



**Ohio's
Halfway House
Program**

Standards and
Specifications

Published by the
Ohio Division of Parole and
Community Services



STATE OF OHIO
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Ohio's Halfway House Program

Standards and
Specifications

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FOREWORD:

'We Look Forward to Working with You'

In 1965, our state prisons held 12,000 felons. Today they contain 7,700. This radical drop (more than 33 per cent) came about because of intensified community services designed to help offenders directly in the community. The alternative to community services is needless and expensive incarceration. Imprisonment for one year costs approximately \$5,000, and capitalization costs exceed \$20,000 per cell.

Each year our eight prisons release more than 4,000 men and women on parole. Most of these parolees return to the community, go to work, support their families and begin living law-abiding lives. The remaining 20 per cent need a hand to help them bridge the gap between prison and the free world. The Halfway House bridge is one of our best tools in the social rehabilitation of an offender.

This booklet, prepared by the Division of Parole and Community Services, is designed to help interested citizens and civic groups to establish and operate a successful Halfway House. We in the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction are deeply grateful for the profound support of citizens throughout the state. We look forward to working with you in our mutual and continuing effort at ending criminal careers.

Bennett J. Cooper, Director
Ohio Department of Rehabilitation
and Correction



A typical halfway house. Many are mansions of another era.

The Halfway House Movement

A vital element in today's community-based corrections is residential treatment. Residential treatment includes room and board services in a facility which is non-penal in nature but has a structured program. Most modern residential treatment centers go far beyond "bed and board" and provide a wide variety of counseling services and programmed assistance to ex-offenders. Often the staff of a facility will place a new resident into a structured program consisting of a series of steps, then require that he establish satisfactory progress in the first step before moving to a higher one. Some even operate elaborate token economies, enabling a resident to "earn" a higher classification. But all view the resident as a man who needs a comprehensive program to assist him to become a law-abiding citizen. Individual counseling is not enough, nor is the simple provision of a room and food.

The common American name for these residential treatment centers is "halfway houses." The concept goes back at least as far as the Issac T. Hooper Home, founded by the Quakers in New York City in 1845 to assist released pris-

oners. The Volunteers of America established a series of similar facilities throughout the United States in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, each known as Hope Hall. The first Hope Hall opened in New York City in 1896; one of the later halls was established in Columbus, Ohio, and represents the first halfway house program in this state. Eventually all ceased operations due to public indifference and official harassment; but other halfway houses survived, particularly in the field of juvenile corrections, where they are commonly called group homes.

The early halfway houses concentrated upon aiding men released from prison, and their program consisted of little beyond basic physical assistance and occasional personal counseling. After World War II, recognition of the failures of traditional correctional methods led to increased experimentation in the field of community treatment, much of it based upon the models developed in the mental health field. The key innovation appeared with the introduction of professional treatment methods into community corrections.

The first halfway house to utilize professional methodology began operations in Wilmington, Delaware, in 1958. Older and more established facilities began to imitate this approach, and in 1961, the United States Bureau of Prisons opened three "pre-release guidance centers"—marking the first time that a public correction's agency directly entered the field of community-based residential care.

Halfway houses have grown rapidly since then. More than 300 serve American corrections today; many others

exist in the fields of drug abuse, alcoholism, and mental health. In 1963, a group of early pioneers formed the International Halfway House Association to serve as a vehicle for their interests. Five years later, the IHHA became an affiliate body of the American Correctional Association, and one of its first leaders currently sits on the ACA's Executive Committee.

Ohio has more than kept pace with this movement. The Furnace Street Mission in Akron offered some services to the former offender as early as the 1920's, and from the Mission grew Denton House in 1965. Concerned citizens in other cities began to establish similar programs. When the Division of Correction, ancestor of today's Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, first provided financial subsidies to private halfway houses in 1969, five such corporations existed in Ohio. Each then operated one facility.

Today the Division of Parole and Community Services partially assists ten corporate halfway houses operating 20 certified facilities. State subsidies have grown apace. From \$40,000 available in 1969, the Department will provide approximately \$235,000 in fiscal 1974. A special office of the Division now exists to assist these houses, and the Ohio Halfway House Association took shape in 1973 to provide a forum for the houses.

The Department looks forward to serving an increased number of halfway houses throughout Ohio and to increased cooperation between the public and private sectors of community-based corrections.



Case aide, right, counsels a halfway house resident. Aides have frequent contact with the residents.

Resident Profile

The typical halfway house resident is usually a man with few resources—personal, social, or economic. Often he is from a minority group and has grown up in poverty. Typically he is from a broken home, has little education, and possesses few job skills. Behind a facade of toughness there usually lurks a personality fearful of the world and bitter against it.

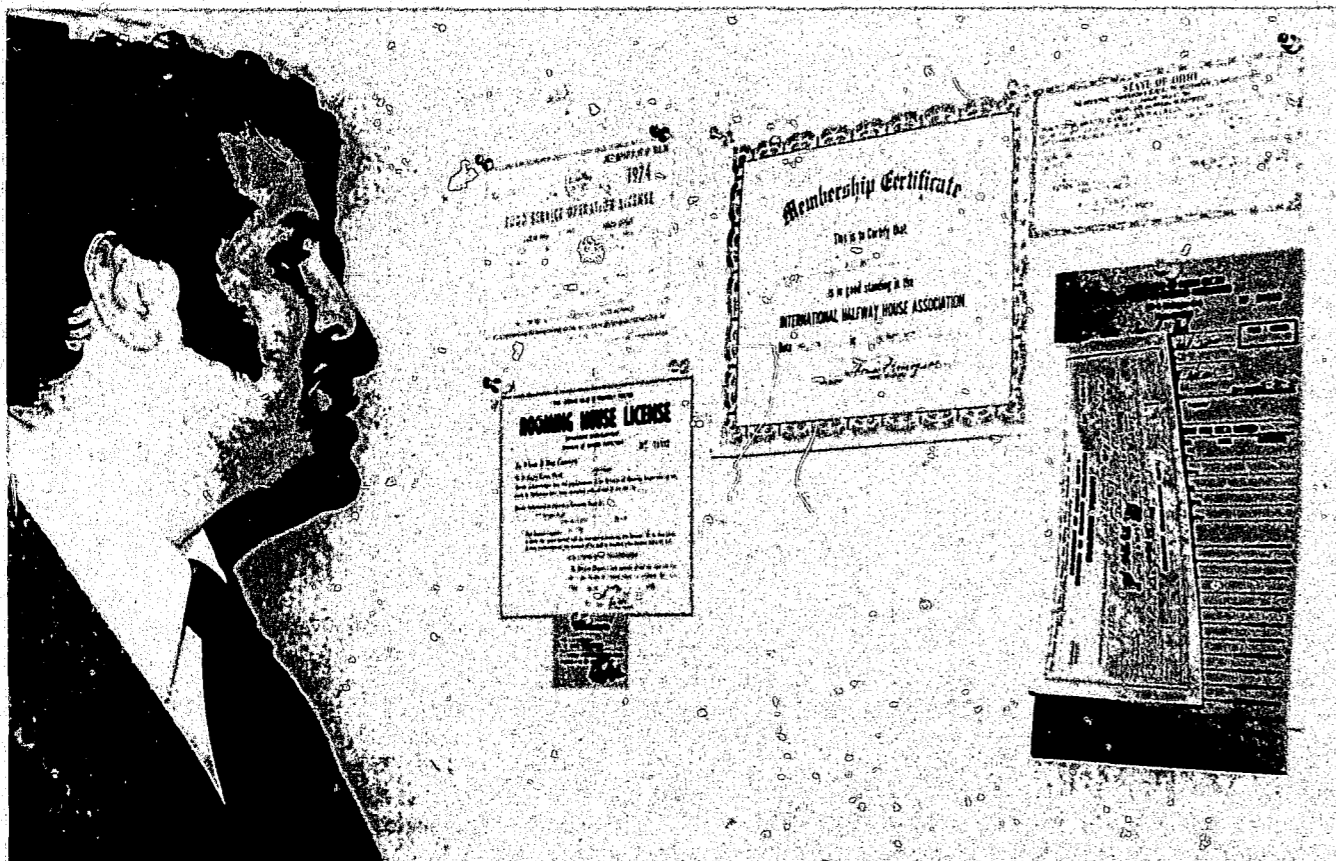
If a resident is a former prison inmate, he comes to the halfway house even further behind in life's race. The world has continued to change while he sat in prison. His clothes are out of style, his humor dated, and his social awareness stunted. The sight of friends and relatives who continued to advance while he sat in prison discourages him even more. Lacking self-confidence as well as resources, he is strongly tempted to turn to the only society he knows: the criminal subculture. To make matters worse, he distrusts the "do-gooders" who offer to help him. The resident comes to the halfway house because of the assistance it can offer him. Yet his first reaction is often to distrust the staff and to see how often he can manipulate them to his own selfish ends.

If the resident is a probationer, as increasing numbers of halfway house referrals are, he arrives with similar prob-

lems. The fact that he was not "sent away" is often only a fiction. He may have spent months awaiting trial in an overcrowded local jail, living in idleness under worse conditions than would be the case in a state prison. While the probationer is not yet out of touch with his community, the circumstances of his arrest and conviction are fresher in his mind. In addition, he may arrive with the attitude that he has "beaten the system" by obtaining probation, and he may turn against the halfway house because he sees it as a prison. His rehabilitation will present problems.

Halfway houses exist to serve these former offenders. Staff members attempt to diagnose and remedy the social shortcomings of their residents, cooperating with other social agencies in this process. It is not an easy task. The staff must attempt "to forgive the man, but not his crime," as one Ohio halfway house director phrases it. They must be prepared to overcome the hostility of the residents, many of whom distrust all authority and are skilled at frustrating those who offer to help them.

Time, patience, and understanding are necessary to convince the former offender that he is not a social outcast and that the house staff truly wants to assist him in reentering society. Once this is achieved, it is possible to direct the individual toward positive goals and, finally, to enable him to stand on his own two feet. Halfway houses do not support continued dependency. Rather, they attempt to build self-confident and positive personalities who will not return to a life of crime.



Standards for Certification

The standards listed here should be met by all halfway houses seeking formal certification by the Division of Parole and Community Services.

Legal and Documentary Requirements

The halfway house organization must be chartered as a nonprofit, tax-exempt organization and be so registered with the Ohio Secretary of State.

Accordingly, the following legal documents are essential to the establishment of *any* halfway house, and copies must be supplied at the time certification is requested:

1. Articles of Incorporation
2. By-laws and/or Constitution
3. Federal Tax Identification Number
4. Federal Tax Exemption Number

A halfway house manager checks his facility's permits to be sure they are up to date.

Also required are:

1. A list of the current board of directors, their occupations, and the addresses at which they may be reached.
2. A current list of staff members, their education, qualifications, and duties.
3. Copies of all local licensing and inspection certificates indicating conformance to all local fire, health, building, and zoning regulations.
4. A current financial statement and a statement of expected future financial support.
5. Documents demonstrating a substantial degree of acceptance and endorsement by the community.
6. A description of the treatment program which will be employed by the halfway house, together with a list of house rules.
7. A list of supportive community services which will be utilized.
8. Other documents which may be required by the Bureau of Community Services.

Health and Safety Requirements

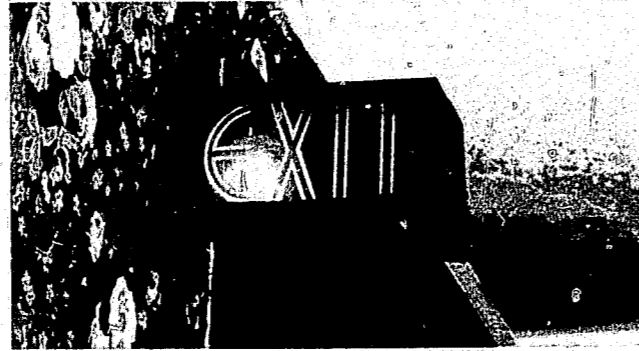
Organizers of halfway houses will have to meet certain state and local standards which have been established to ensure the public health and safety. While requirements vary from city to city, the State of Ohio has specific requirements for its nursing homes, rest homes, and rooming houses. The halfway house falls into these categories.

Summarized below are standards recommended by the State of Ohio. (See the 1974 revised edition of "Nursing and Rest Home Law and Regulations" published by the Ohio Department of Health.) These regulations are not rigid. They are suggested in order to give halfway house supporters an idea of the minimum requirements which must be met. We suggest that all concerned individuals consult with local and state health authorities about their own individual problems.

Recommended State Standards

Communicable Diseases. No halfway house shall knowingly employ or admit anyone suffering from communicable diseases such as those listed under Class A of Regulation 3 of the Ohio Sanitary Code. Also, houses may be inspected by health inspectors at any time.

Character of Staff Personnel. All halfway house employees shall be persons of good moral character and



An important safety feature of any halfway house—just one of many that must be maintained.

reputation, have good health, and must be free of narcotic or alcohol addiction.

Illness or Accident. Any serious illness, accident, or death of an employee or resident will be reported immediately to the nearest relative or guardian and proper local authorities.

Medical Assistance. The halfway house shall arrange for the services of a licensed physician or approved medical clinic. Residents not under the care of their own physician will be referred to this doctor or clinic as necessary.

Furniture. Each resident shall be provided with an individual bed not less than 36 inches wide and 72 inches long. The bed shall be equipped with springs, a clean, comfort-

able mattress, and a clean pillow. Sheets and additional bedding suitable for the season must be provided, with all sheets changed at least once a week. Rollaway beds and cots shall not be used as beds.

Each resident shall be provided with a small bedside table, a chest of drawers or the equivalent, a comfortable chair, and adequate facilities for the storage of personal clothing.

Food Service. At least three meals shall be served daily to all residents at regular hours. Meals for each day shall be planned and served so as to provide adequate nutritional needs.

Sufficient fresh food supplies for at least two days and staple food supplies for at least one week shall be available at all times.

Structural Safety. The halfway house's physical facility should be sufficient in strength and stability to safely withstand the load specified under Chapter BB-29 of the Ohio Building Code. If a serious hazard does not exist in a building occupied as a home prior to August 1, 1958, no alterations or additions need be made.

Sleeping Spaces. No single room used for sleeping purposes shall be occupied by more than 12 residents. Cellars as defined in Section BB-1-03 of the Ohio Building Code shall not be used for sleeping purposes. In multiple sleeping quarters, beds should be at least 30 inches apart for health and ventilation purposes.

Dining and Recreation Room. The halfway house must have at least one room or suitable area which shall be used only for dining and recreation. Its size and location shall meet the needs of the residents.

Bathroom Facilities. There shall be one water closet and one lavatory for every ten residents and one shower or bathtub for every 15 residents. Bathrooms must conform to Section BB-21-12 of the Ohio Building Code.

Lavatories and bathing facilities shall be supplied with hot and cold running water. Shower facilities shall be provided with approved devices for temperature control or with water which does not exceed 130 degrees F.

Water closets and lavatories shall be provided for employees under the same conditions and in the same ratio as residents. Such facilities shall be installed in separate rooms for employees where resident bathrooms are not available to employees within 200 feet and one story.

Water Supply. The water supply for a halfway house shall be taken from a public supply if available. If from another source, it must meet with the approval of the local health inspectors. In either case, it shall be adequate in quantity and of suitable chemical and bacteriological quality for drinking, culinary, and cleaning purposes.

Maintenance of Building and Grounds. Heating, electrical, and other building service equipment shall be maintained in good working order and safe condition. The half-

way house and its grounds shall be maintained in a clean and orderly manner.

Insects and Rodents. Adequate measures shall be taken to prevent the entrance of insects and rodents into the halfway house and to prevent their infestation of the premises.

Garbage and Refuse. All garbage and other refuse shall be disposed of immediately or shall be stored in leak-proof containers with tight-fitting covers until time of disposal. All wastes shall be disposed of in a satisfactory manner which meets with the approval of the health inspectors.

Exit Facilities Required. At least two exits must be provided for every occupied floor of a building. Such exits shall be remote from each other. The distance from the door of any occupied room to an exit from the floor will not exceed 100 feet in any building not equipped with fire sprinklers or 150 feet in a building with such sprinklers. Each room should have at least one doorway opening directly to the outside of the building or to a corridor having two exits remote from each other, or to another exit way which conforms to the Ohio Building Code.

Doorways. Doorways may serve as required exits if they have a clear width of at least 30 inches. All new doorways shall comply with the requirements of the Ohio Building Code. Doors in required exit ways shall swing when opening in the direction of egress except when in exits from rooms or buildings occupied by fewer than 15 persons.

Aisles and Corridors. shall conform to the applicable provisions of Sections BB-23-29 to BB-23-33, inclusive, of the Ohio Building Code. Halls and corridors may serve as required exit ways if they are at least 36 inches wide. They shall not be obstructed by anything which would prevent free and safe passage and shall not lead through any room or space used for a purpose that may obstruct free and safe passage.

Halls or corridors which provide an exit from any required stairway shall have an enclosure which is as fire resistant as the enclosure for the stairway.

Corridors shall have at least two exits therefrom and shall not have a dead end of more than 30 feet beyond one exit from the corridor.

Fire Escapes. Class A or B fire escapes, conforming to the applicable provisions of Sections BB-23-54 to BB-23-64, inclusive, of the Ohio Building Code may be used for not more than 50 per cent of the required means of egress from the home; Class C fire escapes may be used for not more than 50 per cent of the required means of egress. Class A fire escapes shall be used when openings to which the fire escape is exposed are not protected as specified under Section BB-7-28.02 of the Ohio Building Code, except for installations made prior to August 1, 1958, and approved for their purpose by the division of factory and building inspection or by local fire inspectors.

Exit Signs. Required exits which are not normally used for entrance and which can not be readily located in an emergency shall be made obvious by Type A or Type B and E exit signs conforming to Section BB-23-69 of the Ohio Building Code.

Heating, Lighting, and Other Service Equipment. The halfway house shall be equipped with one or more heating systems having a capacity sufficient to maintain a temperature necessary for the health and comfort of residents.

Heating shall be regulated by a central heating system with adequate controls or by other equally safe and effective means. All heating devices shall be adequately protected to prevent the spread of fire or injury to persons. Fireplaces may be used only in lounges and recreation rooms. Fireplaces shall be adequately screened for safety against the spread of fire.

Building service equipment, heater rooms, and other installations in the halfway house shall conform to the appropriate provisions of the Ohio Building Code.

Light and Ventilation. For sleeping rooms, means for natural light to enter shall be provided by one or more windows or transparent panels equal in size to at least ten per cent of the floor area of the room.

Artificial lighting shall conform to Chapter BB-27 of the Ohio Building Code. Illumination shall be as specified in Section BB-27-08 of the Ohio Building Code.

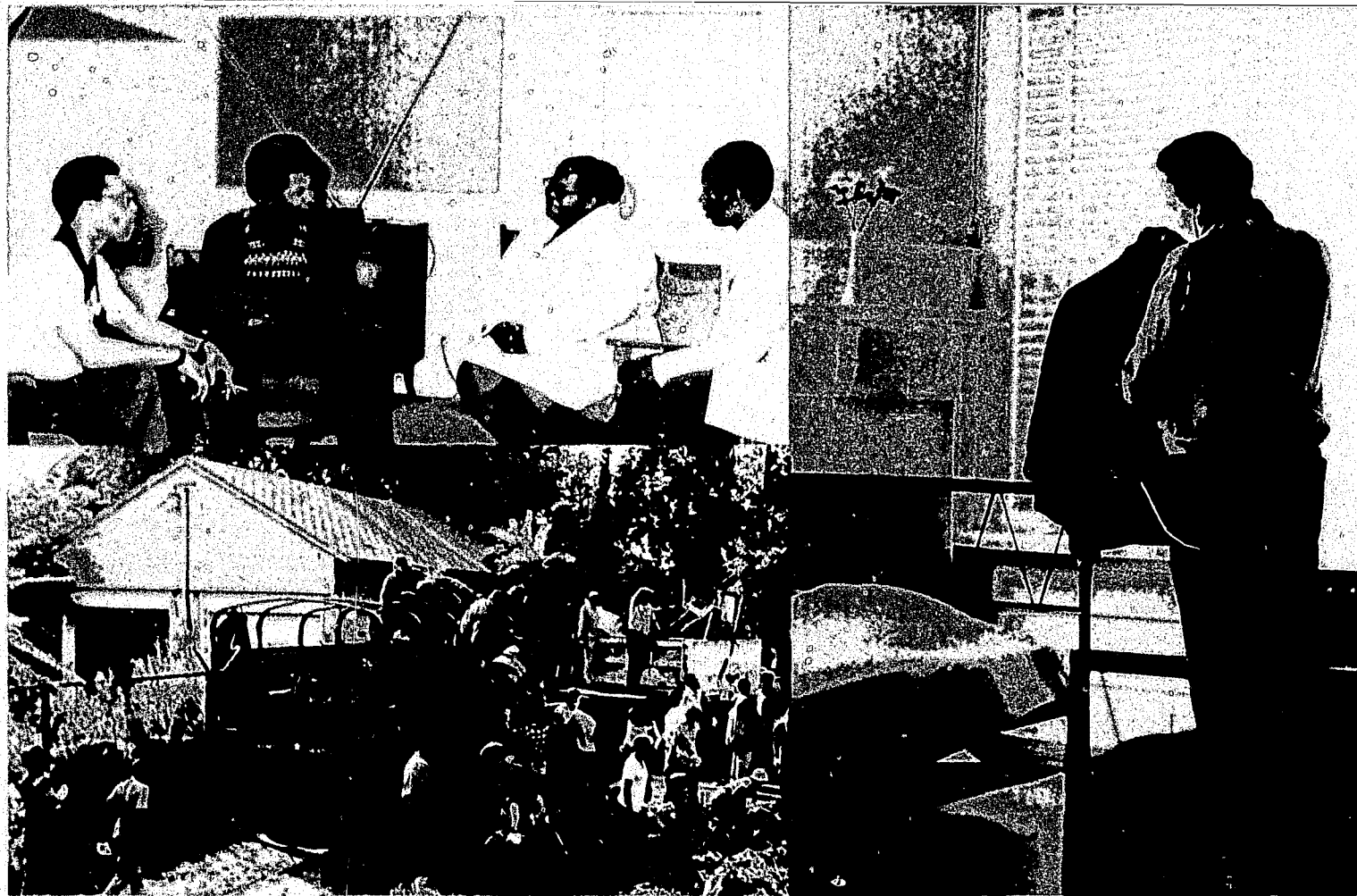
Natural ventilation for sleeping rooms shall be provided and shall consist of operable parts of windows or other openings in exterior or court walls. The combined area of such openings shall be at least five per cent of the total wall area when the required natural ventilation is from a single ventilating opening located in one wall which is more than 15 feet distant from the opposite walls of such space.

Ventilation for spaces not otherwise provided for in this regulation shall conform to the applicable provisions of Chapters BB-27 and BB-47 of the Ohio Building Code.

Fire Extinguishing Equipment. Standard portable fire extinguishers shall be provided as follows:

1. In each story, cellar, and basement, in the proportion of at least one extinguisher to each 2500 square feet of floor area, and so that there will be not more than 50 feet of travel distance to an available extinguisher.
2. One in each kitchen.
3. One in each heater room. For small heater rooms, the extinguisher may be placed outside and near a doorway to the heater room.
4. At locations where a special fire hazard causes the availability of an extinguisher to be advisable.

Electrical Equipment, Wiring, and Wiring Methods in the halfway house shall comply with and be maintained in accordance with the National Electric Code.



Recommended Program Standards

Residents must care for their own clothes. Top left: Case aides in rap session. Below left: Halfway house residents aid in Model Cities clean-up. Community activity is encouraged.

Staff Qualifications and Duties

The Director is the most important member of the staff. He must be able to coordinate the activities of the house and supervise the work of his subordinates. He must be skilled in administrative operation and be conversant with the latest therapeutic concepts. He should possess at least a bachelor's degree in one of the social sciences. A master's degree would be more desirable. He should have correctional or counseling experience prior to his appointment. This person should receive a salary commensurate with his responsibilities.

Deputy Director. The deputy director should have a bachelor's degree in a social science and some prior experience in corrections. The deputy director should supervise the work of other employees and act as director when the regular director is not available. He should be given the duty of establishing contacts with community resources, and formulating and implementing treatment programs.

Social Worker. This person should have a bachelor's degree in one of the social sciences. His duties should consist of gathering information to be used in diagnosis and treatment planning, in organizing scheduling, and leading group and individual counseling sessions.

Dietitian. It is essential to have someone versed in the

culinary arts, either by virtue of experience or training, to manage the organization and preparation of meals. Preferably the dietitian will be a person with an amiable personality who will help to create a family-like atmosphere.

Resident Counselors. Because many residents will be subject to the stress of adjustment, it is essential that day and night supervision be provided. Accordingly, we require that staff work schedules be arranged to provide 24-hour supervision. Therefore, counselors must be employed for certain periods, especially the evening and night hours. They should be authoritative-type persons capable of dealing with difficult personalities. They must be capable of making sound judgments under conditions of stress. Their duties would include curfew checks, occasional bed-checks, hourly tours of the house, recording all incidents of questionable conduct within the house, and assisting residents as necessary.

Program Offerings

Treatment. In order for a halfway house to be effective, there must be, in addition to a staff, a program for treatment. This involves the staffing of cases: that is, the staff meeting and working in concert to effect diagnosis, treatment, and programming.

Treatment should begin with psychiatric and vocational testing. After all tests are completed, they should be sub-

mitted to a staff meeting for evaluation and action. Recommended treatment techniques include personal counseling, group therapy, family counseling, vocational rehabilitation, on-the-job training, and milieu therapy. We suggest every use be made of additional community resources.

Standards of Residency. The length of stay for each resident should ordinarily be limited to four months. Except for extreme hardship cases, it appears that maximum constructive efforts can be applied in a four-month period. By the end of 120 days the resident should have been inculcated with the values which would enable him to successfully take a place in the community.

As soon as a resident has been placed in employment, he should pay room and board. This would induce a feeling of responsibility and would help to defray the cost of operating the halfway house. Care must be exercised to preclude reinforcing the dependent tendencies which many ex-offenders possess.

Readmission. Incorporated in the house programming should be a readmission procedure. After a resident is employed and has demonstrated his ability to function in the community, he is discharged with the hope that his successful adjustment will be permanent. Experience has shown, however, that such is not always the case. To cope with a relapse, provision should be made to readmit a resident if circumstances justify it. A reinforcing treatment

program should then be instituted to include intensive counseling and supportive therapy.

Out-Client Services. Records show that better than 50 per cent of halfway house "graduates" will return to the house informally for reinforcement and reassurance. A counselor should be available to deal with this "out-client" problem on a regular basis.

Halfway House Rules

Rules should be designed as aids in house management. They facilitate the day-to-day business of the house and insure that the rights of all the residents are observed. All such rules will be subject to modifications due to varied resources, programs, and management techniques. The following rules, therefore, are suggestive rather than definitive.

1. The minimum length of stay will be determined by consultation between the supervising officer and the house director.
2. Each resident will keep his own quarters clean and assist in general housekeeping chores.
3. No guests will be permitted in residential sleeping quarters.
4. Residents will not play with neighborhood children.
5. Intoxicating beverages will not be permitted in the home.

6. Drugs and medicines will not be permitted in the home unless prescribed by a doctor. All prescription medicines will be kept by a staff member and dispensed as necessary.

7. Weapons will not be permitted in the home.

8. The supervising officer is to be notified if a resident is absent overnight without permission.

9. Except in cases of illness, all residents must be out of bed by 8 A.M. each day.

10. Residents will attend all counseling sessions and house meetings arranged for them.

11. If unemployed, but in possession of funds, a resident should pay \$1 a day toward his maintenance. If circumstances permit, he should pay two weeks in advance. When he becomes employed, 25 per cent of his gross weekly wage should be paid for room and board, up to an amount not to exceed \$5 per day.

12. All residents will arrange to do their own laundry.

Admittance

Admittance to the halfway house should be based on an application filed by a potential client eligible for house services. There must be no discrimination with regard to race or religion. In short, the home should be open to any applicant lacking a placement conducive to rehabilitation. No potential resident should be refused unless his criminal

pattern or personal history indicates that the halfway house does not have the resources to assist him.

If possible, the potential client should be interviewed in the institution before admittance. This would relieve his anxieties, commit him psychologically, and provide the house staff with an idea of the inmate's problems. During this interview, a copy of the rules of the halfway house should be given to the man, and an assessment should be made of the individual's willingness to obey both these rules and the probation, parole, or furlough rules he must obey upon release.

Role of the Supervising Officer

The supervising officer--whether probation officer, parole officer, or furlough counselor--should share in all staffings and be part of the treatment program. He should make required visitations, supply requested counseling, implement vocational objectives, and in general supervise and chronicle the activities and progress of the residents under his care. He should provide any assistance required in the event of disciplinary problems within the house. He will also work closely with the director in matters of admission and discharge of residents. In the event of relapse, he would consult with the director regarding remedial and supportive therapy.

Applying for Certification

When a group of individuals or an agency has established a halfway house and seeks the approval and assistance of the Bureau of Community Services, an application must first be submitted and approved.

Applications will be directed to the Chief, Bureau of Community Services, and are to contain information regarding the name of the proposed facility, its purpose, capacity, constitution, and by-laws (see "Application for Approval," page 21).

Upon receipt of the application, the Bureau of Community Services will undertake an examination of the halfway house facility and program. If the standards set forth in this booklet are met, a Certificate of Approval (see sample, page 23) will be issued which will be valid for one year.

In the event the halfway house is lacking in some minor and remedial areas, a Provisional Certificate of Approval (see page 22 for sample) may be issued by the Bureau of Community Services pending the necessary corrections. A provisional certificate is valid for a period of six months and ordinarily may not be renewed.

The Bureau of Community Services reserves the right to visit and inspect a halfway house at any time after the house has received approval.

APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL

We, the undersigned, request certification by the Bureau of Community Services as a halfway house, and hereby apply for a cooperative arrangement for the treatment of probationers, parolees, furloughees, and ex-inmates in our
Halfway House.

In support of our application, we agree to the following procedures and conditions:

1. All applications for residence by state parolees, probationers, furloughees, or ex-inmates are subject to the approval of the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction.

2. There will be no exclusion of applicants based on race, creed, or color.

3. Copies of all pre-admission correspondence will be submitted to the Placement Section of the Adult Parole Authority if requested.

4. Copies of case histories and pertinent materials provided by the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction will be kept confidential and secure.

5. There will be no restrictions placed upon visitations by officers of the Adult Parole Authority, or similar supervisory officers employed by other correctional agencies.

6. Discharge of residents will be accomplished with the approval of supervising officers.

7. Disciplinary problems and violations of house rules will be reported to the supervising officers.

8. The capacity of the house will be limited to the number authorized by existing housing codes.

9. Employed residents will be required to pay room and board not to exceed \$35 per week.

10. Programs for rehabilitation will be designed and will be as individualized as possible.

11. Under normal circumstances, there will be a maximum stay of four months.

12. Any religious training or indoctrination provided will be solely voluntary.

13. The Bureau of Community Services may require information relative to the corporate status and staffing patterns of the halfway house.

14. Department of Rehabilitation and Correction personnel will not be employed in soliciting funds without the approval of the Department, nor will residents be used in this manner without the permission of their supervising officers.

15. The halfway house will provide 24-hour supervision.

16. Either party to this agreement may terminate its obligations upon 60 days written notice.

In recognition of the fulfillment of the above conditions, we apply for Bureau of Community Services participation in a mutual program for the placement and treatment of ex-offenders in the

Halfway House.
For the _____ Halfway House

Director

Date

APPROVED:

, Chief
Bureau of Community Services

Provisional Certificate Of Approval

BY

Division Of Parole And Community Services

THIS CERTIFIES THAT THE
HALFWAY HOUSE HAS BEEN INSPECTED BY THE BUREAU OF COMMUNITY
SERVICES, AND THAT THIS HOUSE DEMONSTRATES SUBSTANTIAL COM-
PLIANCE WITH THE STANDARDS SET FORTH BY THE BUREAU. THIS PRO-
VISIONAL CERTIFICATE IS ISSUED UNTIL ADDITIONAL FACILITIES, STAFF,
AND PROGRAMMING ARE INSTALLED.

ISSUED:

.....
Certificate valid for
six months from date of issue

.....
H. RICHARD GOOCH
Assistant Director
Department of Rehabilitation and Correction
Division of Parole and Community Services

Certificate Of Approval

BY

Division Of Parole And Community Services

THIS CERTIFIES THAT THE BUREAU OF COMMUNITY SERVICES
HAS INSPECTED THE PREMISES, PROGRAMS, AND POLICIES OF THE

.....
HALFWAY HOUSE, AND FOUND THAT THEY MEET THE STANDARDS SET FORTH
BY THE BUREAU FOR AN ACCEPTABLE COMMUNITY-BASED
TREATMENT CENTER FOR PUBLIC OFFENDERS.

ISSUED:

.....
Certificate valid for
one year from date of issue

.....
H. RICHARD GOOCH
Assistant Director
Department of Rehabilitation and Correction
Division of Parole and Community Services

Future Prospects

Since January, 1969, the number of halfway houses certified by the State has grown from 5 to 20. Total resident capacity has increased from 90 to 400 during this same period. The coming years will witness an increased demand for halfway house services as the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction pursues its goal of further reducing the Ohio prison population through new and innovative programs such as shock parole, shock probation, and the Educational and Vocational Furlough Program. In time, it is hoped, the public will recognize the efficacy of community-based residential treatment and the appreciable cost savings of this approach to corrections. Halfway houses, through their own efforts and with the assistance of a concerned public and a supportive government, will continue to help meet our ultimate objective of making useful citizens out of former offenders.

RESOURCE AGENCIES

The following is a partial listing of the many resource agencies, both public and private, to which a halfway house may go for support and assistance.

Private Agencies and Individuals

Alcoholics Anonymous (AA)
American Correctional Association (ACA)
Attorneys
Businesses
Churches
Colleges and Universities
Community Chests or United Appeals
Drug Programs
Foundations
Goodwill Industries
International Halfway House Association (IHHA)
Labor Unions
National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD)
Ohio Correctional and Court Services Association (OCCSA)
Ohio Halfway House Association (OHHA)
Ohio Nursing Home Association (ONHA)
Salvation Army (SA)

Seventh Step Foundation
Soldiers and Sailors Relief Fund
Volunteers of America (VOA)

Local Public Agencies

City Solicitors
Common Pleas Courts
County Commissioners' Offices
County Prosecutors
County Welfare Departments
Mayors' Offices
Model Cities Agencies
Municipal Courts
Police Departments
Probation Departments--County and Municipal
Sheriffs' Offices
648 Boards

State Agencies

Attorney General
Department of Economic and Community Development
Administration of Justice Division (AJD)

Department of Health
Alcoholism Unit
Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation
Bureau of Drug Abuse (BUDA)
Department of Public Welfare
Department of Rehabilitation and Correction
Adult Parole Authority (APA)
Bureau of Community Services (BCS)
Rehabilitation Services Commission
Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation (BVR)
Ohio Bureau of Employment Services (OBES)
State Library

Federal Agencies

Department of Health, Education and Welfare
Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Prisons
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA)
Department of Labor
United States District Courts
Federal Probation Officers
Veterans Administration

Glossary

For the sake of clarity, it is necessary to define some of the terms commonly employed in community-based corrections.

Halfway House: Community-based facility offering a comprehensive treatment program, including residential assistance, to various classes of the socially handicapped. Many halfway houses in the field of corrections specialize by centering on such programs as probation diversion or treating the young adult; others are comprehensive in nature.

Misdemeanant: An individual convicted in a trial court of a minor crime. He may be sentenced to serve up to six months' imprisonment in a local penal institution.

Felon: An individual convicted in a trial court of a major crime for which

the sentence exceeds six months' imprisonment. He usually serves this sentence in a state penal institution.

Probationer: A person convicted of a crime who has received "probation" as an alternative to incarceration. He is placed under the supervision of a probation officer, who in turn is responsible to the court which suspended sentence. Special requirements may be imposed upon the probationer by the judge, either at the time of the sentence or thereafter. One of these requirements may be that he reside in a halfway house.

Parolee: A person convicted of a crime and incarcerated, but who has been granted his "parole." As a parolee, this individual has been granted a release from prison after giving his word that he will obey the rules of parole and that he will accept the supervision of a parole officer. Special conditions of conduct may be imposed upon the parolee by the state authorities, either at the time of his

release or thereafter. One of these may be that he reside in a halfway house.

Furlougee: An individual who is officially an inmate in a state penal institution but who has received permission to reside in an approved community residential facility rather than a prison so that he may obtain public employment or seek educational or vocational training. These men are supervised by a furlough counselor and must reside in a halfway house or a comparable facility.

Absconder: An individual on probation, parole, or furlough status who has fled supervision and whose whereabouts are unknown. Usually such a person has moved from his residence and cannot be located by his supervising officer.

Parole Violator: Commonly known as a "PV," this is a parolee declared by the parole authorities to be in violation of his parole. This change in status may be based upon his violation of the rules of parole or upon evidence

that he has committed a new crime. The PV label is commonly attached to probationers and furlougees who are declared violators by the appropriate authorities for similar reasons.

Technical Parole Violator: Also called a "TPV," this is the common name for a parolee declared to be a violator for repeated failure to obey the technical rules of his parole. The label is also applied to probationers and furlougees who have violated the technical conditions placed upon them.

Parolee Readjustment Fund (PRF): Subsidy monies paid by the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction to approved halfway houses to assist in the treatment of parolees and probationers.

Furlough Subsidies (FS): Monies payable by the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction to approved furlough confinement facilities on a contract basis for the housing of furlougees.

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