



Chief Justice Maureen O'Connor, Chair • Sara Andrews, Director

**AGENDA September 21, 2017 10:00 a.m.
Moyer Judicial Center, Room 101**

- I. Call to Order & Roll Call of Commission Members, Advisory Committee
Vice-Chair Selvaggio
- II. Approval of Minutes from June 15, 2017
Vice-Chair Selvaggio
- III. Innovative Justice Reform: Court & Community Corrections Partnership and the Impact on Sentencing
Judge Gene Zmuda, Lucas County Court of Common Pleas
Bud Hite, Director, Lucas County Correctional Treatment Facility
- IV. Committee Reports
 - a. Juvenile – Probation and the RFK center, revision to 2152.19
 - b. Sentencing/Criminal Justice – Prioritize Recod recommendations? Appellate review, offenses of violence and mens rea
 - c. Data – The data workgroup will provide content expertise and understanding of the legal landscape in Ohio to ensure that data produced by, and for, the Commission serves to enhance and inform our work. Knowledge about data analyses is not needed (but welcome).
- V. Director's Report
- VI. Executive Session, if needed
- VII. Adjourn

Updates are available on the Commission website

<http://www.supremecourt.ohio.gov/Boards/Sentencing/>

2017 Full Commission Meeting Dates

Thursday, December 14, 2017 *Riffe Center – 31st floor*

2018 Full Commission Meeting Dates

Thursday, March 15, 2018 *Riffe Center – 31st floor*

Thursday, June 21, 2018 Ohio Judicial Center, Room 101

Thursday, September 20, 2018 Ohio Judicial Center, Room 101

Thursday, December 13, 2018 *Riffe Center – 31st floor*

INNOVATIVE CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFORM: COMING TO A COURT NEAR YOU

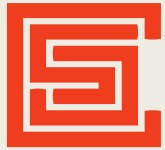


RETHINKING OUR SYSTEM

The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation's Safety and Justice Challenge recognizes that there are better, fairer, and more effective alternatives to excessive jail incarceration. **The Safety and Justice Challenge is supporting a network of competitively selected local jurisdictions committed to finding ways to safely reduce jail incarceration.**

Lucas County was awarded **\$1.75 million from the Safety and Justice Challenge in 2016** to invest in effective strategies to reduce the average daily jail population over two years while addressing racial and ethnic disparity.

The MacArthur Safety + Justice Challenge award also includes extensive and ongoing technical support from national experts, including the Center for Court Innovation, Justice System Partners, Prisoner Reentry Institute, Institute for State and Local Governance, and the Burns Institute.

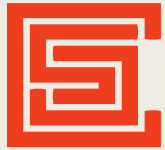


We need solutions to start where incarceration starts:

One of the primary purposes of jails is to detain those awaiting trial who are danger to public safety or a flight risk. But jails now hold many who are neither, at exorbitant fiscal and social costs.

The majority of people in jail are presumed innocent.

- **Most are there for nonviolent offenses.**
- Many are simply too poor to post bail.
- The cost of using jails is not just financial it carries significant costs—to individuals, families, communities, and society at large.

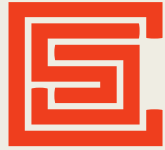


SAFETY+JUSTICE
CHALLENGE



Lucas County's Safety + Justice Challenge

Reduce Lucas County's total jail population by 16%-18% while improving community safety and addressing racial and ethnic disparities.



SAFETY+JUSTICE
CHALLENGE



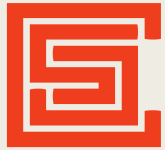
Planning Process

- Awarded \$150,000 Safety and Justice Challenge Planning Grant
- System Map
- Deep Data Dive

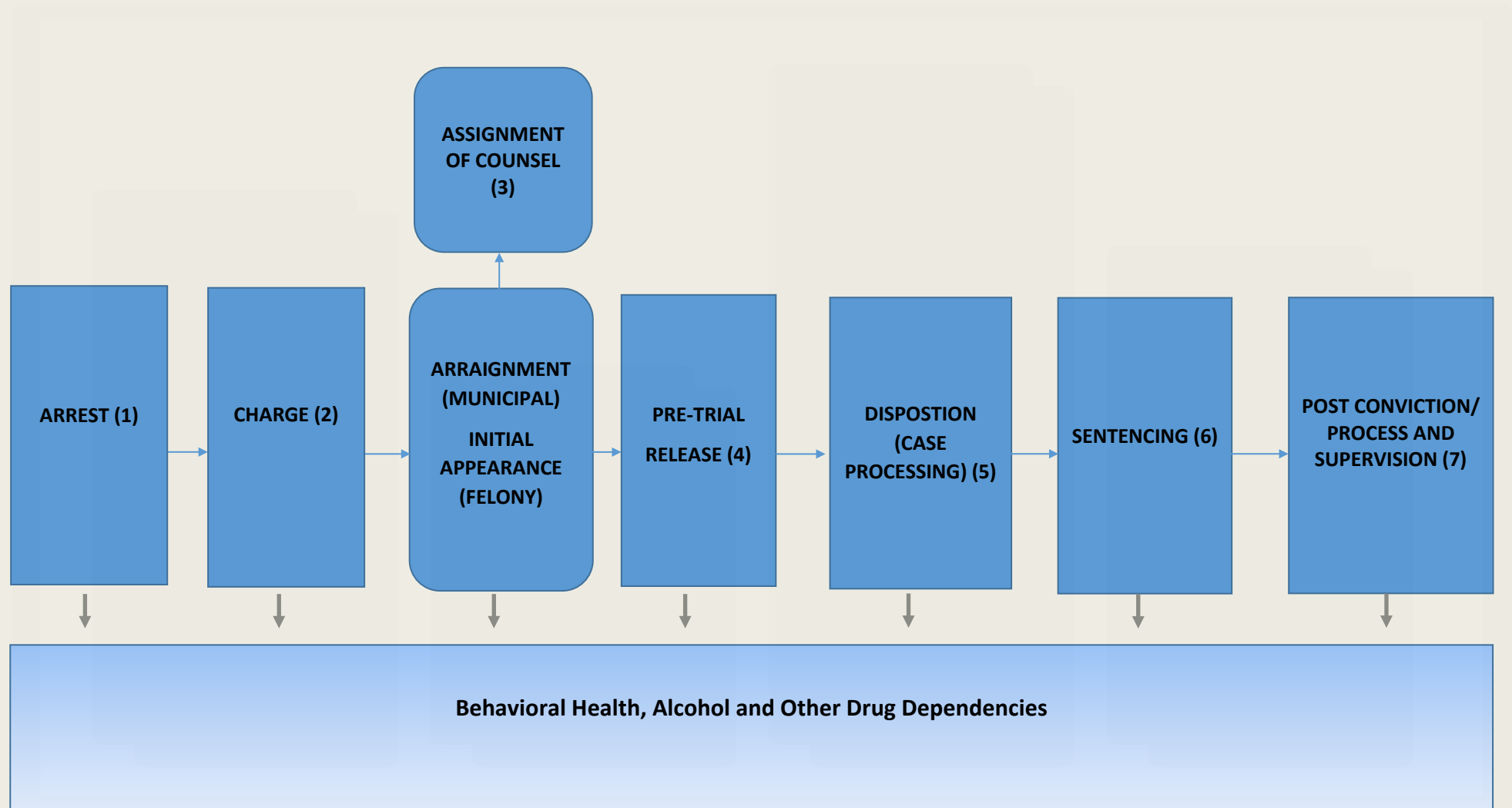
Two Main Goals:

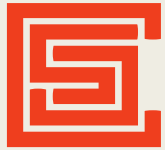
Reduce locally incarcerated population

Reduce the disparate impact of local incarceration

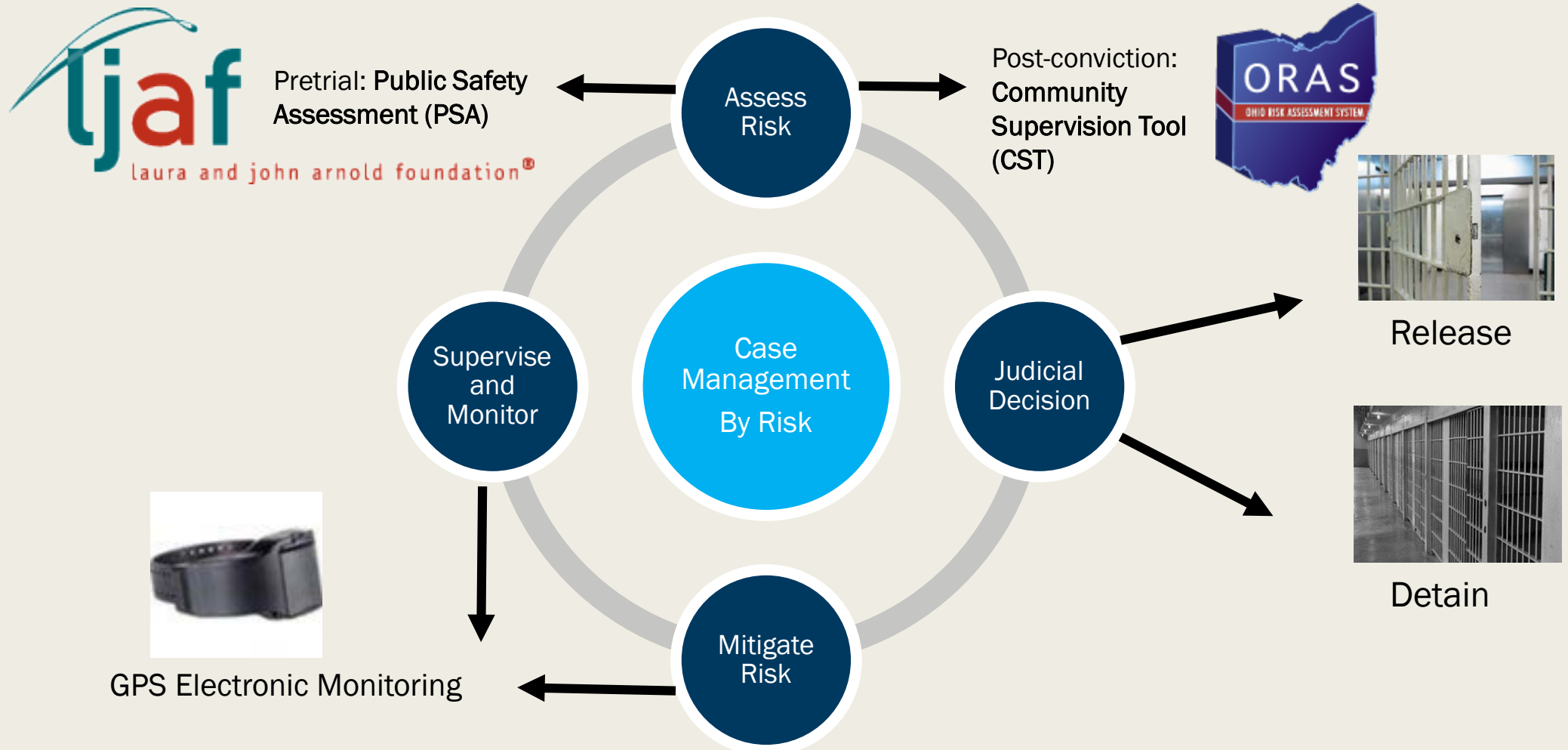


Lucas County Criminal Justice System





Strategy Two: Managing Based on Risk



Strategy Two: Managing Based on Risk

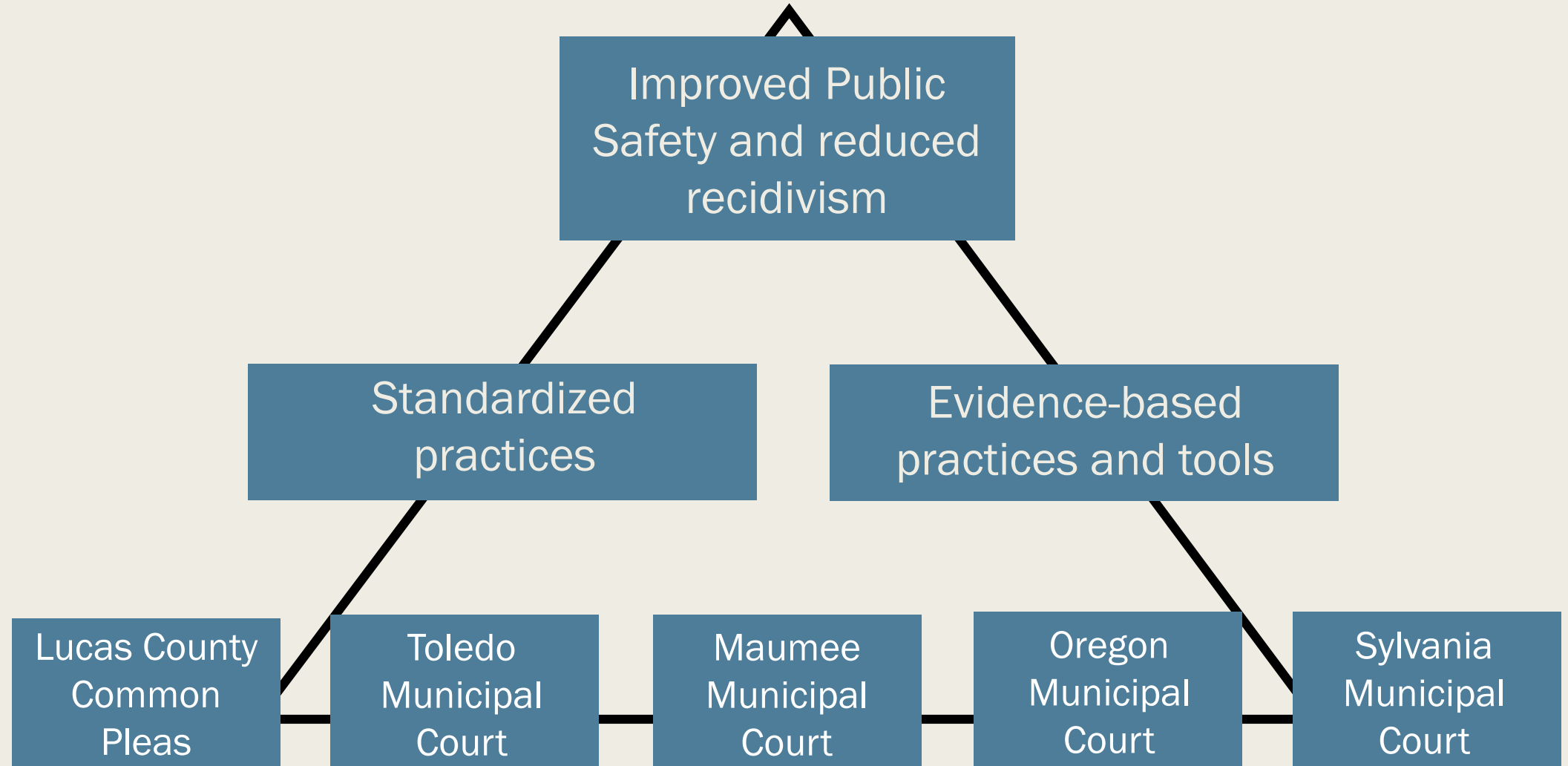
How:

- **4,158** days of GPS electronic monitoring instead of incarceration through March 30, 2017, representing incarceration costs of \$299,958
- Implementation of differentiated levels of pretrial bond supervision to better address high needs and avoid re-incarceration of individuals
- Development of a Digital Data Dashboard

Strategy Two: Managing Based on Risk

- Availability to judges of real-time local jail bed usage, electronic monitoring resource availability, pretrial release resource availability and communication of ORAS-CST scores for incarcerated individuals at CCNO

ONE VOICE ONE MESSAGE



Strategy Five: Coordinated Probation Practices

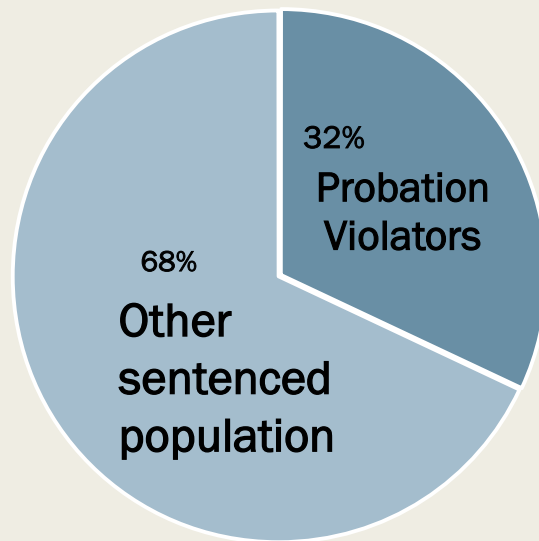
Goal: Foster regional collaboration and a unified vision for successful supervision in Lucas County

How:

- Standardize probation practices among the five independent probation authorities
- Make evidence-based practices and tools available to all probation departments

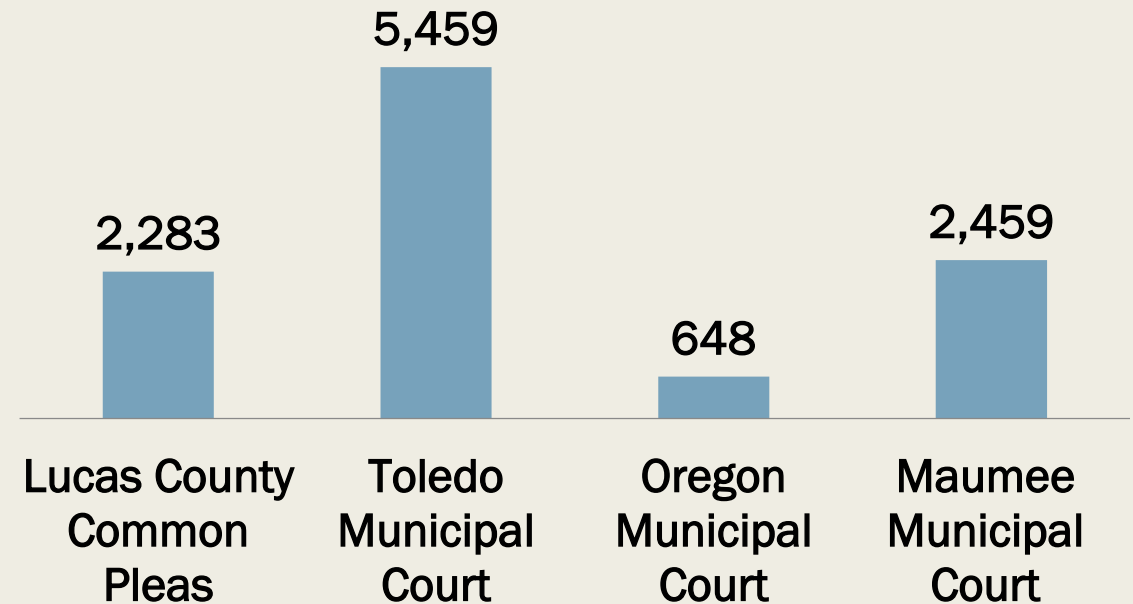
Strategy Five: Coordinated Probation Practices

Total CCNO Population of Lucas County Funded Beds



■ Probation Violators ■ Other Sentenced Population

Total Number of Probationers in 2015



*Data for Sylvania Municipal Court is unavailable at this time.

Strategy Five: Coordinated Probation Practices

- **Graduated Sanctions:** Assist all Probation Departments in identifying available services for clients based on Risk, Needs and Responsivity; Coordinates community resources.
- **Coordinated Quality Assurance, Continuous Quality Improvement:**
 - *Shared practices*
 - *Share staff resources*
 - *Share information and best practices concepts*
 - *Coordinated standards and Policy and Procedures*
 - *Shared training*
- **Coordinated supervision**
 - *Eliminate duplication and improve information sharing*
 - *Provide differentiated supervision based on the clients risk and needs.*
 - *Coordinate ORAS assessment information*
 - *Shared case planning*

IMPACT OF POVERTY

- 20-33% of the Lucas County population are in poverty. (pg. 14)
- Toledo's poverty rate has increased by 10.1% since 1999. (pg. 18)
- Rates of poverty by family:
 - *Female head, No Husband Present, with Related Kids; 43.1% are in poverty.*
 - *Male Head, No Wife Present, with Related Kids; 21.6% are in poverty.*
 - *Married Couples with related Kids; 6.6% are in poverty in Ohio.*
- The Ohio Poverty Report, February 2017.

IMPACT OF POVERTY BASED ON EDUCATION

- Rates of poverty based on education / Limited education:
 - *(Not a High School Graduate) 27.3% are in poverty in Ohio.*
 - *(High School Graduate or GED) 13.3% are in poverty in Ohio.*

A young adult is 65% more likely to end up incarcerated if they do not have a high school diploma or GED.

- Ohio Poverty Report, February 2017

IMPACT OF POVERTY

- Incarcerated people had a median annual income of \$19,185.00 prior to their incarceration”.
- Although, the income gap is not the sole reason for the disproportionate representation in the justice system, looking at Ohio’s data for poverty, may indicate otherwise.
- For example, Figure 3 in the Prisons of Poverty report, shows;
 - *“Incarcerated men are concentrated at the lowest ends of the national distribution. The median incarcerated man had a pre-incarceration income that is 48% that of the median non-incarcerated man”.*
 - *“Incarcerated women are concentrated at the lowest ends of the national income distribution. The median incarcerated women had a pre-incarceration income that is 58% that of the median non-incarcerated women.*

IMPACT OF POVERTY BASED ON AGE AND MINORITY STATUS

- Looking at ages 25-34 the breakdown is as follows:
 - *Non- Hispanic White Males, 9.8% were in poverty,*
 - *Non-Hispanic White Females, 16% were in poverty,*
 - *Minority Males, 22.3 % were in poverty,*
 - *Minority Females, 33.4% were in poverty.*

Lucas Counties population is comprised 19% minorities

The Lucas County criminal justice system consist of 58% minorities.

The Ohio Poverty Report, February 2017

POVERTY, COURTS AND SOCIETY

- How do we slow down mass incarceration?
 - *Good Jobs*
 - *Reliable transportation*
 - *Safe Housing*
 - *Good Schools*
 - *Creative solutions and partnerships which remove “Siloed” criminal justice systems.*

ONE VOICE ONE MESSAGE

Behavioral Health, Alcohol and other Dependencies

Criminal justice reform efforts have included partnerships with the Lucas County Mental Health and Recovery Services Board to develop community alternatives to incarceration for this population.

Through MacArthur Safety + Justice Challenge funding and Lucas County Mental Health and Recovery Services investments, coupled with support from law enforcement, new initiatives will be launched in mid-2017 to provide deflection and diversion opportunities.

Common Vision

- Can Judges, Commissioners and the ODRC work together to manage local jail and prison populations ?
- Collaboration of Resources– Jail Bed Reduction, Pre-Trial Half Way House Beds, CBCF, Misdemeanor programming, Day Reporting
- People are finding that they have more in common then they realized
- Since these branches of government came together to communicate, it has made it easier to problem solve, and improve community safety
- It allows you the time and the mechanisms to manage the human being within your community

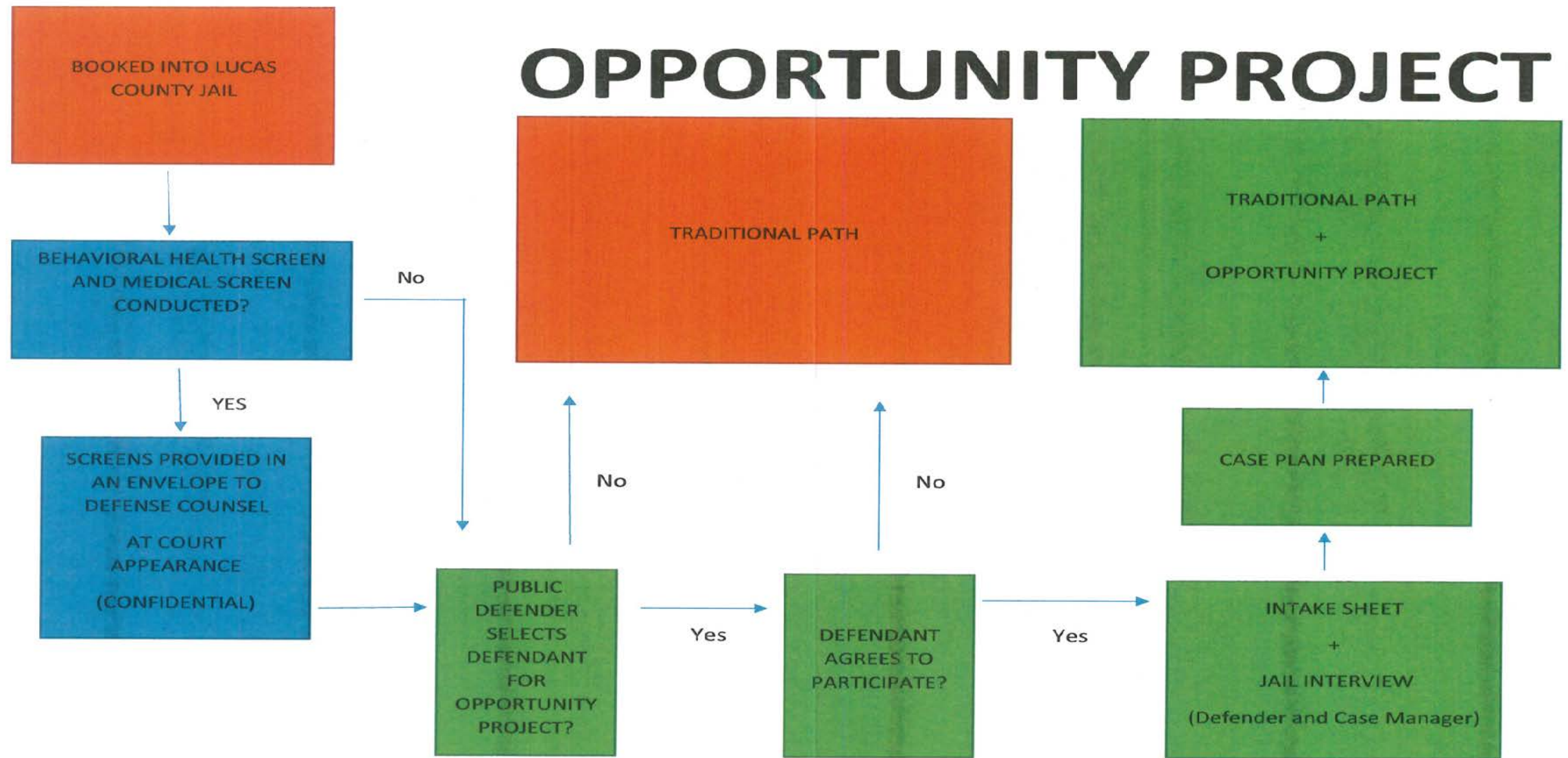
TCAP

- Lucas County was part of the five county TCAP pilot program
(*Lucas, Henry, Fulton, Williams and Defiance Counties*)
- Judges, County Commissioners from the five counties along with ODRC came together to develop the TCAP pilot
- This collaboration lead to over 200 (F-4 and F-5) felony offenders being diverted from prison and into local incarceration along with access to treatment
(CBCF like programming)
- Is local discretion compromised?

Opportunity Project

- Diversion program which will be run the Chief Public Defender's Office
- The project will allow individuals in pre-trial status to receive early access to mental health and/or AOD services, voluntarily at the encouragement of their public defender
- The Public Defender's Office has hired two new attorneys to oversee these cases
- Additionally they are going to hire two licensed case managers to assess the individuals who volunteer for the program
- Funded with coordination of the Mental Health Board and MacArthur Foundation
- This occurs after an individual has been booked into County Jail

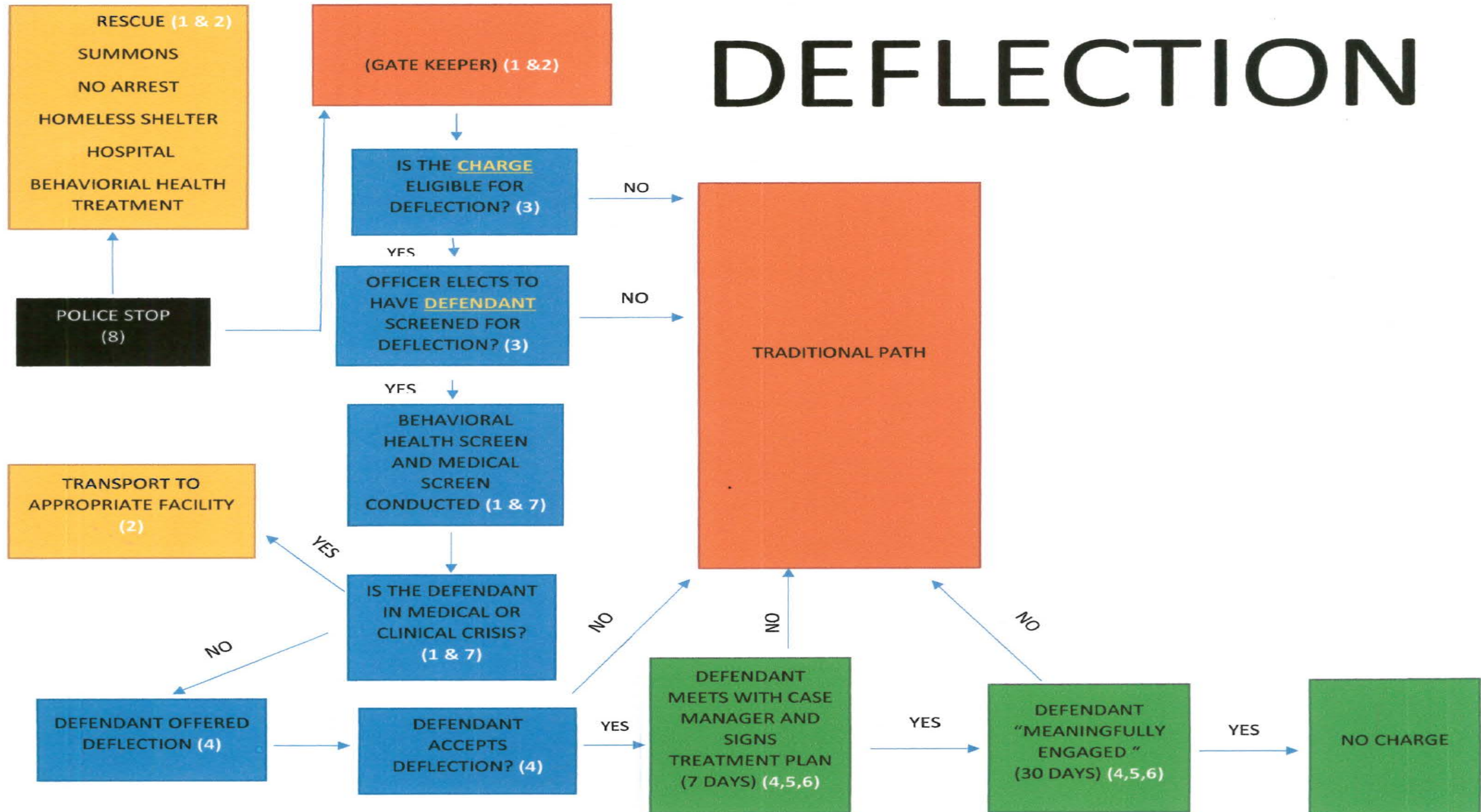
OPPORTUNITY PROJECT



Deflection

- This give law enforcement the discretion to take known mental health and/or long term substance abuse offenders to a drop off center instead of booking them into the County Jail
- The individual can choose to be booked into the county jail instead of voluntarily participating the deflection program
- The individual will be summons by the officer
- Upon the individuals voluntary participation they will be screen and assessed by local mental health providers to determine their level of need
- Seven (7) day / thirty (30) day engagement
- The individual could receive no charges upon successful completion or if they fail to complete will progress through the traditional court processes

DEFLECTION



Lessons Learned

- Start Somewhere
- Build Relationships
- Key Branches
 - *Executive*
 - Use the Power of the Purse
 - *Judiciary*
 - Too Often Written Off
- Turn Crisis into Opportunity

Commission Member Roll Call Vote (Executive Session)

Nick Selvaggio, Vice – Chair	Judge, Common Pleas Court	✓
Chrystal Alexander	Victim Representative	✓
Lara Baker-Morrish	Prosecutor, Columbus City Attorney's Office	✓
Paula Brown	Attorney, OSBA	✓
Robert DeLamatre [Del-ah-mater]	Judge, Juvenile Court	✓
Carl DiFrance	Judge, Municipal Court	
Gary Dumm	Judge, Municipal Court	✓
John Eklund	Ohio Senate	✓
Robert Fragale [Fra-gah-lee]	Judge, Family Court	
Scott Gwin	Judge Appellate Court	✓
Terri Jamison	Judge, Juvenile Court	✓
Thomas Marcelain	Judge, Common Pleas Court	✓
Stephen McIntosh	Judge, Common Pleas Court	—
Aaron Montz	Mayor, Municipal representative	✓
Jeff Rezabek [Rez-a-beck]	House of Representatives	✓
Kenneth Spanagel	Judge, Municipal Court	✓
Cecil Thomas	Ohio Senate	✓
Gary Mohr	Director, DRC	✓
**Designee: Kyle Petty, Legislative Liaison		

Kevin Miller, Staff Lieutenant **Designee for Paul Pride	State Highway Patrol	✓
Harvey Reed **Designee: Kevin Stanek, Legislative Liaison	Director, DYS	✓
Timothy Young **Designee: Elizabeth Miller, Assistant Director	State Public Defender	✓
Term expired 12-31-16	House of Representatives	
Term expired 08-21-16	Prosecutor, Juvenile	
Term expired 08-21-17	County Prosecutor	
Resignation, term expires 08-21-18	County Commissioner	
Term expired 08-21-17	Sheriff	
Term expired 08-21-14	Law Enforcement	
Term expired 08-21-16	Police Officer, Juvenile	
Term expired 08-21-17	Defense Attorney	
Term expired 08-21-16	Public Defender	

Commission Member Roll Call Vote (after Executive Session)

Nick Selvaggio, Vice – Chair	Judge, Common Pleas Court	✓
Chrystal Alexander	Victim Representative	✓
Lara Baker-Morrish	Prosecutor, Columbus City Attorney's Office	✓
Paula Brown	Attorney, OSBA	✓
Robert DeLamatre [Del-ah-mater]	Judge, Juvenile Court	✓
Carl DiFrance	Judge, Municipal Court	
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Robert Fragale [Fra-gah-lee]	Judge, Family Court	
Scott Gwin	Judge Appellate Court	✓
Terri Jamison	Judge, Juvenile Court	✓
Thomas Marcelain	Judge, Common Pleas Court	✓
Stephen McIntosh	Judge, Common Pleas Court	✓
Aaron Montz	Mayor, Municipal representative	✓
Jeff Rezabek [Rez-a-beck]	House of Representatives	✓
Kenneth Spanagel	Judge, Municipal Court	✓
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Gary Mohr	Director, DRC	✓
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Kevin Miller, Staff Lieutenant **Designee for Paul Pride	State Highway Patrol	✓
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Office of Justice Programs
Bureau of Justice Assistance



THE
PEW
CHARITABLE TRUSTS

August 30, 2017

The Honorable Maureen O'Connor
Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Ohio
65 South Front Street
Columbus, Ohio 43215-3431

Dear Chief Justice O'Connor:

Thank you for submitting a letter of interest to participate in the Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI). The U.S. Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), in partnership with the Pew Charitable Trusts (Pew) and our technical assistance providers, carefully reviewed your letter of interest and conducted a detailed assessment of your state's readiness to engage in JRI.

We are pleased to inform you that both BJA and Pew have independently approved Ohio as a JRI state and it will receive intensive targeted technical assistance. As a JRI site, Ohio must identify the participants in your justice reinvestment working group, agree to milestones for a data collection and analysis strategy, and develop a plan for your announcement or kickoff of JRI. These steps will be critical to your ability to successfully launch the JRI process.

As a JRI state, you will receive intensive targeted technical assistance from the Council of State Governments Justice Center (CSG Justice Center). The CSG Justice Center will assist with the data collection and analysis, engagement of criminal justice stakeholders, and formulation of research-based policy options. You will also be asked to report periodically on your progress in reaching established milestones, as well as reporting on performance and outcomes after you adopt and implement justice reinvestment policy options.

Marshall Clement, director of State Initiatives, will serve as your point of contact at the CSG Justice Center. Mr. Clement can be reached at mclement@csg.org or 541-255-1599. He will be in touch shortly to discuss next steps. Please do not hesitate to contact either of us at any time to discuss your thoughts or questions about the progress or direction of the work.

Congratulations again on your acceptance into the JRI. We wish you all the best as you pursue this important work to protect public safety, hold individuals accountable, and control corrections costs.

Sincerely,

Tracey Trautman
Acting Director
U.S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Justice Assistance

Sincerely,

Adam Gelb
Director
Public Safety Performance Project
The Pew Charitable Trusts

cc: Marshall Clement, CSG Justice Center
Chelsea Thomson, The Urban Institute

OHIO

CRIMINAL SENTENCING COMMISSION

65 SOUTH FRONT STREET • 5TH FLOOR • COLUMBUS, OHIO 43215-3431 • TELEPHONE: 614 387 9305 • FAX: 614 387 9309

Ms. Juliene James, Senior Policy Advisor
Bureau of Justice Assistance
810 Seventh Street NW
Washington, DC 20531

Mr. Adam Gelb, Project Director
Pew Center on the States
901 E Street, NW, 10th Floor
Washington, DC 20004-1409

Dear Ms. James and Mr. Gelb,

We are writing to express the interest of state leaders in Ohio to reengage in the Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI) and strategies that enhance public safety and maximize criminal justice resources. Ohio enjoys a history of state leaders working across party lines and branches of government to advance realistic, forward thinking approaches that are data driven, consensus based and employ bipartisan decision making – all of which are consistent with the guiding principles of JRI.

Ohio's commitment to the principles of Justice Reinvestment began in 2008 when leaders from all three branches of government sought the assistance of the Council of State Governments Justice Center. By 2011, the General Assembly passed the most significant sentence reform legislation since the mid-1990s, HB86. Accordingly, Ohio invested approximately \$22.6 million in grants to support programs that reduce probation violations between FY 2012 and 2015 through those reforms. However, Ohio has not realized the expected reduction in prison population and according to the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, in 2015, more than 20 percent of all those entering Ohio's state prisons – over 4,300 individuals – were sent there with one year or less to serve, and many for non-violent offenses at the lowest felony level.

We, as State of Ohio leaders, recognize that collecting and analyzing criminal justice data leads to informed administrative and legislative policy decisions and recommendations. As this letter indicates all three branches of government are supportive of a reengagement of the JRI process in a manner tailored to needs of our state, which includes endorsement of the Ohio Criminal Sentencing Commission to propel Ohio's next phase of criminal justice reform. The Commission can and will ensure the principles and strategies of JRI are realized, utilized and maximized.

The Ohio Criminal Sentencing Commission (the Commission), per Ohio Revised Code, Chapter 181, was established in 1990 by the General Assembly. The Commission is a 31 member group chaired by the Chief Justice of Ohio. Ten members of the Commission are judges appointed by the Chief Justice, 12 members are appointed by the Governor, 2 cabinet directors, 2 state agency leaders as well as 4 members of the General Assembly serve on the Commission. It is responsible for reviewing Ohio's sentencing statutes and sentencing patterns, and to make recommendations to the General Assembly regarding statutory changes. The Commission routinely brings together judges, prosecuting and defense attorneys, behavioral health professionals, academics, corrections officials, law enforcement, victims' advocates, community corrections experts, and others with a direct interest in criminal sentencing and, therefore, bridges the information gap among criminal justice partners (the Commission roster is attached).

The Commission is bipartisan and promotes meaningful informed processes and outcomes through creative solutions. It is well-positioned to lead and advance Ohio's renewed interest in JRI because since

OHIO

CRIMINAL SENTENCING COMMISSION

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its inception, it has provided impartial and consensus-driven analysis and development of policies and practices that maximize public safety, reduce recidivism and equalize justice.

We propose the CSG Justice Center return to our great State to explicitly focus on what is happening before prison or in other words, the system's "front end" where many decisions are made that impact both future judicial and corrections practices. That focus should include reported crime, arrest, and criminal history; diversion, including deferred adjudication; assessment for risk and behavioral health assessment at the pretrial stage; how sentencing sorts people with convictions across the various sentencing options; capacity of treatment and programs in the community to reduce recidivism; and community control.

Ohio agrees to provide CSG with access to available data for analysis and will ensure rejuvenation of the Justice Reinvestment advisory implementation, oversight and collaborative workgroup under the purview of the Commission, which will provide a strong platform for continued criminal justice reform in the State of Ohio. In exchange, we expect CSG will identify recent criminal justice system trends in Ohio as well regionally and nationally; conduct research and analysis of the Ohio corrections, community supervision and justice involved populations; help craft policy options to enhance public safety while wisely parsing limited resources including practitioner education; facilitating development of recommendations based upon data and research, projecting impact of policy options on correctional and supervision populations, including projected averted costs; and assist in drafting findings and recommendations in a final report.

Ohio is committed to build on a consensus-driven platform for the development of policies, practices and legislative criminal justice reforms that maximize public safety, reduce recidivism and wisely spend tax resources. We welcome and appreciate your support to return to Ohio for technical assistance. The Commission is well positioned to advance this effort and can begin at the earliest possible date.

Sincerely,



John Kasich
Governor of Ohio



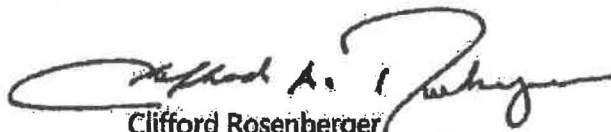
Maureen O'Connor
Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Ohio



Mike DeWine
Ohio Attorney General



Larry Obhof
President of the Ohio Senate



Clifford A. Rosenberg
Speaker of the Ohio House of Representatives

Attachment: Ohio Criminal Sentencing Commission 2017 Roster

OHIO

CRIMINAL SENTENCING COMMISSION

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TO: Ohio Criminal Sentencing Commission
FROM: Juvenile Justice Committee
DATE: August 24, 2017
RE: Juvenile Probation – RFK National Resource Center for Juvenile Justice

In late 2016, the Juvenile Justice committee identified community control (probation) as a topic area for further investigation and research for the committee. Committee members asked initial questions about the statutory language and about the existence or lack of data regarding juveniles currently on probation in Ohio. Some of the issues identified by the committee were:

- Indefinite v. definite terms of probation
- Probation officer training
- Impact of diversion on probation data
- Violation of court order exception to prohibition on detention for status offenses
- Driver's license suspension

The committee decided to investigate data further and, at the same time, investigate best practices in juvenile probation. This investigation led the committee to the Robert F. Kennedy National Resource Center for Juvenile Justice. John Tuell, Executive Director of the National Resource Center, attended the committee's meeting on August 17, 2017 to talk about the National Resource Center, its current work in Summit County, Ohio on dual status youth and its work in other jurisdictions on juvenile probation. After his presentation and committee discussion the Juvenile Justice committee unanimously voted to bring the following to the full Commission:

1. The committee believes there are issues in the statutory construct and provision of probation services that should be addressed in Ohio.
2. The committee believes that bringing a third party objective group into Ohio to engage in an objective, comprehensive review of the juvenile probation system would be beneficial.
3. The RFK National Resource Center is poised to be the outside entity to do the review and the committee is comfortable in discussing that possibility further.

Based upon these early determinations, the committee would like the approval of the full Commission to move forward with this project.

Juvenile Justice Committee

OH Criminal Justice Sentencing Commission



John A. Tuell, Executive Director

Robert F. Kennedy National Resource Center for Juvenile Justice

jtuell@rfkchildren.org



Thomas J. Moyer Ohio Judicial Center
65 South Front Street
Columbus, OH 43215



Robert F. Kennedy
Children's Action Corps
RFK National Resource Center
for Juvenile Justice

Dual Status Youth Initiative – History

2003 King Co., WA

2004 Los Angeles Co., CA

2004 Connecticut (CSSD)

2004-08 Illinois (4 sites)

2009 Arizona

2012 Hampden Co., MA

2012 Outagamie Co., WI

2012 Santa Clara Co., CA

2012 Newton Co., GA

2013 Middlesex Co., NJ

2013 Beltrami Co., MN

2014 El Dorado Co., CA

2014 Marion Co., IN

2014 Fulton Co., GA

2014 Alaska

2017 North Dakota

2017 Summit Co., OH



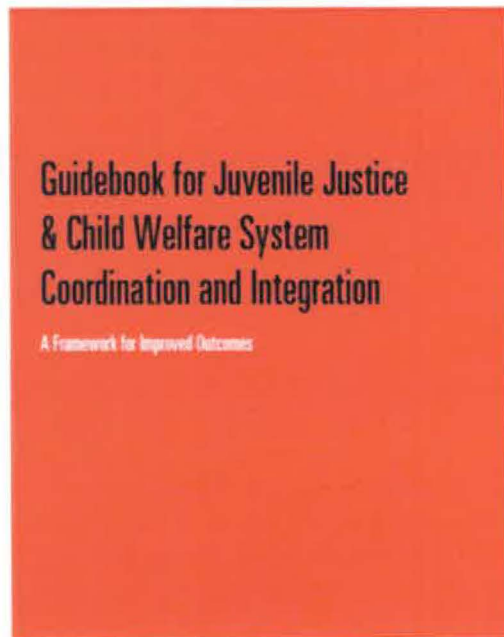
2016-17 – Dual Status Youth Training Initiative (9 sites)

FL, GA, IA, MN, OH, OK, SD, VA, and WI



Robert F. Kennedy
Children's Action Corps
RFK National Resource Center
for Juvenile Justice

Juvenile Justice Reform: Practical Guidance

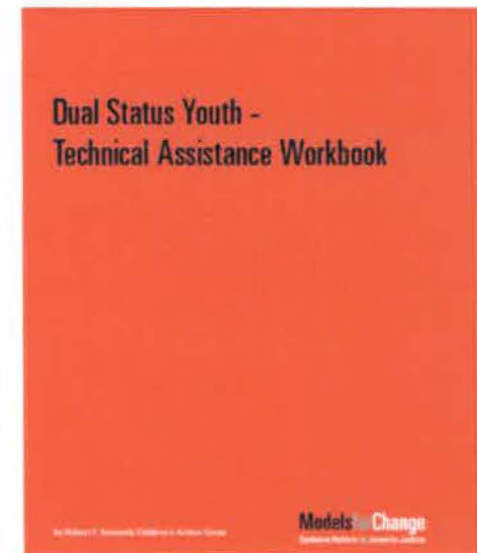


Guidebook for Juvenile Justice and Child Welfare System Coordination and Integration: Framework for Improved Outcomes.

Tuell, Wiig and Heldman. 2013. www.rfknrcjj.org

Dual Status Youth – Technical Assistance Workbook

Tuell, Heldman and Wiig. 2013. www.rfknrcjj.org



Probation System Review – History

2005 Los Angeles Co., CA

2010 Newton Co., GA

2010 Jefferson Parish, LA

2012 New Hampshire

2014 Hammond Region, LA

2015 Territory of Guam

2015 Illinois (3 sites)

2016 Idaho (2 sites)

2016 Arkansas (3 sites)

2017 Milwaukee Co., WI

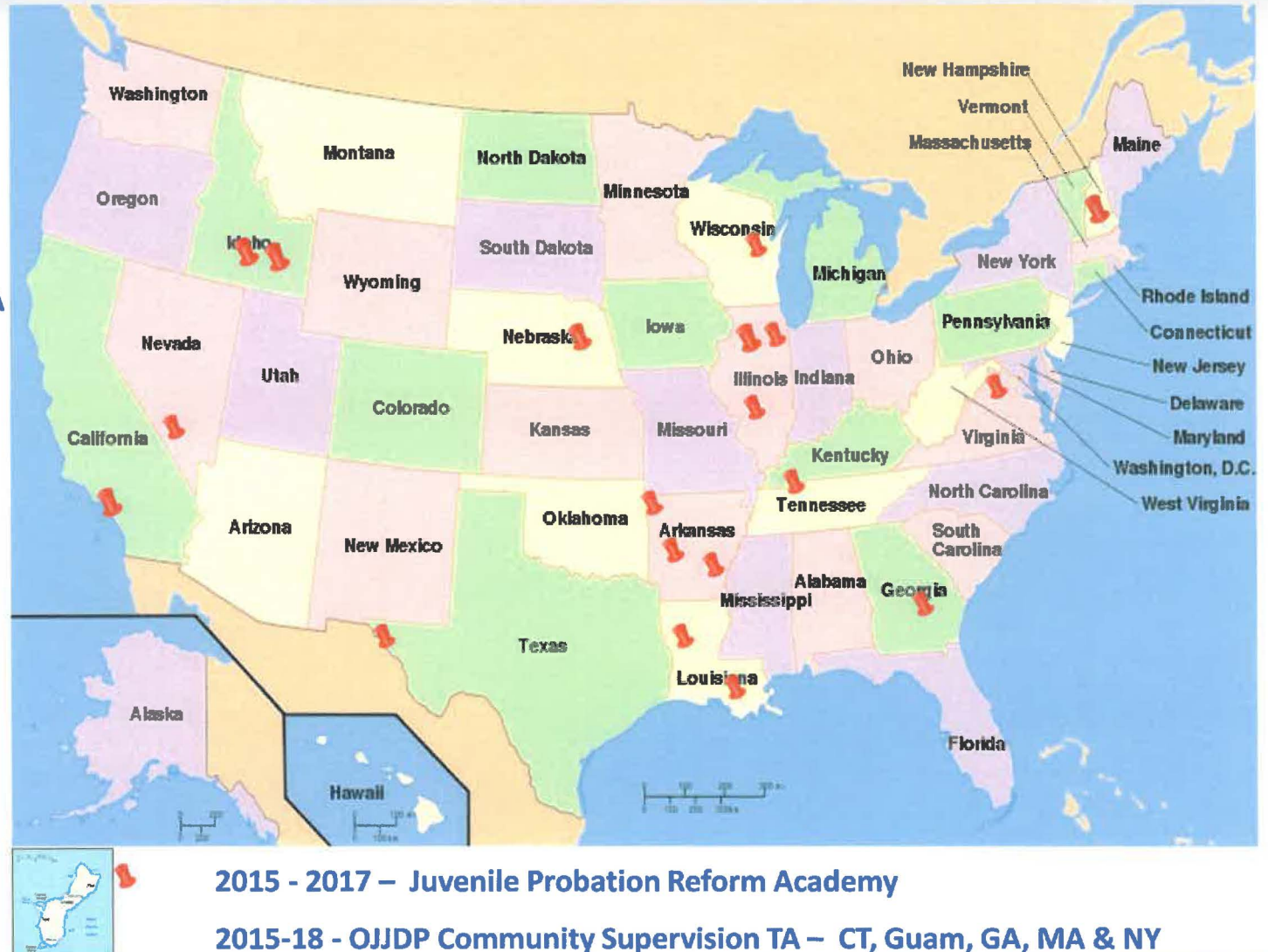
2017 El Paso Co., TX

2017 Clark Co., NV

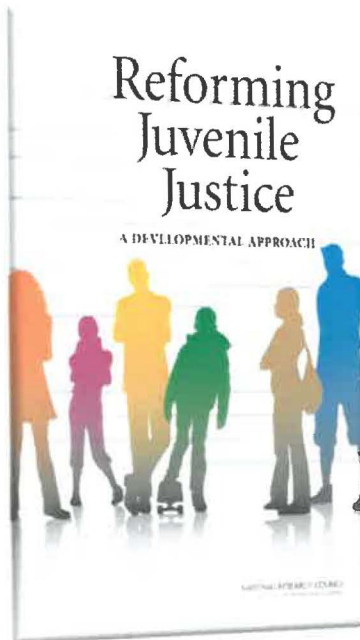
2017 Fairfax Co., VA

2017 Davidson Co., TN

2017 Lancaster Co., NE

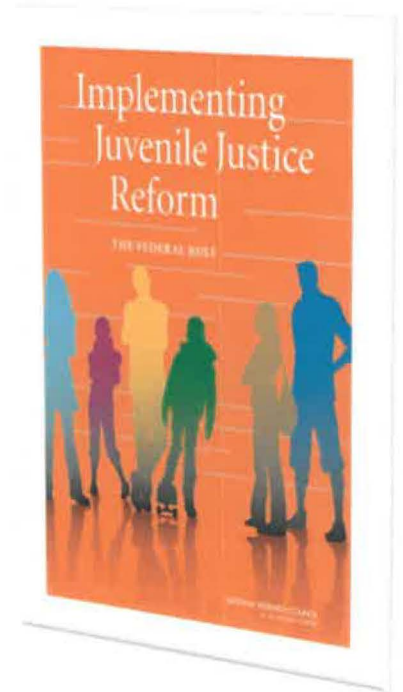


Research Foundation - Adolescent Development & Behavior



Adolescents differ from adults and children:

- Less capacity for self-regulation in emotionally charged contexts
- Heightened sensitivity to proximal external influences (e.g., peer pressure and immediate incentives)
- Less ability than adults to make judgments and decisions that require future orientation



National Research Council. 2013. *Reforming Juvenile Justice: A Developmental Approach.*
Washington, DC: The National Academies Press.

National Research Council. 2014. *Implementing Juvenile Justice Reform: The Federal Role.*
Washington, DC: The National Academies Press



Robert F. Kennedy
Children's Action Corps
RFK National Resource Center
for Juvenile Justice

Juvenile Justice / Probation System Best Practices Alignment

Adolescent Development

Collaborative Leadership

Risks-Needs-Responsivity (Structured Professional Judgement)

Trauma Screening & Treatment

Case Processing Timeline Standards

Graduated Response/Sanctions and Dispositional Matrix

Positive Youth Development

Family Engagement

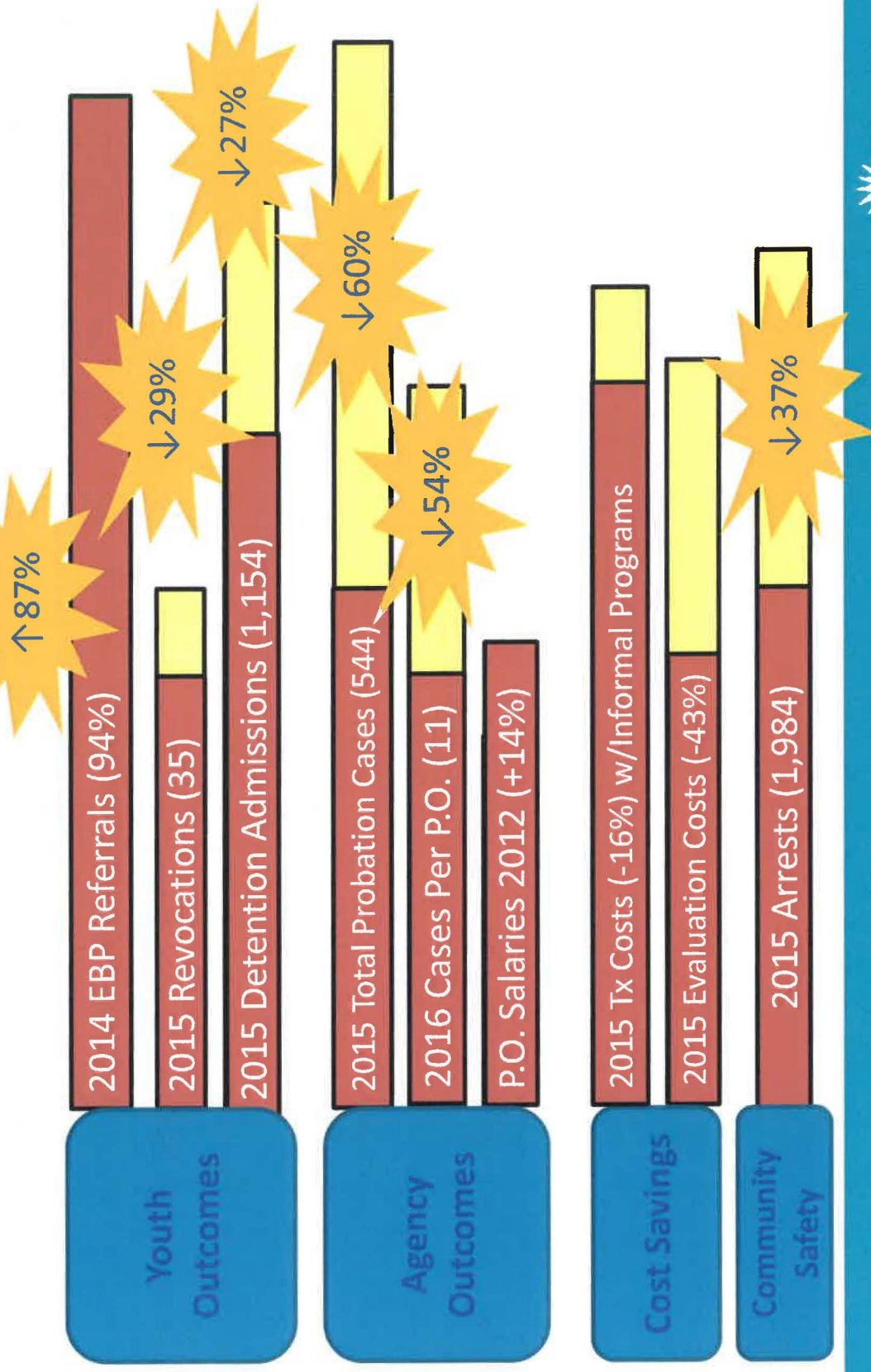
Quality Assurance – Youth Outcomes *and* System Performance

Purpose of a Review

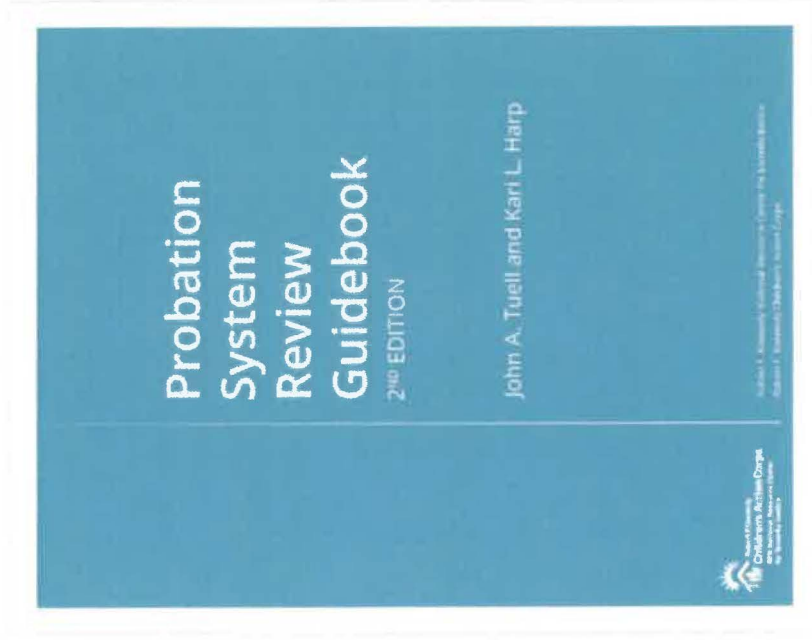


Robert F. Kennedy
Children's Action Corps
RFK National Resource Center
for Juvenile Justice

Jefferson Parish, LA



Probation System Review Guidebook, 2nd edition



www.rfknrcjj.org



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Elements of the Probation System Review

A. Administration

Mission
Vision
Policies
Procedures
Youth Outcomes
Managerial Oversight
Training
Communication

B. Probation Supervision

Probation Officer Approach to Supervision
Role of Probation Officer
Assignment of Cases
Day-to-Day Tasks
Expected Products and Outcomes
Decision Making Procedures / Criteria
Case Plan Development
Matching Services

C. Intra- and Interagency Work Processes

Identification of Stakeholders
Relationship with the Court
Effective Court Processes
Roles and Responsibilities
Interchanges of Information
Communication
Linkages
Service/Treatment Referral Protocols

D. Quality Assurance

Recidivism Measures
Measurement of Other Youth Outcomes
System Performance & Evaluation
Worker Performance & Evaluation
Fidelity to Risk Screening Tools / Risk-Needs-
Assessment Tools
Fidelity to Best Practice Models
Effective Data Collection System
Reports & Analysis

Probation
System Review
Management
Team (PSRT)



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Implementation & Sustainability

- Report of findings and recommendations
- Development of an Implementation Plan
 - Endorsement
 - Prioritization
 - Sequencing
 - Accountability / responsibility
 - Timelines



RFK National Resource Center – Training Institute

Dual Status Youth Technical Assistance (Guidebook, 3rd edition and Workbook)

DSY Training (2 days; curriculum)

Probation System Review Technical Assistance (Guidebook, 2nd edition)

PSR Training (1.5 days; curriculum)

Advancing Best Practices in Youth Justice Interactive Seminar (1.5 days; curriculum)



CRIMINAL SENTENCING COMMISSION

65 SOUTH FRONT STREET • 5TH FLOOR • COLUMBUS, OHIO 43215-3431 • TELEPHONE: 614.387.9305 • FAX: 614.387.9309

TO: Ohio Criminal Sentencing Commission
FROM: Juvenile Justice Committee
DATE: August 24, 2017
RE: Proposed amendment to R.C. 2152.19

At its meeting on August 17, 2017, the Juvenile Justice committee approved the attached language unanimously. The language would clarify that a driver's license suspension is one option in community control (probation) for juveniles but not mandatory. During the committee's investigation into probation practices in Ohio, anecdotal evidence arose that some juvenile courts believe that use of the word "includes" in RC 2152.19(D)(4) regarding conditions of community control currently means that a driver's license suspension is mandatory. Committee members did not believe this to be true and did not read the current language to require the suspension; however, in an abundance of caution, the committee approved the attached language.

Committee member, Rep. Rezabek, indicated to the committee that the language is already in the drafting stages in the General Assembly and will likely be introduced as an amendment to another, yet to be determined, piece of legislation. The committee seeks the approval of the full Commission on the language.



2152.19 Disposition orders.

[Existing language unaffected by the amendments is omitted to conserve space]

(4) Place the child on community control under any sanctions, services, and conditions that the court prescribes. As a condition of community control in every case and in addition to any other condition that it imposes upon the child, the court shall require the child to abide by the law during the period of community control. As referred to in this division, community control ~~includes~~ may include, but is not limited to, the following sanctions and conditions:

(a) A period of basic probation supervision in which the child is required to maintain contact with a person appointed to supervise the child in accordance with sanctions imposed by the court;

(b) A period of intensive probation supervision in which the child is required to maintain frequent contact with a person appointed by the court to supervise the child while the child is seeking or maintaining employment and participating in training, education, and treatment programs as the order of disposition;

(c) A period of day reporting in which the child is required each day to report to and leave a center or another approved reporting location at specified times in order to participate in work, education or training, treatment, and other approved programs at the center or outside the center;

(d) A period of community service of up to five hundred hours for an act that would be a felony or a misdemeanor of the first degree if committed by an adult, up to two hundred hours for an act that would be a misdemeanor of the second, third, or fourth degree if committed by an adult, or up to thirty hours for an act that would be a minor misdemeanor if committed by an adult;

(e) A requirement that the child obtain a high school diploma, a certificate of high school equivalence, vocational training, or employment;

(f) A period of drug and alcohol use monitoring;

(g) A requirement of alcohol or drug assessment or counseling, or a period in an alcohol or drug treatment program with a level of security for the child as determined necessary by the court;



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(h) A period in which the court orders the child to observe a curfew that may involve daytime or evening hours;

(i) A requirement that the child serve monitored time;

(j) A period of house arrest without electronic monitoring or continuous alcohol monitoring;

(k) A period of electronic monitoring or continuous alcohol monitoring without house arrest, or house arrest with electronic monitoring or continuous alcohol monitoring or both electronic monitoring and continuous alcohol monitoring, that does not exceed the maximum sentence of imprisonment that could be imposed upon an adult who commits the same act.

A period of house arrest with electronic monitoring or continuous alcohol monitoring or both electronic monitoring and continuous alcohol monitoring, imposed under this division shall not extend beyond the child's twenty-first birthday. If a court imposes a period of house arrest with electronic monitoring or continuous alcohol monitoring or both electronic monitoring and continuous alcohol monitoring, upon a child under this division, it shall require the child: to remain in the child's home or other specified premises for the entire period of house arrest with electronic monitoring or continuous alcohol monitoring or both except when the court permits the child to leave those premises to go to school or to other specified premises. Regarding electronic monitoring, the court also shall require the child to be monitored by a central system that can determine the child's location at designated times; to report periodically to a person designated by the court; and to enter into a written contract with the court agreeing to comply with all requirements imposed by the court, agreeing to pay any fee imposed by the court for the costs of the house arrest with electronic monitoring, and agreeing to waive the right to receive credit for any time served on house arrest with electronic monitoring toward the period of any other dispositional order imposed upon the child if the child violates any of the requirements of the dispositional order of house arrest with electronic monitoring. The court also may impose other reasonable requirements upon the child.

Unless ordered by the court, a child shall not receive credit for any time served on house arrest with electronic monitoring or continuous alcohol monitoring or both toward any other dispositional order imposed upon the child for the act for which was imposed the dispositional order of house arrest with electronic monitoring or continuous alcohol monitoring. As used in this division and division (A)(4)(l) of this section, "continuous alcohol monitoring" has the same meaning as in section 2929.01 of the Revised Code.



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(l) A suspension of the driver's license, probationary driver's license, or temporary instruction permit issued to the child for a period of time prescribed by the court, or a suspension of the registration of all motor vehicles registered in the name of the child for a period of time prescribed by the court. A child whose license or permit is so suspended is ineligible for issuance of a license or permit during the period of suspension. At the end of the period of suspension, the child shall not be reissued a license or permit until the child has paid any applicable reinstatement fee and complied with all requirements governing license reinstatement.
