
Community Planning and Oversight Committee Agenda

March 14, 2023 5:30 p.m. Amy H. Levin Learning & Conference Center

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE: The Community Planning and Oversight Committee shall evaluate new programs and determine service gaps and unmet needs in the community. The Committee shall also set standards for evaluating service providers funded by the Board with respect to meeting the service terms of contracts, programs, goals and objectives, and the quality of service, and periodically monitor and review provider status. The Committee shall facilitate the development of a schedule of regular presentations to the BOD pertaining to current programming and emerging needs in the community.

Expected Committee Members: Kreig Brusnahan, Committee Chair, David Ashenhurst, Monica Bauer, Patricia Bell, Marie Leibas, John Nisky, Sandra Premura, Dan Urbin (ex officio)

Expected Staff: Tonya Birney, Lauren Cieslak, Amanda Divis, Michael Doud, Arielle Edwards, Rebecca Jones, Sarah Reinhold, Vinaida Reyna

Expected Guest: Andy Laubenthal, Project Specialist, Lorain County Sheriff's Office

I. Informational:

- | | |
|--|---|
| A. Jail Reentry Coordination Guest Presentation | Andy Laubenthal
Attachment A |
| B. Budgeting Process | Mark Johnson
Attachments B & C |
| C. Workforce Supports | Community Services Team
Attachment D |

II. Recommendations

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| A. FFY23 Allocation Increase
State Opioid and Stimulant Response (SOSR) 3.0
A Place 2 Recover
Additional \$8,197.27 New Total \$425,050.77 | Amanda Divis
APS 03.23.01 |
| B. FY23 Allocation Increase
Ohio Guidestone
Additional \$40,856 New Total \$165,856 | Rebecca Jones
APS 03.23.02 |

III. Unfinished Business

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| Ohio Crisis Assistance and Training Program (CCP-RSP) | Mark Johnson |
| YWCA 76,887 | |
| El Centro 65,732 | |
| MHARS 61,223.46 | |

IV. New Business

V. Determination of Consent Agenda

Following Meeting: April 11, 2023, 5:30 pm at The Amy Levin Center

Lorain County Sheriff's Office

Phil R. Stammitti, Sheriff

Rapid Re-Entry Program



Mental Health,
Addiction & Recovery
Services Board of
Lorain County



Buckle Your Seatbelt

These first 24 slides will be a quick overview of Re-Entry history

You'll need this base for perspective

**As you watch, be mindful of
PRISON versus JAIL**



Home > Events > Storytelling Reentry Programs Using Power Story Build Strong Support Your Program

Storytelling for Reentry Programs: Using the Power of Story to Build Strong Support for Your Program

April 21, 2022

Why Storytelling?

“People can’t face facts if they’re looking the wrong way. So, first, we tell them a story.”

—Andy Goodman, *Storytelling as Best Practice* (7th ed., 2015) and *Why Bad Presentations Happen to Good Causes*

Lisa Vavonese

[View presentation slides](#)

[View the audio transcript](#)

People are hardwired to respond to stories. Great storytellers explain what it all means and make us feel like we fit in there somewhere. Storytelling can help support your program’s sustainability and evaluation planning.

Lebanon County Sheriff's Office

Several federal agencies provide resources, guidance, and funding via the Second Chance Act

RELATED CONTENT

[National Center for HIV, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention Seeking an Epidemiologist](#)

[Pathway Home 4 Grants](#)

[Register Now for Second Chance Month 2023 Webinars](#)

[\[RECORDING\] Responding to the FY2023 Solicitation for Second Chance Act Pay for Success Initiative](#)

[Coalition for Juvenile Justice National Conference: Reenvisioning Youth Justice: Treating Young People as Individuals](#)

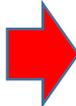


Home > Second Chance Act

Second Chance Act



The Second Chance Act (SCA) supports state, local, and tribal governments and nonprofit organizations in their work to reduce recidivism and improve outcomes for people returning from state and federal prisons, local jails, and juvenile facilities. Passed with bipartisan support and signed into law on April 9, 2008, and reauthorized in 2018, SCA legislation authorizes federal grants for vital programs and systems reform aimed at improving the reentry process.



The U.S. Department of Justice's Office of Justice Programs (OJP) funds and administers the Second Chance Act grants. Within OJP, the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) awards SCA grants serving adults, and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) awards grants serving juveniles. Since 2009, BJA and OJJDP have made more than 800 awards to grantees across 49 states.



In support of SCA grantees around the country, the National Reentry Resource Center works collaboratively with the Second Chance Act technical assistance (TA) providers.



SCA Program Tracks

[SEE PROGRAMS](#)



SCA Funding Opportunities

[SEE OPPORTUNITIES](#)



Grantee Highlights

[SEE HIGHLIGHTS](#)

<https://www.trendwyoming.org> › articles › biggest-challen...

The 4 Biggest Challenges Facing Those Newly Released From Prison

Search for: What are the 3 biggest challenges that inmates face when returning back to the community?

What is the purpose of reentry? ^

Reentry programs and reentry courts are designed to **help returning citizens successfully "reenter" society following their incarceration, thereby reducing recidivism, improving public safety, and saving money.** May 27, 2022

<https://www.justice.gov> › usa › edva › reentry-program

Reentry Program - Department of Justice

Search for: What is the purpose of reentry?

Why is reentry difficult?

Once released, formerly incarcerated people face a myriad of barriers to successfully re-entering society. They are **not allowed to vote, have little access to education, face scant job opportunities, and are ineligible for public benefits, public housing and student loans.**

<https://civilrights.org> › resource › barriers-to-successful-re...

Barriers to Successful Re-Entry of Formerly Incarcerated People

Search for: Why is reentry difficult?

What are the advantages of re-entry? v

What are common barriers to reentry? v

What does reentry feel like? v

How long does reentry last? v

Many institutions, and agencies across the nation have been researching, and writing about Re-Entry programs



How long does reentry last?

What are the keys to successful reentry?



As shown below, interventions must address **health, employment, housing, skill development, mentorship, and social networks**, as these factors have the most significant impact on reentry success.

<https://iop.harvard.edu> > default > files > sources > program

SUCCESSFUL REENTRY: A COMMUNITY-LEVEL ANALYSIS

Search for: [What are the keys to successful reentry?](#)

What is reentry theory?

When should reentry begin?

The first element that is crucial to successful reentry is starting early. You may be surprised to hear this, but re-entry actually needs to start **the day after sentencing**. This goes for the inmate and the system. The U.S. Department of Justice also believes that reentry begins on day one of incarceration. May 1, 2018



<https://www.riversidehouse.org> > 2018/05/01 > elements-...

Elements of Successful Reentry Part I: Start Early - Riverside House

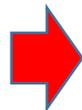
Search for: [When should reentry begin?](#)

What do prisoners get when they are released?

What happens to prisoners once they are released?

What age people have the highest rate of recidivism?

What are the types of reentry?



There are many concepts of functional reentry such as **the leading circle reentry,[24] the spiral rotor wave, phase 2 reentry, and figure of eight reentry.**



Some Re-Entry theories

About 5,600,000 results (0.46 seconds)

<https://nicic.gov/projects/offender-reentry-transition>

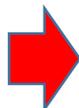
Offender Reentry/Transition | National Institute of Corrections

Reentry refers to the transition of offenders from prisons or jails back into the community.

People also ask

What is the reentry problem?

What are the 3 phases of reentry?



Reentry is perceived as a three-stage process that Page 2 Taxman and colleagues (2003) outlined and others have concurred with: **institutional (at least six months before release), structured reentry (six months before release and 30 days after release), and integration (31-plus days after release).**

<https://www.uscourts.gov/file/download> PDF

The Offender and Reentry: Supporting Active Participation in ...

Search for: What are the 3 phases of reentry?

What are the 3 biggest challenges that inmates face when returning back to the community?

Let's explore four challenges to prisoner reentry and potential solutions to each problem.

- Challenge #1: Not Knowing Where to Begin.
- Challenge #2: Family Strain.
- Challenge #3: Finding Employment.
- Challenge #4: Mental Health Issues.

<https://www.trendwyoming.org/articles/biggest-challen...>

The 4 Biggest Challenges Facing Those Newly Released From Prison



What challenges do reentry programs face? ^

Re-entering individuals also face **difficulties in finding and securing housing**. The high risk of residential instability can lead some to experience homelessness after release (Fontaine, 2013). Most individuals leave prison with limited finances to secure an apartment.

Mar 29, 2018

<https://www.apa.org> > [ses](#) > [resources](#) > [indicator](#) > 2018/03

From prisons to communities: Confronting re-entry challenges ...

Search for: [What challenges do reentry programs face?](#)

Can you survive reentry? v

Why is it called reentry? v

What materials can survive reentry? v

What are the 4 biggest challenges facing correctional institutions today? v

How effective or ineffective have reentry programs been? v

Why do so many prisoners reoffend? v

Can you get SSI for post incarceration syndrome? v

What are the components of a reentry program? ^

Adult reentry programs will generally initiate treatment (i.e., **substance abuse, life skills, education, cognitive-behavioral, sex/violent offender treatment**) in a prison setting and provide additional program components in the community following an individual's release from prison or jail. Jul 9, 2018

<http://crimesolutions.ojp.gov> > [ratedpractices](#)

Practice Profile: Adult Reentry Programs - CrimeSolutions

Search for: [What are the components of a reentry program?](#)

Do astronauts get hot on reentry? v

Jail Re-Entry is rare

<https://crimesolutions.ojp.gov/datedpractices>

Practice Profile: Adult Reentry Programs - CrimeSolutions

Search for: What are the components of a reentry program?

...onants get hot on reentry? ▾

...e is considered reentry? ▾

...entry have to be so fast? ▾

...three 3 most important issues facing corrections today? ▾

What are the 3 reasons for high recidivism?

What are the three biggest problems facing incarceration?

What does offender reentry entail and why is it important?

Generally speaking, reentry is premised on the notion that a formal and comprehensive transition process after release from prison is necessary to address an ex-offender's basic survival needs, such as safe housing, gainful employment, and healthcare, as well as skills-based need such as treatment, literacy, and job ...

<https://judicature.duke.edu/articles/reentry-philosophie...>

Reentry philosophies, approaches, and challenges - Judicature

Search for: What does offender reentry entail and why is it important?

Is parole a reentry strategy? ▾

How do you prepare an offender for release? ▾

How would you describe offender prisoner reentry in the United States? ▾

If you find a county jail Re-Entry program; it's most likely a prison model focusing on sentenced offenders.



What percentage of their jail inmates qualify to receive Re-Entry services?

<https://www.samhsa.gov/sim-overview/intercept-4> ⋮

Intercept 4: ReEntry - SAMHSA

Sep 27, 2022 — Reentry coalition participation. **Many communities have a group that meets and plans for supporting people reentering the community from prison ...**

<https://www.samhsa.gov/criminal-juvenile-justice> PDF 

reentry resources for individuals, providers, communities, and ...

Reentry is a key issue in SAMHSA's Trauma and Justice Strategic Initiative. This strategic initiative addresses the behavioral health needs of people involved ...

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prisoner_reentry ⋮

Prisoner reentry - Wikipedia

The abrupt re-entrance into society means formerly incarcerated individuals require support to reintegrate. The United States federal government allocates some ...
Resources for prisoner re... · Kinds of re-entry programs · Juvenile Re-entry

<https://www.healthaffairs.org/pb20210928.343531> ⋮

Prison And Jail Reentry And Health - Health Affairs

Oct 28, 2021 — The reentry population faces complex barriers to health care access and often experiences homelessness, unemployment, and a lack of social and ...

<https://www.uscourts.gov/file/download> PDF ⋮

The Offender and Reentry: Supporting Active Participation in ...

Offender Reentry Initiative (SVORI), Transition from Prison to the ... reentry process from the service acquisition model. ... Maintenance and 

<https://www.americanprogress.org/article/reentry-ref...> ⋮

Reentry Reforms Are More Critical Than Ever Amid the ...

Apr 30, 2020 — Times of crisis amplify foundational failings. · As of April 20, the prison system accounts for · Fortunately, states appear to be heeding the ...

<https://radiashealth.org/residential-supportive-housing> ⋮

Many jails do not have a high percentage of sentenced inmates



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[VIEW TOPICS](#)



HOUSING
|
REENTRY

National Initiative Aims to Improve Reentry Outcomes by 2030

By Amelia Vorpahl
APRIL 25, 2022

[VISIT REENTRY](#)



A new initiative was launched nationwide last year.
Reentry 2030



VISIT REENTRY 2030 WEBSITE

For far too long, millions of Americans have been shut out from the supports they need to successfully reintegrate into their communities after leaving prisons or jails. For even the most motivated individual, having a criminal record creates serious barriers that prevent access to many services and opportunities, including housing, education, and employment.

But simply, despite much progress in the past two decades, our country's reentry supports remain inequitable and insufficient. They also exacerbate existing racial disparities in employment, health care, and housing access. This fragmented reentry system has real, negative impacts for people who seek to rebuild their lives after incarceration; according to a Bureau of Justice Statistics study, nearly three-quarters of people released from prison were arrested within five years, and nearly half returned to prison for a parole or probation violation or a new sentence. While these numbers are alarmingly high, we know they can be reduced.

A successful transition after incarceration can be challenging and complex. It encompasses more than just staying out of jail or prison; it also includes reuniting families, providing access to stable employment and safe and affordable housing, getting needed care and treatment, and ensuring other rights and opportunities that can sustain a person's reintegration over a lifetime. The Reentry 2030 movement was developed to help address these issues; it asks leaders from all 50 states to take action and pledge to a decade-long initiative to make successful reintegration a reality for everyone.

“Each individual exiting jail or prison deserves to reintegrate into their communities successfully,” said Dr. Nicole Jarrett, director of Corrections and Reentry at The Council of State Governments (CSG) Justice Center. “With Reentry 2030, we aim to build on the successes from the Second

The REENTRY 2030 initiative is another chance to address jail based re-entry.





Reentry 2030 will provide resources, tools, and supports to help every state design and implement an ambitious plan to:



1. **Scale-up access** to stable housing, education, employment skills training, behavioral health treatment, health care, and other supports for people with criminal records.
2. **Clear away unnecessary barriers** to opportunities and economic mobility.
3. **Advance racial equity** by using data to understand and address disparities in access to services, quality of services, and outcomes.

As part of the Reentry 2030 launch earlier this month, the CSG Justice Center, with support from Arnold Ventures and in partnership with the U.S. Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Assistance, Correctional Leaders Association, and JustLeadershipUSA, convened key thought leaders from across the country to discuss these strategies. The event, [*Advancing Successful Reintegration for Every Person: Reentry 2030 National Launch*](#), fostered dialogue between federal and state leaders, people with lived experience in reentry, and advocates about the state of reentry and the needed changes. Together, they set a vision for a future of reentry that is human-centered, coordinated, transparent, and equitable.

“At Arnold Ventures, we’re working to advance a fundamental shift in supervision policies—from catching or enabling failure to facilitating and promoting success,” said Dylan Hayre, director of Criminal Justice at Arnold Ventures. “Reentry 2030 envisions systems change along a similar trajectory. Reforming supervision systems is critical so that people under supervision who are trying to get back on their feet, or on their feet for the first time, are wholly seen and supported through all the challenges and opportunities that are part of reentry and reintegration.”

Learn more about how Reentry 2030 will amplify state efforts and create significant advances in reentry and reintegration on a national level by visiting www.reentry2030.org.

Thus far the new 2030 Re-Entry Initiative has failed to pick-up on the lack of re-entry services at the county jail level.

The goals of the Second Chance Act of 2008 are sound, and necessary. REENTRY 2030 shows the need still exists, and is intended to bolster resources, tools, and supports .

- Since 2008, the application of 15 years worth of federal government resources has not significantly benefitted local jail populations.
- The resources have primarily been applied to prison re-entry.
- There is a lack of connectivity between these federal programs and county jail operations.
- There is a lack of awareness regarding the possibilities for county jail re-entry.

Jail is not Prison

To most people jails and prisons are the same thing. The nuances that set them apart are the same nuances that must be overcome to apply county jail Re-Entry programming.

“Applying resources toward people nearing release to increase the likelihood of success, prosperity, and a law abiding lifestyle in the community.”

Rapid Re-Entry and Prison Re-Entry share goals. The methods for achieving the goals are divergent.



Why does it matter?

What is so critical about the lack of county jail Re-Entry programs?

- **The answer is in the ratio, 12:1**

Incarceration & Reentry

ASPE > Topics > Human Services > Incarceration and Reentry

Technical Assistance

COVID-19

Social Capital

Incarceration and Reentry

Children, Youth, and Families

At any one time, nearly 6.9 million people are on probation, in jail, in prison, or on parole in the United States. Each year, more than 600,000 individuals are released from state and federal prisons. Another 9 million cycle through local jails. More than two-thirds of prisoners are rearrested within 3 years of their release and half are reincarcerated. When reentry fails, the costs are high — more crime, more victims, and more pressure on already-strained state and municipal budgets. There is also more family distress and community instability. Roughly 1 in 28 children currently has a parent behind bars. Mass incarceration has been a major driver of poverty. Without mass incarceration, it is estimated that 5 million fewer Americans would have been poor between 1980 and 2014.

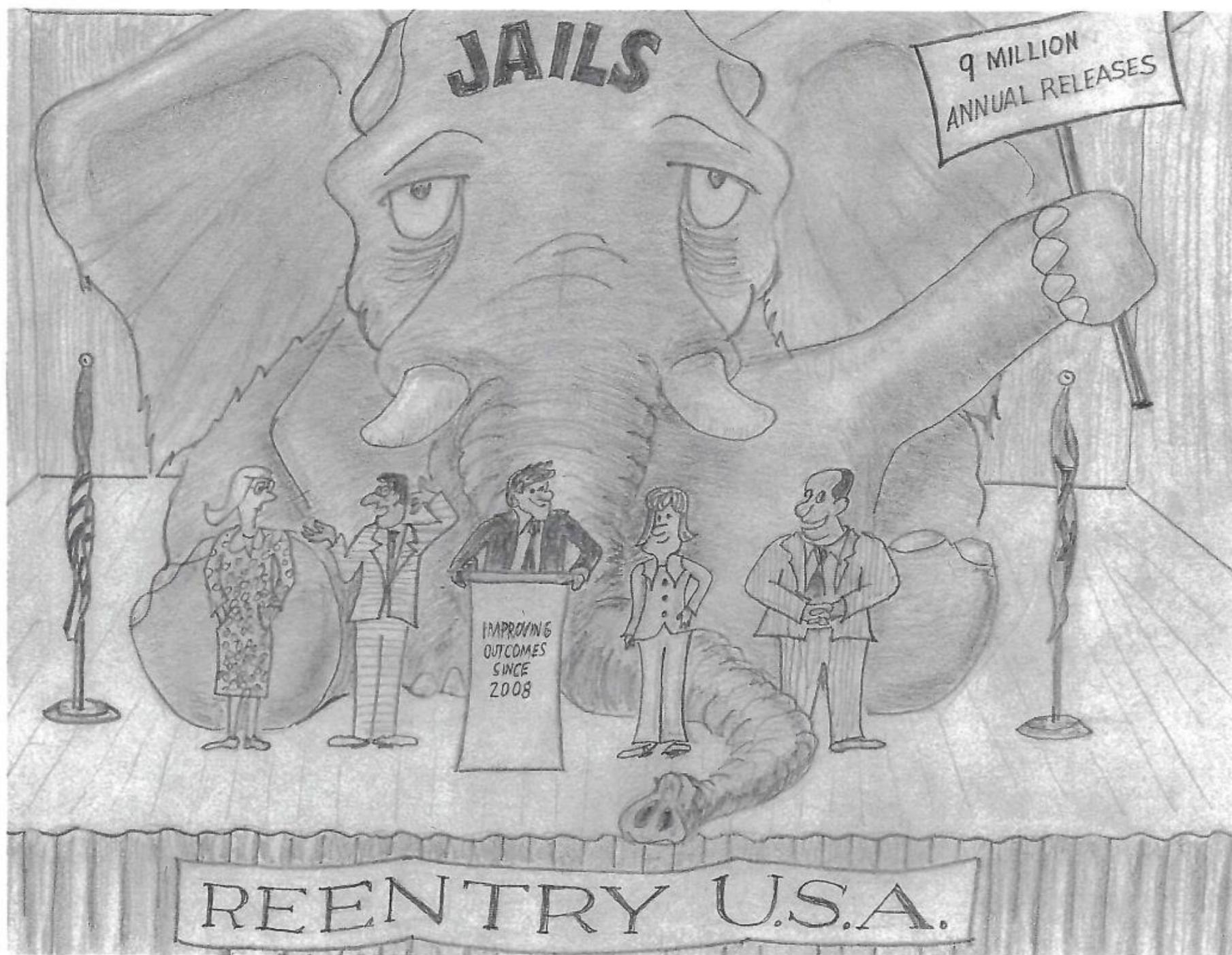
Through the [Federal Interagency Council on Crime Prevention and Improving Reentry](#), federal agencies are working together to enhance community safety and well-being, assist those returning from prison and jail in becoming productive citizens, and save taxpayer dollars by lowering the direct and collateral costs of incarceration. Because reintegration to the community after incarceration intersects with issues of health, housing, education, employment, family, faith, and community well-being, the U.S Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and other federal agencies are focusing on the reentry population with activities that aim to improve outcomes in these areas.

Individuals, families, and communities served by HHS programs are affected by high rates of incarceration. HHS initiatives that target this population encompass a range of human

Jails release 12 times more people back into local communities than prisons do.

Released jail inmates are not receiving Re-Entry resources, tools, and supports.

Can we prevent some of them from going to prison by providing those services?



REENTRY U.S.A.

Annual Releases from U.S. Prisons and Jails

93% receive little federal funding, little guidance, and little support. There is a lack of awareness for re-entry services in jail settings.

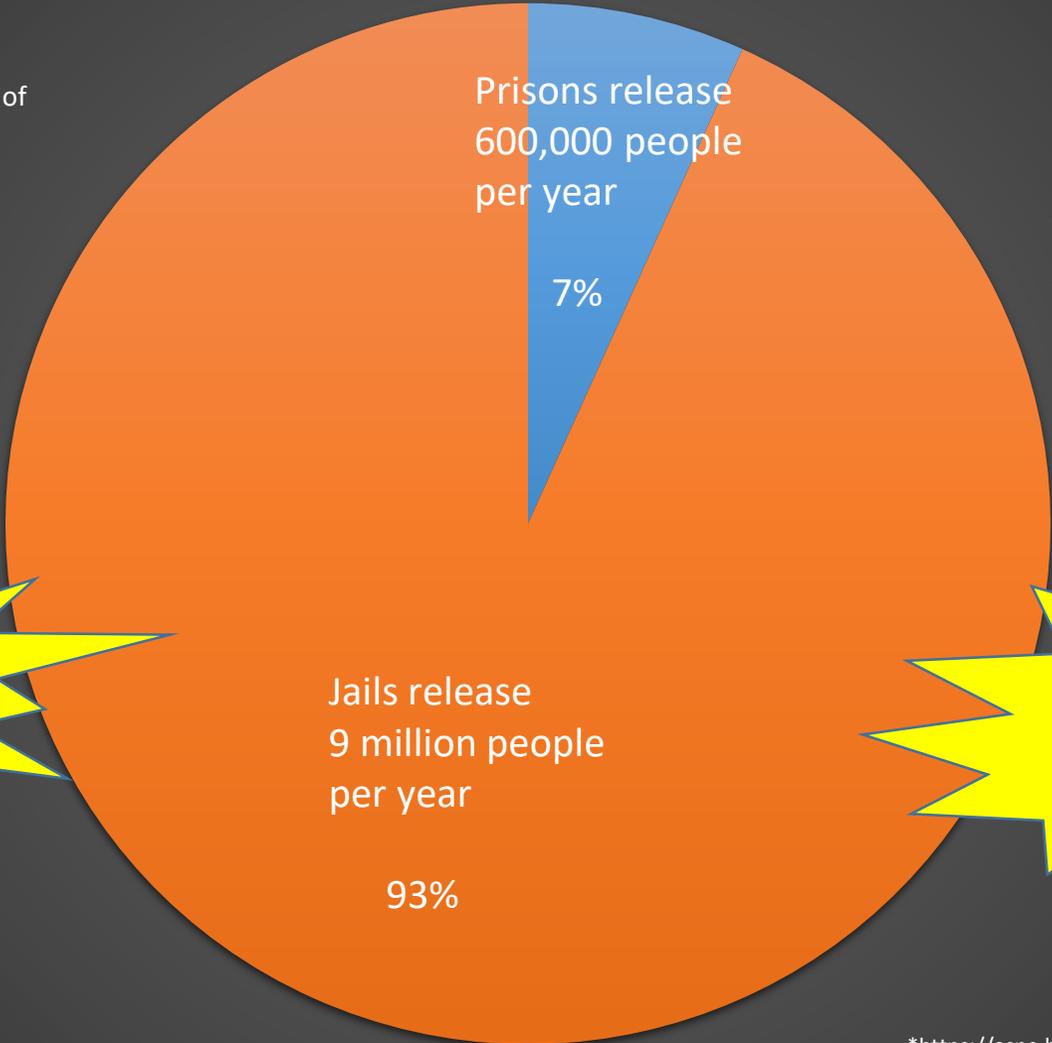
This type of Re-Entry is rare.

Almost no one thinks about it, or talks about it.

7% have been receiving most of the federal funding, guidance, and assistance for fifteen years.

This type of Re-Entry is well established.

There are many people in every state, and in many federal agencies focused upon this.



Why is it rare?
Disconnect, lack of jail re-entry models, and many smaller reasons.

We are missing nearly 9 million opportunities per year to apply interventions.

*<https://aspe.hhs.gov/topics/human-services/incarceration-reentry-0>

■ Prisons ■ Jails

This is a slide from the latest SCA-BJA funding opportunity webinar.

The slide is titled "BJA's SCA Funding" and is part of a video presentation. At the top left, there is a logo for the Department of Justice Office of Justice Programs. The main title is "FY23 SCA Improving Substance Use Disorder Treatment and Recovery Outcomes for Adults in Reentry". On the top right, there is a logo for the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) and a small video feed of Margaret Chapman. The central content is a diagram with two columns. The left column is titled "Grant Funding" and contains three stacked boxes: "Seed money" (blue), "Proof of concept" (teal), and "Expand or enhance" (green). The right column is titled "Training & Technical Assistance to Grantees" and contains three stacked boxes: "With fidelity" (green), "In line with research" (yellow), and "With project management and content expertise" (orange). A large blue arrow points from the bottom of these two columns down to the text "National Reentry Resource Center to support SCA TTA providers and the reentry field". A yellow starburst callout bubble on the left side of the slide contains the text "Examining the disconnect". At the bottom of the slide, there is a video player interface with a "MORE VIDEOS" button, a progress bar showing 11:39 / 58:01, and icons for closed captions, settings, and YouTube.

Examining the disconnect

Grant Funding

- Seed money
- Proof of concept
- Expand or enhance

Training & Technical Assistance to Grantees

- With fidelity
- In line with research
- With project management and content expertise

National Reentry Resource Center to support SCA TTA providers and the reentry field

MORE VIDEOS

11:39 / 58:01



the National Reentry Resource Center (NRRC)

The American Institutes for Research (AIR) operates the NRRC as a collaborative project of BJA and OJJDP.

The primary mission of the NRRC is to advance the knowledge base of the reentry field. The NRRC serves as a convener and coordinator of SCA grantees.

<https://nationalreentryresourcecenter.org/>



12

MORE VIDEOS

NRRC convener and coordinator of SCA grantees. Let's take a look at the link.

Following the link allows you to see a list of the currently funded programs in each state.

From the same funding webinar



the NATIONAL REENTRY RESOURCE CENTER

TOPICS ▾

RESOURCES ▾

MULTIMEDIA ▾

EVENTS & WEBINARS ▾

Fact Sheet: Changes to Protect Veterans, Students, and Taxpayers and Support Incarcerated Students

October 27, 2022

Female Reentry and Gender Responsive Programming Recommendations for Practice

May 19, 2021

Do you need reentry services?

Second Chance Act Grantees by State >

Criminal Records >

Employment >

Housing >

Mental Health >

Join our mailing list to get the latest update

First Name

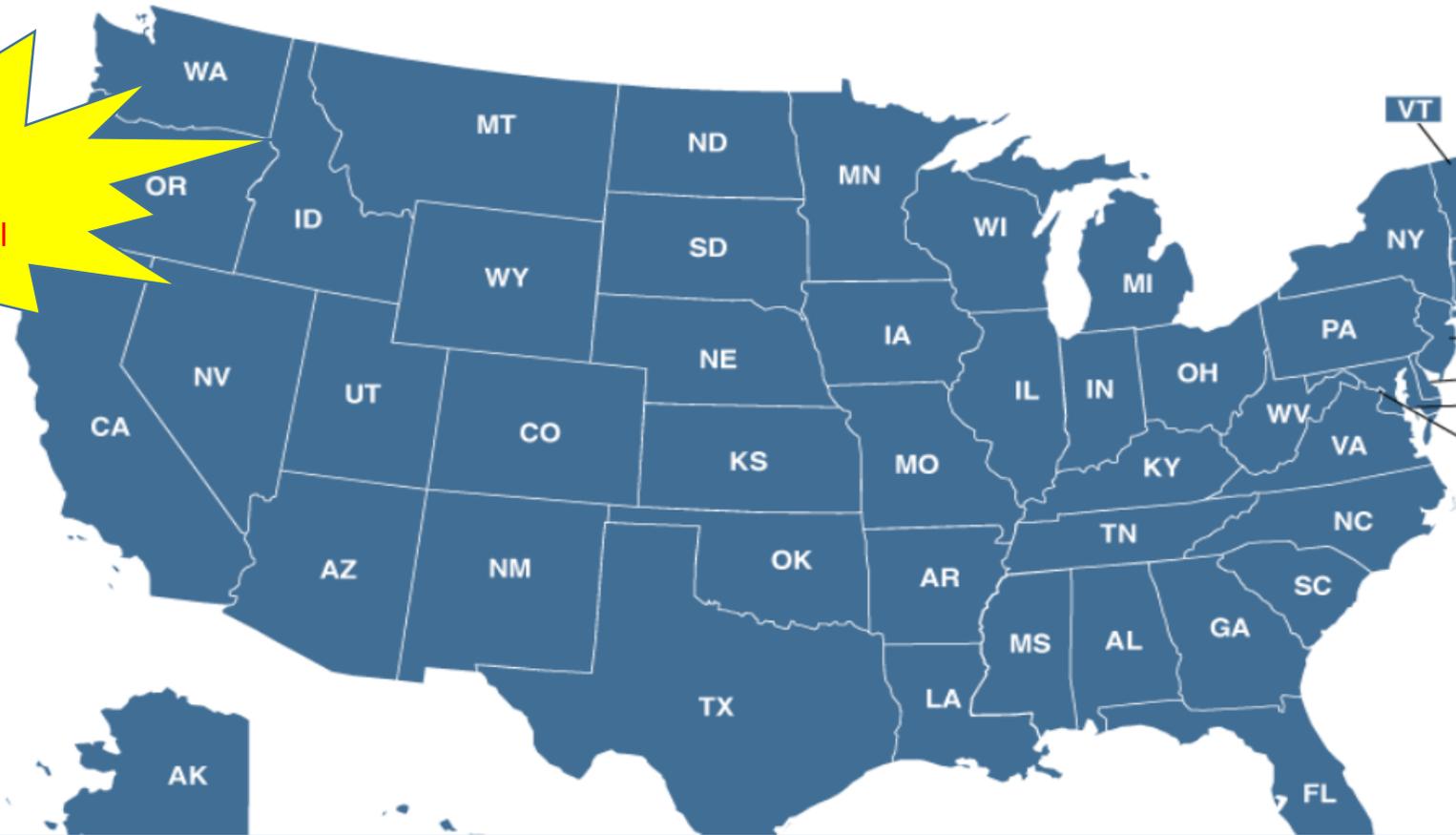
Last Name



All state profiles were last updated on **September 30, 2022**.

Select a State **OHIO** ▾

I selected Ohio, all current SCA funding in Ohio will be shown.



Not one Sheriff's Office, or County Jail listed

Ohio

A. SECOND CHANCE ACT GRANT(S)

GRANT: Track, Title	CONTACT	JURISDICTION	AWARD PERIOD	TA PROVIDER*
Pay for Success: Returning Home Ohio Expansion and Enhancement	Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction Juliette Oberle juliette.oberle@odrc.state.oh.us	Statewide	10/1/2021 – 03/31/2026	Council of State Governments (CSG) Justice Center
Community-Based Reentry: Second Chance Act Community - Based Reentry Program ARISE Lima	Lima Urban Minority Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Outpatient Program Myrtle Boykin – Lighton mb1@limaumadaop.com	Local	10/1/2021 – 09/30/2024	American Institutes for Research [AIR]
IAR: Chopping For Change: Holistic Reentry Education and Employment Services	Lutheran Metropolitan Ministry Ian Marks imarks@lutheranmetro.org	Local	10/1/2021 – 09/30/2024	Council of State Governments (CSG) Justice Center
Community-Based Reentry: The TASC MAT Program for Opioid Disorders during Reentry	TASC of Northwest Ohio, Inc. Johnetta McCullough jmccullough@tascnwwo.org	Local	10/1/2020 – 09/30/2023	American Institutes for Research [AIR]
Community-Based Reentry: ReEntry Integrated Services for Employment (RISE)	Towards Employment, Inc. Jennifer Angelo jangelo@towardsemployment.org	Local	10/1/2020 – 09/30/2023	American Institutes for Research [AIR]
CAREERRS: TYRO Career and Employment Program (TCEP)	Ridge Project, Inc. Timothy Snoke timothy.snoke@theridgeproject.com	Local	10/1/2020 – 09/30/2023	Council of State Governments (CSG) Justice Center
CAREERRS: Council of State Governments (CSG) Justice Center	Lorain County Community College Danielle Vath dvath@lorainccc.edu	Lorain County	10/1/2020 – 09/30/2023	Vera Institute of Justice
IRI: Northwest Ohio Innovative Reentry Initiative	Criminal Justice Coordinating Council Tom Luettke tom.luettke@noris.org	Local	10/1/2019 – 09/30/2023	American Institutes for Research [AIR]
ISI: Cuyahoga County High-Risk Domestic Violence Court	Judiciary/Supreme Courts of the State of Ohio Linda Lagunzad llagunzad@cuyahogacounty.us	Cuyahoga County	10/1/2019 – 09/30/2024	American Institutes for Research [AIR]
Community-Based Reentry: Stay the Course (STC)	Goodwill Industries of NW Ohio, Inc. Eric Slack eslack@goodwillnwohio.org	Local	10/1/2019 – 09/30/2023	American Institutes for Research [AIR]
ISI: OH Dept. of Rehabilitation & Correction	Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction Juliette Oberle juliette.oberle@odrc.state.oh.us	Statewide	10/1/2018 – 09/30/2023	American Institutes for Research [AIR]
Community-Based Reentry: Project Ready	ForeverDads Beth Blair beth.blair@foreverdads.com	Local	10/1/2018 – 12/31/2021	American Institutes for Research [AIR]
CSAMI: Lucas County Reentry Program	Criminal Justice Coordinating Council Tom Luettke tom.luettke@noris.org	Lucas County	10/1/2016 – 09/30/2022	American Institutes for Research [AIR]

*Click on hyperlink for contact information

GRANT: Title, Track	CONTACT	JURISDICTION	AWARD PERIOD	TA PROVIDER*
Smart Supervision: Crisis Intervention/Behavioral Health Specialist	Ridge Project, Inc. Christopher Ridley chris@theridgeproject.com	Local	10/1/2016 – 03/31/2020	Vera Institute of Justice
Smart Supervision: OH Justice Involved Young Adults Initiative (JIYA)	Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction Juliette Oberle juliette.oberle@odrc.state.oh.us	Statewide	10/1/2016 – 09/30/2021	Council of State Governments (CSG) Justice Center
Smart Supervision: Crisis Intervention/Behavioral Health Specialist	Judiciary/Supreme Courts of the State of Ohio Linda Lagunzad llagunzad@cuyahogacounty.us	Cuyahoga County	10/1/2016 – 09/30/2021	American Institutes for Research [AIR]
IRI: The Comprehensive Reentry Initiative and Adult Transition Model	County of Cuyahoga Fred Bolotin fred.bolotin@ifs.ohio.gov	Cuyahoga County	10/1/2016 – 09/30/2022	American Institutes for Research [AIR]

*Click on hyperlink for contact information

B. ADDITIONAL FEDERAL GRANTS TO SUPPORT REENTRY

GRANT: Title, Track	CONTACT	JURISDICTION	AWARD PERIOD
SAMHSA: Treatment, Recovery, and Workforce Support Grant	Samaritan Behavioral Health	Dayton	09-30-2022 – 09-29-2027
SAMHSA: Treatment, Recovery, and Workforce Support Grant	Flying High, Inc.	Youngstown	09-30-2022 – 09-29-2027
SAMHSA: Treatment, Recovery, and Workforce Support Grant	Northern Ohio Recovery Association, Inc.	Cleveland	09-30-2022 – 09-29-2027
HUD: Youth Homelessness Demonstration Program	Dayton, Kettering/Montgomery County Continuum of Care [COC]	Montgomery County	Announced 09-15-2021
DOL-ETA: Pathway Home	Ohio Department of Job and Family Services	Belmont, Cuyahoga, Franklin, Hamilton, Marion, Montgomery and Sandusky Counties	Announced 07-07-2020
DOL-ETA: Pathway Home	Ohio Area 7 Consortium of Chief Elected Officials	Highland, Lawrence, Miami, Montgomery and Sandusky Counties	Announced 07-07-2020
DOL-ETA: Youth Apprenticeship Readiness	Easter Seals TriState LLC, Cincinnati OH	Ohio-Kentucky-Indiana metro area, and Bulter, Clermont, Hamilton and Warren Counties	Announced 06-30-2020
SAMHSA: Offender Reentry Program	Wright State University	Dayton	01-15-2020 – 01-14-2025
DOL-ETA: YouthBuild	Easter Seals TriState LLC	Cincinnati	Announced 12-19-2019
DOL-ETA: YouthBuild	Ohio Guidestone	Berea	Announced 12-19-2019
DOL-ETA: Reentry Projects (adults)	Towards Employment	East Cleveland	Announced 07-17-2019
DOL-ETA: Reentry Projects (young adults)	Towards Employment	Cleveland	Announced 07-17-2019
DOL-ETA: Reentry Projects	Metropolitan Community Services, Inc., Columbus OH	Columbus and White Hall	Announced 07-17-2019
DOL-ETA: Reentry Projects	The RIDGE Project, Inc., McClure OH	Cleveland	Announced 07-17-2019
SAMHSA: Grants to Expand Substance Abuse Treatment Capacity in Adult	Cuyahoga County Common Pleas Court	Cuyahoga County	05-31-2019 – 05-30-2024

Ohio

A. SECOND CHANCE ACT GRANT(S)

GRANT: Track, Title	CONTACT	JURISDICTION	AWARD PERIOD	TA PROVIDER*
Pay for Success: Returning Home Ohio Expansion and Enhancement	Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction Juliette Oberle juliette.oberle@odrc.state.oh.us	Statewide	10/1/2021 – 03/31/2026	Council of State Governments (CSG) Justice Center
Community-Based Reentry: Second Chance Act Community - Based Reentry Program ARISE Lima	Lima Urban Minority Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Outpatient Program Myrtle Boykin – Lighton mbl@limaumadaop.com	Local	10/1/2021 – 09/30/2024	American Institutes for Research [AIR]
IAR: Chopping For Change: Holistic Reentry Education and Employment Services	Lutheran Metropolitan Ministry Ian Marks imarks@lutheranmetro.org	Local	10/1/2021 – 09/30/2024	Council of State Governments (CSG) Justice Center
Community-Based Reentry: The TASC MAT Program for Opioid Disorders during Reentry	TASC of Northwest Ohio, Inc. Johnetta McCullough jmccullough@tascnwwo.org	Local	10/1/2020 – 09/30/2023	American Institutes for Research [AIR]
Community-Based Reentry: ReEntry Integrated Services for Employment (RISE)	Towards Employment, Inc. Jennifer Angelo jangelo@towardsemployment.org	Local	10/1/2020 – 09/30/2023	American Institutes for Research [AIR]
CAREERRS: TYRO Career and Employment Program (TCEP)	Ridge Project, Inc. Timothy Snoke timothy.snoke@theridgeproject.com	Local	10/1/2020 – 09/30/2023	Council of State Governments (CSG) Justice Center
CAREERRS: Council of State Governments (CSG) Justice Center	Lorain County Community College Danielle Vath dvath@lorainccc.edu	Lorain County	10/1/2020 – 09/30/2023	Vera Institute of Justice
IRI: Northwest Ohio Innovative Reentry Initiative	Criminal Justice Coordinating Council Tom Luettko tom.luettko@noris.org	Local	10/1/2019 – 09/30/2023	American Institutes for Research [AIR]
ISI: Cuyahoga County High-Risk Domestic Violence Court	Judiciary/Supreme Courts of the State of Ohio Linda Lagunzad llagunzad@cuyahogacounty.us	Cuyahoga County	10/1/2019 – 09/30/2023	American Institutes for Research [AIR]
Community-Based Reentry: Stay the Course (STC)	Goodwill Industries of NW Ohio, Inc. Eric Slack eslack@goodwillnwohio.org	Local	10/1/2019 – 09/30/2023	American Institutes for Research [AIR]
ISI: OH Dept. of Rehabilitation & Correction	Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction Juliette Oberle juliette.oberle@odrc.state.oh.us	Statewide	10/1/2019 – 09/30/2023	Council of State Governments (CSG) Justice Center
Community-Based Reentry: Project Ready	ForeverDads Beth Blair beth.blair@foreverdads.com	Local	10/1/2019 – 09/30/2023	American Institutes for Research [AIR]
CSAMI: Lucas County Reentry Program	Criminal Justice Coordinating Council Tom Luettko tom.luettko@noris.org	Lucas County	10/1/2016 – 09/30/2022	American Institutes for Research [AIR]

*Click on hyperlink for contact information

This points to the disconnect between Prisons and Jails. This is just Ohio, you can select other states to see the pattern repeated.

- Community agencies that provide programming and services for this population, interested in being included in these electronic directories, or need to provide updates to the existing information should contact [Relink.org](https://www.relink.org) or [AuntBertha.com](https://www.auntbertha.com).

Reentry Program Partnership:

The Reentry Program Oversight Committee (RPOC), a multi-disciplinary committee, provides oversight for the certification of reentry programs. ODRRC recognizes two categories of reentry programs: Reentry Approved Programs and Reentry Supplemental Programs. A current list of approved reentry programs, by region, can be found at <https://drc.ohio.gov/Portals/0/DRRC%20Reentry%20Approved%20Programs%20by%20APA%20Region%208-27-20.pdf>

Ohio Reentry Resources – Reentry Essentials Inc.:

<https://www.reentryessentials.org/ohio.html>

Provides state-specific information, including how to apply for/obtain a birth certificate, driver's license, other vital records and identification; and an [extensive catalogue of Ohio reentry resources](#), programs and services.

Reentry Resources: Ohio:

<https://www.probatoinfo.org/reentry-resources/ohio/>

Accesses a directory of reentry resources, information on standard conditions of supervision and travel restrictions, sex offender registry requirements, and a "find a lawyer" directory.

Ohio Reentry Programs:

<https://www.felonyrecordhub.com/programs/ohio-reentry-programs/>

Catalogues local reentry programs, partnerships, initiatives and coalitions across Ohio.

D. MEDICAID & CHIP IN OHIO

<https://www.medicaid.gov/state-overviews/stateprofile.html?state=ohio>

E. JUVENILE JUSTICE

1. Lead state agency:

Ohio Department of Youth Services

<https://dys.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/dys/>

2. Ages of Juvenile Court Jurisdiction

The age of a youth who comes within the jurisdiction of the state's juvenile courts is defined by state law in Ohio.

Upper Age	Lower Age	Extended Age
17	Not Specified	20

In Ohio, the highest age an individual's alleged conduct can be considered delinquent is 17. OH ST § 2151.011; § 2152.02; § 2151.23. The lowest age for an adjudication of delinquency is not specified. Once a child has been

adjudicated delinquent, jurisdiction of the juvenile court may extend through age 20 (up until age 21). OH ST § 2151.23;

OH ST § 2151.011.

Ordinary waiver: At a hearing, the Juvenile Court judge makes the decision and/or verifies that criteria are met before

bringing its jurisdiction for prosecution in (adult) criminal court.

Ordinary waiver: Once the juvenile court judge verifies conditions are met, the matter must be transferred to criminal

court. Once/always adult: The legislature makes the decision based on a minor's prior history in (adult) criminal court; or

mandates are based on a minor's prior history in (adult) criminal court.

Prosecutor discretion: Prosecutors can bring charges in (adult) criminal court as an executive branch decision.

Remand waiver (remand): The criminal court judge can transfer the matter to juvenile court for adjudication and/or

disposition.

Juvenile blended sentencing: Juvenile court can impose juvenile dispositions and/or adult criminal sanctions while

retaining jurisdiction.

Jail Based Re-Entry Awareness Must Increase

When a person thinks about re-entry, they are thinking about Prison Re-Entry. We must work to overcome the Re-Entry stereotypes.

“Re-Entry is a prison thing.”

“Re-Entry can’t be done without sentenced offenders.”

“Inmates aren’t in jail long enough for Re-Entry programming.”

FY23 SCA Improving Substance Use Disorder Treatment and Recovery Outcomes for Adults in Re...

BJA

Improving SUD Treatment Mandatory Certification Requirements

Mandatory Certification of Treatment Programs

- This program provides for treatment and reentry services for people with SUDs returning to the community from incarceration. The Second Chance Reauthorization Act requires applicants to **certify** that any treatment program proposed in their applications:
 - Is clinically appropriate for proposed recipients.
 - Shall appropriately coordinate and consult with the single state authority for substance abuse.
 - Will be comprehensive.
 - Is approved by the state (via licensure or other means) and is licensed, if necessary, to provide medical and other health services.

Mandatory Chief Executive Assurance to Collect and Report Recidivism Indicator Data

MORE VIDEOS

23:05 / 58:01

FY23 SCA Improving Substance Use Disorder Treatment and Recovery Outcomes for Adults in R...

BJA

Application Elements

- ✓ Application (Form SF-424)
- ✓ Project Abstract
- ✓ Program Narrative
- ✓ Budget and Associated Documentation
- ✓ Indirect Cost Rate Agreement
- ✓ Financial Management Questionnaire
- ✓ Memorandum of Understanding with Correctional Partner
- ✓ Mandatory Treatment Service Provider Certification
- ✓ Mandatory Chief Executive Assurance to Collect and Report Recidivism Indicator Data
- ✓ Disclosures: Lobbying, Pending Applications, Research and Evaluation Independence, Executive Compensation, Resumes, Proof of 501 (c)(3) Status

MORE VIDEOS

31:38 / 58:01

These are more slides from the latest funding offer. These slides represent the difficulty that jails face in the federal funding arena. Most jails do not have employees who speak this language. This is one reason jail based re-entry has not developed during 15 years of SCA. Federal Government Disconnect = County Jail Road Blocks. This also contributes to the lack of development of an effective jail model. Unless you are a very large metro county, your sheriff's office, and specifically your jail probably does not have personnel to engage in this arena.

FY23 SCA Improving Substance Use Disorder Treatment and Recovery Outcomes for Adults in Re...

BJA

Improving SUD Treatment Mandatory Project Components

All applicants must do the following:

- Demonstrate that their BJA-funded programs include systematic processes, using validated tools, to screen all individuals entering a correctional facility for SUDs, assess those who screen positive for SUDs, and then provide evidence-based pre- and post-release SUD treatment and cognitive behavioral interventions to address criminogenic risk factors.
- Formally partner with an evaluation partner to conduct a process and outcome evaluation of the proposed program.

All nonprofit organizations must do the following:

- Include as an attachment a signed memorandum of agreement or understanding (MOA/MOU) that clearly demonstrates an established, collaborative relationship between the applicant and the correctional agencies that (1) oversee the specific facility or facilities from which the applicant proposes to recruit the target reentering population and (2) oversee community corrections (probation and/or parole) for the target population.

MORE VIDEOS

18:11 / 58:01

FY23 SCA Improving Substance Use Disorder Treatment and Recovery Outcomes for Adults in R...

BJA

Application Submission

GETTING STARTED

- ✓ Identify the forms needed to submit an application.
- ✓ Complete a web-based budget form.
- ✓ Complete an application, including certifying the information.
- ✓ Submit the application.

MORE VIDEOS

30:57 / 58:01

Simply put Jail Re-Entry is nearly unheard of.

The goals, and statements include jails, and always have since SCA was passed in 2008. However, fifteen years worth of activity has produced little impact at the county jail level, and that pattern will continue unless something changes, or until county jail re-entry germinates organically.

National Reentry Resource Center

The National Reentry Resource Center at AIR supports the provision of a comprehensive response to the adults and juveniles who leave prisons, jails and juvenile residential facilities and return to their communities with support from the Second Chance Act.



Center

Each year, more than 650,000 persons leave prisons and juvenile residential facilities and return to their communities. In addition, millions of adults are cycling in and out local jails. Their success in returning to their communities and not reentering the justice system is contingent on a strong network of support.

The National Reentry Resource Center (NRRRC) at AIR supports the provision of a comprehensive response to the adults and juveniles who leave prisons, jails and juvenile residential facilities and return to their communities with support from the SCA. Funded by the U.S. Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), and in partnership with the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), the purpose of the NRRRC is to advance the reentry field by identifying and promoting evidence-based and innovative practices.

The Second Chance Act (SCA) supports state, local, and tribal governments and nonprofit organizations in their work to break the cycle of recidivism and improve outcomes for people returning from state and federal prisons, local jails, and juvenile facilities. Passed with bipartisan support and signed into law on April 9, 2008, and reauthorized in 2018, SCA legislation authorizes federal grants for vital programs and systems reform aimed at improving the reentry process.

Contact



Nicholas Read
Senior Researcher

Related Work

[A Look Back at Second Chance Month 2022](#) ▶

Related Topics

 Health



Rapid Re-Entry

It's Re-Entry Re-Imagined

**Most re-entry models are prison
re-entry models**

Rapid Re-Entry was designed for Jails

Lorain County Sheriff's Office

Sheriff Phil R. Stammitti

Rapid Re-Entry Program



**Mental Health,
Addiction & Recovery
Services Board of
Lorain County**

The Mental Health, Addiction & Recovery Services Board of Lorain County is funding a unique, and revolutionary Rapid Re-Entry Program in partnership with the Lorain County Sheriff's Office.

Jail is not Prison

What's the Difference?

Prison

County Jail

Sentenced	Un-sentenced.....81%
Predictable Release Date	Un-predictable Release Date
90 days to Life	2 hours or 10 days.....75%
Stabilized	Impaired, Combative, in Crisis
Health Managed	Off Meds, Poor Health
Already Detox'd	DETOXING.....24%
Centralized Leadership	88 County Sheriffs in Ohio
Leaders come from Corrections	Most Sheriff's were Cops
Career track hierarchy	Elected every four years
One Prisoner Record Management System	19 versions at last count
One Electronic Medical Record System (EMR)	Many versions, some still on paper
Grants, Data...for sure; multiple people	There are very few grants for jails, and almost no people
Re-Entry is the law	Re-Entry? Isn't that a prison thing?
Convicted of a felony	Arrested for Littering

Prison Re-Entry is Orderly, Chronological, and Scheduled



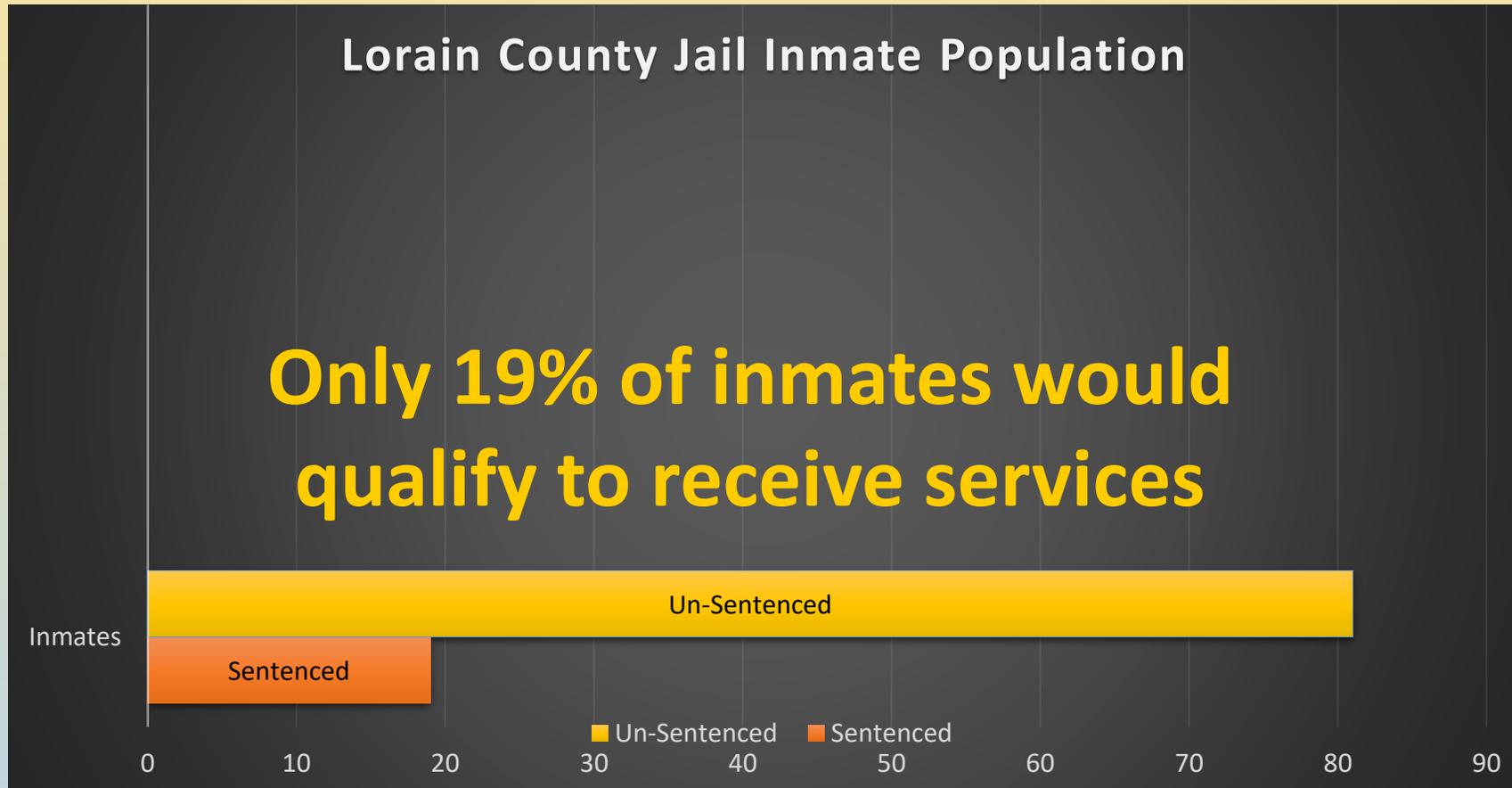
Because Prisons have time to design it that way

County Jail Re-Entry requires a different approach



County Jails must adapt a different method, a Rapid Re-Entry

If Lorain County Jail followed the Prison Model of re-entry:



It's important to cast a wide net, because many people who may be in need of services do not take advantage of the opportunity for assistance.

Lorain County Jail population turns over quickly

422 Beds Medium Size County Jail

40% of inmates get released within 24 hours

60% of inmates get released within 5 days

75% of inmates get released within 10 days

Jail based Re-Entry must act Rapidly

Drive-Thru as compared to Fine Dining

Lorain County Jail population has significant needs

62% of inmates are withdrawing, or present with mental health symptoms

23% of inmates require detoxification

39% of inmates show symptoms of mental illness

31% of inmates meet with the jail psychologist

20% of inmates are receiving psychotropic medication

The Sheriff's jail staff is built to address these needs

Ohio Revised Code sets the standards for inmate care

177 Full Service Jail Standards are inspected each year

Ohio jails are built to meet the jail standards

Compliance with ORC Jail Standards is at or near 100% statewide

Maintaining compliance is expensive

Sheriff's jail budgets are driven by fulfilling these needs



Jail re-entry services are not required by Ohio Revised Code



Significant numbers of Lorain County Jail inmates keep coming back to jail

Results of a three year study 2019 – 2020 - 2021

37% of the people caused 65% of the bookings

10% of the people were booked at least 4 times

52 people were booked at least 10 times

MH and Drug Abuse are commonalities among high utilizers

A Definition of Re-Entry:

“Applying resources to people nearing release in order to increase the likelihood of success, prosperity, and a law abiding lifestyle in the community.”

75% of Lorain County Jail inmates are nearing release from the moment they arrive at jail.

If Re-Entry is beneficial for prison inmates, it should be beneficial to jail inmates as well, they certainly show needs.

If we can improve outcomes for jail inmates, will we reduce the number of people going to prison?

Remember, 12:1

The Lorain County Sheriff's Office Rapid Re-Entry Program

All inmates are welcome to request Re-Entry assistance at anytime.

**Rapid Re-Entry services are currently provided by one full-time
employee**

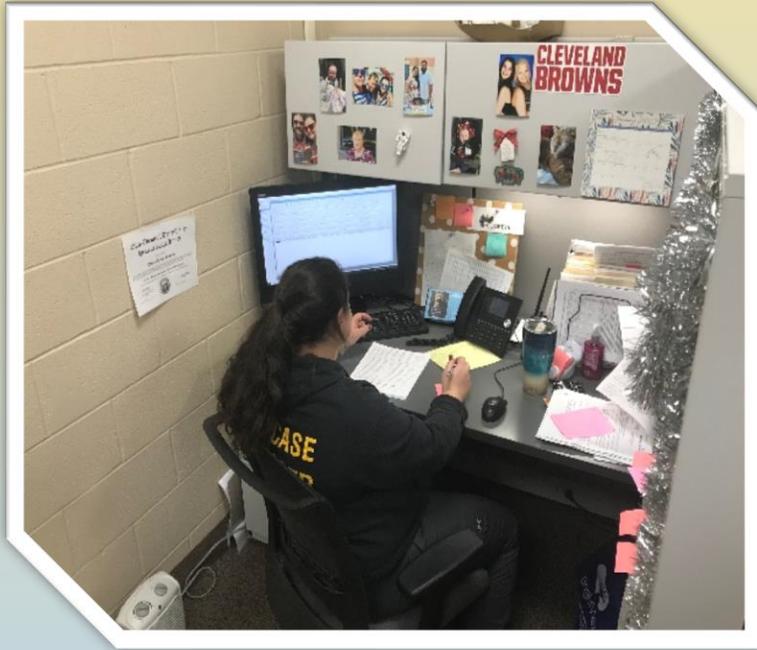
8 a.m. to 4 p.m. Mon. – Fri.

Our Rapid Re-Entry program proactively targets the inmates who are most at risk, and responds to requests from all inmates

Engage / Inform / Encourage / Offer / Act

Urgent Standing Orders

8 a.m. Run reports from Booking and Medical to identify persons booked within the previous 24 hours who:



1. Self Identified as “**Homeless**” during intake.
2. Have been placed on Clinical **Withdrawal** protocols (SUD).

Walk to housing areas and **engage** the persons identified ASAP, offer services.
engage / inform / offer / encourage / act

40% of inmates get released within 24 hours

Lorain County Rapid Re-Entry Menu of Services

Our services are supported by collaboration. We have worked hard to develop beneficial relationships with public service agencies, and community treatment providers.

1. Addiction pre/post release services
2. Mental Health pre/post release services
3. MAT pre/post release services
4. Transportation assistance post release
5. Housing/homelessness services
6. NARCAN Project Dawn
7. Medicaid enrollment
8. Employment assistance
9. Specialty Court services
10. Veterans linkage

Engage / Inform / Encourage / Offer / Act

Face to Face Communication is Essential to Build Trust

Lorain County Jail Re-Entry Services Referral Form

Today's Date: ___/___/___ Name of Person Making Referral: _____

Inmate Name (Last, First): _____

Booking # _____ Booking Date: ___/___/___ Housing Location: _____

If Known: Scheduled Release Date: ___/___/___ Time: _____ Next Court Date: ___/___/___

Court: _____ Judge _____ Probation Officer: _____

Comments/Concerns and Reason for Referral: *(Attach inmate request if applicable)*: _____

Referral Services (Check all that apply)	Actions Taken By Re-Entry Coordinator:
<input type="checkbox"/> Mental Health post release service coordination	<input type="checkbox"/> Contacted Probation Officer: ___/___/___
<input type="checkbox"/> Addiction pre/ post release service coordination	<input type="checkbox"/> Referred to Provider: _____
<input type="checkbox"/> MAT Services Pre Release	<input type="checkbox"/> Appt Scheduled: ___/___/___ Time: _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation assistance post release	<input type="checkbox"/> Conducted Project Dawn Training: ___/___/___
<input type="checkbox"/> Housing or homelessness services	<input type="checkbox"/> Medicaid Application Faxed: ___/___/___
<input type="checkbox"/> Narcan Project Dawn Training	<input type="checkbox"/> SOAR Application complete: ___/___/___
<input type="checkbox"/> Medicaid or SOAR Enrollment	<input type="checkbox"/> Referred to Provider Post Release: ___/___/___
<input type="checkbox"/> Employment coordination post release	<input type="checkbox"/> Coordinated Entry Referral: ___/___/___
<input type="checkbox"/> Peer Support	<input type="checkbox"/> HAVEN 24/7 Bed Referral: ___/___/___
<input type="checkbox"/> Speciality Court Referral:	<input type="checkbox"/> Referred to Speciality Docket: _____
MH Wellness Recovery New Journey Muni	<input type="checkbox"/> Conducted AoD Assessment: ___/___/___
<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

Additional Comments/Actions taken by Case Manager: _____

This section to be completed by Re-Entry Coordinator(REC)

Unable to process referral due to inmate being released before being seen by Re-Entry

Referral reviewed on ___/___/___ by REC Alyssa Koricke Signature _____

Supervisor Reviewed on ___/___/___ Signature: _____



Timing is often critical, Re-Entry Coordinator access is prioritized

Lorain County Sheriff's Office Rapid Re-Entry

Rapid Re-Entry has been staffed at 40 hours per week since January of 2022

What data has the program produced?



**Mental Health,
Addiction & Recovery
Services Board of
Lorain County**

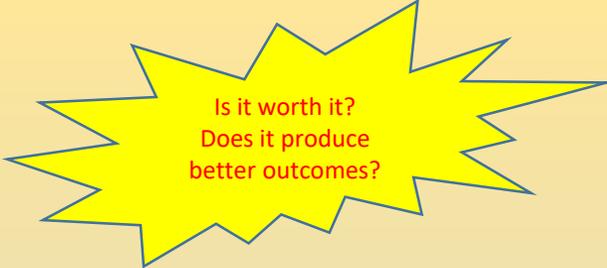
Lorain County Jail Re-Entry Program Data

Re-Entry data should be easily accessed. Show your work.

Coordinator Reporting Data	Q4 2021	Q1 2022	Q2 2022	Q3 2022	Q4 2022
Number of persons booked	1400	1683	1888	1968	1739
Whole number of persons served (ENCOUNTERS)	*	309	471	534	629
Number of persons served (unique)	247	305	339	349	321
Number of persons served more than once during same quarter	*	4	112	115	143
Number of persons identified with behavioral health needs	528	507	505	414	374
Number of persons requiring dextoxification	290	377	343	346	343
Number requiring detox from alcohol/benzo	163	192	189	184	188
Number requiring detox from opioids	166	185	191	204	200
Number of persons interviewed for NARCAN	131	123	154	145	146
Number who declined NARCAN services	54	72	72	90	98
Number who wanted NARCAN services	77	51	79	55	48
Number who received NARCAN	70	46	72	46	42
Number of persons receiving MAT	19	17	17	12	4
Number of Medicaid applications submitted	9	14	25	11	8
Approved	4	4	23	7	3
Renewed	0	0	0	1	1
Pending	5	7	0	1	2
Denied	0	3	3	2	2
Number of Food Stamp applications submitted	***		17	22	10
Approved			1	2	1
Renewed			0	0	0
Pending			5	7	0
Denied			10	13	9
Number of persons self-identified as "homeless"	25	24	48	59	58
Number interviewed	25	4	30	35	36
Declined assistance	3	2	12	17	18
Released to residential TX	1	0	4	4	4
Provided housing	0	1	10	5	12
No coordination	18	16	3	6	22
Released to other agency	3	5	1	3	2

LCSO / MHARS Re-Entry Coordinator Reporting Data	Q4 2021	Q1 2022	Q2 2022	Q3 2022	Q4 2022
Number of persons referred to Specialty Dockets	18	28	16	24	18
Referred to Wellness Court	5	4	14	3	3
Accepted	1	0	6	0	0
Denied	3	1	6	2	2
Pending	1	3	2	1	1
Referred to Recovery Court	13	13	19	15	11
Accepted	1	0	4	3	4
Denied	6	9	10	9	7
Pending	6	4	5	3	0
Referred to Veterans Court	0	0	0	1	2
Accepted	0	0	0	0	0
Denied	0	0	0	1	1
Pending	0	0	0	0	1
Referred to Municipal Specialties	0	10	5	0	2
Number of persons referred to Veterans AOC	44	59	64	64	66
No Record of service	9	11	18	11	17
Eligible for assistance	22	23	23	27	29
Not Eligible for assistance	13	25	23	26	20
Number of chemical dependency assessments conducted	*	6	28	25	15
Requested by CP	*	5	10	20	10
Requested by Muni	*	1	3	5	5
Ordered by CP	*	0	15	0	2
Requested by inmate	*	0	1	2	0
Conducted by inmate request	*	0	0	0	0
Number of persons connected to a community AoD TX agency of their choice prior to release	110	120	105	117	110
Number with community TX appointment set prior to release	*	1	15	8	4
Referred to LGR	34	51	34	38	33
Number of mental health assessments conducted	*	*	*	*	*
Requested by CP	*	*	*	*	*
Requested by Muni	*	*	*	*	*
Ordered by CP	*	*	*	*	*
Number of persons connected to a behavioral health TX agency of their choice prior to release	*	*	*	*	*
Number with community BH TX appointment set prior to release	*	*	*	*	*

Lorain County Jail Re-Entry Program Data



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Re-Entry engaged with only 18% of inmates booked during 2022.
 More than half of those engaged were pro-actively sought out by Re-Entry.
 Only a small percentage of the inmate population is taking advantage of Re-Entry Services.

58% of those withdrawing from opioids declined NARCAN.
 Of the 233 opioid users who wanted NARCAN, 206 received it prior to release.
 Significant numbers of inmates are simply not ready for change.

Society needs to understand that some people simply do not want to change, and will not try to change voluntarily.

But what about those inmates who asked for, and received assistance from Rapid Re-Entry in 2022?

Lorain County Jail Re-Entry Program Data

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Requested by CP	*	*	*	*	*
Requested by Muni	*	*	*	*	*
Ordered by CP	*	*	*	*	*
Number of persons connected to a behavioral health TX agency of their choice prior to release	*	*	*	*	*
Number with community BH TX appointment set prior to release	*	*	*	*	*

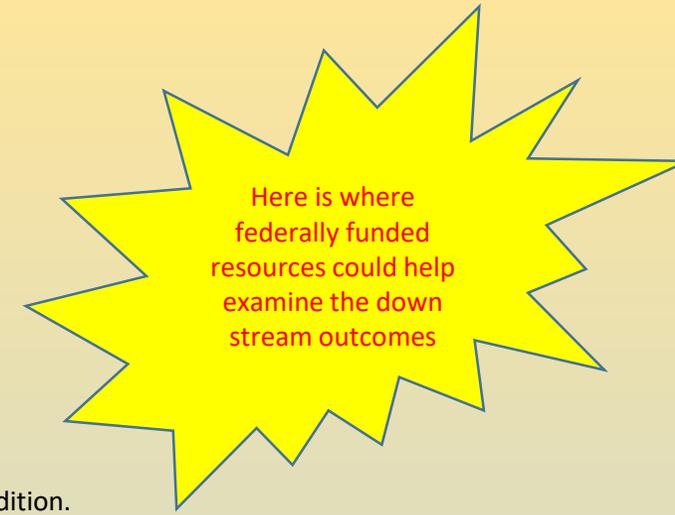
Tangible Services provided By Rapid Re-Entry in 2022:

206 inmates received NARCAN training and a kit.
 50 inmates initiated MAT while incarcerated.
 37 inmates received Medicaid approval.
 4 inmates received SNAP approval.
 39 inmates were not returned to a homeless condition.
 17 inmates successfully entered a Specialty Court Program.
 102 inmates were connected to Veterans Benefits.
 74 inmates received SUD assessments and coordination of post release treatment.
 452 inmates were connected to a SUD treatment provider prior to release.
 156 inmates were connected with, and received visits from Peer Supporters prior to release.

1,137 tangible services rendered,
 some inmates may have received more than one.

\$86,000 Salary and Benefit Package for Rapid Re-Entry paid by the MHARS Board of Lorain County.

\$86,000 divided by 1,137 tangible, life improving, perhaps life saving actions = \$76.00 each.



Lorain County Jail Rapid Re-Entry Program Data

Does the program show value?

\$76.00

It's difficult to quantify, evaluate, or weigh the outcome of a specific re-entry service that has been provided.

Did NARCAN save a life?

Will the Medicaid enrollment lead to improved health, or a healthy newborn?

Is this the enrollment into treatment that will end addiction?

Was that person going to freeze overnight, perhaps break into a garage because they needed a place to sleep?

Did the judge let that person out of jail sooner because they finally attended an assessment, and now have a treatment plan in place?

Can that peer supporter really increase the likelihood of success?

Will the SNAP benefits lead to consistent meals for that person and their children?

Is it worthy of duplication in other county's?



The Lorain County Jail Re-Entry Model is RAPID RE-ENTRY

Jail based Rapid Re-Entry is not the same as the well known Prison Re-Entry Model



In general, jails don't have large sentenced populations like prisons do. Inmates get released much more quickly from county jails. The longer termed facets of prison re-entry models are not easily replicated in county jail settings.

Vocational, educational, and cognitive-behavioral programming take time, time that most jails don't have. These are staples of prison based re-entry models, they are not among the services offered in our jail based Rapid Re-Entry.

Since our time is limited, we provide resources and services that can be initiated quickly. Lifesaving interventions are prioritized.

There is no compulsion for inmate participation. We saturate the environment so that any who want services can easily obtain them.

The Lorain County Jail Re-Entry Model is RAPID RE-ENTRY

Jail based Rapid Re-Entry

Our Re-Entry Coordinator is the only jail employee whose sole focus, and entire job description is designed to benefit the post-release well-being of inmates.

All other jail employee duties are primarily focused on tasks associated with the health, safety, and wellbeing of inmates while they are in custody; maintaining compliance with Ohio Jail Standards.

Re-Entry is not an Ohio Jail Standard. Convincing county sheriff's to spend money on a jail program that is not required by law, and that serves no function toward meeting the needs of daily jail operations is a dubious proposition.

Yet, jail based Rapid Re-Entry success is predicated upon being present within the jail on a daily basis, having fluid access to jail housing areas and inmates, making face to face connections, and taking action immediately.

If county jail based Rapid Re-Entry is to be duplicated and proliferated, it must do so in a manner that also includes a plan for funding that does not rely upon a county sheriff's budget.

Lorain County Sheriff's Office Jail Rapid Re-Entry

Phil R. Stammitti, Sheriff

The value of a Re-Entry program should be measured by the tangible, resource enriched, opportunities for change it has provided to a released individual, and by the outcomes of those opportunities. It must not be judged by the opportunities for change that have been ignored.

The Lorain County Sheriff's Office, in partnership with the Mental Health, Addiction & Recovery Services Board of Lorain County has Re-Invented Re-Entry. We have developed an effective, jail based Rapid Re-Entry Program by overcoming longstanding obstacles that have traditionally inhibited re-entry within county jail settings. The program is a model of collaboration and partnerships that includes alternative funding. It can be readily duplicated in jails of any size.



Few think about it, less talk about it, you're changing it.

QUESTIONS

Lorain County Sheriff's Office Rapid Re-Entry Program

Sheriff Phil R. Stammitti

Pilot program conceived and designed by Project Specialist Melissa Fischer, MPA in 2018.

Pilot Program launched in 2019.

Mental Health and Addiction Recovery Services Board of Lorain County agreed to funding in late 2021. \$ 86,000 salary and benefits. Re-Entry Coordinator is a Sheriff's Office employee.

40 hour Re-Entry began on January 18, 2022 and is still evolving.



Contact:

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Project Specialist
Lorain County Sheriff's Office
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Elyria, Ohio 44035
440-329-3917

alaubenthal@loraincountysheriff.com



**Mental Health,
Addiction & Recovery
Services Board of
Lorain County**

ATTACHMENT B

Pre-Budgeting Orientation

Vinaida will send out a link and password for you to be able to access the Live Binder (a web-based document repository) which has the Contract Applications from each agency.

The budget process is challenged with a 7% reduction in our levy funds across our network. Some agencies may not experience this while others may have a higher decrease.

In an effort to achieve this we will review agencies, and prioritize funding based upon several factors.

- **Community Needs** – Consistent with our Strategic Plan and Community Assessment Plan
- **Agency request** – some make reductions on their own. We seek to understand the funds being requested for each service or program that they were submitting.
- **Actual utilization of funds** – Reviewing use over the past four fiscal years, recognizing that the last quarter of FY20, all of FY21 and FY22 were impacted by Covid-19. We make decisions knowing that a return to previous levels of service will be gradual as the impact of the pandemic is not over and we continue to face a significant workforce shortage in FY23.
- **Additional payment sources and potential for clinical and administrative efficiencies.** Increased Medicaid utilization and a decreased need for transportation as agencies and clients are more adept at telehealth are examples of this.

We will remove some lines from existing budgets so that we can present an apples to apples review. *This will reduce the numbers presented by the agencies in their proposals.* There are some funding sources which are not yet determined. SOR and SOSR for example are federal dollars already awarded through the end of September. These agencies already have these funds to work with into our next fiscal year. When these funds are known, they will be additional allocations. We will remove these lines from the second worksheet including past years' awards so that they did not skew the numbers. For example, \$475,000 in SOR funding would be shown for one provider in FY21 but in FY22 the budget would drop by that much as SOR is not known yet (\$0). Not awarding the line item at this time is in no way a reflection of our intentions towards that service or program in the future.

Also removed from some budgets are items where we have **"Pooled Funds"**. These include the Bilingual Staff Incentive, Internship Stipend, Professionally Led Support Groups and Interpreting. Again, these are still funded but will be done through pooled funding that can be accessed by the providers in a different manner. In past years, these dollars may be underutilized but are specifically allocated to one provider, by pooling the funds, it allows for flexibility for us to ensure increased utilization. Specific to interpreting, El Centro was given funds for Spanish interpretation. By pooling the funds, we are still able to support this but can also provide an American Sign Language interpreter, or a Nepali interpreter when needed.

When we begin the process, you will find three levels of detail in your meeting packet.

First, on the Agenda, you will see the Total recommendations for each agency. This has no other detail.

Second, in an Attachment is each agency with figures broken out into categories such as Treatment Services (mental health and/or SUD), Prevention Services, and Other Programs. (Attachment A is other

ATTACHMENT B

recommendations), Historical and current utilization is included here though FY19 will be removed for ease of review. Projections for this year are included, the agency request in that category and the MHARS Staff recommendation is listed.

Third is a very detailed work sheet that is being provided to you also via Live Binder.

This has granular detail of each line item and our recommendations. We will color code the primary reason as to how that number was reached. Please know that agency request, past utilization, a need for a 7% reduction overall, and factoring in potential for efficiencies and other funding was considered in each case.

Upon review, if there are any questions or clarifications that we can provide prior to the meeting, please reach out via email or call (440) 787-2073.

ATTACHMENT C

EXAMPLE ONLY

as of 4.12.22

AGENCY	SERVICE	ACTUAL FY18	ACTUAL FY19	ACTUAL FY20
	MH Medical & Related Services	4,389	7,690	10,128
	MH Assessment, Evaluation & Testing	4,638	2,556	7,000
	MH Counseling & Therapy Services	67,561	38,720	36,567
	MH Coordination & Support Services (TBS)	-	23,362	62,638
	MH Community Psychiatric Supportive Treatment	34,582	3,190	6,360
	MH Intensive Home-Based Treatment	79,905	75,500	88,704
	TREATMENT SERVICES SUBTOTALS	191,075	151,018	211,397
	Prevention: MH Problem Identification & Referral	4,140	3,789	13,770
	Prevention: MH Education (Consultation)	70,587	93,321	117,837
	Prevention: Education	189	3,897	5,382
	PREVENTION SERVICES SUBTOTALS	74,916	101,007	136,989
	Psych Incentive # FTE's	5,030	2,400	3,600
	IHBT Staff Retention Bonus	9,000	8,000	6,000
	IHBT Incentive	52,500	61,500	62,750
	Youth Wraparound	6,118	3,541	6,000
	Non-Billable Case Management	15,391	17,664	27,615
	ECMH Counseling	32,578	22,356	20,074
	Family Centered Consultation	9,882	10,584	5,734
	IY Parenting Program	4,022	5,191	-
	IY DINA Program	45,322	61,966	67,801
	Share the Care Respite	-	3,840	2,304
	Family Functional Therapy	42,500	-	-
	Miscelaaneous Billings	6,413	12,289	-
	PAX Tools (Prevention & Wellness EBP)	-	-	-
	Productivity Credits	13,872	17,010	5,451
	SUBTOTALS	242,628	226,341	207,329
	TOTALS	508,619	478,366	555,715

ACTUAL FY21	FY22					
	BEGINNING BUDGET	CURRENT BUDGET	ACTUALS		PROJECTED	VARIANCE
			TOTAL	THROUGH		
4,494	10,000	10,000	2,618	20220307	3,838	
5,864	7,000	7,000	1,333	20220328	1,802	
38,215	40,000	40,000	30,261	20220401	40,311	
76,771	98,000	98,000	10,998	20220324	15,091	
3,507	3,000	3,000	1,192	20220328	1,611	
141,122	146,000	146,000	60,766	20220331	81,244	
269,973	304,000	249,000	107,168		143,898	(105,102)
21,806			32,778	20220401	43,664	
57,999	70,000	125,000	58,708	20220401	78,206	
2,566			1,748	20220210	2,848	
82,371	70,000	125,000	93,234		124,718	(282)
3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	20220630	3,610	10
8,000	9,000	9,000	3,000	20211231	5,984	(3,016)
75,750	78,000	78,000	49,000	20220331	65,513	(12,487)
1,035	500	500	449	20220331	600	100
15,393	19,000	19,000	3,374	20220401	4,495	(14,505)
32,195	20,000	20,000	12,487	20220331	16,695	(3,305)
5,580	4,000	4,000	400	20211130	961	(3,039)
-	-	-	-		-	-
65,969	69,000	69,000	57,767	20220331	77,234	8,234
-	-	-	-		-	-
-	-	-	-		-	-
-	-	-	-		-	-
6,879	2,500	2,500	-	20210701	-	(2,500)
12,000	-	-	750	NO BILL	750	750
226,401	205,600	205,600	130,826		175,840	(29,760)
578,745	579,600	579,600	331,229		444,456	(135,144)

(2) Prevention & Wellness EBP 2,500
 Levy Funded 577,100
579,600

ASK FY23	% Increase (Decrease) from prior year
5,000	-50.0%
4,000	-42.9%
45,000	12.5%
24,000	-75.5%
3,000	0.0%
116,000	-20.5%
<u>197,000</u>	-20.9%
-	
-	
-	
<u>130,000</u>	4.0%
3,600	0.0%
9,000	0.0%
78,000	0.0%
1,000	100.0%
5,000	-73.7%
20,000	0.0%
2,000	-50.0%
-	
65,000	-5.8%
-	
-	
-	
-	-100.0%
-	
<u>183,600</u>	-10.7%
<u>510,600</u>	-11.9%
-	
<u>510,600</u>	
510,600	

RECOMMEND	NOTES
5,000	
4,000	
45,000	
24,000	
3,000	
-	
<u>81,000</u>	
-	
-	
-	
<u>125,000</u>	
-	
9,000	
78,000	
500	
5,000	
18,600	
1,442	
-	
65,000	
-	
-	
-	
-	
-	
<u>177,542</u>	
<u>383,542</u>	
24,800	
<u>358,742</u>	
383,542	

(196,058) variance to prior year budget
-33.83% % increase (decrease) from prior year budget
-37.84% % increase (decrease) from prior year levy funded budget

ATTACHMENT D

Workforce Supports

As we enter into the budget process, we will also look at the ability to support for our providers to aid their efforts to address workforce issues. At the end of 2021, a four-year look back showed more than \$2 million invested to support our provider network.

Incentives

- Bilingual Staff
- IHBT Staff
- IHBT Staff Retention
- Psychiatrist Incentive
- Internship Incentives
- MRSS Staff Incentives
- Day program engagement
- Day Program pre-vocational/volunteer activities

Trainings & CEUs, Conferences (attendance, travel and lodging)

Evidence Based Practices – Training, workbooks and materials, ongoing professional consultation (CPT, DBT, EMDR, IHBT, MRSS)

Productivity Credits

- Reimbursing lost revenue when staff attend some MHARS promoted trainings

Frederick P. Slanina Fund

Provider Appreciation Breakfast/Lunch

Funding and resources to reduce agency burdens

- Reimbursed Interpreting Services
- Transportation Funds
- Wrap and similar Funds (ATP, CTP, Rent/Housing Assistance)
- Other Mental Health Services
 - Non-Billable Case Management
 - Engagement and Outreach
- Free Access to the Amy Levin Center for events, trainings, meetings
- Lending Library of resources and therapeutic materials
- Funded FTEs – Security, Hospital Liaison, Residential Support

Covid Mitigation coming



M · H · A · R · S

MENTAL HEALTH, ADDICTION AND RECOVERY SERVICES
BOARD OF LORAIN COUNTY

Agenda Process Sheet 03.23.01

- COMMUNITY PLANNING & OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE**
- FINANCE COMMITTEE**
- OTHER COMMITTEE**
- BOARD OF DIRECTOR'S MEETING**

NEW PROGRAM

CONTINUING PROGRAM

EXPANDING PROGRAM

Subject: SOS 3.0 contract projects

Contract Entities: Place 2 Recover Training and Resource Center, Inc (P2R)

Contract Term: federal fiscal year 2023 (10/1/22-9/29/23)

Funding Source(s): SAMHSA

Allocation Increase: \$5,527.51 for P2R SOS 3.0 project and \$2,669.76 for P2R's Workforce Development project (total of \$8,197.27)

Previously allocated:

\$257,025.12 for P2R SOR 3.0 project and \$159,828.38 for P2R's Workforce Development project

New Totals:

\$262,552.63 for P2R SOR 3.0 project and \$162,498.14 for P2R's Workforce Development project

New Total for P2R: \$425,050.77

Account Number:

Project Description:

This ask is for the indirect costs of the program.

Place 2 Recover SOR 3.0 Project:

Place 2 Recover Training and Resource Center, Inc (P2R) is a nonprofit multicultural community center that services a wide variety of marginalized populations. Staff and volunteers are diverse in race, ethnicity, gender, and socioeconomic background. P2R proposes to serve those who have struggled with accessing resources, establishing recovery support, and gaining and maintaining employment after recovery from opioid use disorder, stimulant use disorder, tobacco/nicotine dependency, concurrent use disorders, and to promote harm reduction.

P2R provides peer support, case management, programs, connection to resources, and job placement services to the target population. P2R provides support along cultural lines and identifies resources that are cognizant of the importance of cultural representation. P2R will establish alumni groups and support circles that represent diverse

backgrounds to empower and support the client's adjustment to a recovered lifestyle in their personal pathway to recovery.

Workforce Development SOR 3.0 Project:

This workforce development position is a position that will work for Lorain County residents who qualify for SOR 3.0 funding, regardless of their client status. It will assess people for job readiness and connect them to any needed programming and supports that will allow them to be successful once they join the workforce. For clients who are ready to enter the workforce, this position will link people to employers who have already committed to hiring people in recovery.

Related Facts: This program is reaching a population that previously was not connected to services, which demonstrates the value in the work being done and the need to support the program growing in order to support our community.

Number Served: new grant period

System Impact: People in recovery are able to enter the workforce and get the needed support in order to make their workforce placement successful. This in turn supports people's overall recovery and increases recovery capital and quality of life.

Metrics <i>(How will goals be measured)</i>	Every client completes a GPRA (Government Performance and Result Act) assessment and their services are also tracked monthly through an excel document that reports on services received. Monthly impact statements are also provided to MHARS and then passed on to OhioMHAS. Through these tracking measures, all reporting requirements of the grant are met.
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Evaluation/ Outcome Data <i>(Actual results from program)</i>	The GPRA data collection is done by the Wright State and we will not have these results until after the grant period is completed and OhioMHAS releases the data. Through our own internal data collection:
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M · H · A · R · S

MENTAL HEALTH, ADDICTION AND RECOVERY SERVICES
BOARD OF LORAIN COUNTY

Agenda Process Sheet 03.23.02

- COMMUNITY PLANNING & OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE**
- FINANCE COMMITTEE**
- OTHER COMMITTEE**
- BOARD OF DIRECTOR'S MEETING**

NEW PROGRAM

CONTINUING PROGRAM

EXPANDING PROGRAM

Subject: Consultation, Prevention Education and Community Based Process

Contract Entity(s): Ohio Guidestone

Contract Term: 3/1/23- 6/30/23

Funding Source(s): Levy

Allocation Increase: \$40,856

New Total \$165,856

Account Number:

Project Description: Ohio Guidestone provides school- based consultation services for the early identification of mental health problems and linkage to services along a continuum of interventions to include education and training, prevention, early identification and intervention and referral for treatment.

Related Facts: Ohio Guidestone has increased the number of school districts served in order to replace services that had been offered by an agency that closed.

Number Served: Ohio Guidestone has added four school districts to the number served.

System Impact: Additional students and school staff have had access to school based services.

Metrics <i>(How will goals be measured)</i>	Reporting requirements include a log of funded services including the following information: Type of Service: Consultation, MEB Prevention Education, and Community-Based Process (CPC - formerly known as CEP) Reporting requirements include a log of funded services including the following information: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Type of Service (Consultation, Education or Prevention)• Clinician• Location• Number of referrals received during the report period• Number served through individual consultation process• Number served in school based or outpatient without consultation• Amount of time billed.• Individual Consultation outcomes (number of students connected to school-based provider, vs. another service vs. those not connected). Aggregate total of connection types
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Evaluation/ Outcome Data <i>(Actual results from program)</i>	As the school year is not over, final outcome data is not available
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