

## How Are Offenders Placed on Transitional Control?

The Parole Board will review cases for transitional control (TC). The Parole Board can recommend or deny the offender for transitional control. If the offender is recommended, the sentencing judge at the county will be sent a certified letter advising him of the recommendation and notifying him of his opportunity to veto the release into the program. The judge is given 35 days to respond. If the judge does not veto TC then the Bureau of Community Sanctions begins to process a placement into a halfway house.

## How Are Victims Involved?

Any victim registered with the Office of Victim Services will be notified of the recommendation of the Parole Board for transitional control. Those notified will have 30 days to provide in writing information to be considered by the Parole Board before release into the program.



## Questions?

Ohio Department of  
Rehabilitation and Correction  
770 W. Broad Street  
Columbus, Ohio 43222  
[www.drc.ohio.gov](http://www.drc.ohio.gov)

### Bureau of Community Sanctions

Office: (614) 752-1188

Fax: (614) 728-9946

### Office of Victim Services

Office: (614) 728-1976

Victim Line: (888) 842-8464

Fax: (614) 728-1980

### Ohio Parole Board

Office: (614) 752-1200

Fax: (614) 752-0600



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Ohio Department of  
Rehabilitation and Correction



# Transitional Control Program



John R. Kasich  
Governor

Gary C. Mohr  
Director

## What is Transitional Control?

Transitional Control is a program established by the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction for the purpose of closely monitoring an offender's adjustment to community supervision during the final 180 days of his or her sentence. The offender will be confined in a licensed facility such as a halfway house or an approved residence under electronic monitoring.

An offender placed into the transitional control program will remain in the status of inmate but can obtain permission to leave the facility to engage in employment, vocational training, treatment programming, maintaining ties with family and other approved activities.

The offender is required to remain at the facility at all times unless authorized to leave. Leaving without permission or failure to return at the designated time shall be considered an escape.



## Who is Eligible for Transitional Control?

In order to be eligible for Transitional Control an offender must meet the following criteria:

- ⊗ Not serving a mandatory or actual incarceration sentence (a sentence required by statute to be served in prison). Examples of mandatory sentences include convictions for gun specifications, repeat violent offenders (RVO), major drug offender (MDO) and some drug offenses.
- ⊗ Not serving a sentence of life for a crime committed on or after October 19, 1981.
- ⊗ Not serving a sentence of life without parole.
- ⊗ Not disapproved by the court of common pleas of the county of conviction for those crimes committed on or after July 1, 1996.
- ⊗ Not have a record of more than one commitment for an offense of violence including the present commitment.
- ⊗ Not have a record of more than five felony commitments, including the present commitment, regardless of the offenses.
- ⊗ Not currently confined in local or administrative control as a result of disciplinary action.
- ⊗ Not subject to a detainer for a sentence imposed but not served, a supervision violation or wanted for a felony charge or U.S. immigration action.
- ⊗ Not convicted in the past ten years for any sex offense.
- ⊗ Not currently incarcerated for escape, aggravated vehicular assault, vehicular homicide or aggravated vehicular homicide.
- ⊗ Have a current security level of level 1 or 2.