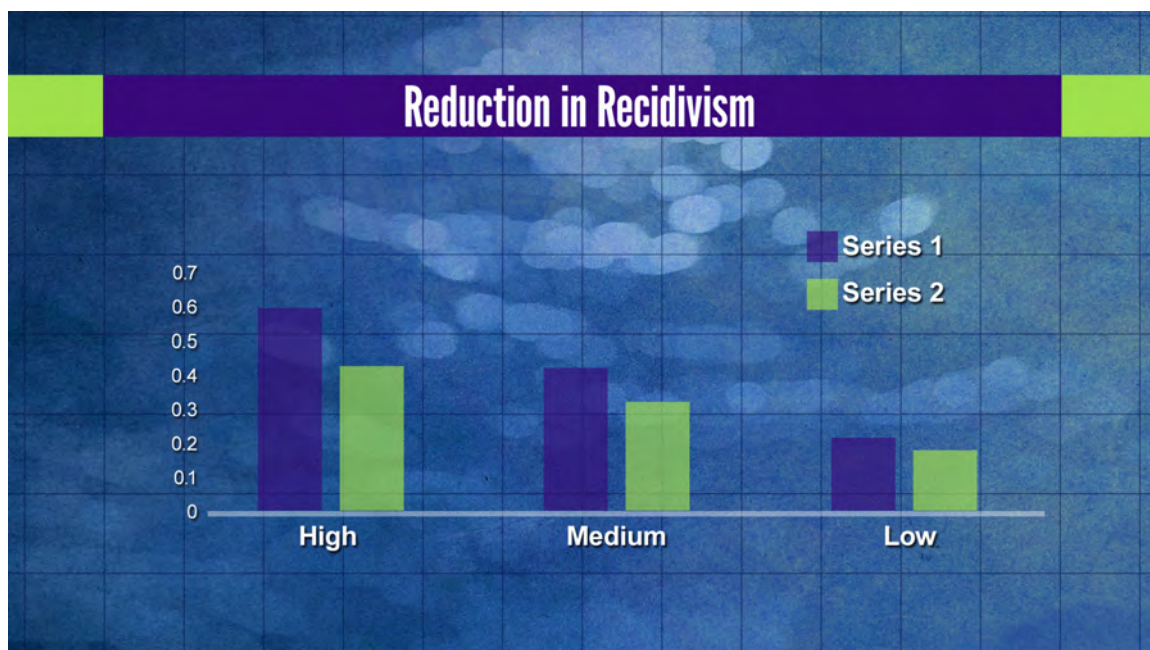
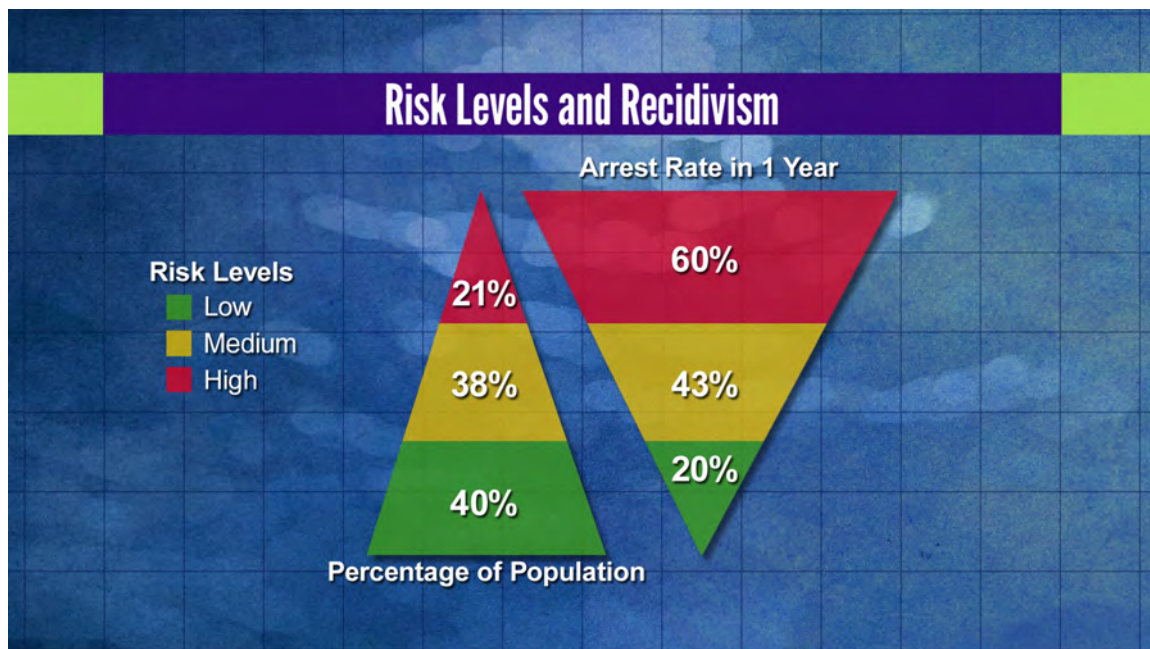
- Substance abuse disorder treatment
- Mental health treatment
- Other social services

Interventions - Habilitation

May include:

- Cognitive behavioral interventions
- Conflict resolution
- Remediation of vocational or educational deficits

SEGMENT 2



Data for Multnomah County, Oregon - purple bars show Oregon state averages, green bars show reduction in rates of recidivism in Multnomah County after implementation of evidence based practices.

Risk and Need - Medical Analogy

Diagnosis (Need)

WHAT we target

Prognosis (Risk)

HOW we treat

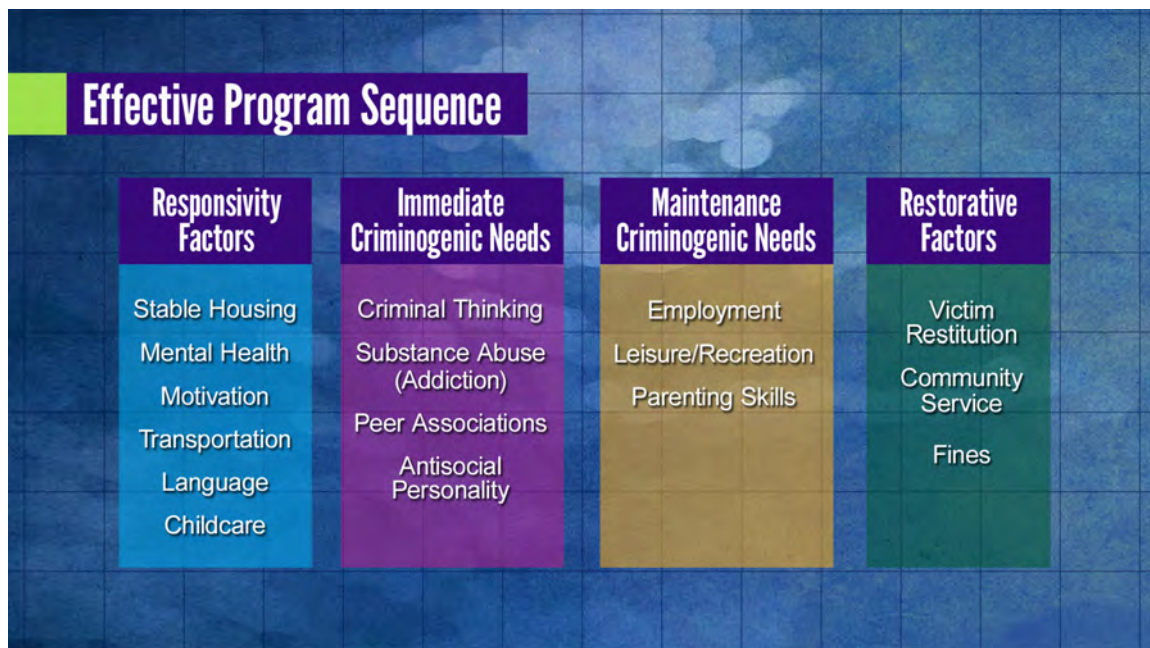
Responsivity Factors

General Responsivity Factors

Utilize a model that is effective across populations.

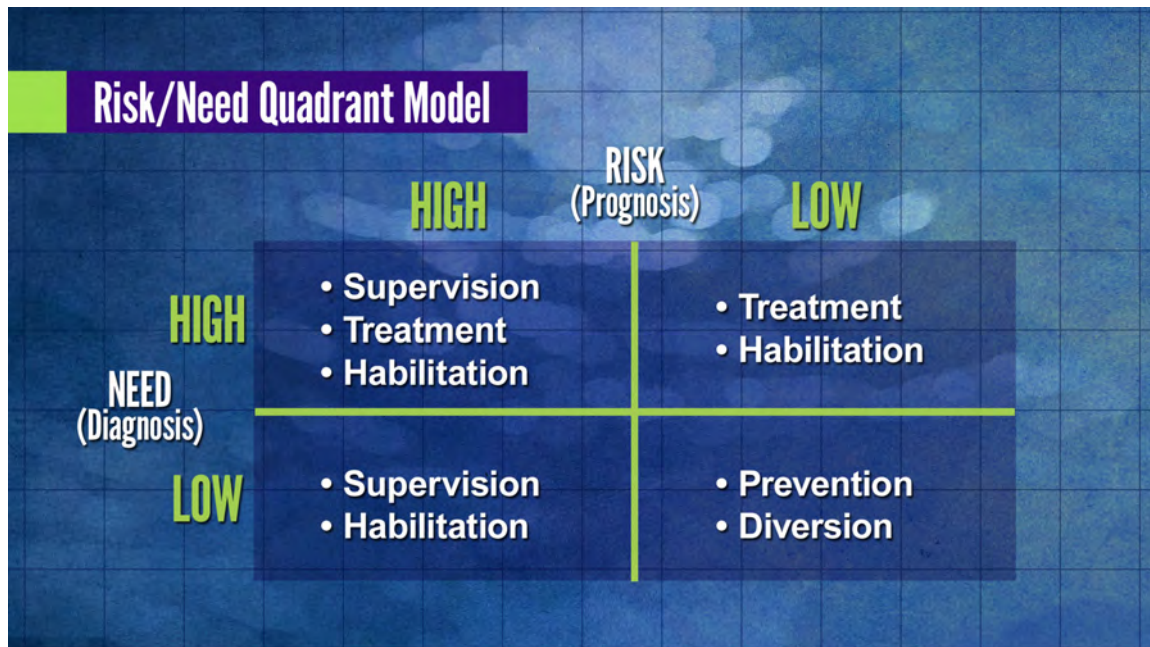
Specific Responsivity

Individualize a treatment plan.



First phase should focus on resolving conditions that are likely to interfere with participant's retention or compliance in treatment. Second phase should focus on resolving the needs that increase likelihood of recidivism and substance use. The next phase should address needs likely to undermine the maintenance of treatment gains. After successfully moving through sequence, participants are ready to begin making restitution to victims, engaging in community service or making other reparations for damage caused.

NOTE: Not all participants need to go through all stages of the sequence .



Presenters demonstrate practical application of the Risk / Need Quadrant model with profiles of various individuals.

Dennis – High Risk / High Need

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Profile: PCS • 46 year old male, single, started at 11 years old, uses heroin and meth • Very high, pro-criminal attitude/orientation • High – All other domains 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Response: drug court • Wrap around team w/Tx provider, weekly staffings • Bi-weekly court, intensive Tx • Remaining clean is long-term goal, but swift and certain measured responses • Medically assisted treatment • After treatment, pro-social • Life skills, cognitive work
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NOTES:

Bill – High Risk / Low Need

- 40 year old male, high alcohol and drug, education, employment, leisure
- Meth 1-2 times per week, marijuana daily, heroin use 1-2 times a month
- Has girlfriend
- Stable residence
- 5 phase program – 14 months
- 1st phase stabilization, weekly contact
- Staff trained in advanced behavior management
- Short-term behavior goals – more intensive sanctions, long-term behavior goals – less intensive sanctions
- Reinforcement tied to short-term and long-term behavior goals
- Attend UCCI substance abuse group
- Random UAs first 30 days, swift and certain sanctions and reinforcement

NOTES:

Ryan – Low Risk / High Need

- 30 year old single male
- High alcohol and drug, medium to low in other domains
- Alcohol reported problem
- Stable housing, employment, some positive associates
- Refer to treatment, follow-up first 30-60 days
- Monthly contact and records check
- If complies, eligible for termination at 9 months

NOTES:

Kyleah – Low Risk / Low Need

- 22 year old single female
- WRNA score – Moderate risk
- Not employed, stable housing, wants education
- May have drug issues
- Instructed to have no more police contact
- Low risk and need - avoid exposure to system and higher risk engagement

NOTES:

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Risk, Need, Responsivity 101

A webinar that provides foundational knowledge on RNR as well as guidance on understanding and implementing risk assessment tools as a way to direct resources and support recidivism-reduction strategies for criminal justice and social service agencies, practitioners, and policymakers.

<https://csgjusticecenter.org/reentry/webinars/risk-need-responsivity-101-a-primer-for-sca-and-jmhcp-grant-recipients/>

In Brief: Understanding Risk and Needs Assessment

An overview of how risk and needs assessments can be used to guide decision making.

<https://csgjusticecenter.org/jr/in-brief-understanding-risk-and-needs-assessment/>

Risk Assessment Instruments Validated and Implemented in Correctional Settings in the United States

This guide outlines the components and parameters of risk assessment instruments validated and implemented in correctional settings in the United States, provides a review of and catalogues the available knowledge regarding the accuracy and predictive validity of risk assessment instruments for adults in the criminal justice system, and presents steps that might be taken to improve public safety outcomes associated with the implementation of criminal justice risk assessment tools.

<https://csgjusticecenter.org/nrrc/publications/risk-assessment-instruments-validated-and-implemented-in-correctional-settings-in-the-united-states/>



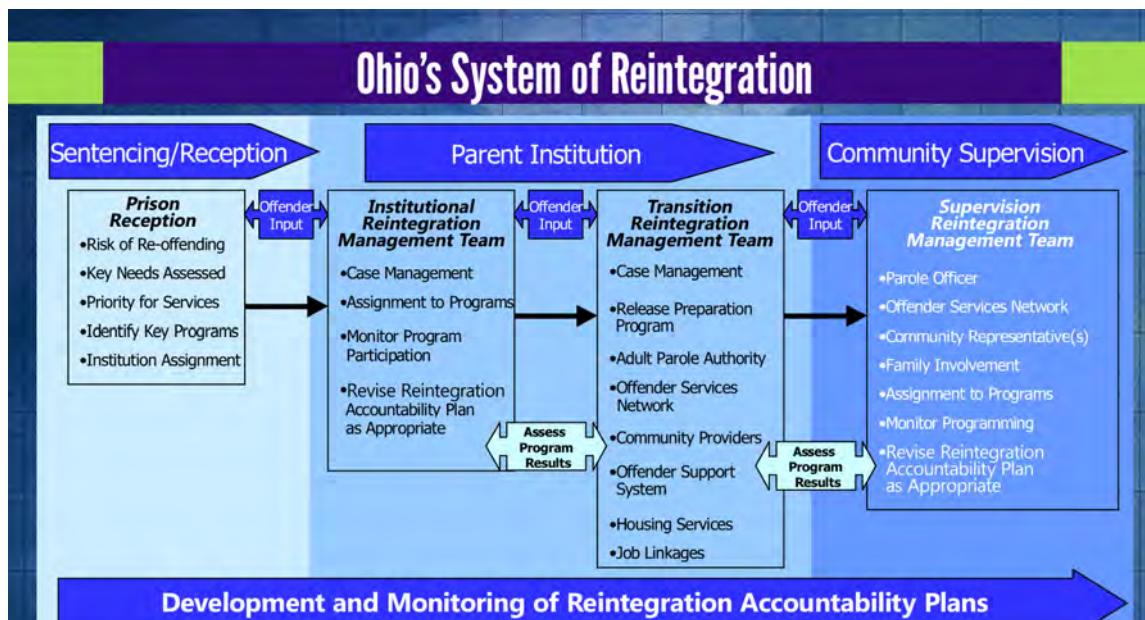
OBJECTIVES

- ✓ Examine Ohio's implementation of effective community corrections and reintegration practices.
- ✓ Understand how effective practices were integrated into the state criminal justice system through legislation.

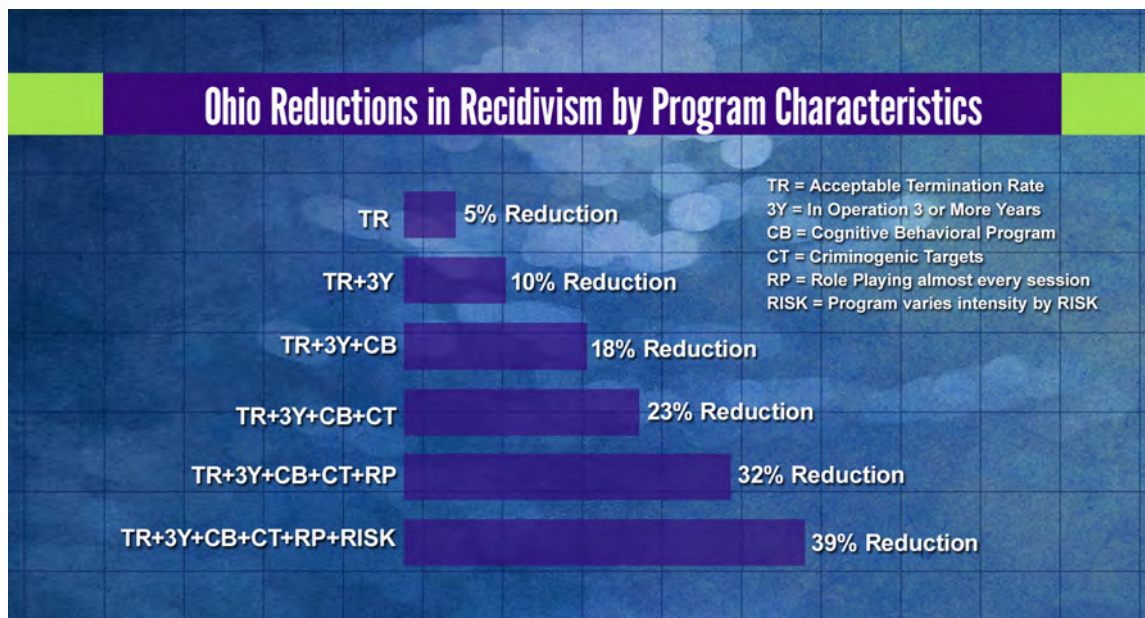


- System-wide implementation of evidence based practices
- Research partnership with the University of Cincinnati
- Development of program assessment tools and use of Risk / Needs assessment
- Participation in Justice Reinvestment with the Council of State Governments resulting in criminal justice reforms
- Effective practices implemented through legislation

SEGMENT 3



Partnerships have impacted the entire system of reintegration in Ohio.



This chart was instrumental in identifying characteristics of effective practices that programs could add to reduce recidivism.

Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction Funded Community Corrections

<u>Fiscal Years 2010-2015 ODRC Total Budget Appropriations</u>	<u>FY 2010</u>	<u>FY 2011</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>
	\$1.78 billion	\$1.77 billion	\$1.57 billion	\$1.56 billion	\$1.60 billion	\$1.62 billion
<u>Residential Community</u>	<u>FY 2010</u>	<u>FY 2011</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>
Halfway Houses	\$41.1 million	\$42.3 million	\$43.6 million	\$43.6 million	\$48.0 million	\$51.2 million
Community-Based Correctional Facilities	\$62.5 million	\$64.3 million	\$62.7 million	\$62.5 million	\$65.2 million	\$69.4 million
<u>Nonresidential Community</u>	<u>FY 2010</u>	<u>FY 2011</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>
Jail Diversion Programs	\$11.1 million	\$11.4 million	\$12.4 million	\$12.4 million	\$12.8 million	\$12.8 million
Prison Diversion Programs	\$21.9 million	\$22.4 million	\$27.4 million	\$28.3 million	\$34.1 million	\$34.3 million
Adult Parole Authority (supervision costs)	\$52.1 million	\$51.5 million	\$50.1 million	\$51.4 million	\$53.8 million	\$58.3 million

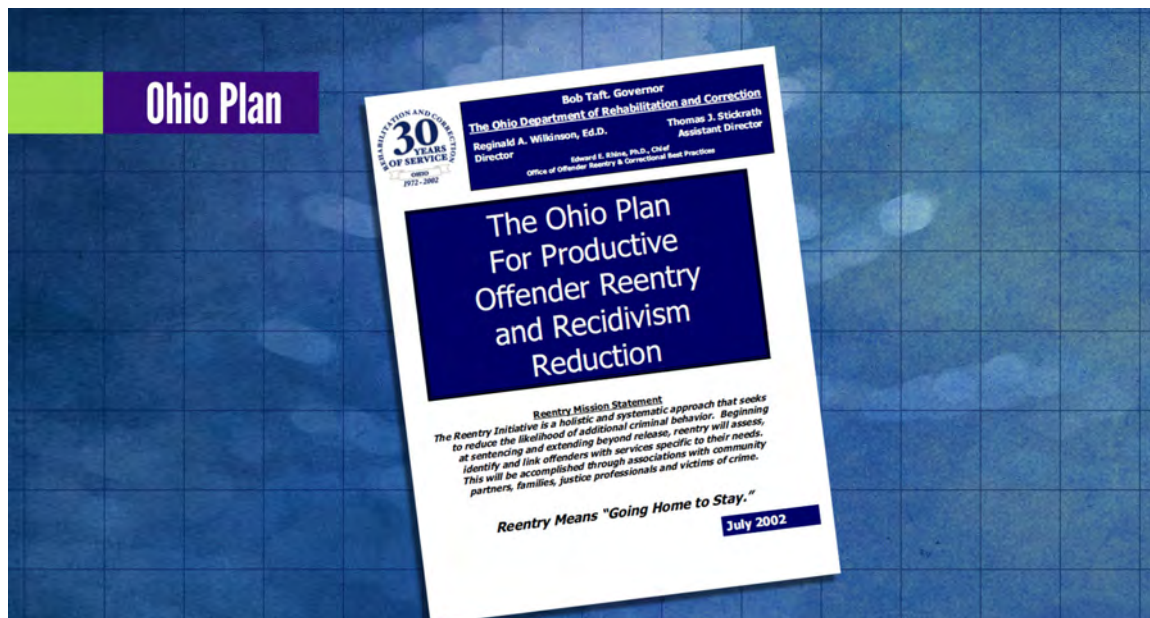
FISCAL YEAR 2014 ANNUAL PROGRAM INFORMATION AND COSTS

<u>Residential</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Total Offenders</u>	<u>State Funded Cost per Day</u>	<u>Ave Length of Stay</u>	<u>State Funded Cost per Offender</u>
Prisons (all offenders)	27	50,504 (avg.)	\$67.90	785 days	\$53,301
Prisons (Felony Levels 3,4,5)*	27	18,041 (1/1/14)	\$67.90	434 days	\$29,469
Halfway Houses	12	7,535	\$62.83	87 days	\$6,372
Community-Based Correctional Facilities	18	6,883	\$77.69	122 days	\$9,203
<u>Nonresidential</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Total Offenders</u>	<u>State Funded Cost per Day</u>	<u>Ave Length of Stay</u>	<u>State Funded Cost per Offender</u>
Jail Diversion Programs	123	20,988	\$3.72	164 days	\$610
Prison Diversion Programs	74	11,495	\$9.75	305 days	\$2,974
Adult Parole Authority Regions	6	33,557 (avg.)	\$2.30	778 days	\$1,789

FISCAL YEAR 2014 COMMUNITY CORRECTION PROGRAM BENEFITS

This chart provides a cost-benefit analysis of community corrections including:

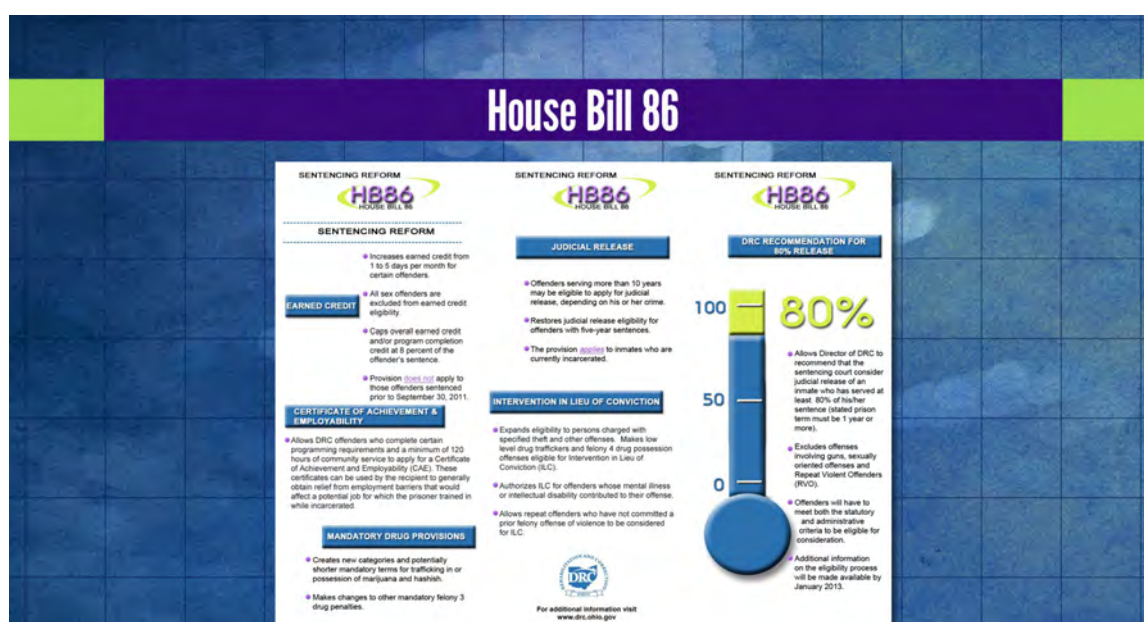
- Cost comparison with per bed and per day for prison stay
- Cost comparison with average prison stay
- Intrinsic benefits from offenders paying restitution, court costs, child support, taxes, and providing community service



The Ohio Plan called for a coordinated systems approach to reintegration that involved all phases of the corrections system.

Ohio Reintegration Efforts

- Promoting local reentry coalitions
- Addressing barriers to successful reintegration
- Development of 3-tier prison system
- Introduction of system-side reintegration units with high-level programming and services
- Reintegration units meet individual needs through case planning
- Programming 8-10 hours per day replicates life in the community



House Bill 86 Goals

- Promote Risk, Need, Responsivity Principle
- Reduce multiple assessments
- Direct resources to those in most need
- Track changes in risk as offender moves through system

Senate Bill 337

COLLATERAL SANCTIONS

EMPLOYMENT BARRIERS

SB 337 creates a Certificate of Qualification for Employment (CQE) for releasing, on a limited basis, collateral sanctions imposed by law. The CQE is aimed at those individuals living in the community who have previously been under misdemeanor convictions or have served a term of imprisonment. This certificate merely lifts the automatic bar of a collateral sanction, leaving an employer free to consider on a case-by-case basis whether it is appropriate to grant or deny a job opportunity, without being held liable for negligent hiring.

SB 337 does not lift the barrier to a conviction when it is directly related to the occupation. For example, this bill would not eliminate barriers to employment for someone convicted of check fraud, who then applies for a job at a bank.

SEALING OF CRIMINAL RECORDS

The bill reforms the sealing of adult records allowing for the sealing of one (1) felony and one (1) misdemeanor committed at different time periods, or two (2) misdemeanors so long as they are not for the same offense.

NON-PAYMENT OF CHILD SUPPORT

The bill allows the court discretion in sealing non-support convictions if an individual is current in his or her child support payments.

The bill also modifies child support policies to allow Child Support Enforcement Agencies (CSEAs) to use actual earnings potential for an individual while incarcerated and after being released from prison.

SB 337 allows courts to grant limited driving privileges to drivers under a non-payment of child support license suspension.

FAQs

Am I Eligible for 80% release under House Bill 86?
House Bill 86 authorizes the Director to recommend that the sentencing court consider granting a judicial release to an eligible offender who has served at least 80% of his/her stated prison term.
Offenders will have to meet both the statutory and administrative criteria to be eligible for consideration. Additional information on the eligibility process will be made available by January 2013.

Does SB 337 prevent an employer from asking me if I have been convicted of a felony?
Senate Bill 337 does not limit an employer's discretion to include questions about felony convictions on the application. However, the State of Ohio is revising its process to remove the question about prior felonies on the initial application for employment. There is an expectation of full disclosure of your convictions at a later part of the application process.

Will SB 337 allow me to be licensed in certain trades regardless of my criminal conviction?
Not automatically. The bill allows licensing boards to consider filing a collateral sanction that prohibits an individual from obtaining a license in certain fields DRIC trains for such as HVAC, optical dispensing, construction, cosmetology and other professions.

Can I have my child support order modified while I am incarcerated?
The Child Support Enforcement Agency (CSEA) can now modify child support orders to use actual earning potential based on an inmate's state pay while incarcerated.

Will SB 337 allow me to have my suspended driver's license or CQE reinstated?
SB 337 changes first time noncompliance suspension from 90 days to indefinite, until conditions are met. The bill allows a driver or vehicle owner to reinstate his or her license immediately by paying a reinstatement fee and by filing a SB-337 insurance bond. SB 337 eliminates the need to file for limited driving privileges. The registration allows a CQE driver to reinstate his or her license immediately. The bill also allows a Registrar, with approval of the Director of Public Safety, to adopt rules establishing a DMV reinstatement fee payment plan.

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW...

House Bill 86 & Senate Bill 337

COL & DRIVER LICENSE REINSTATEMENT

EMPLOYMENT BARRIERS

SEALING OF CRIMINAL RECORDS

CHC RECOMMENDATION FOR 80% RELEASE

NON-PAYMENT OF CHILD SUPPORT

CERTIFICATE OF ACHIEVEMENT & EMPLOYABILITY

EARNED CREDIT

For additional information visit www.ohio.gov

Senate Bill 337 - Collateral Sanctions Bill

- Allows for individual consideration by licensing boards and employers in lieu of prohibition against certain types of licenses and employment
- Application through the court of common pleas
- Provides protection for employers

Certificate of Qualification for Employment

- Allows credentialing boards more discretion
- Protects employers from liability
- Helps offenders compete for higher wage jobs
- Expanded the sealing of records
- Streamlined access for state identification / drivers license reinstatements

Justice Reinvestment Policy Framework

Goals

- Manage the growth of the prison population and reduce spending on corrections
- Improve the cost-effectiveness of existing criminal justice system resources
- Reinvest in strategies that can increase public safety

Objective

1

Hold offenders accountable in meaningful ways

2

Make smarter, more effective use of community correction programs

3

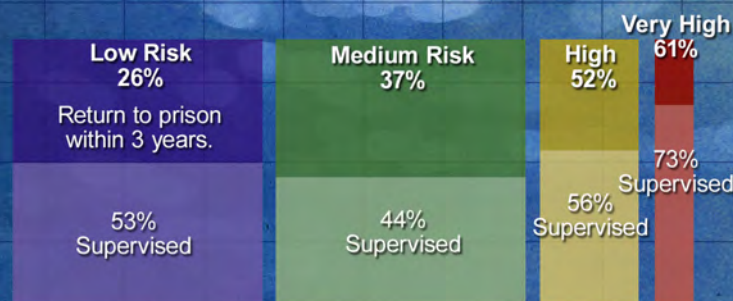
Strengthen probation supervision

Treatment Dosage Hours Based on Risk Principle

- 300 classroom / treatment hours for high-risk
- 200 classroom / treatment hours for moderate-risk
- No more than 100 hours for low-risk

OH Community Supervision by Risk Level

Percent of people by risk level who, following release from prison, receive community supervision.



A recommendation from the Justice Reinvestment Initiative was that Ohio move from an offense-based method of supervision (graphic depicts current system) to a risk-based approach.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Making People's Transition from Prison and Jail to the Community Safe and Successful, A Snapshot of National Progress in Reentry, June 2017

https://csgjusticecenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/6.8.18_A-Snapshot-of-National-Progress-in-Reentry1.pdf

The Ohio Plan for Productive Offender Reentry and Recidivism Reduction

<https://csgjusticecenter.org/nrrc/publications/the-ohio-plan-for-productive-offender-reentry-and-recidivism-reduction-2/>

Justice Reinvestment in Ohio: How Ohio is Reducing Corrections Costs and Recidivism

https://csgjusticecenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/08/REVOhio_summary-FINAL.pdf

Justice Reinvestment in Ohio: Reducing Spending on Corrections and Reinvesting in Strategies to Increase Public Safety

https://csgjusticecenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/12/JR_Ohio_Overview_Final.pdf

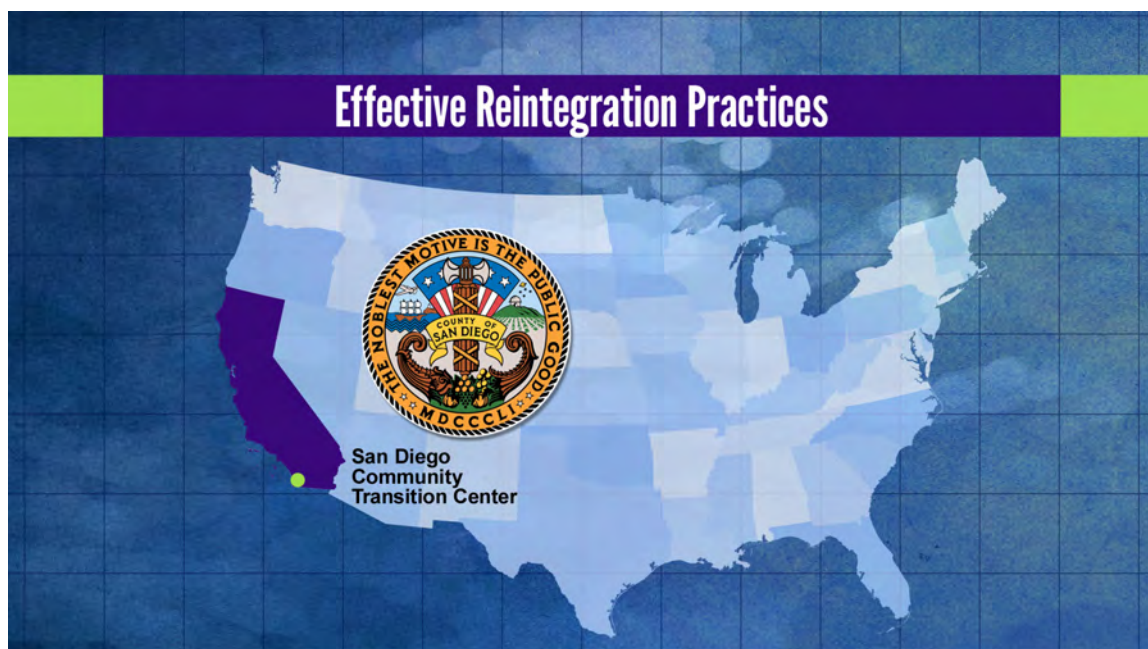
Justice Reinvestment in Ohio: Summary Report of Analyses

https://csgjusticecenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/12/ohio_conference_report.pdf



OBJECTIVES

- ✓ Define collaboration within the context of reintegration.
- ✓ Identify the agencies involved in reintegration and the roles they should play.
- ✓ Describe the strategies to create and maintain collaborative relationships to achieve reintegration goals.
- ✓ Identify successful communication strategies among agencies in the reintegration collaborative and with other agencies that may play a role in the process.



The San Diego County Community Transition Center is a collaborative effort that implements many best practices toward the successful reintegration of individuals into the local community.

Collaboration

A strategic relationship among peers to achieve a mutual goal.

The action of working with someone to produce or create something.

Goals of Collaboration - Key Questions

- Why is this stakeholder being asked to participate?
- What do they bring to the effort toward a mutual goal?
- What benefits does participation carry for them?
- What is the value of their participation?

Collaboration - Roles and Responsibilities

- What will be the level of involvement?
- How much time and effort will be devoted for staff involvement?
- What resources should be brought to the table?
- What agreements should be established? (MOUs / MOAs)
- What is the mutual benefit?

SEGMENT 4



VIDEO

San Diego Community Transition Center

What aspects of the San Diego Community Transition Center did you find most effective?
What practices / strategies are replicable by other jurisdictions?

Communication

*A cultural value that encourages information sharing
among peer agencies, especially at identified decision points from
placement to discharge.*



VIDEO

Criminal Justice Coordinating Council on Collaboration

What aspects of this collaborative effort do you find most effective? What is replicable?

Information Sharing by Peer Agencies

- Probation - access to criminal history information for each individual
- Health and Human Services - treatment history and clinical test results
- State Correctional Agency - information from custodial stay including offender programming, adjustment issues, etc.

Information Sharing by Peer Agencies - Unrelated to Cases

- Agency mission, priorities
- Areas of commonality
- Areas of potential conflict
- Myths and misinformation

Automated Data Sharing Advantages

- Real-time sharing to support decision making
- Automated transfers more efficient than manual data delivery
- Cost and time savings
- Greater controls on how information is transferred
- Ensures data consistency and integrity



JUSTIS - Information Sharing

What aspects of the JUSTIS information sharing system do you find most effective?

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

The Integrated Reentry and Employment Strategies Pilot Project: Four Questions Communities Should Consider When Implementing a Collaborative Approach

This document highlights information gleaned from the Integrated Reentry and Employment Strategies Pilot Project underway in Milwaukee County, WI, and Palm Beach County, FL, which focuses on operationalizing a level of cross-systems coordination among corrections, reentry, and workforce development agencies on a scale rarely seen in the field.

<https://csgjusticecenter.org/nrrc/publications/the-integrated-reentry-and-employment-strategies-pilot-project-four-questions-communities-should-consider-when-implementing-a-collaborative-approach/>

With Help from Partners, Iowa Department of Corrections Tackles Statewide Recidivism

This article highlights the interagency collaboration spearheaded by the Iowa Department of Corrections as part of its Second Chance Act Comprehensive Statewide Adult Recidivism Reduction grant, including tips employed by the agency to maintain and strengthen partnerships.

<https://csgjusticecenter.org/nrrc/posts/iowa-department-of-corrections-tackles-statewide-recidivism-with-help-from-partners/>

Core Principles for Reducing Recidivism and Improving Other Outcomes for Youth in the Juvenile Justice System

This white paper uses four key principles to promote what works to support successful reentry for youth who are under juvenile justice system supervision.

<https://csgjusticecenter.org/youth/publications/juvenile-justice-white-paper/>

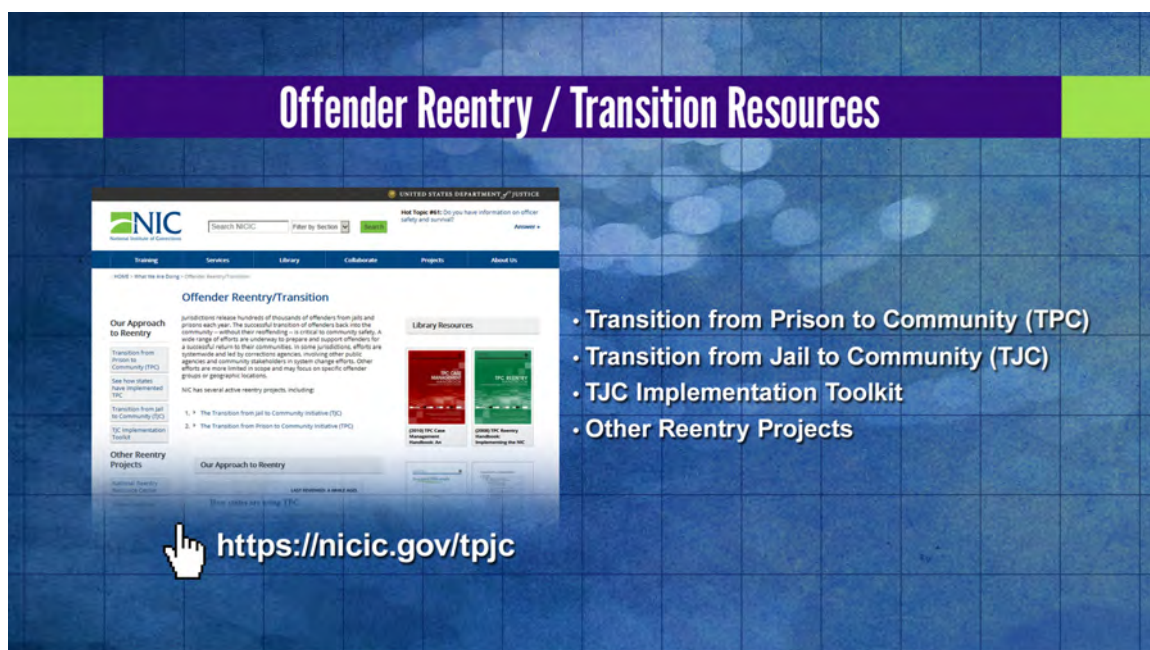


OBJECTIVES

- ✓ Identify reintegration resources and next steps.



What identified resources from the National Association of Drug Court Professionals, Council of State Governments and Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention would be valuable in your reintegration efforts?



Other Reentry Projects



National Reentry Resource Center
<https://csgjusticecenter.org/nrrc>



Urban Institute
<https://www.urban.org>



Prisoner Reentry Institute
<http://johnjaypri.org>

NIC Contacts

NIC Website - www.nicic.gov

NIC Information Center - 1-800-877-1461