



# Did You Know?

## Common DRC Terms

**Supervision**, formerly known as probation or parole. There are several types of supervision\*.

**Community Control** - A sanction that is not a prison term and that is described in section 2929.16, 2929.17, and 2929.18 of the Ohio Revised Code. Community Control replaces the term "probation" and applies to all offenders given non-prison sanctions for felony offenses committed on or after July 1, 1996. Community Control offenders are sentenced directly to sanctions without a prison sentence being imposed and the prison sentence is suspended. The maximum period of Community Control is five (5) years.

**Judicial Release** - This supervision type involves a release of someone who is incarcerated through an order by a court. It is a process by which an eligible offender meeting certain requirements may be released from incarceration by the sentencing judge. This release type was formerly referred to as shock probation.

**Intervention in Lieu of Conviction** - If an offender is charged with a criminal offense and meets certain requirements the court may accept, prior to the entry of a guilty plea, the offender's request for intervention in lieu of conviction. Qualifying factors associated with the alleged offense can include substance abuse, mental illness and intellectual disability.

**Interstate Compact** - The agreement codified in ORC 5149.21 governs the transfer and supervision of adult offenders under the administration of the National Interstate Commission for Adult Offender Supervision. You may see this on Criminal NonSupport prosecutions of out-of-state offenders. Once the offender is sentenced in Ohio, his/her home state must accept the case for supervision through the Interstate Compact. The offender cannot return to his/her home state until the state accepts the transfer.

**Post-Release Control (PRC)** - An offender can be placed on PRC once released from prison for a term not to exceed three years, for felonies of the fourth and fifth degree. Some offenses have mandatory PRC, while others are determined at the discretion of the Parole Board and can result in a term of supervision not to exceed five years. If an offender is placed on PRC, the offender will have a parole officer to report to, but will not have all of the standard and special terms and conditions of probation that an offender on community control sanctions will have.

**Transitional Control (TC)** - Inmates approved for release up to 180 days prior to the expiration of their prison sentence or release on parole or post release control supervision under closely monitored supervision and confinement in the community, such as a stay in a licensed halfway house or restriction to an approved residence on electronic monitoring in accordance with section 2967.26 of the Ohio Revised Code.

**Parole - (For all persons who have committed felonies prior to July 01, 1996)** - The release from confinement in any state penal or reformatory institution by the Adult Parole Authority (APA) under RC 5149.02 and under any terms and for any period of time that is prescribed by the APA in its published rules and official minutes. A parolee so released shall be supervised by the APA, but legal custody shall remain in the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction until a final release is granted by the APA, pursuant to RC 2967.16.

\*For more information about an offender, log on to <http://www.drc.state.oh.us/OffenderSearch/Search.aspx>

Outside of prison and jail, there are additional places where an offender may be residing:

**Community Based Corrections Facility (CBCF)** - Can be a lockdown facility or in and out. Offenders are usually sent to a CBCF because of alcohol and drug issues. Most programs are intensive and can last anywhere from 60 days to 6 months.

**Halfway House** - Some offenders leave prison and transition into the community via a halfway house. They are monitored while there and must pay a fee to stay at the halfway house.



**Community Residential Center (CRC)** - Provides qualifying felony state and court offenders with temporary housing that includes limited monitoring of residents, case management and community referrals for services.

**Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH)** - Provides longer term housing and programming services to select felony offenders. The target population is offenders who are identified as chronically homeless before incarceration or are likely to become homeless upon release due to episodically disabling conditions.

Once an offender is ready to be released, there are several options:

**End of Stated Term - EST (Released to the street)** - The offender has completed the sentence and will be released with no continuing requirement to report and no supervision.

**Judicial release** - An offender can petition the court for judicial release after serving part of the sentence. If the court grants the judicial release, the rest of the prison sentence is stayed and the offender is released under supervision. The offender could end up serving the remainder of the sentence if supervision is revoked.

**Post Release Control (PRC)** - An offender can be placed on PRC once released from prison, and this requires the offender to comply with several conditions regarding reporting to a probation officer, keeping an up-to-date address on file, and committing no further violations.

**Transitional Control (TC)** - Inmates approved for release up to 180 days prior to the expiration of their prison sentence or release on parole or post release control supervision under closely monitored supervision and confinement in the community, such as a stay in a licensed halfway house or restriction to an approved residence on electronic monitoring in accordance with section 2967.26 of the Ohio Revised Code.