

Hancock County Community Corrections Act Programs Annual Report

Fiscal Year 2017

**Judge Reginald J. Routson
Administrative Judge**

Judge Jonathan P. Starn

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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 17 proved another active year in finally implementing Evidence Based Practices further in Hancock County and specifically offering in-house cognitive behavioral interventions within the Adult Probation Department. 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. Fiscal Year 2017 reflects the continued adaptations the Adult Probation Department made due to these reforms in addition to what we know are effective in working with the criminal justice population.

The Common Pleas Court continues to augment its processes and practices to mirror BEST PRACTICES in the field of community correction and Addiction. These practices include assessing risk of re-offending and criminogenic needs, assessing treatment readiness and the continued monitoring and revamping for in-house contracted services for the defendant population being sentenced by this Court. Utilizing various Hancock County organizations, these services were broadened to include the following in FY 17:

- Diagnostic Evaluations;
- Individual Substance Abuse Therapy;
- Individual Mental Health Therapy;
- Case Management;
- Cognitive Behavioral Groups;
 - Substance Abuse Curriculum;
 - Thinking for a Change Curriculum;
 - Aftercare;
 - Skill Building Groups;
- Medically Assisted Treatment;
- Peer Support;
- Occupational Therapy;
- Drug Court Intensive Interventions

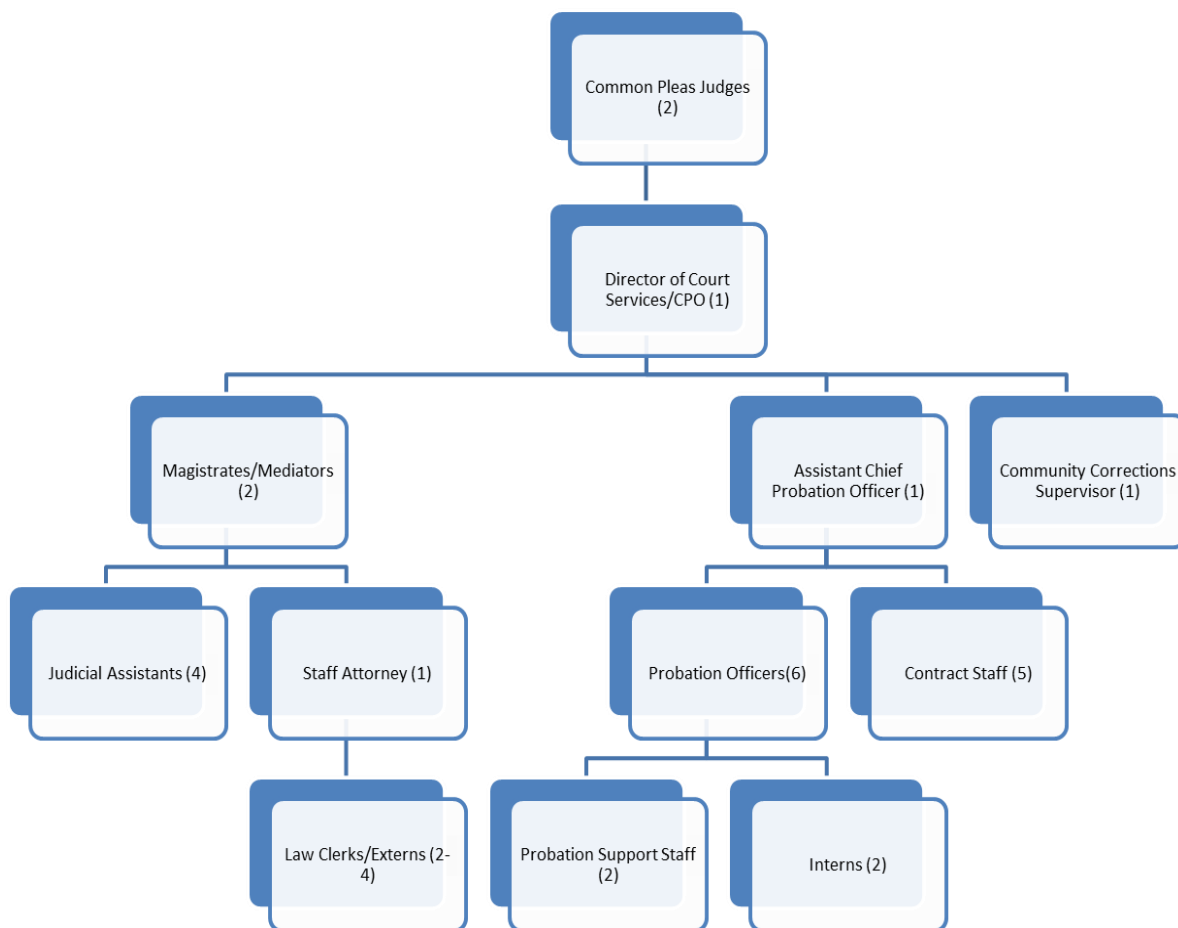
The Hancock County Common Pleas Court/ Adult Probation Department has received several Cliff Skeen Community Corrections Awards and was the recipient again in Fiscal Year **2013** *and one of the three (3) nominees in FY 16, out of almost three hundred (300) programs.*

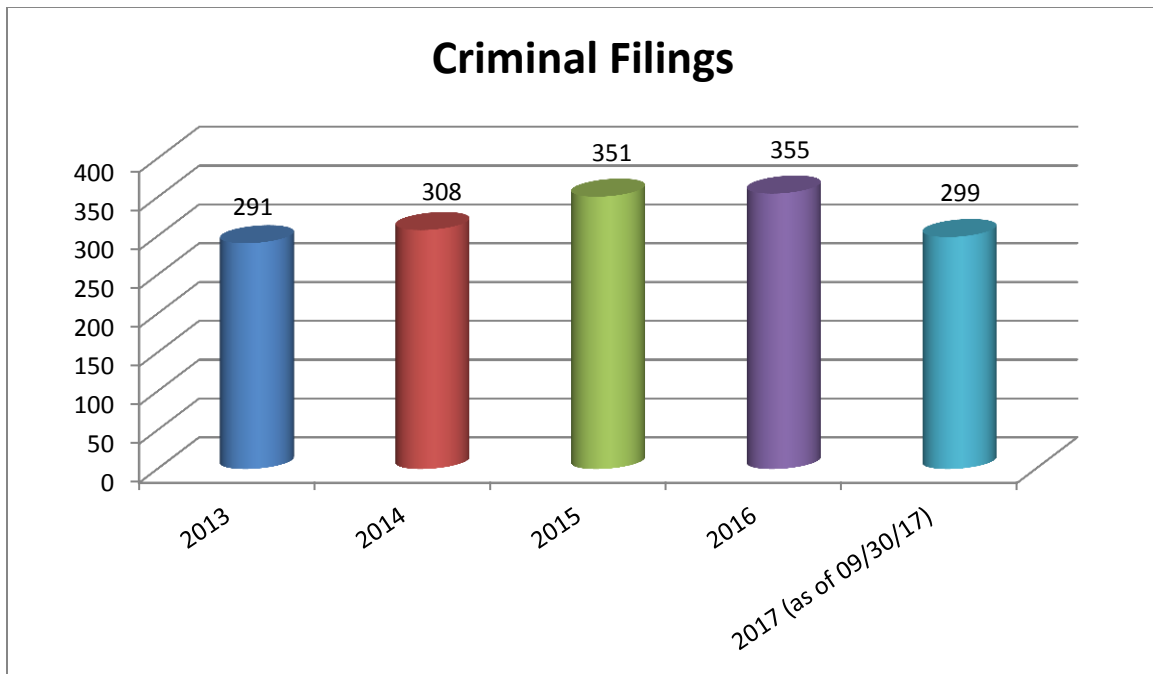
The following report will illustrate how these dynamic Hancock County CCA Programs have met those primary goals and objectives, while continuing to improve the overall quality and efficiency of the local criminal justice system.

The following report articulates the activity of Hancock County Community Corrections Act Programs for Fiscal Year 2016 (July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2017).

ADMINISTRATION

The Hancock County Common Pleas Court CCA Programs has obtained a high level of success in the current field/expectations of Community Corrections. The program is operated solely out of the Common Pleas Court at this time and is under the direction of Judge Routson, Judge Starn (who took retired Judge Niemeyer's seat in February of 2017) and Director of Court Services Kimberly Switzer. Please see the Probation and Contract treatment organizational chart listed below. The staff is now recruited and the organization is run based on providing services adhering to Evidence Based Practices. Thanks to early visioning and planning by the Judges and Director of Court Services, FY17 has proven its most profitable in terms of the investment of time, resources and monies that have gone into the programming as this report will articulate below.





***On track for 399 criminal filings for 2017**

PRESENTENCE/INTERVENTION IN LIEU 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 seventy seven (177) reports were prepared for the Common Pleas Court in Fiscal Year 2017. As reflected in the chart below, this number has increased after a brief decrease due to the increase in defendants applying for Intervention in Lieu of Conviction relief. This is one of the reforms referenced above resulting from House Bill 86; specifically, the eligibility was broadened, resulting in higher diversions into that program.

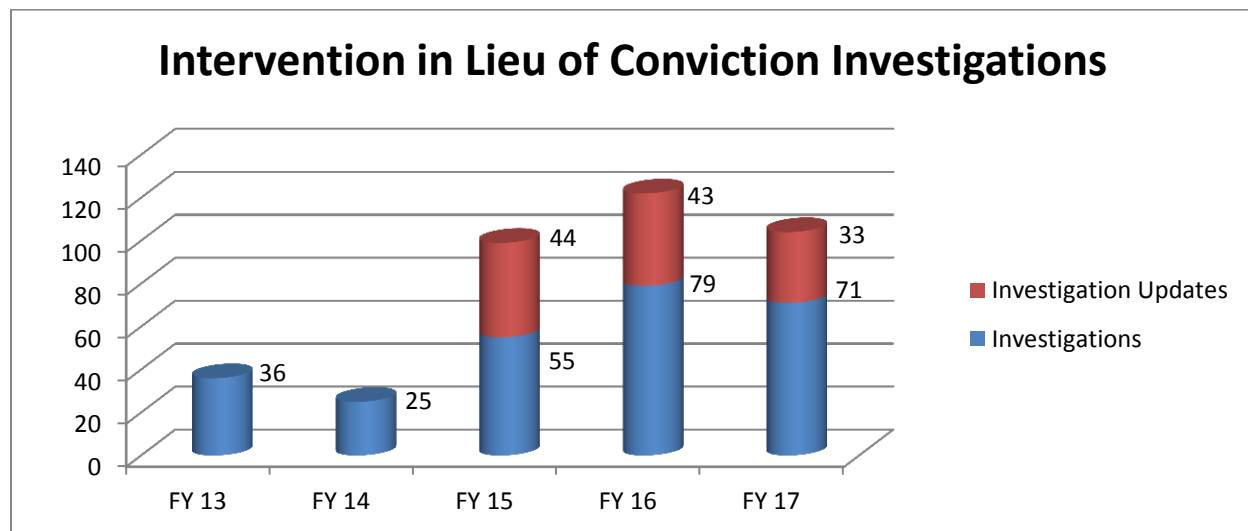
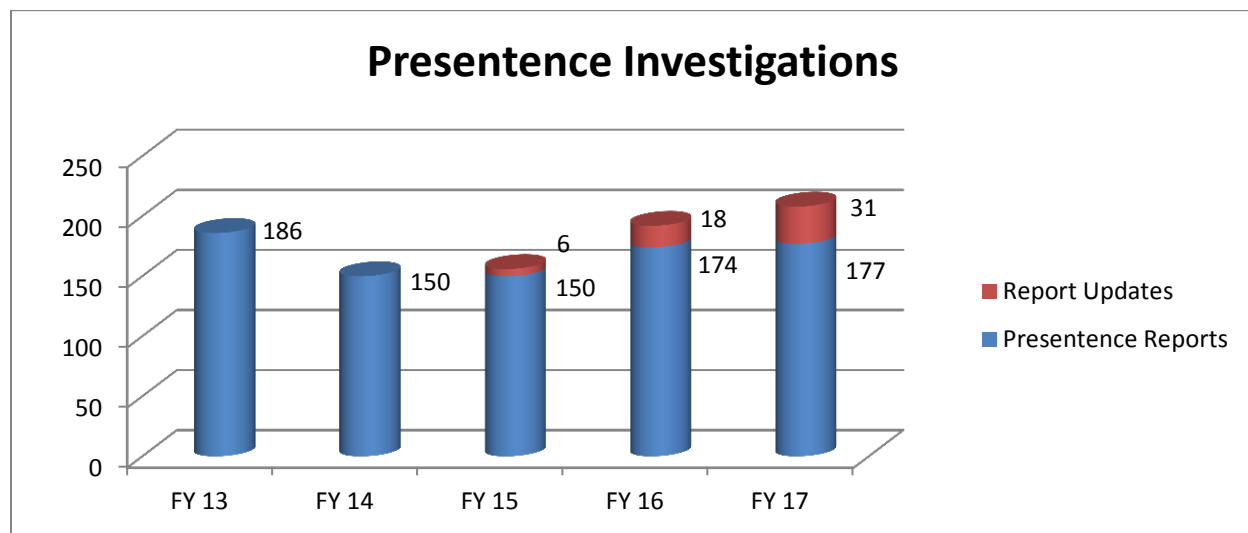
Assessing Risk and Need:

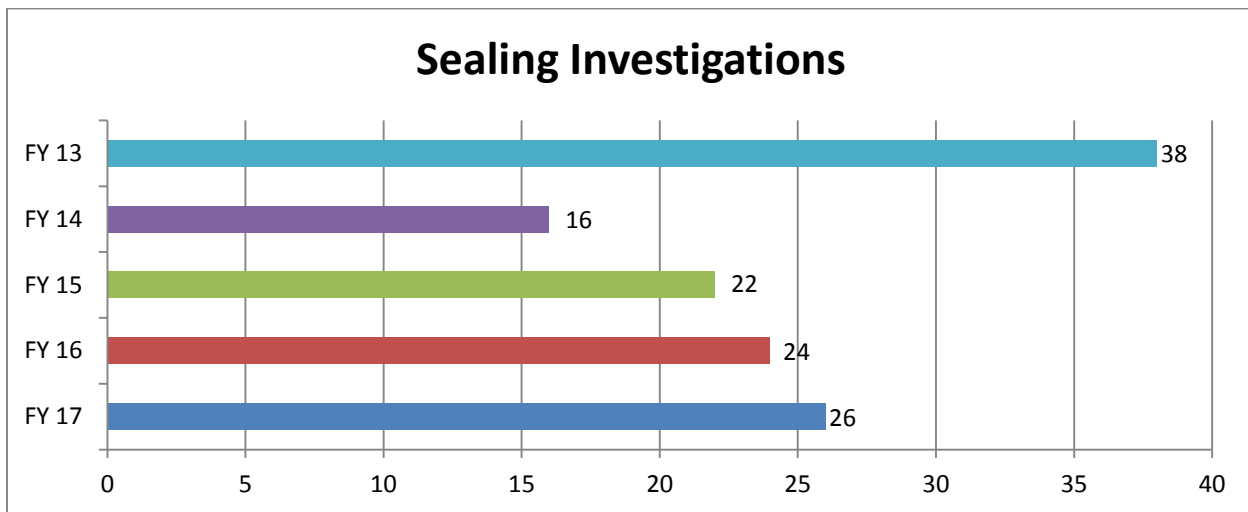
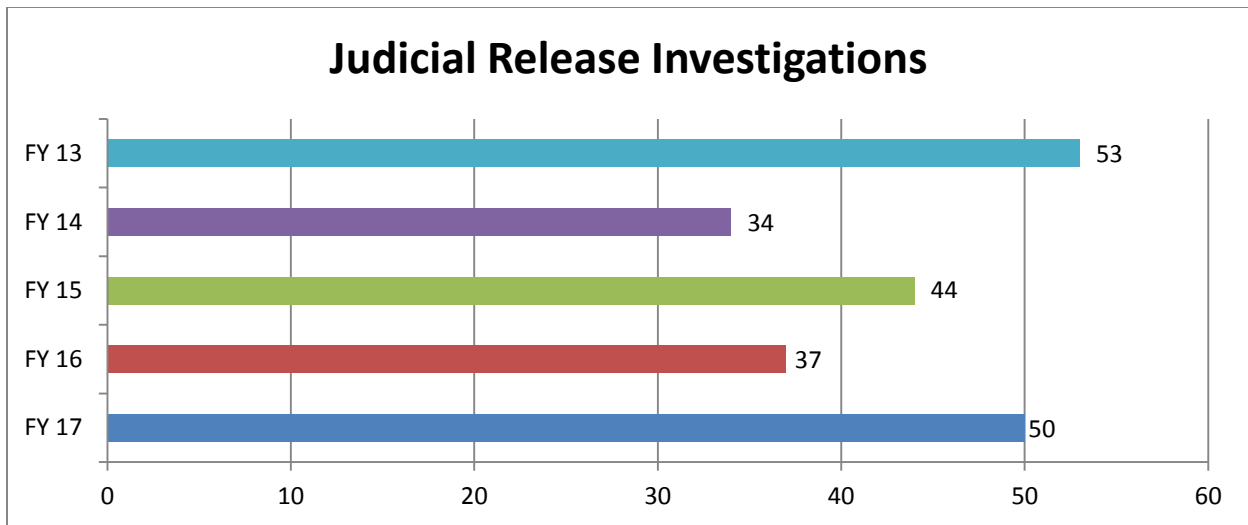
The Presentence and/or Intervention in Lieu Investigation is the beginning of applying the Risk/Need Principle. The risk/needs score, from the now required Ohio Risk Assessment tool (ORAS), is attached to the report for the Court's consideration while considering sentencing alternatives. The Court began 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 were required in FY 14 and FY 15.

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. At various intervals of supervision, the TCU is readministered to discern if there have been changes in their readiness for change.



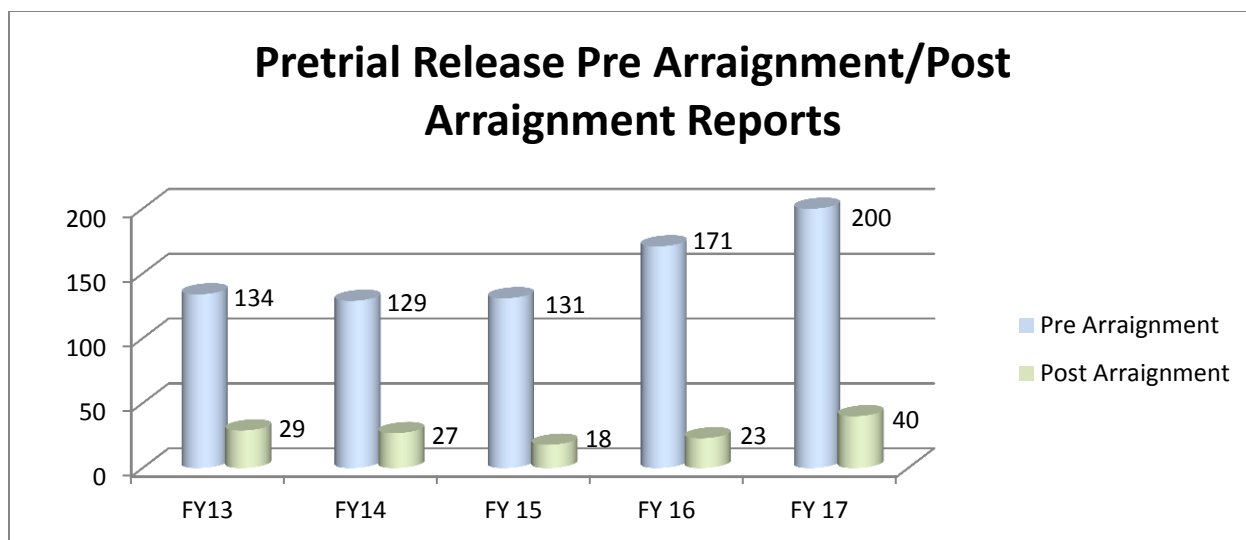


JAIL DIVERSION GRANT

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.



Pretrial Release/Bond 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.

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. Officer Schroeder assigned to this caseload has also been instrumental in beginning to engage these defendants in treatment.

The following are the processes by which the Pretrial Release/Bond/Jail Diversion/Incarceration Reduction Program operates:

Referral: The Court engages/orders defendants into the Bond program at the time of arraignment, subsequent to a hearing (i.e. plea or revocation) or after reviewing a Motion for Bond and the preparation of a Pretrial Release/Bond report.

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

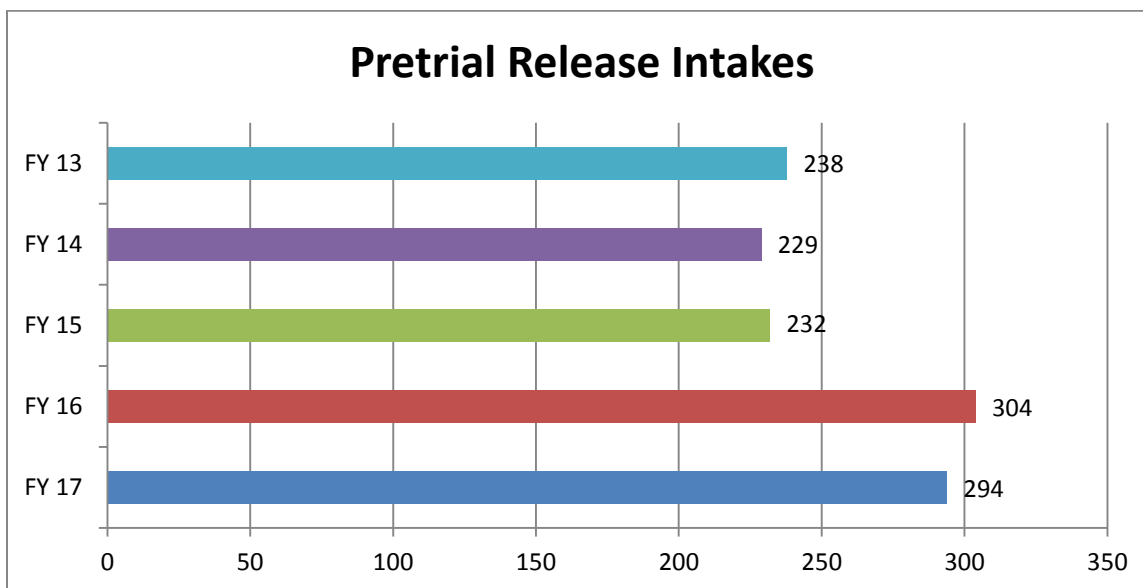
- a. Nonviolent Offender
- b. Released on Property, Cash or Recognizance Bond
- c. Amenable to Community Sanctions
- d. Incarcerated Individuals: Risk Score and Bond Report produces appropriate findings

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. The primary purpose of Bond is to ensure the defendant's appearance at future Court events and to ensure community safety.

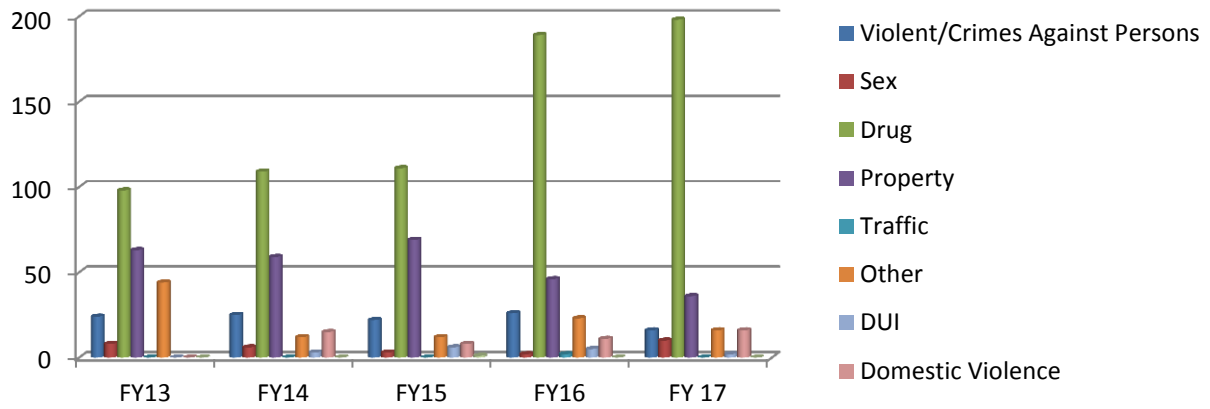
Termination: Offenders shall be successfully terminated from Bond (Pretrial Release) upon the Court discharging their property, cash or recognizance bond.

Offenders can be unsuccessfully terminated for various violations of their Bond conditions of supervision, but primarily, this program is experiencing higher unsuccessful rates due to the Opiate Epidemic. Defendants are using the drug, spiraling out of control and/or fearful to report to the Adult Probation Department.

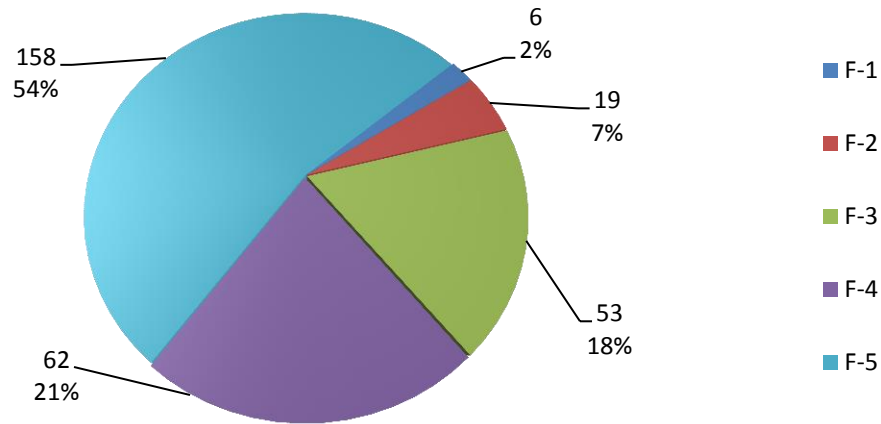
Program Goals: At the end of Fiscal Year 2017 (June 30, 2017), the Pretrial Release (Bond) Program well exceeded its goal of two hundred and six (206) diversions with a seventy six (76%) completion rate, as established by the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, diverting a total of two hundred and ninety four (294) offenders! As the chart reflects below, we were just under the 76% completion rate (approximately 74% completion) due to the opiate epidemic and continued housing issues for those awaiting trial.



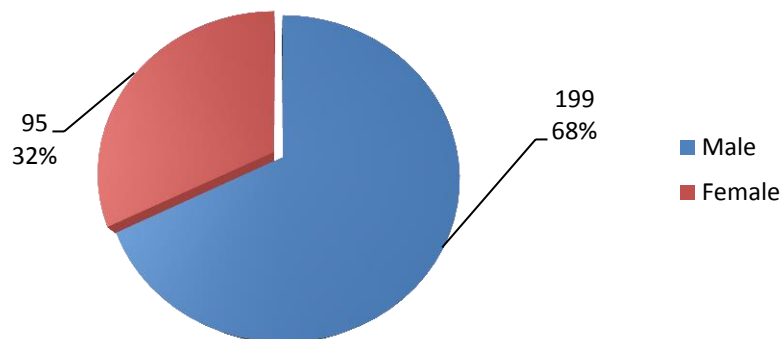
Pretrial Release Breakdown of Offenses



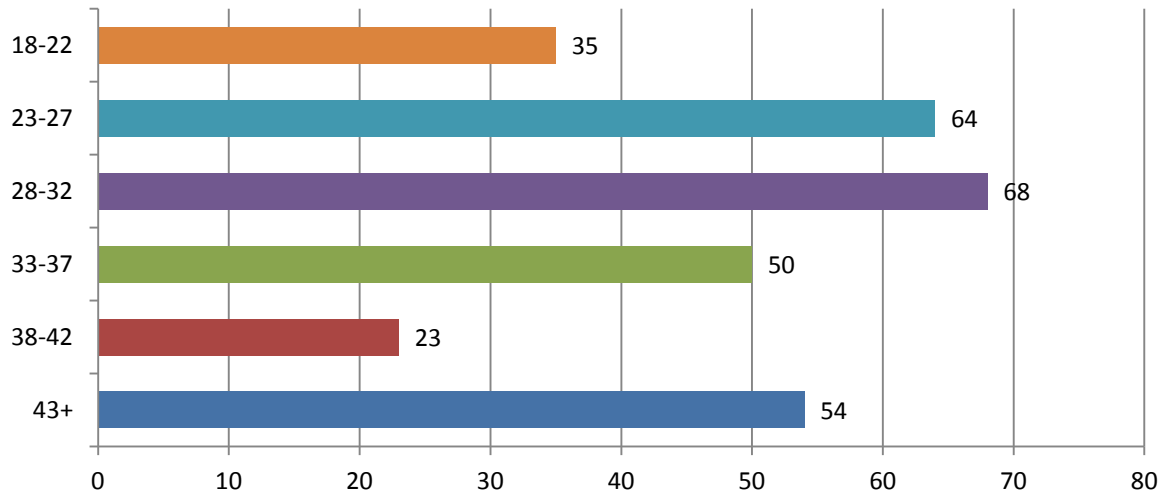
Pretrial Release Degree of Offenses



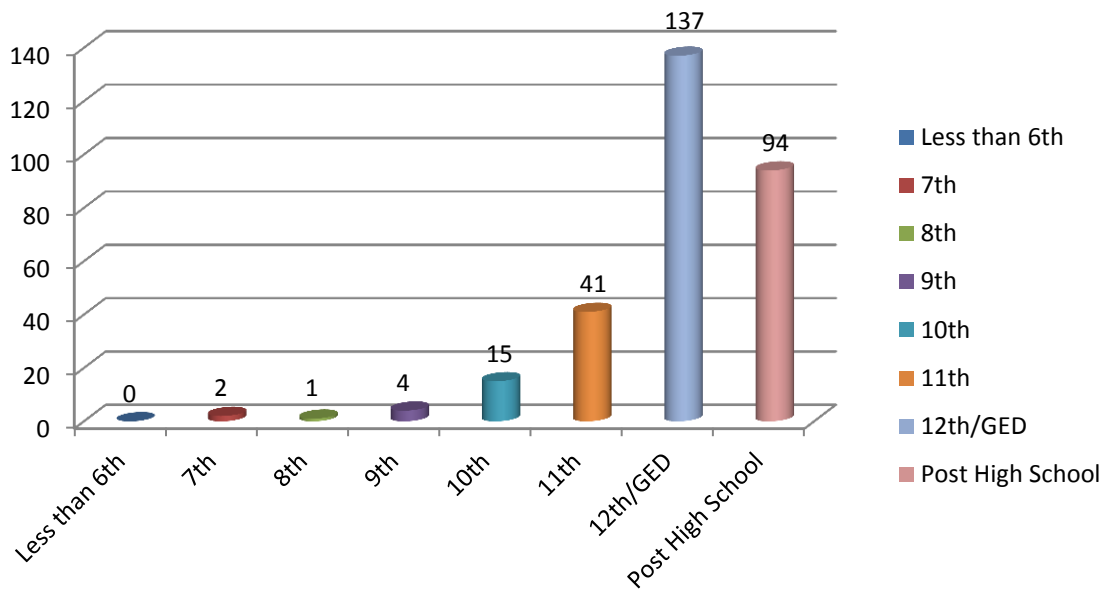
Pretrial Release Intakes By Gender

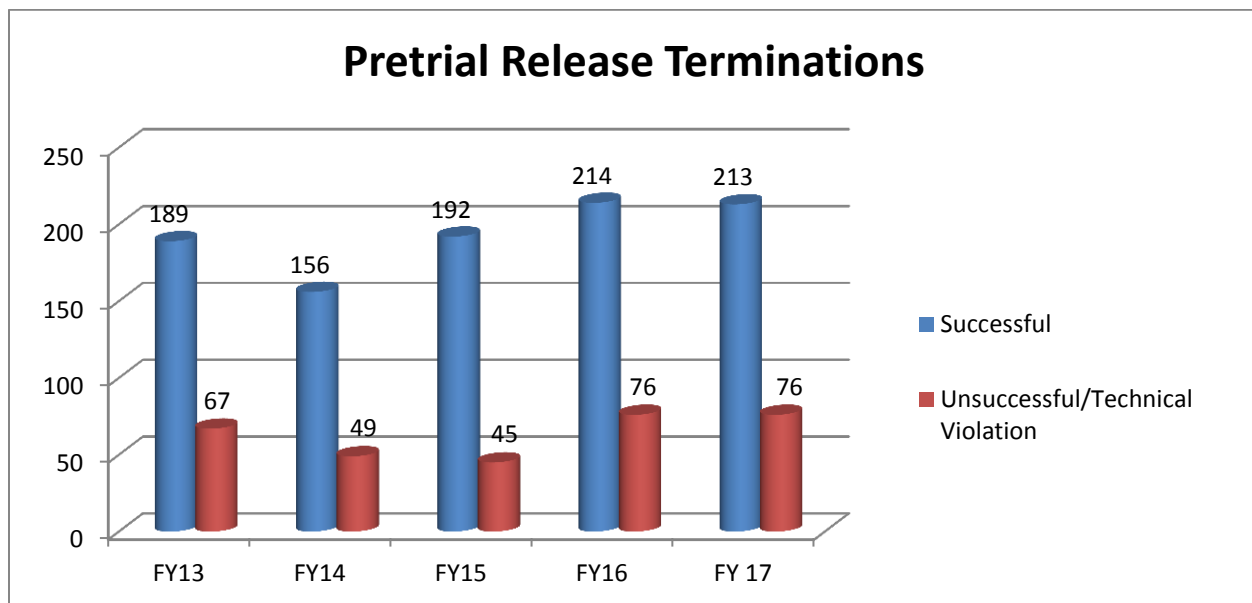
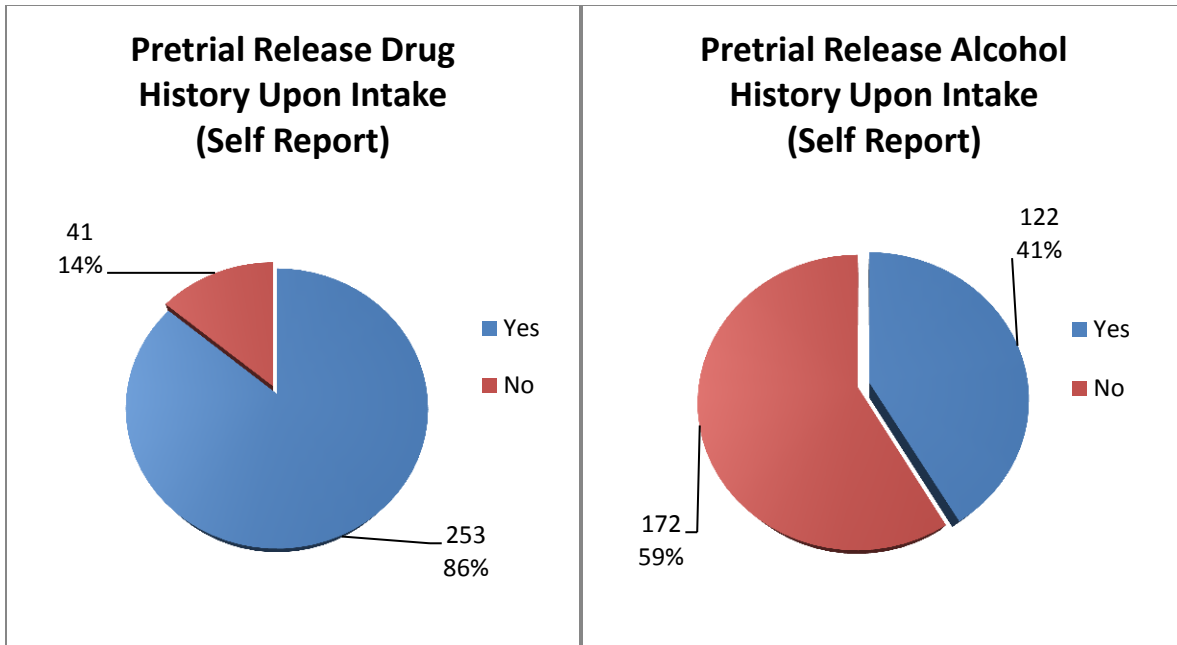


Pretrial Release Age Breakdown Upon Intake



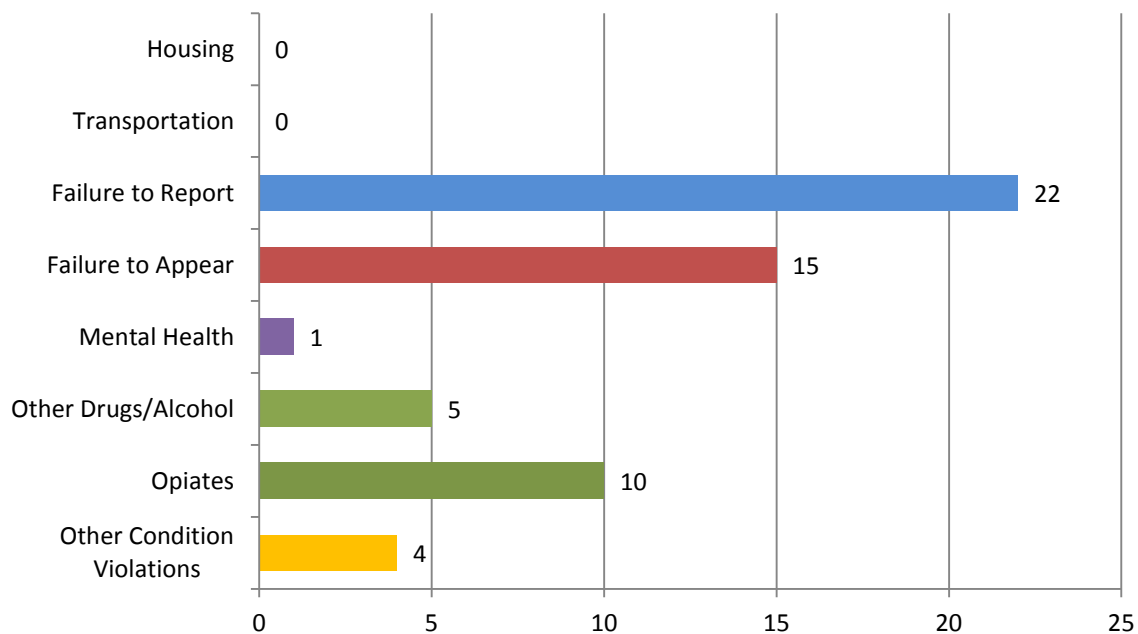
Pretrial Release Years of Education Upon Intake





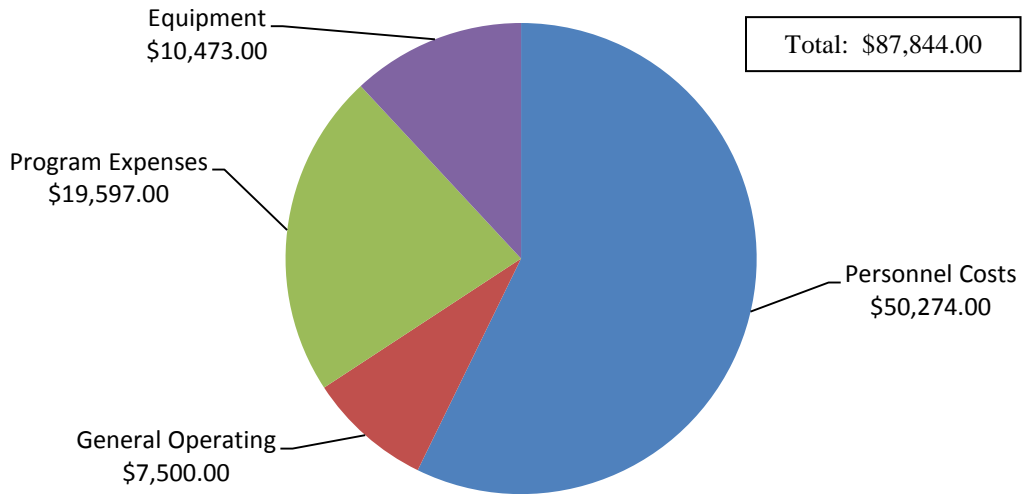
Pretrial Release Unsuccessful Terminations- Defendant Issues/Criminogenic Needs/Risk Factors

*Please note that multiple areas applied to most defendants

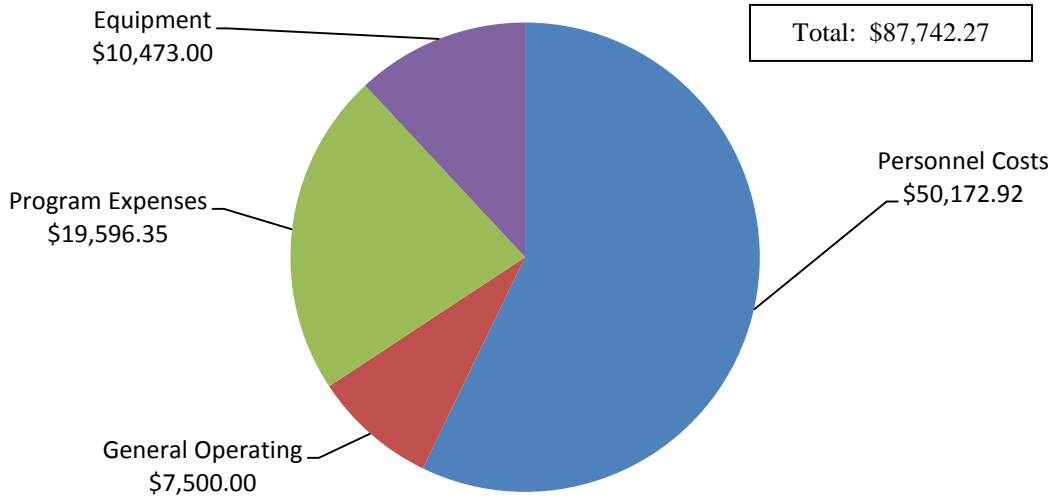


FY 17 Jail Diversion Grant (408)

Jail Diversion Grant (Awarded Amount)



Jail Diversion Grant (Expenditures)



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 the EPICS (Effective Practices in Community Supervision) model, various case management interventions (i.e .Carey Guides) 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. \

In February of 2015, the Court certified two (2) Specialized Docket/ Drug Courts. Most of the drug-related offenders, who are NOT drug traffickers, are screened and some are granted participation in the program. The Drug Court program offers a far more intensive treatment curriculum based on their individual needs and more importantly more community support positions such as peer support, to link offenders to the Recovery Communities. Drug Court Materials are later in this report.

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/intervention 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) Moderate to High Risk of Violating Community Control (ORAS Scores);
- c) Moderate to High Need for Services (ORAS scores) (Criminogenic Needs Identified during PSI);
- 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 (18) 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 in order to receive a successful completion status:

- Completing Court Orders;
- Adhering to /Completing Certain Conditions of Supervision;
- Exhibiting Pro-Social Behavior, Attitudes and Beliefs during Role-Playing and Sill Building Exercises;
- Successfully Participating in or Complete the CBT Program (when applicable);
- Homework;
- Dosage;
- Refraining from Illegal Activity;

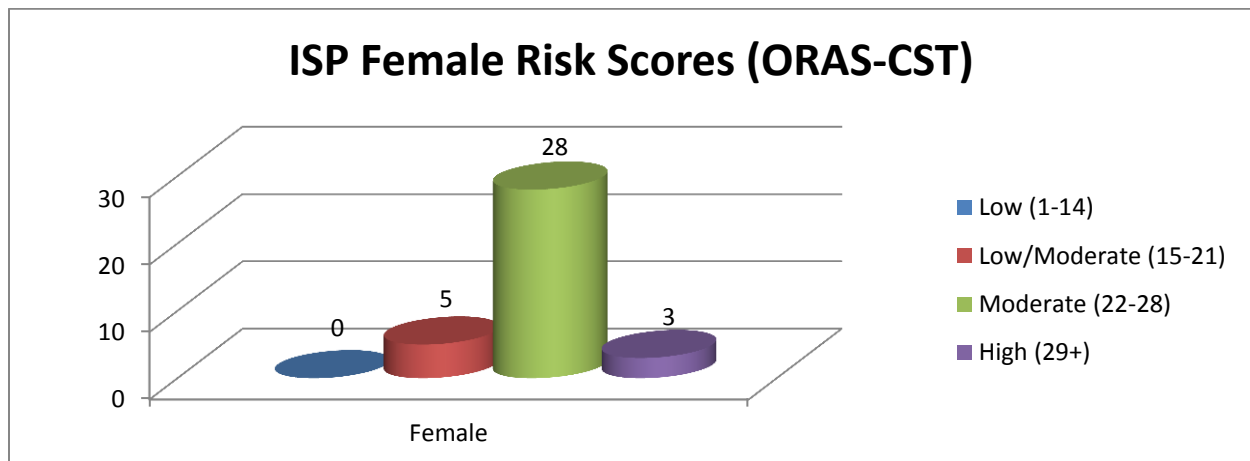
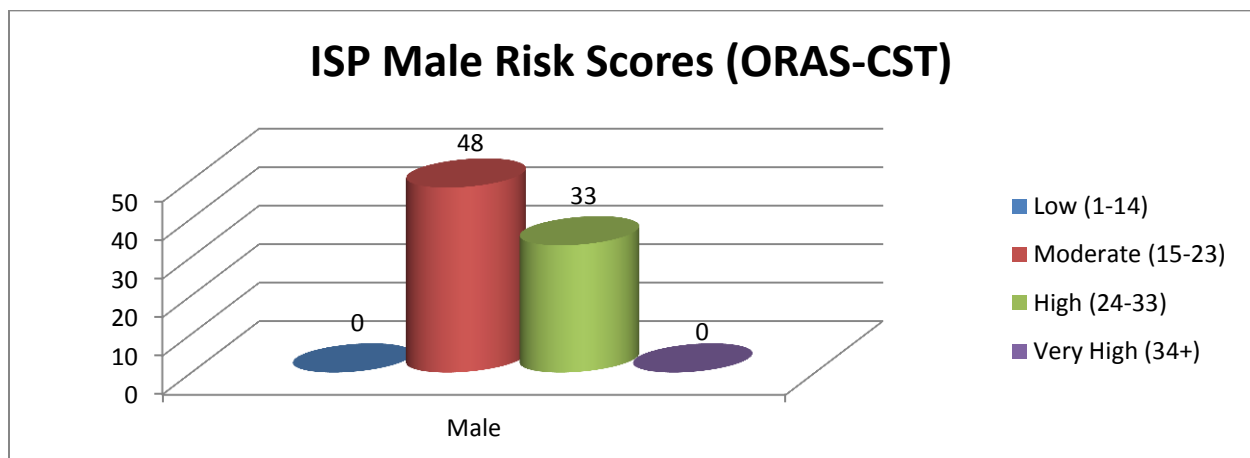
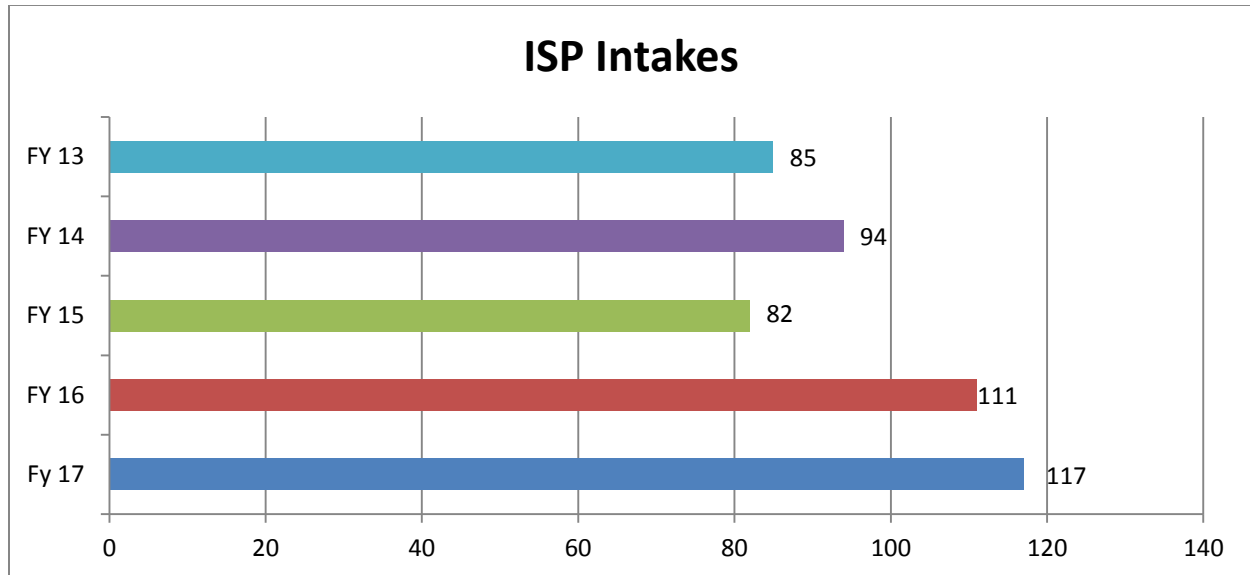
Once the officer determines they are eligible, the termination is submitted to a supervisor and rolled to Basic Supervision within the Adult Probation Department.

Supervision: 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.

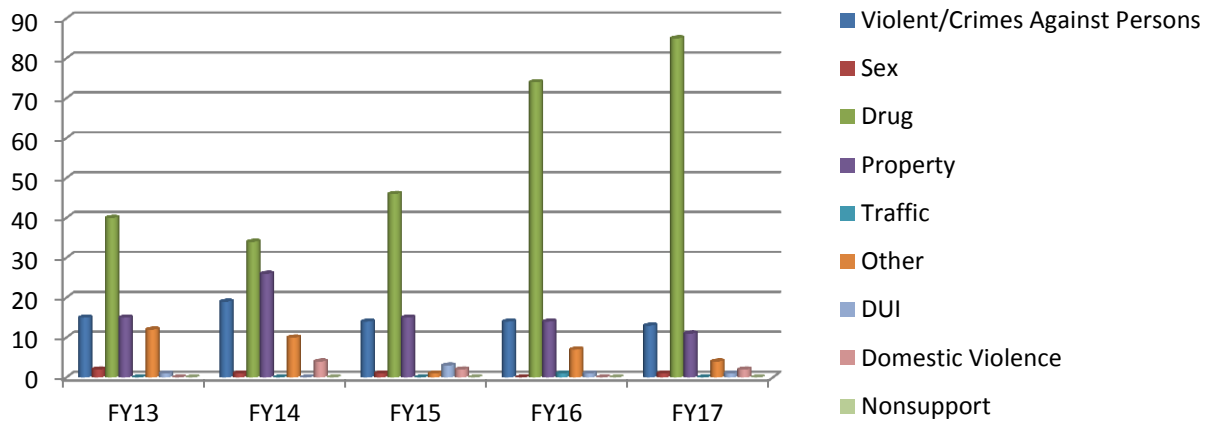
PROGRAM GOALS:

At the end of Fiscal Year 2017 (June 30, 2017), the Intensive Supervision Program diverted one hundred and seventeen (117) offenders, exceeding our goal of seventy five (75) intakes for Fiscal Year 2017 with a fifty 50% completion rate. 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. The successful completion rate for FY17 was approximately 74%, meeting the completion goals set by D.R.C.

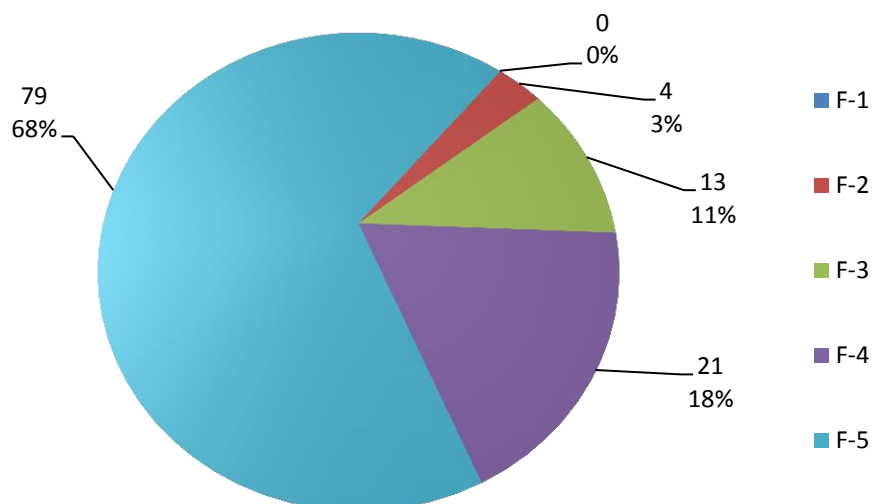
It should be noted that this is the program that has received the Cliff Skeen Community Corrections Award from the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction on numerous occasions and was recognized as the winner again in Fiscal Year 2013. ***The program was one of three (3) nominees for Fiscal Year 2016.***



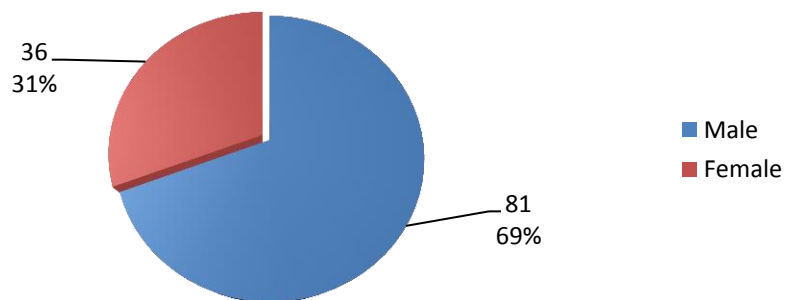
ISP Breakdown of Offenses

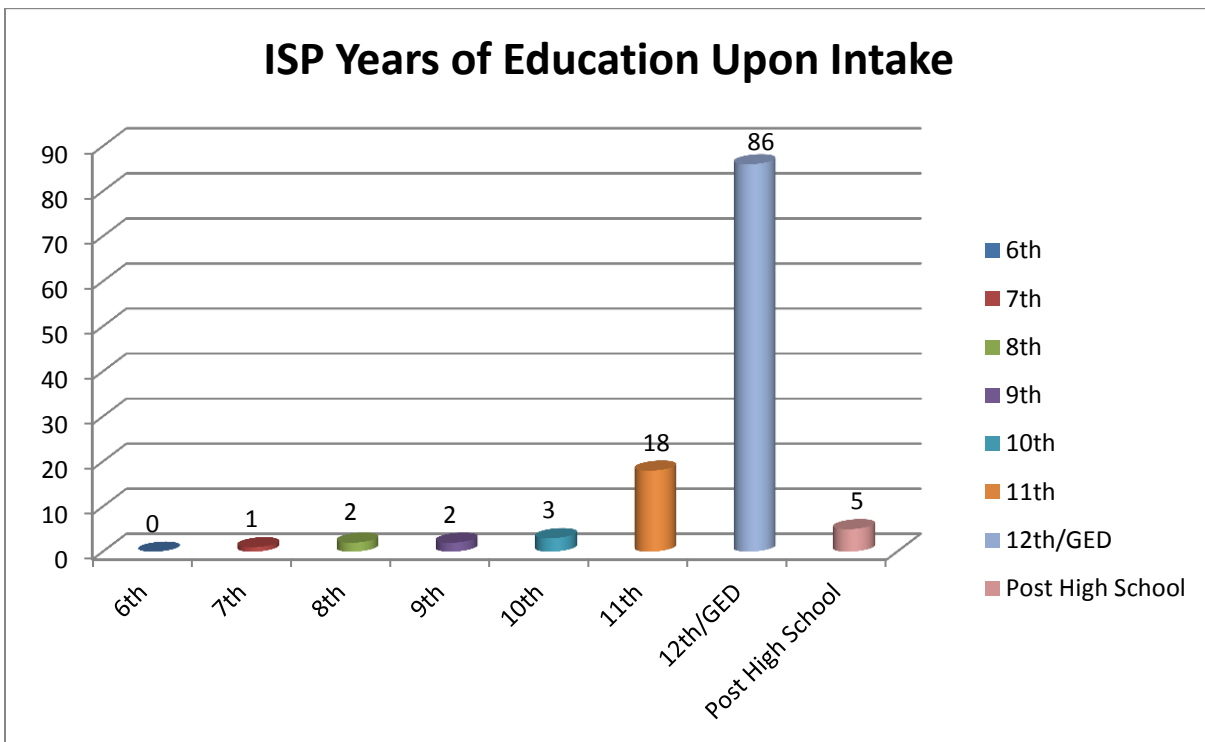
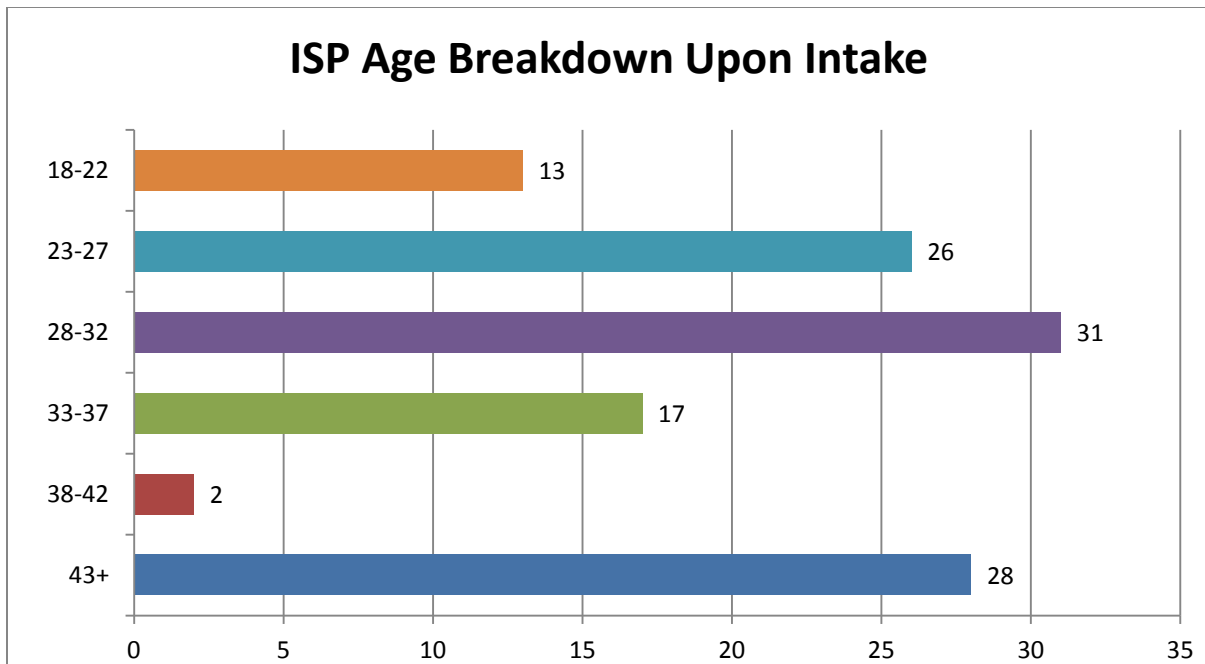


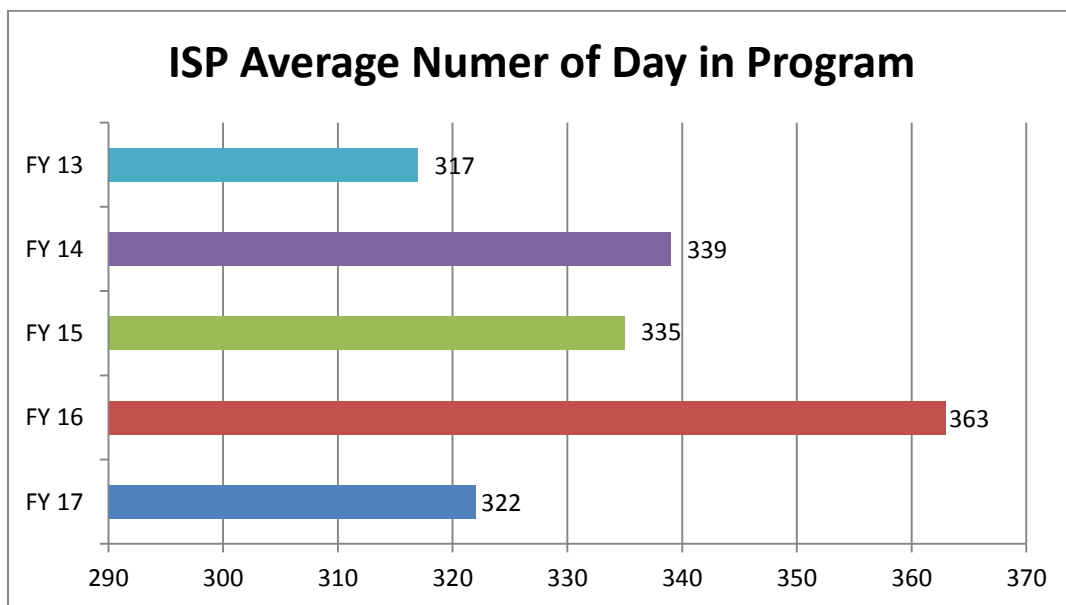
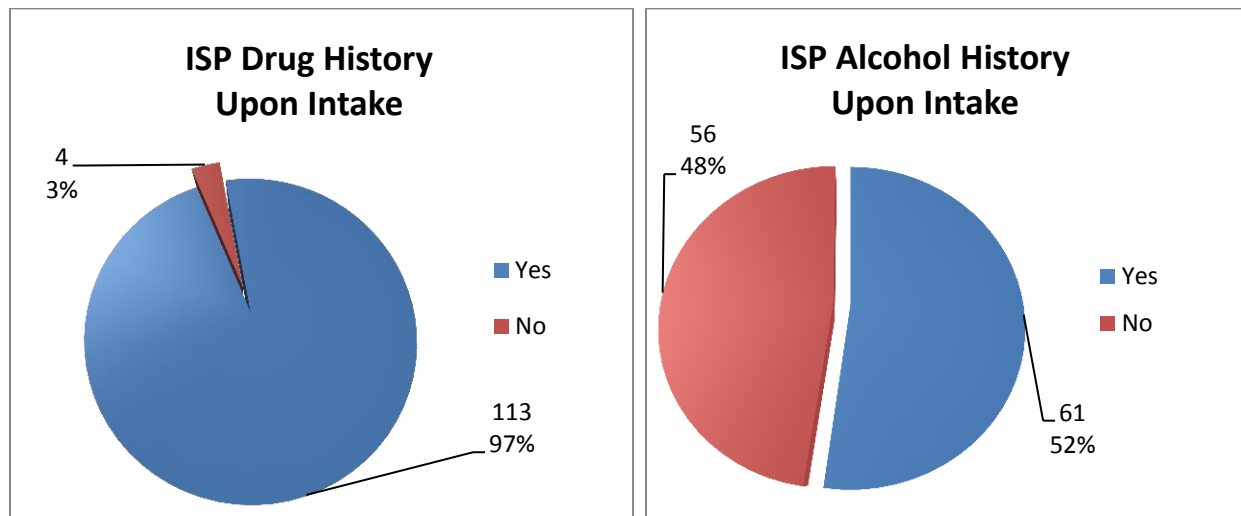
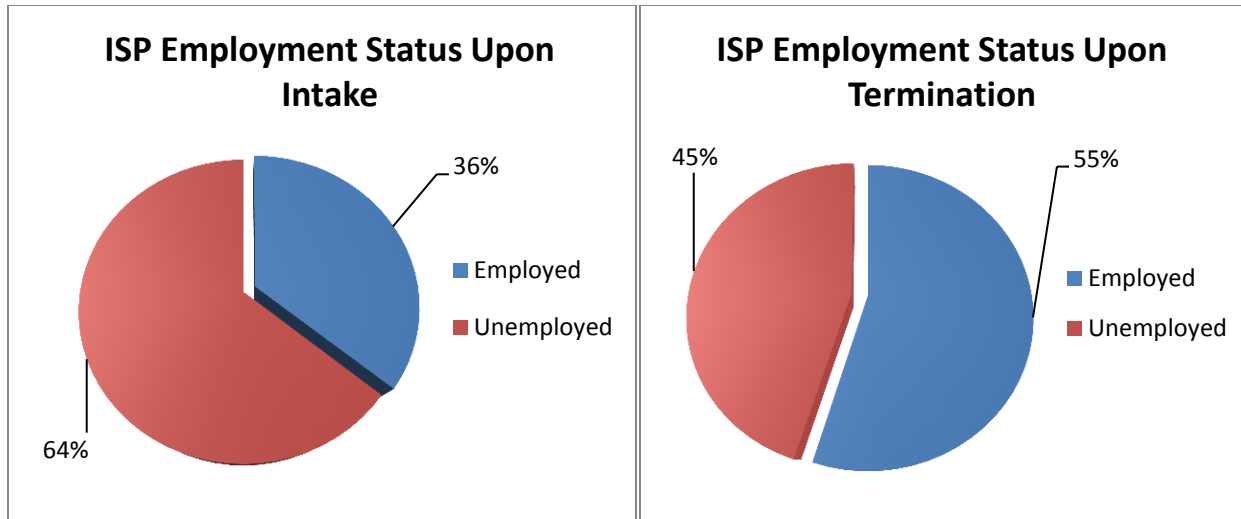
ISP Degree of Offenses



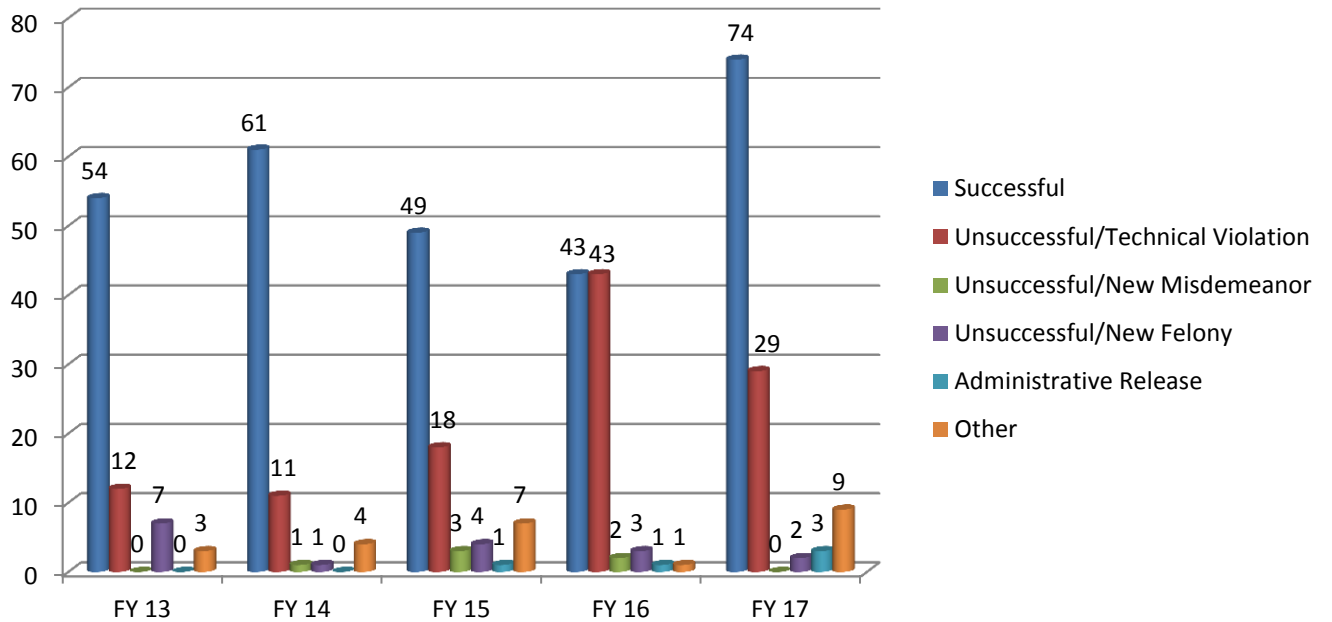
ISP Intakes By Gender





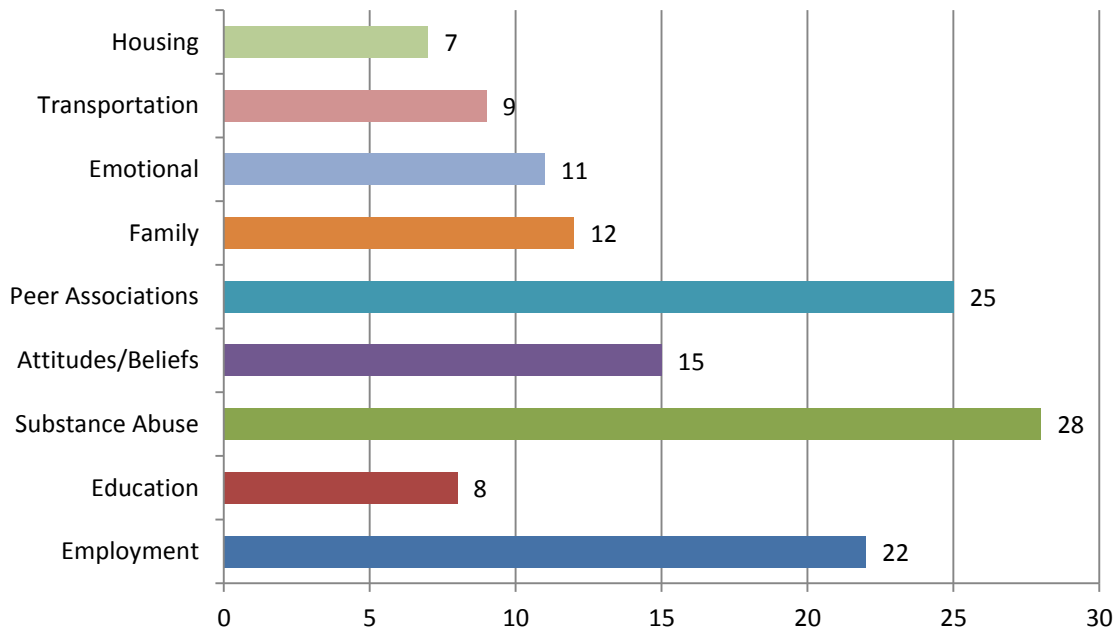


ISP Terminations

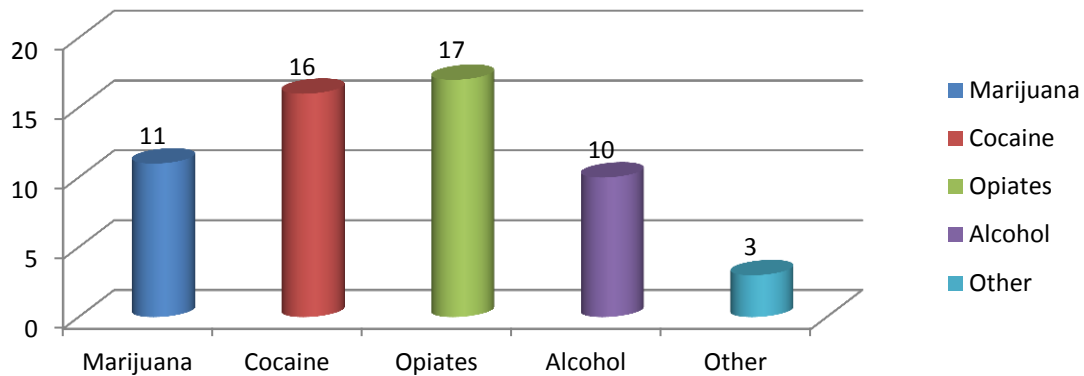


ISP Unsuccessful Terminations-Defendant Issues/Criminogenic Needs/Risk Factors

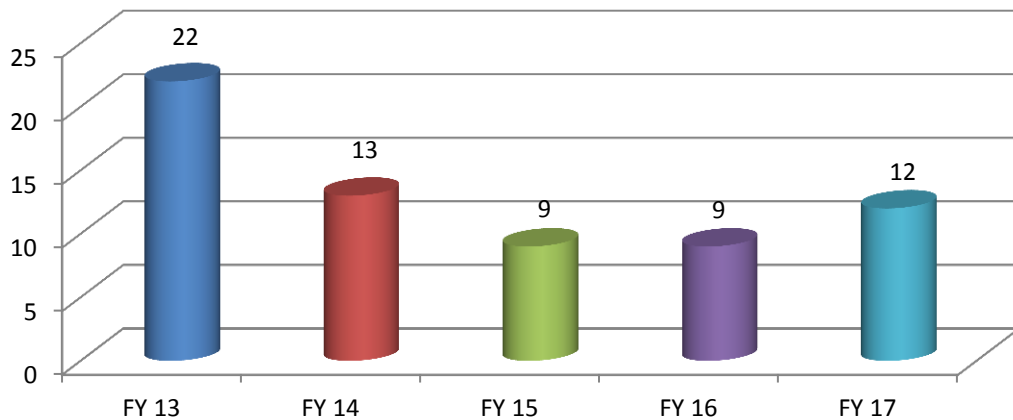
*Please note that multiple areas applied to most defendants



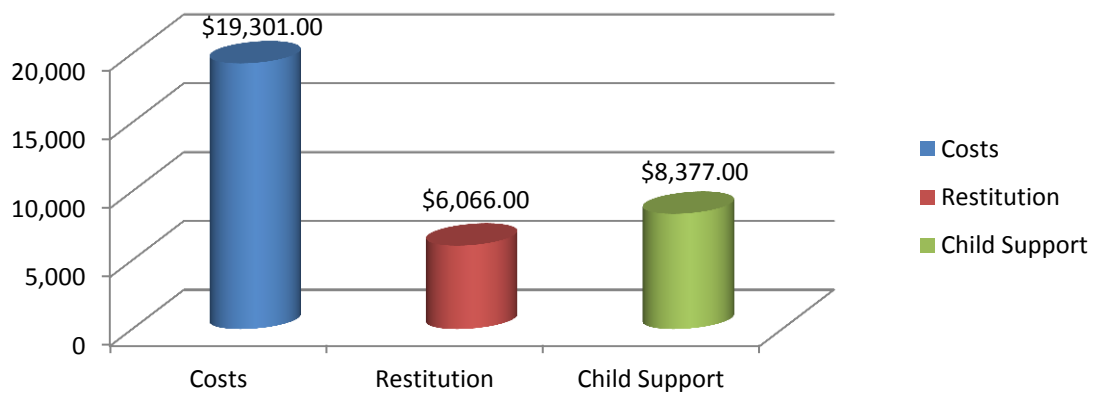
ISP Terminations Substance Abuse Issue Breakdown



CCS Violators Sent to Prison

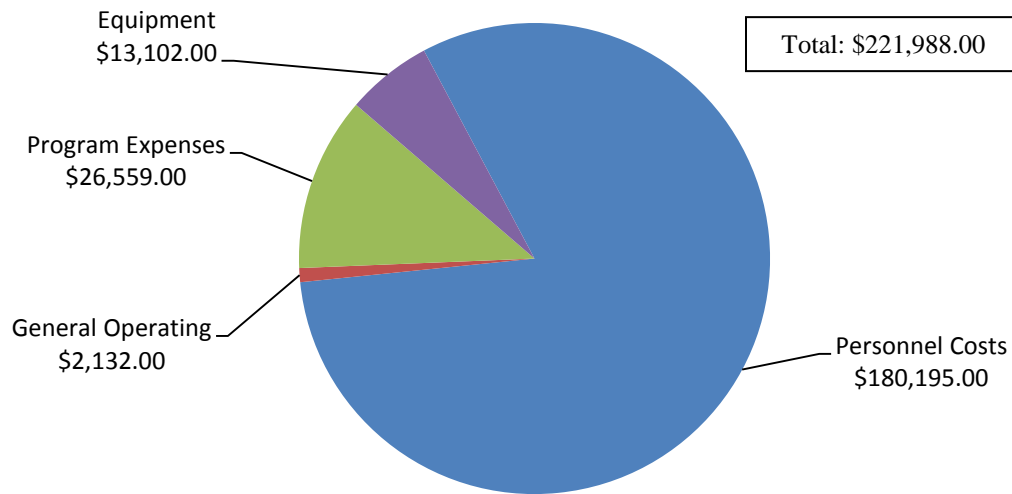


ISP Funds Collected

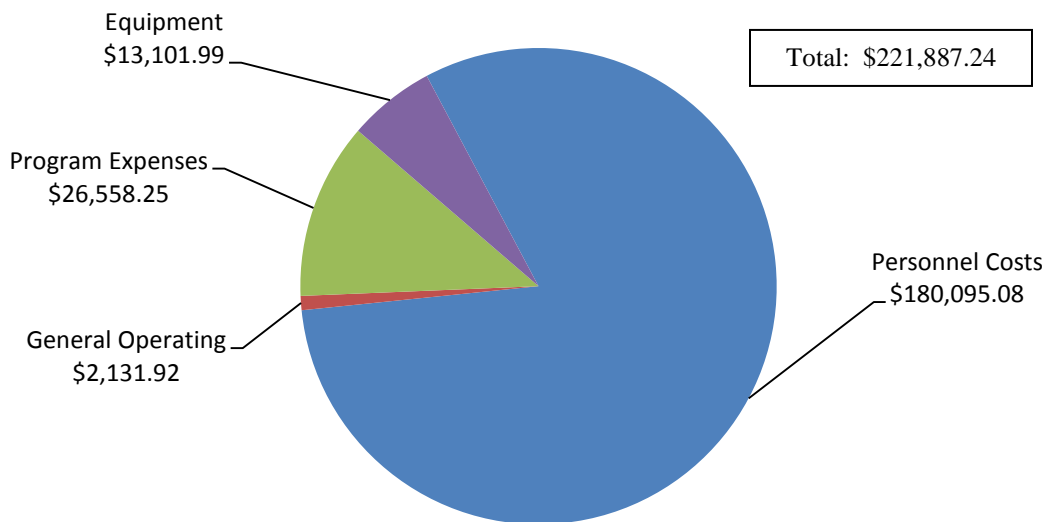


FY 17 Prison Diversion Grant (407)

Prison Diversion Grant (Awarded Amount)



Prison Diversion Grant (Expenditures)

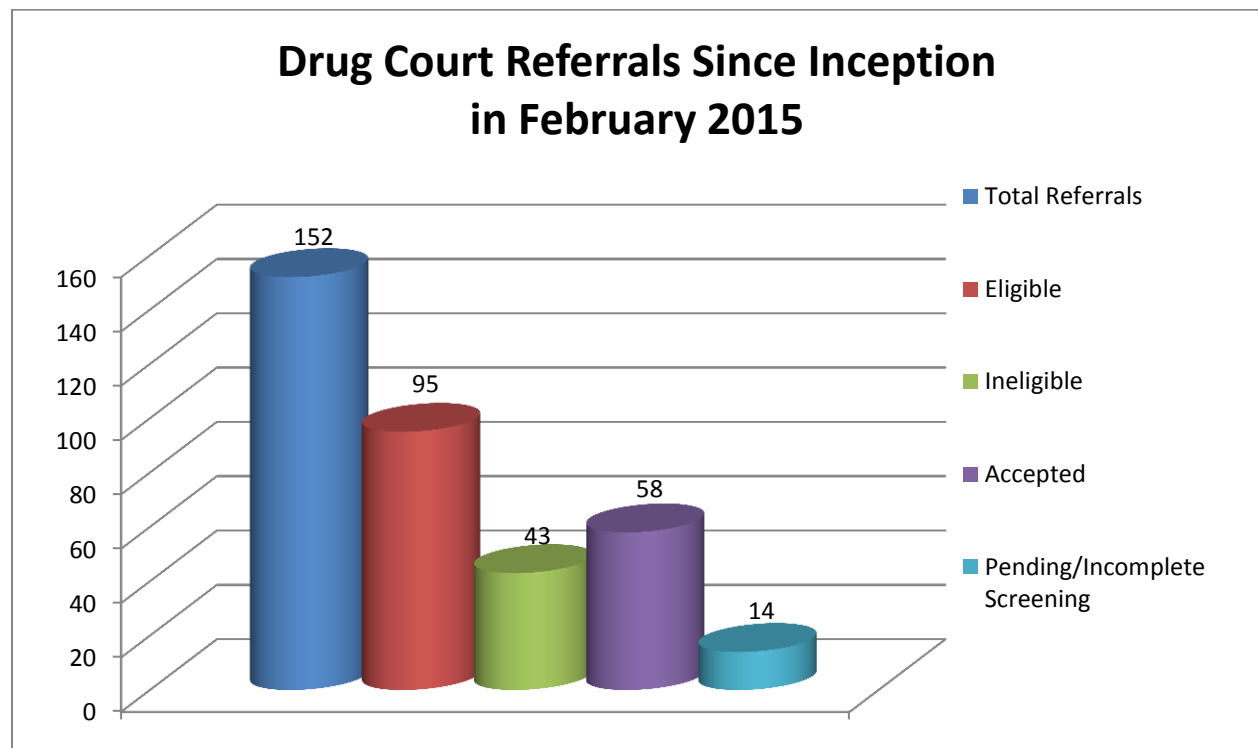


Hancock County Specialized Docket/ Drug Court

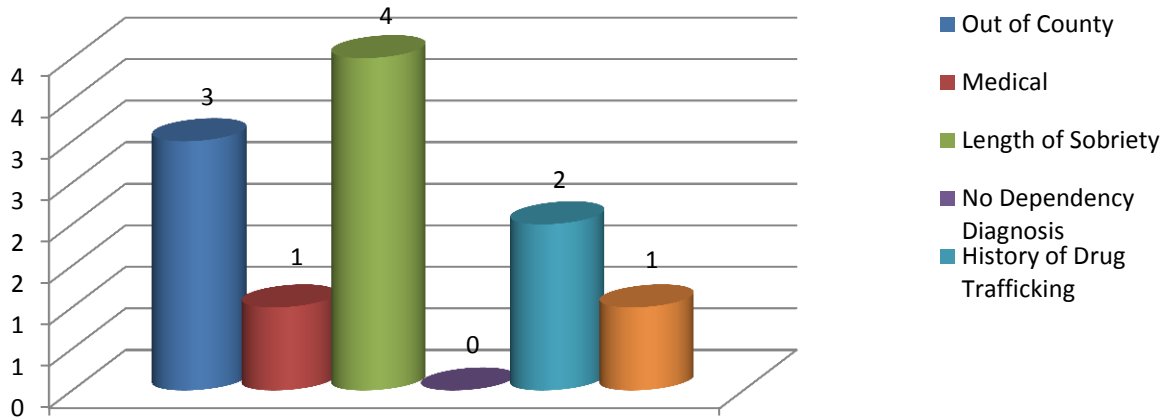
The Hancock County Common Pleas Court certified two Specialized Dockets, specifically, Drug Courts. Commencing February of 2015, the Drug Court begin screening for and treating defendants who qualify for these much-needed intensive treatment services. Both Specialized Dockets for Judge Niemeyer and Judge Routson were certified by the Supreme Court of Ohio in December of 2015. Judge Routson will be due for Recertification at the end of Calendar Year whereas Judge Starn will be required to obtain his original Certification as soon as is possible.

To qualify for Drug Court, the defendant must have a Diagnosis of Addiction and a Moderate to High ORAS Score, placing them in the above-referenced Intensive Supervision Program. The program remains new and many lessons about what works for addiction are being learned and have modified the program (i.e. peer support/ drug testing accountability/ individualized treatment/ MAT/Housing/Employment Readiness), which is helping with the rest of the Court's caseload.

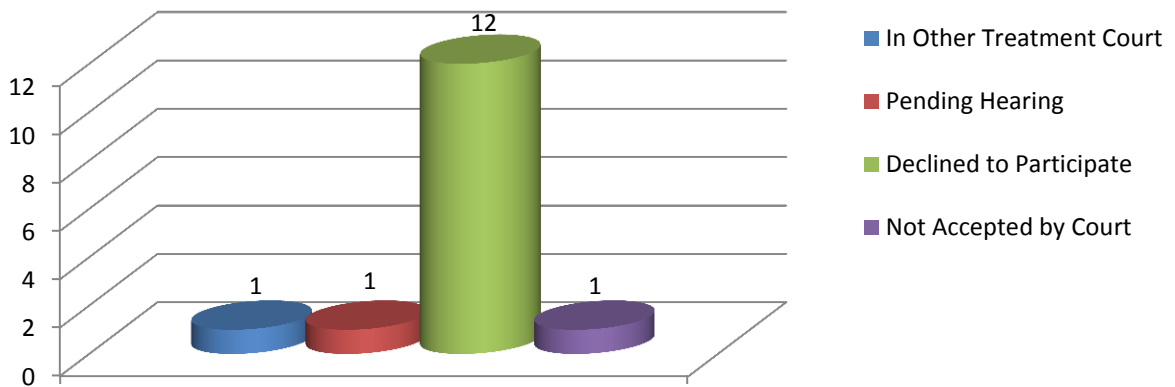
In addition to CCA funds, The Ohio State Legislature has dedicated monies to specialized dockets thru OHMAS or the Ohio Mental Health and Addiction Services. These funds will be useful in the running of these extremely labor and resource intensive programs. We began FY 17 with approximately \$80,000. We already know at this time that the funding was reduced for FY 18 and FY19 to \$60,000.00 See financial section.



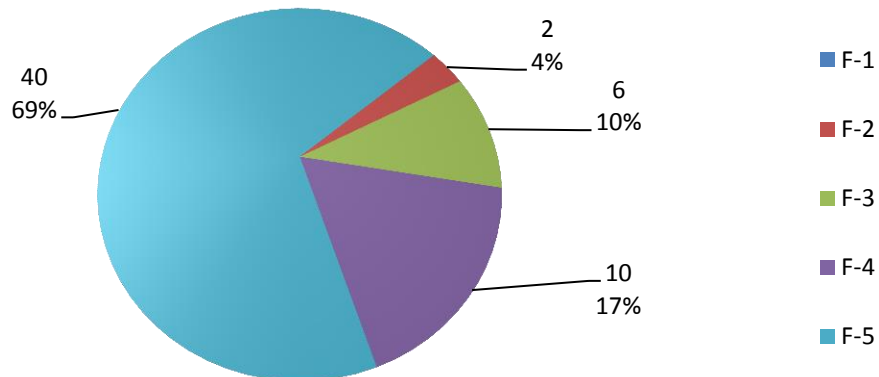
FY17 Drug Court Reasons Participants Not Accepted



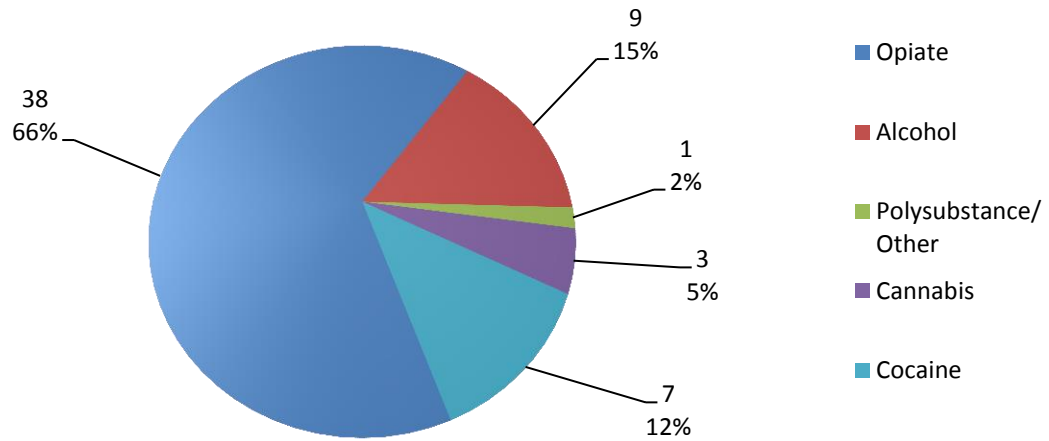
FY17 Drug Court Accepted But Not Started Reasons



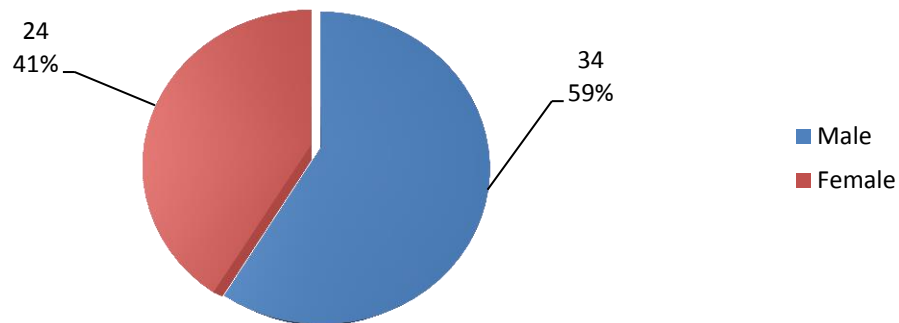
FY17 Drug Court Degree of Offenses



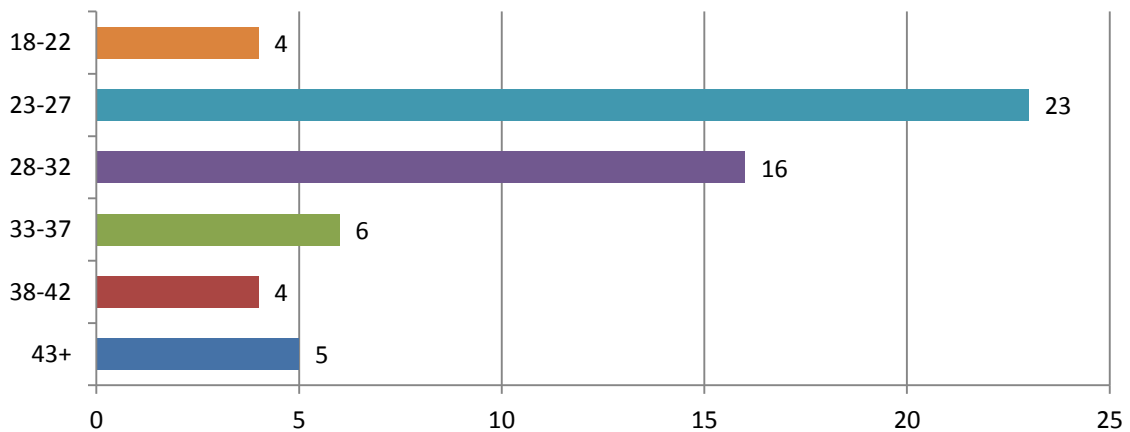
FY17 Drug Court Diagnoses



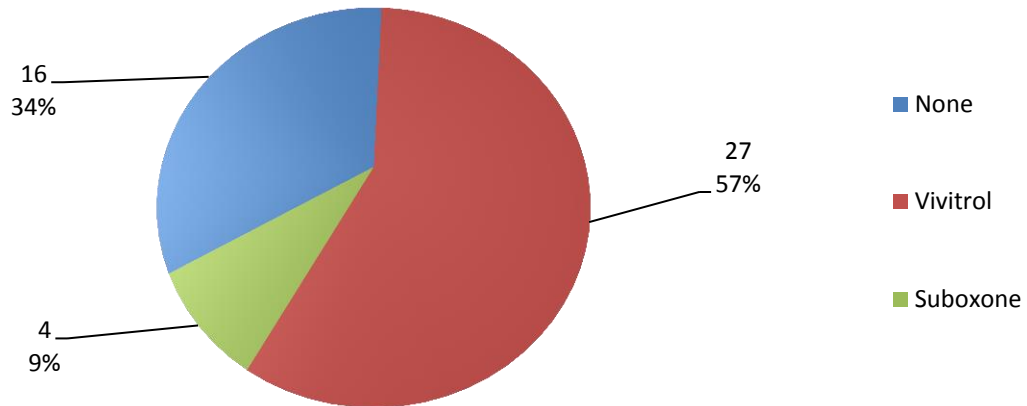
FY17 Drug Court Participants By Gender



FY17 Drug Court Participant Age Breakdown

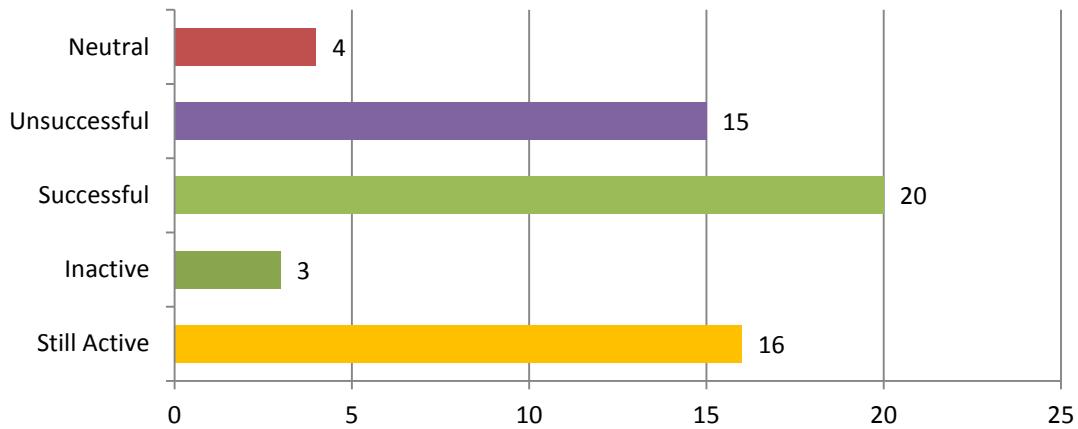


FY17 Drug Court Medically Assisted Treatment

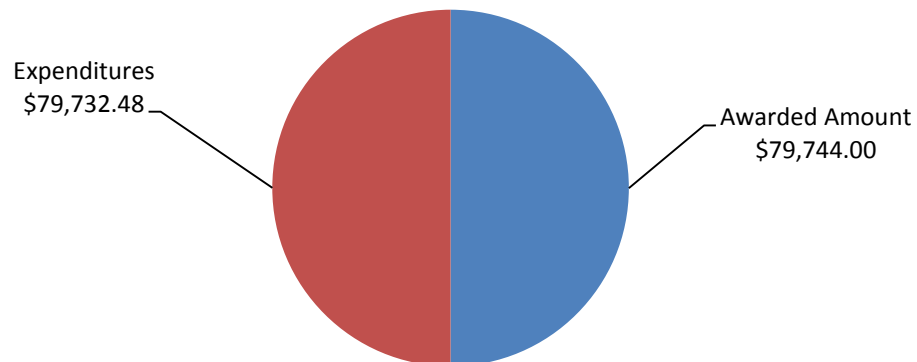


*Only individuals with a diagnosis of Opioid Dependence or Alcohol Dependence are appropriate for medically assisted treatment.

Drug Court Terminations



FY17 Drug Court Grant



PROBATION IMPROVEMENT GRANT:

The Common Pleas Court applied for and was awarded the Probation Improvement Grant (PIG) originally in 2011. These monies were awarded to the Court to begin the implementation of our in-house treatment model. Over \$500,000.00 over the next few years were spent on staff, training and physical infrastructure (i.e. offices, dual software licenses, computers, desks, etc.) so that we could go “live” with billing for available Affordable Care Act funds as of July 1, 2015.

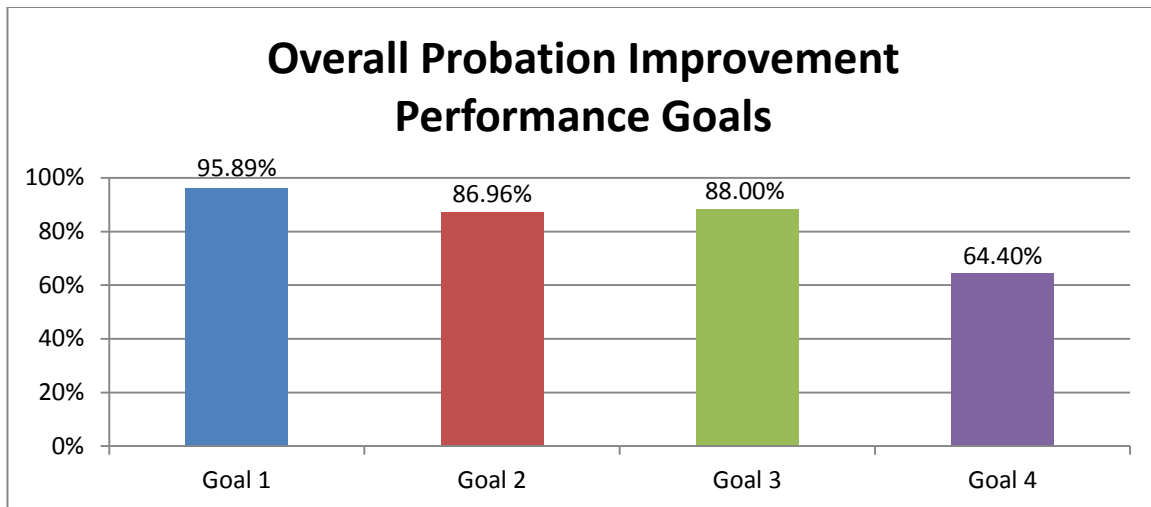
These services are now all billable and these continued dollars are being spent to assist with support staff and much-needed probation officer positions to keep up with a more complex caseload and House Bill 86 requirements. Currently, the goals remain prison-diversion orientated and our goals and outcomes for FY17 were as follows. The performance on these goals is found in the subsequent graph.

Goal 1: Through continued utilization of the Forensic Unit and it’s utilization of evidenced-based curricula the Hancock County Common Pleas Court will reduce the number of F-4 and F-5 commitments to prison by 5% to 73 or fewer.

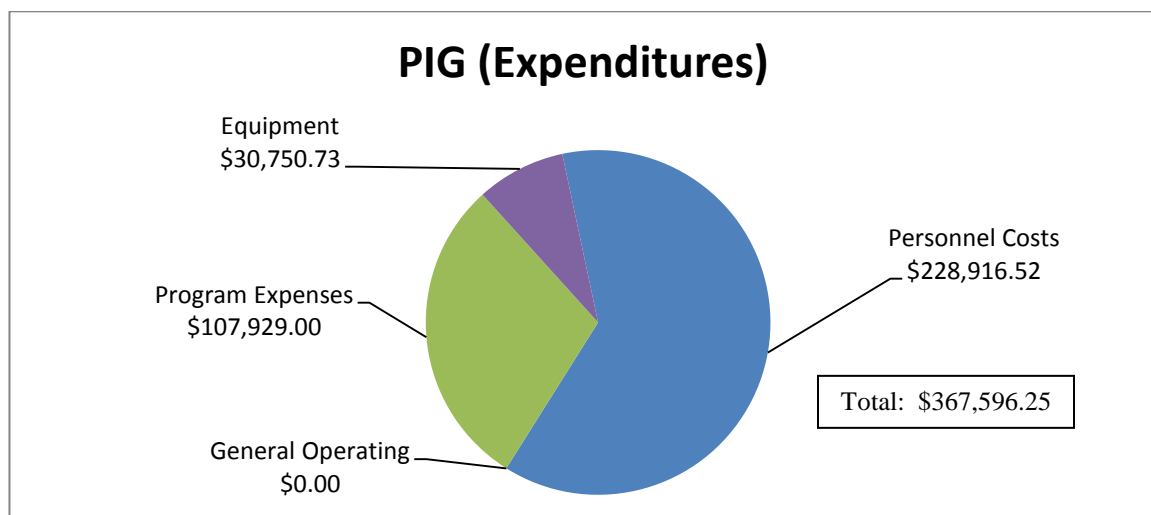
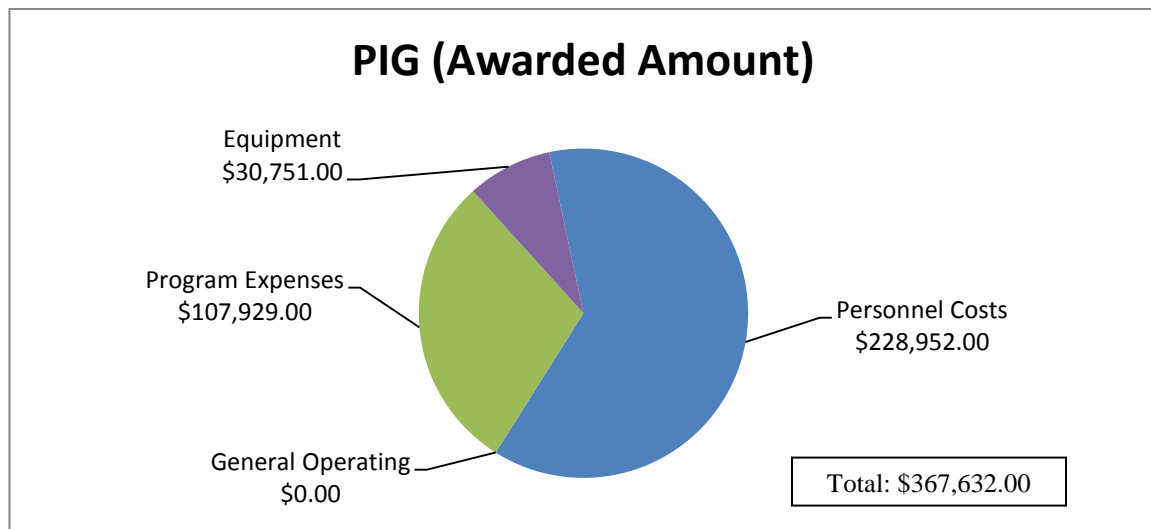
Goal 2: Through the continued utilization of the Forensic Unit and it’s utilization of evidenced-based curricula, the Hancock County Common Pleas Court will reduce the number of community control offenders committed to prison as a result of a technical violation by 10% to 23 or fewer during this review period.

Goal 3: Through the continued utilization of the Forensic Unit and it’s utilization of evidenced-based curricula, the Hancock County Common Pleas Court will increase its successful completions of probation by 1%.

Goal 4: Through the continued utilization of the Forensic Unit and it’s utilization of evidenced-based curricula, the Hancock County Common Pleas Court will increase its successful completion rate of offenders enrolled in cognitive behavioral intervention groups by 1%.

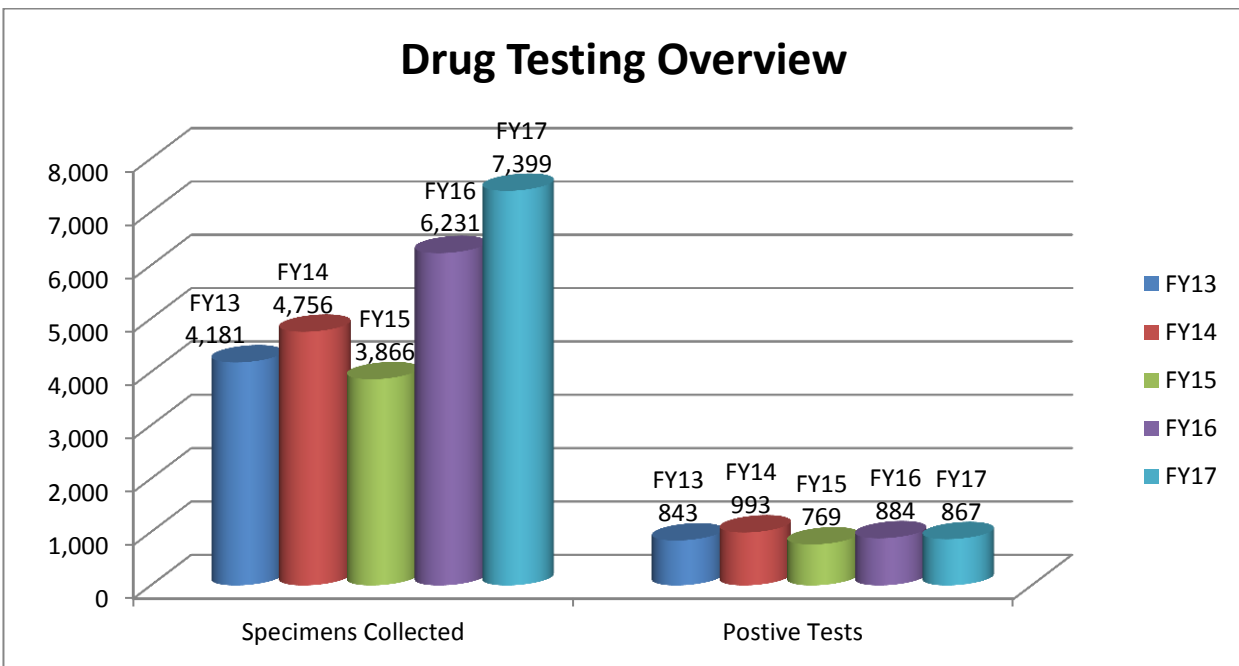


FY 16 Probation Improvement Grant (PIG)



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 and even K-2 or Spice. In Fiscal Year 2017, over 7,300 samples were collected for testing. Additional drug and alcohol screening is completed in the field utilizing instant saliva tests and breathalyzer technology.

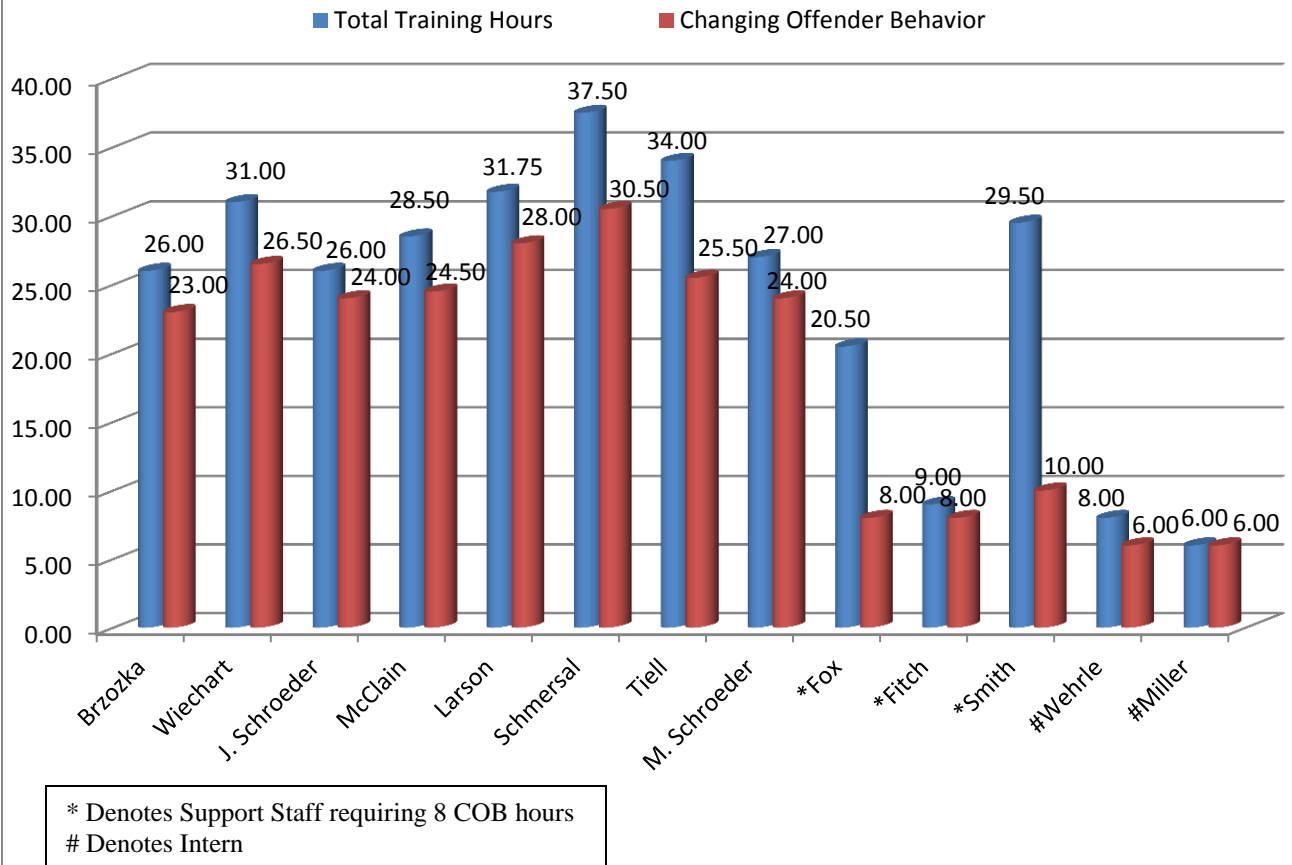


Staff Training

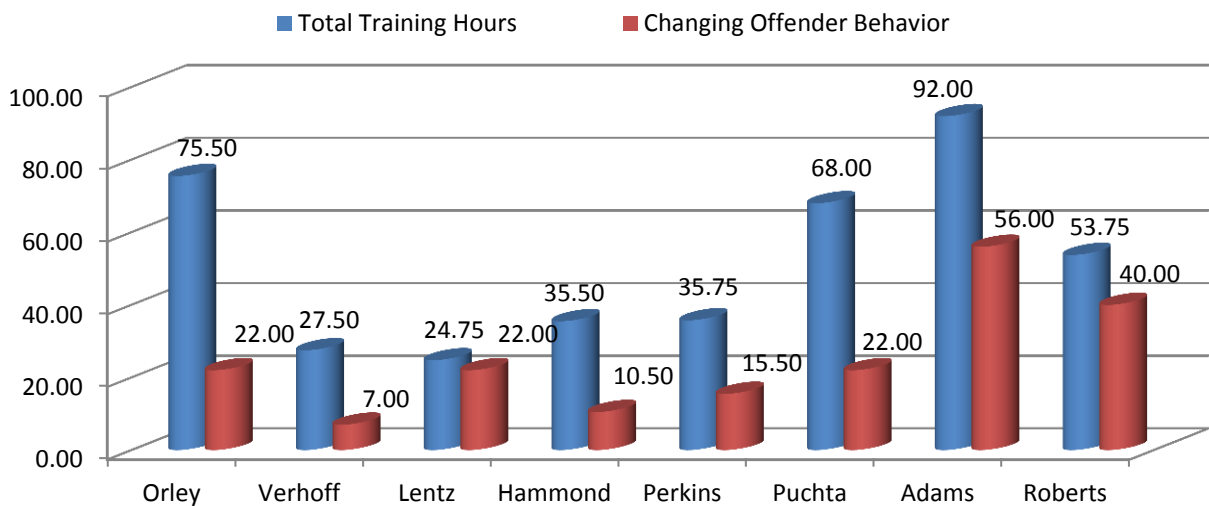
Despite significant budget cuts, Hancock County CCA Programs continues to emphasize the importance of employee training. Administration strives to utilize many free-of-charge resources, ensuring that training hours are focused on COB or “changing offender behavior.” As highlighted in the University of Cincinnati findings, we will continue to focus on their recommendations for in-house training for FY17.

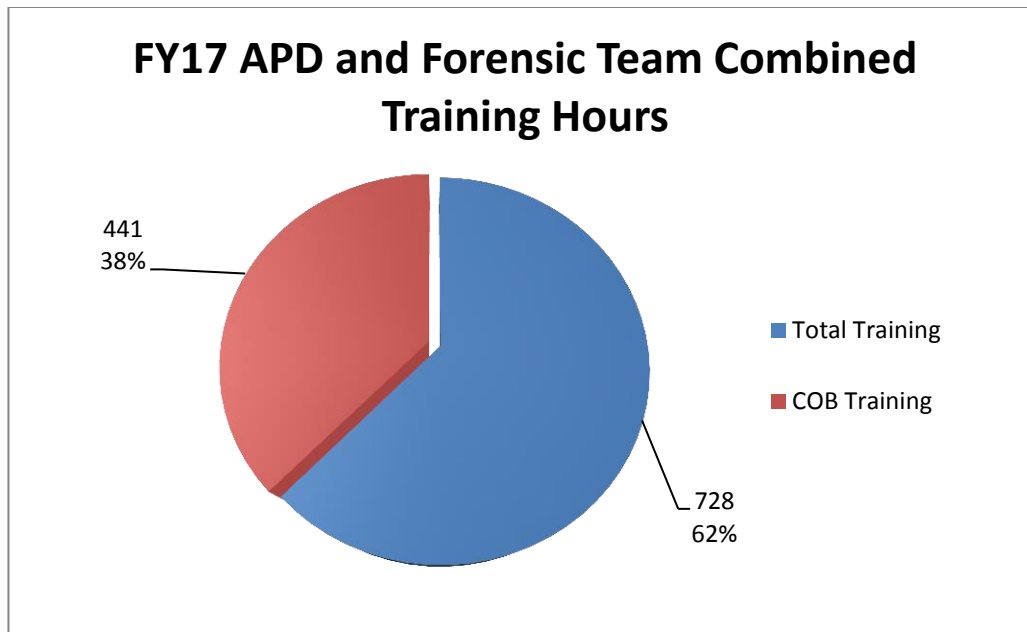
The Department of Rehabilitation and Correction has a training requirement that every staff person providing direct services must receive twenty-four (24) hours of training relevant to evidence-based practices and service delivery. Employees not delivering direct services must receive a total of eight (8) hours annually.

FY17 APD Training Hours



FY17 Forensic Team Training Hours





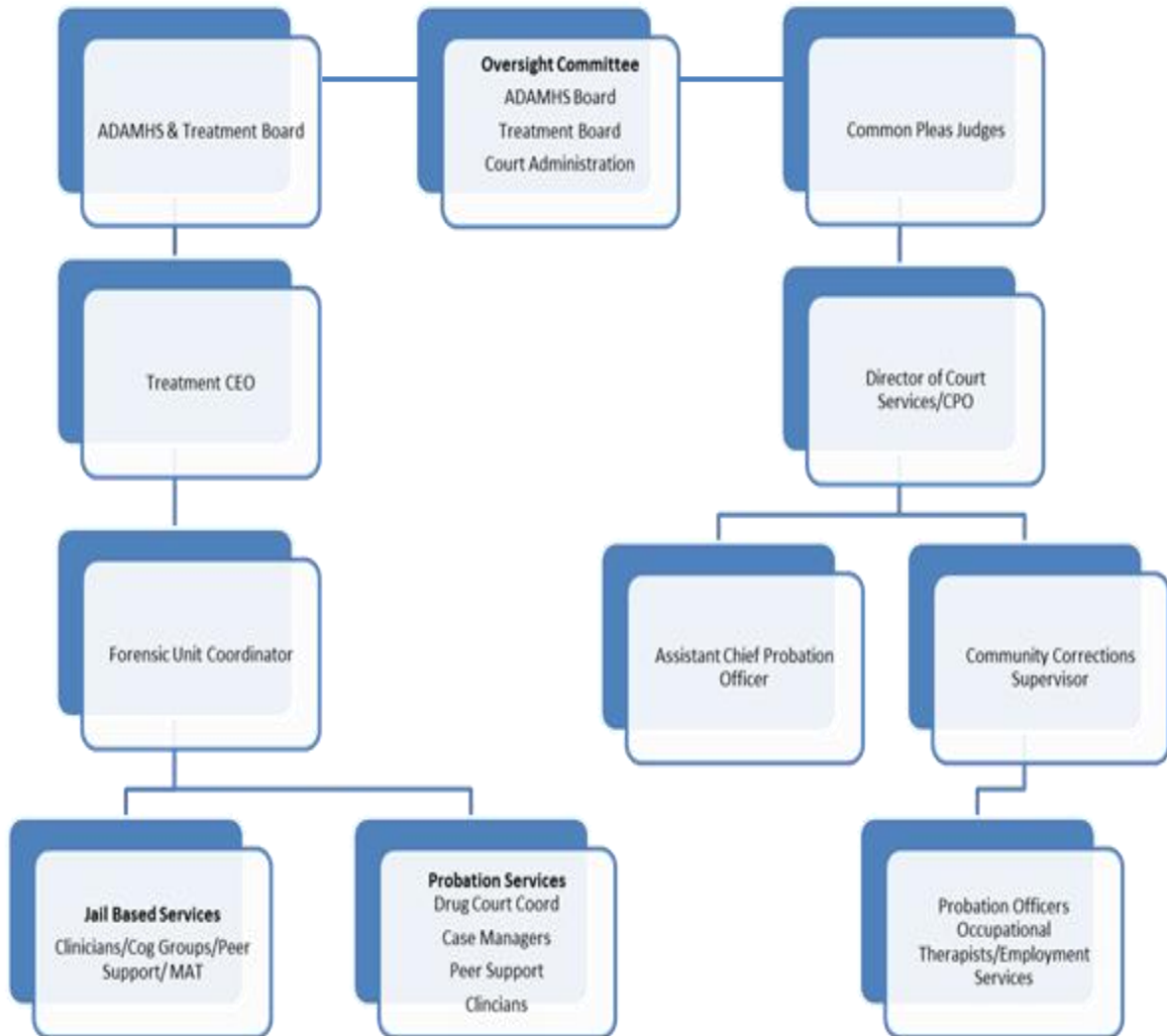
Community Collaboration to Achieve Evidence Based Practices in Hancock County

Fiscal Year 2017 revealed the results of many years of *evaluation, reengineering and cultural collaborations* for the treatment and criminal justice/community corrections programs. In addition to the infrastructure being finalized, Fiscal Year 2017 is the year that the Court's vision of in-house treatment interventions being supported and sustained without State Grants as the Affordable Care Act sustains all treatment interventions provided to felony offenders. The cultures are finally integrated and share a mission of *reducing recidivism*.

Evaluation and Building an Infrastructure:

In an effort to address many of the recommendations from a CPC program assessment conducted by the University of Cincinnati in 2011 and to address upcoming 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. It was ascertained as a community that to "improve probation," we needed quicker access to treatment as well as the research-supported interventions offered to felony offenders, with fidelity. With these goals in mind, we applied for and were granted a community-wide training grant in the amount of \$41,500.00. This allowed for local as well as regional training in relevant, State-approved interventions. In addition, a \$250,000.00 grant was obtained to subsequently create an in-house Forensic Team/Unit that could provide the State-recommended treatment services and much-needed case management of offenders while on probation. The Court contracted with

provider, Century Health and operates utilizing a Memorandum of Understanding and a Business Agreement regarding client rights. This Forensic Team model is also now the infrastructure utilized for the Specialized Docket/ Drug Courts' Programming.



Financial Sustainability Achieved July 1, 2015

The *sustainability plan* for these now state-required, evidence-based, in-house interventions that begin in 2012 was to establish the infrastructure to begin to BILL FOR THESE SERVICES and ensure their reimbursement for those defendants who can and must now qualify for the *Affordable Care Act Insurance coverage*. To finalize this goal, the Court obtained additional State of Ohio grants for the purchase of needed infrastructure (renovations to the probation department, computers and furniture and software licenses for AVATAR and COURTVIEW). In addition, the Court collaborated with Century Health to obtain a site certification to be able to bill and additionally entered into a Business Agreement to protect the defendants and their privacy rights.

Century Health provided training and began *the billing on July 1, 2015*. Though Century Health is now correcting some billing codes, we should be able to discern by the end of 2017 what revenue the in-house Forensic Team is generating.

FY 17 In-House Treatment Services:

In addition, in an effort to ensure that both treatment and probation teams were speaking the same language and REINFORCING the same criminogenic targets, as of FY 15, both probation and treatment teams (Century Health, Inc.) are required to obtain the following certifications to work with felony defendants:

- ORAS Certifications
- University of Cincinnati Substance Abuse / CBI
- Thinking for a Change Curriculum
- Motivational Interviewing
- EPICS (Effective Practices in Community Supervision)

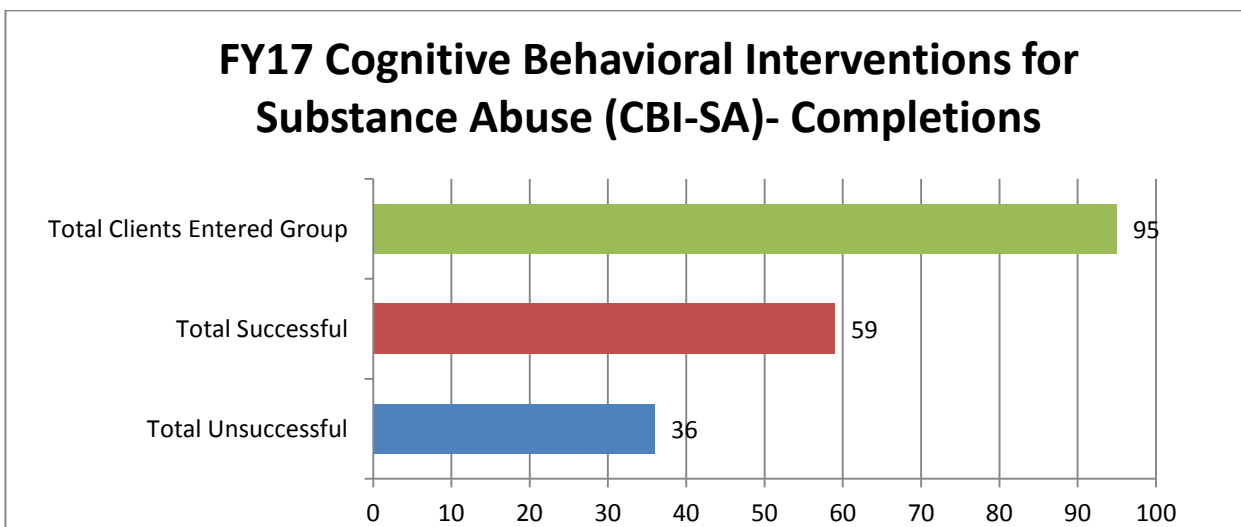
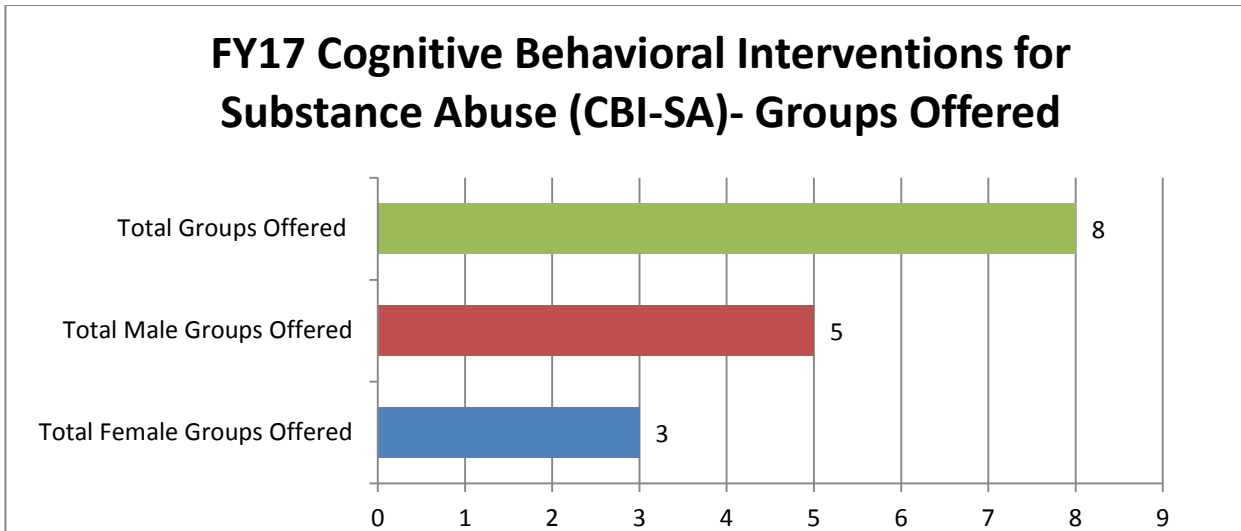
The following are services we are now proud to offer which has greatly increased Access to Care; improved the Continuity of Care and offers Research-approved curriculum with Fidelity activities enforced by Court staff:

- Diagnostic Assessments;
- Specialized Docket/Drug Court;
- Individual Substance Abuse Therapy;
- Individual Mental Health Therapy;
- Case Management;
- Medically Assisted Treatment;
- Drug Testing;
- Occupational Therapy (see below) ;
- Cognitive Behavioral Group Therapy;
 - Substance Abuse
 - Thinking for a Change
 - Aftercare
 - Social Skills
 - Peer Support

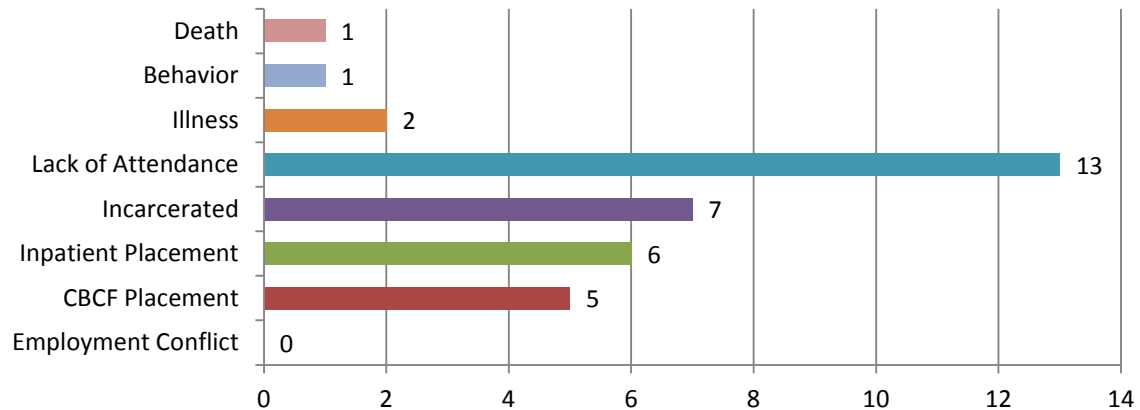
Intensive Outpatient

We have been working with the local community and treatment provider to begin an Intensive Outpatient (I.O.P.) Level of Care Program. To that purpose, we obtained a \$20,000 grant from the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction in FY17 to train our local treatment providers in a curriculum that would have a few entry points and also had Kelly Pitocco of the University of Cincinnati who is familiar with all the groups we are offering, assist in the creation of the I.O.P. schedule. The Court has been asking this of our partner treatment provider for several years. Our hopes are to have a few started in September of 2017. We are hoping that with this

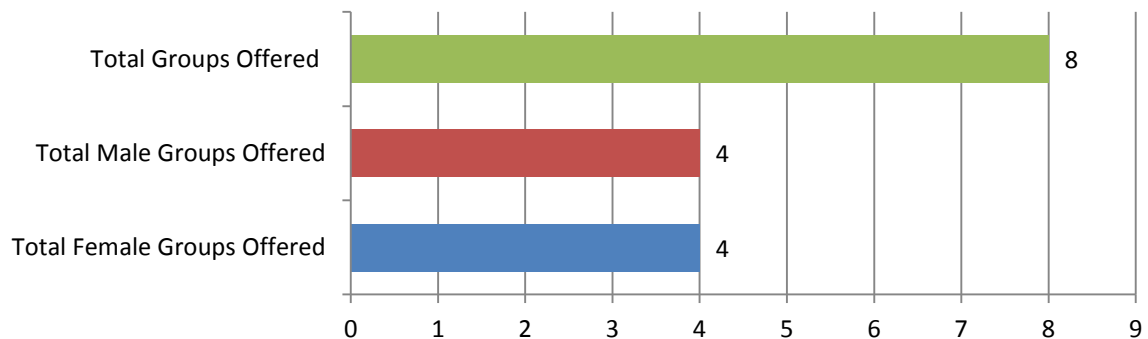
implementation, we will see a marked reduction in those technical violations related to substance abuse/addiction issues.



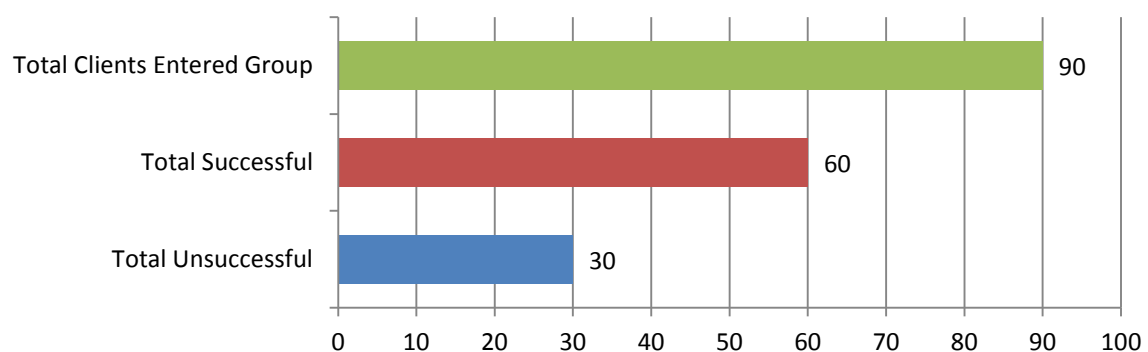
FY17 Cognitive Behavioral Interventions for Substance Abuse (CBI-SA)- Reason for Unsuccessful Completion



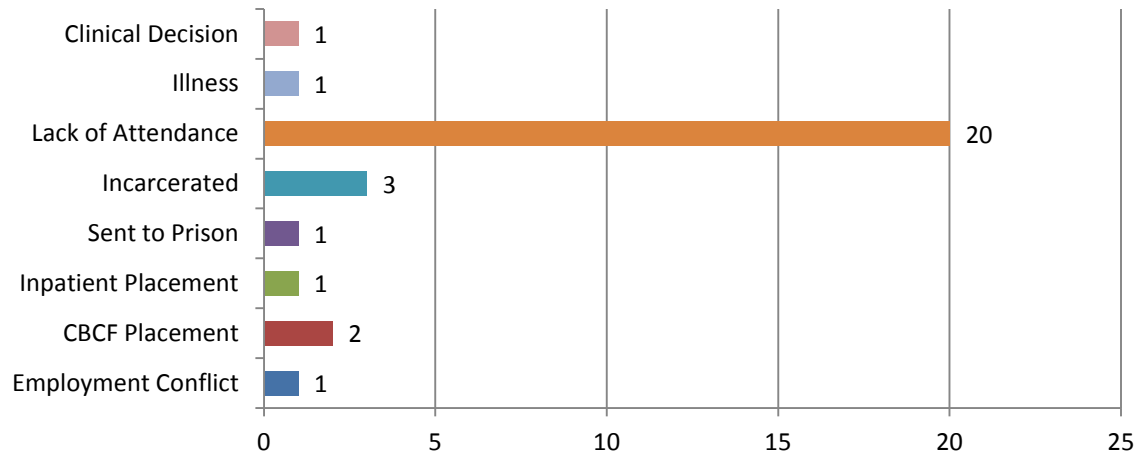
FY17 Thinking for a Change (T4C)- Groups Offered



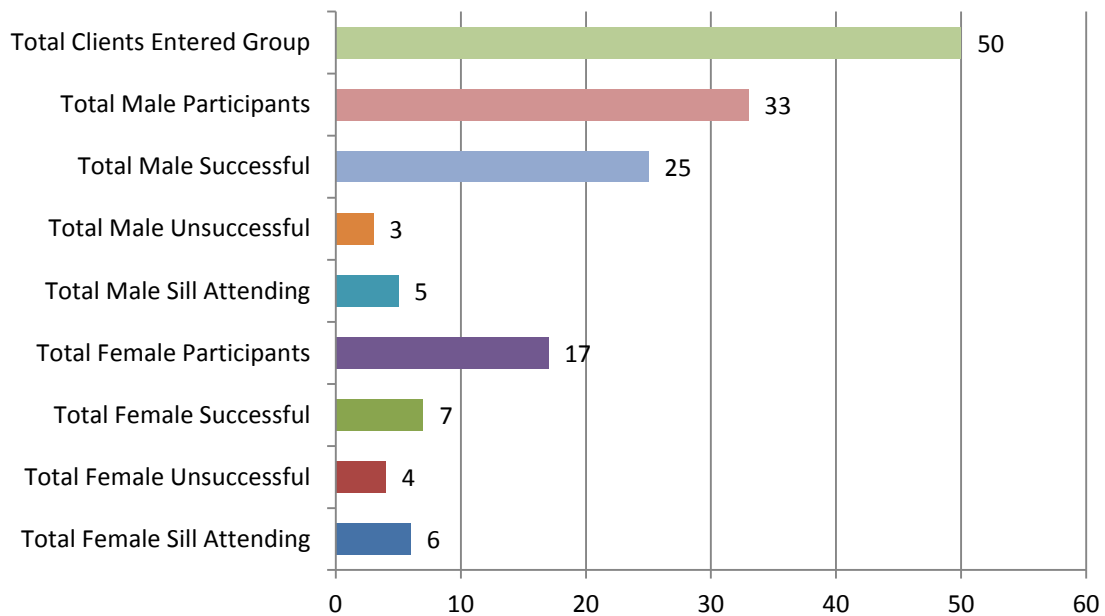
FY17 Thinking for a Change (T4C)- Completions

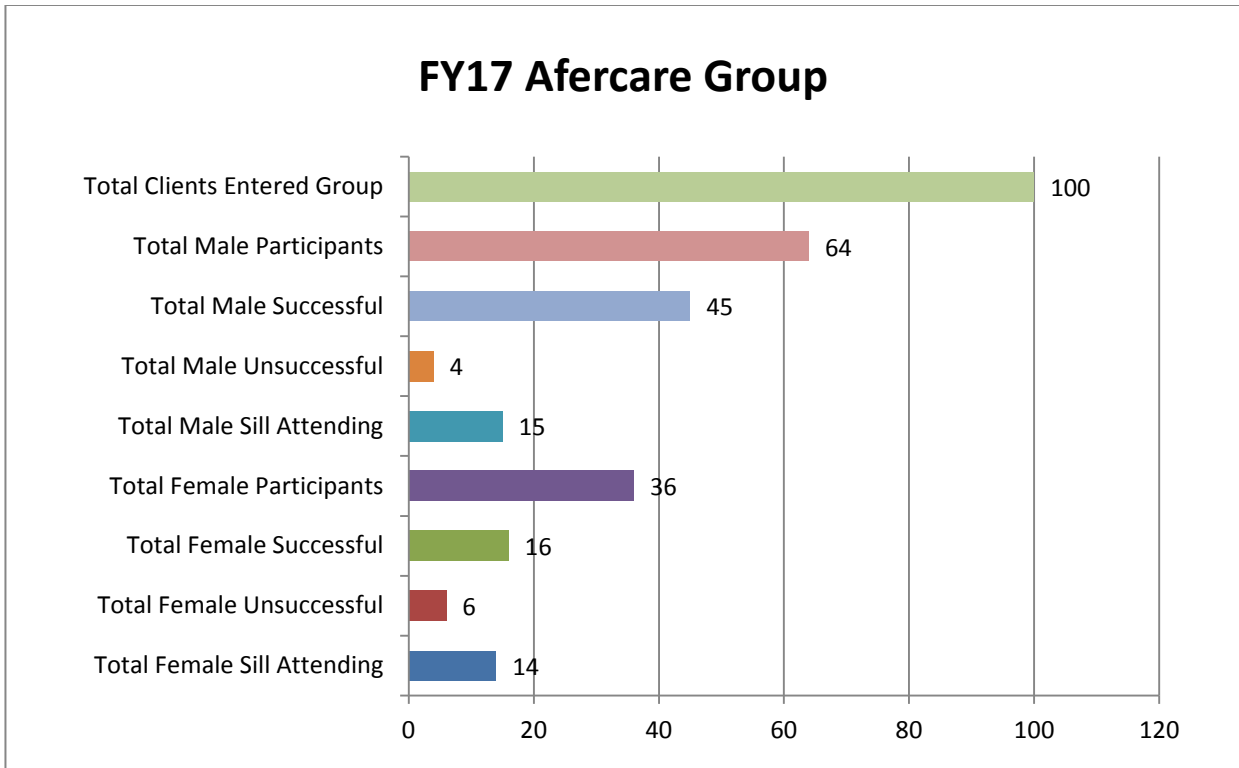


FY17 Thinking for a Change (T4C)- Reason for Unsuccessful Completion



FY17 Social Skills Group

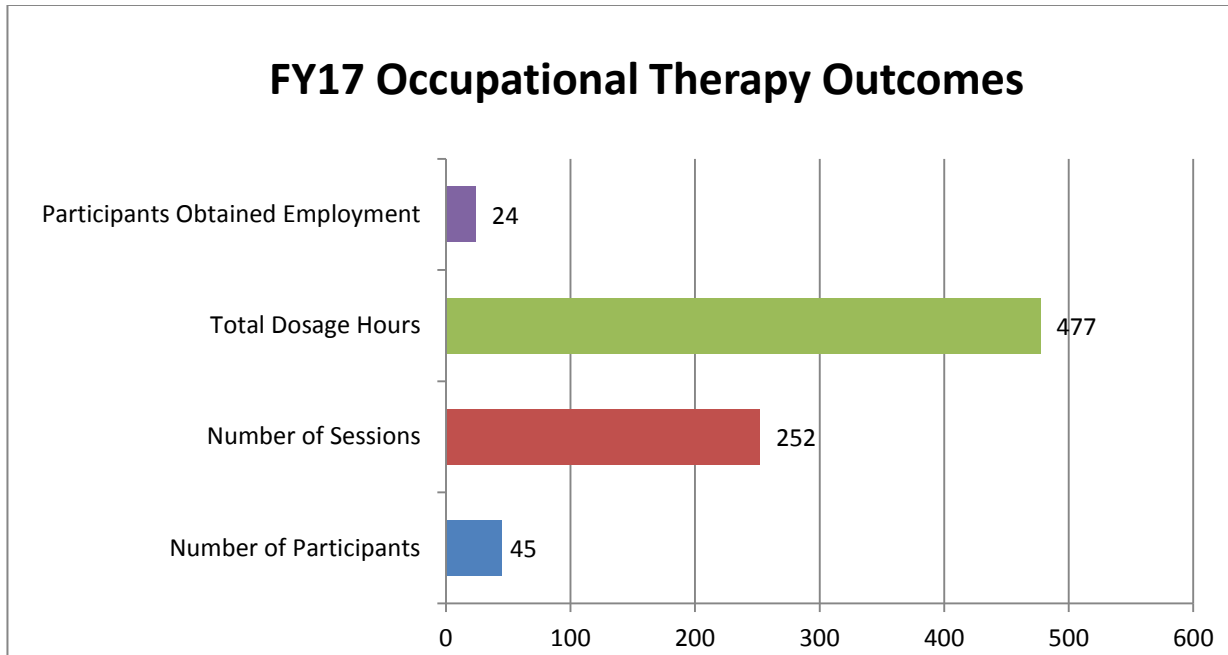




In-house Occupational Therapy:

In addition to the formal treatment referenced above, the Court is collaborating with the University of Findlay for Occupational Therapy services. They are also provided an in-house location to meet with defendants (removing the transportation barrier) as they work on budgeting, basic life skills, organizational techniques, and many other issues as they arise. Currently, the University has graduate level students perform their required field hours with probation defendants and the Court gets the services free of charge.

In addition, the Court created a pre and posttest to be utilized by defendants referred to this program. It is similar the Drug Court test, which the Court hopes to be able to measure what is completed during their time in this program. Occupational Therapy prepares someone to then begin workplace readiness.



Miscellaneous Services:

In addition to these regular services utilized by the Court, the Court has been fortunate to collaborate with Choices and A Renewed Mind for Housing to assist with Medically Assisted Treatment. A Renewed Mind has also become a local treatment provider who is participating in with Drug Court defendants and has participated in our last few University of Cincinnati trainings. In addition, the Court has continued to work alongside the Open Arms Domestic Violence Program and Veterans Services Commission when warranted.

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 2017, the Hancock County Community Corrections Planning Board held the statutorily required meetings as follows:

- September 13, 2016;
- November 1, 2016;
- February 7, 2017;
- April 18, 2017

The Board remains active in assisting the community in planning for and reporting out on issues related to criminal justice. Currently the Board is tracking and/or overseeing the following:

Jail Expansion:

The Hancock County Justice Center is experiencing record overcrowding requiring the Sheriff to issue edicts about when they can take in new prisoners. The research work done by Municipal Judges Fry and Starn should come in handy as the community debates whether to building a Community Alternative Sentencing Center (CASC), add on another wing t the jail, etc.

Reentry Initiatives:

A comprehensive Reentry Coalition remains incredibly active in this community addressing the various criminogenic needs. Cindi Orley, Forensic Coordinator at Century Health, Inc. was designated the ReEntry Chairperson. Fiscal Year 2017 was spent attempting to take surveys of the CCA Board and update the current ReEntry Plan so the community will be ready and able when new grant monies become availalb.e Some major highlights impacting the criminal justice system are listed below:

Hancock County Justice Center Linkage Grant:

A major highlight for the Reentry Coalition has been a Linkage Grant whereby the Hancock County Justice Center embarked on implementing Evidence Based Practices. From Assessment to Effective Disapproval to Linking defendants with peer support and services related to their criminogenic needs, the Hancock County Justice Center will be implementing findings in a University of Cincinnati Assessment.

Opiate Task Force:

The Reentry Coalition also remains incredibly active to building an infrastructure that can assist with the Opiate Epidemic. They have made great strides and now continue to focus their efforts on Detox, Medically Assisted Treatment and Recovery Housing.

Housing:

The Reentry Coalition continues to focus on Temporary and Permanent Supportive Housing for all citizens but especially the forensic population in Hancock County. In

FY16, subsequent to much community resistance, several Recovery Homes were opened in Hancock County and made available to the Court's defendants. In addition, The Housing Consortium continues to meet monthly, track housing inventory in the community and triage continue housing issues for Hancock County. In FY17, we found that these Recovery Homes were going underutilized. Feedback was given to the ADAMHS Board that the eligibility criteria was too strict. They are willing to continue to review those criteria.

Peer/Family/ Pro Social Support:

Century Health currently manages Peer Support positions supporting those coming out of jail and/or on probation supervision. In addition, the ADAMHS Board continues to support the Focus on Friends location provides a safe location for those suffering from Addiction looking for Pro Social Support. ADAMHS continues to manage our community forward in this arena, now ensuring that all hires are *Certified* Peer Support. The Common Pleas Court's Drug Court has seen a great benefit in these positions and hopes to keep them fully staffed to aid in the "warm hand off" Hancock County wants to provide its citizens.

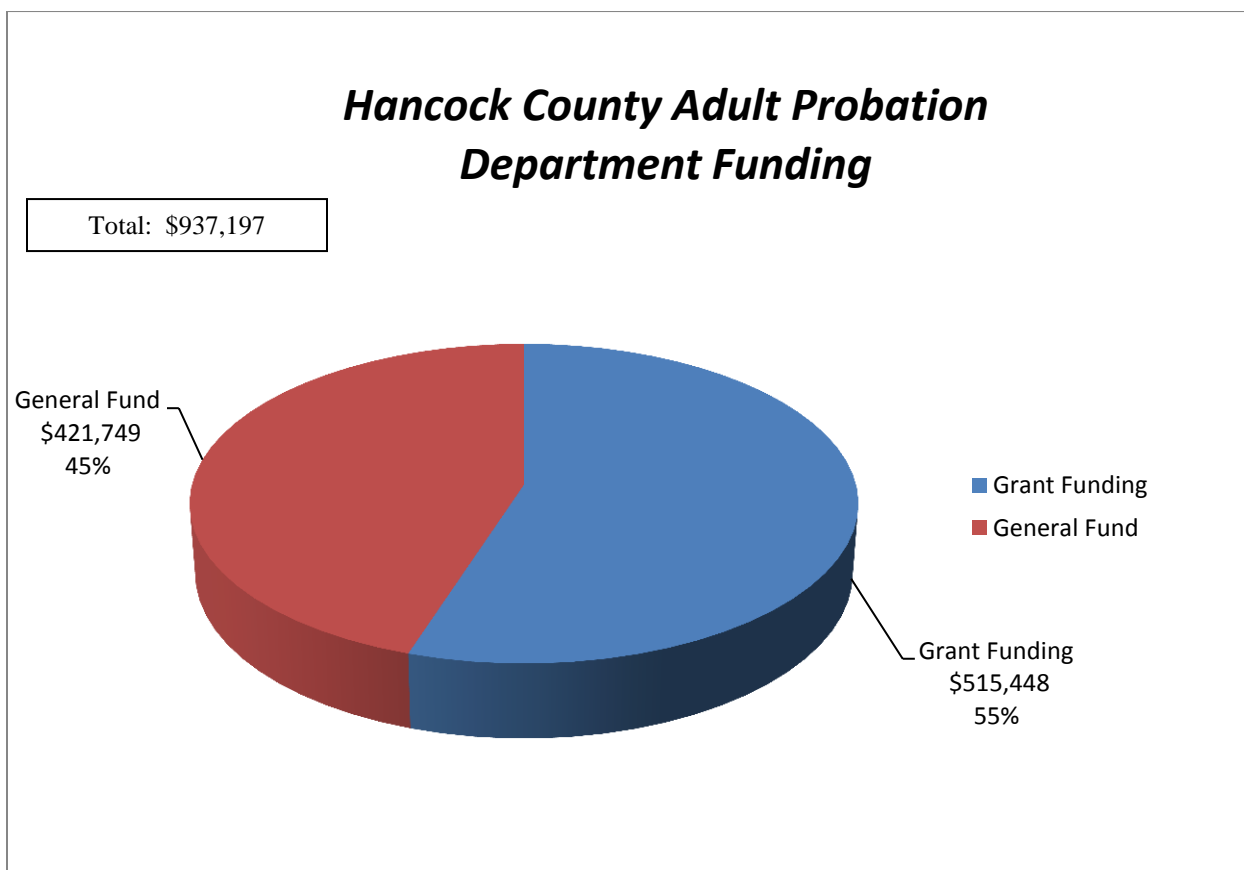
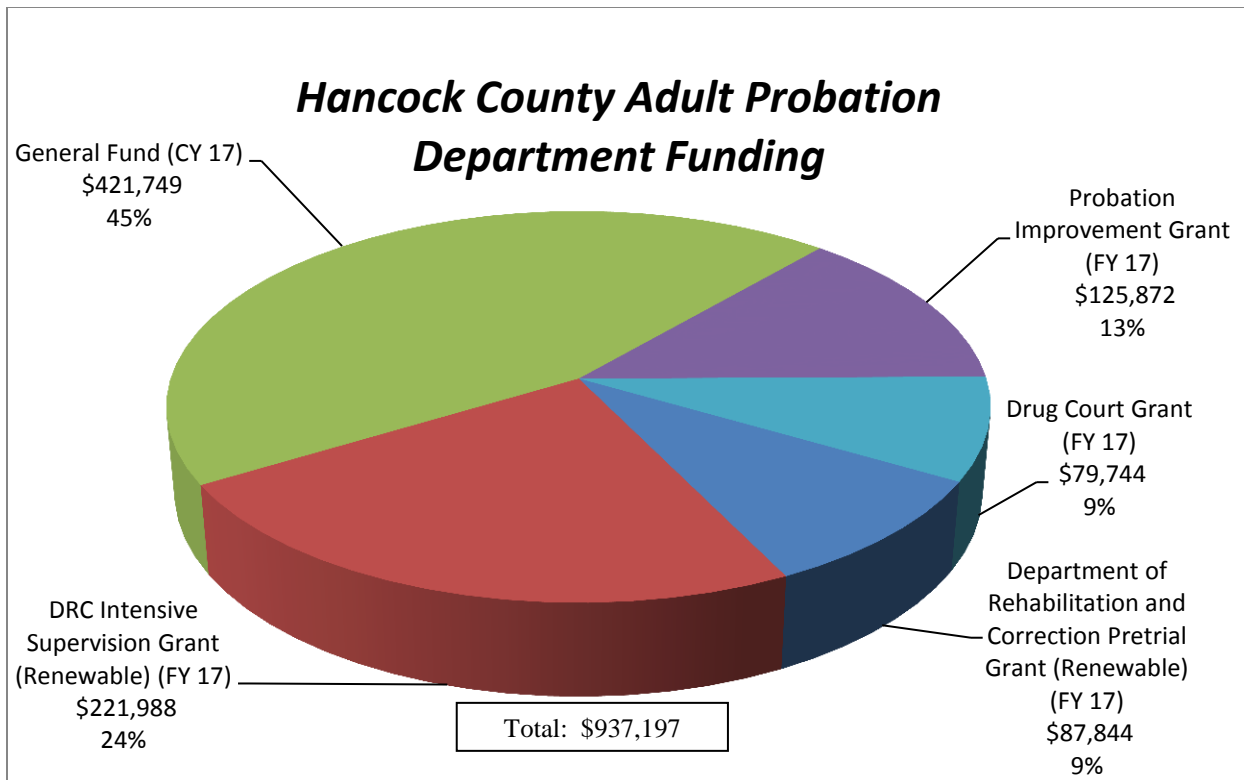
Principles of Effective Intervention:

The CCA Program continues to find grant dollars and to host local and regional trainings on Evidence Based Practices. An FY 17 example was hosting the University of Cincinnati to educate the Drug Court Team on the proper utilization of rewards and punishers. In addition DRC dollars were acquired by the Hancock County Adult Probation Department to finalize a curriculum that will create an Intensive Outpatient Level of Care for Forensic Clients.

Financial Overview

The Court has been extremely aggressive in seeking and securing additional revenue sources to ensure the ability to comply with evidence based interventions as well as respond to unfunded mandates such as House Bill 86 and recently imposed House Bill 49 (Tcap)

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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.