

# Community-Based Correctional Facilities FY 2000 Annual Report

Bureau of Community Sanctions  
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## Introduction

Community-Based Correctional Facilities (CBCFs) developed in Ohio in the late 1970's as a response to prison overcrowding. The Ohio General Assembly passed legislation permitting the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction to grant funds to counties for probation projects. The "Pilot Probation" projects were designed to sanction offenders locally rather than committing them to prison.

Montgomery County and the city of Dayton established the first pilot residential program in 1978 called "MonDay," representing the two governmental entities. The MonDay residential program operated from a previously abandoned jail and was successful in diverting non-violent offenders from prison.

This success encouraged the legislature to pass House Bill (HB) 1000 in 1981. This legislation and Ohio Revised Code Sections 2301.51 through 2301.56 established funding and operational guidelines for Community-Based Correctional Facilities. Funding for construction of CBCFs followed the next year.

### Special points of interest:

- Three new facilities opened in Fiscal Year 2000
- 4,448 offenders were placed in CBCFs
- 3,341 offenders or 80% of all offenders placed in CBCFs completed programs and were successfully released.
- Average length of stay in a CBCF was 124.3 days.

## Administration

Ohio's Community-Based Correctional Facilities are a unique partnership between state and local governments. The state benefits by having community corrections options in the counties for non-violent felony offenders. This saves costly prison bed space for more violent offenders. The county benefits by having a residential sentencing option that is controlled locally.



Community-Based Correctional Facilities are an alternative to prison incarceration for low level felons. They are the last step in the continuum of increasing punishment before prison incarceration. The facilities are minimum security operations housing 50-200 offenders. Each program is highly structured with assessment, treatment, and follow-up services to reduce criminal behavior by offenders. Emphasis is on substance abuse treatment, employment, education, community service, and transitional services to the community.

**Ohio Department of Rehabilitation & Correction**  
**Reginald A. Wilkinson, Director**

**Division of Parole and Community Services**  
**Harry E. Hageman, Deputy Director**

## Administration Continued

The purpose of a Community-Based Correctional Facility is to:

- ◆ Reduce state prison commitments
- ◆ Reduce the costs of incarceration in Ohio
- ◆ Provide maximum public safety
- ◆ Facilitate offender re-entry into the community
- ◆ Make efficient use of limited prison space for serious offenders

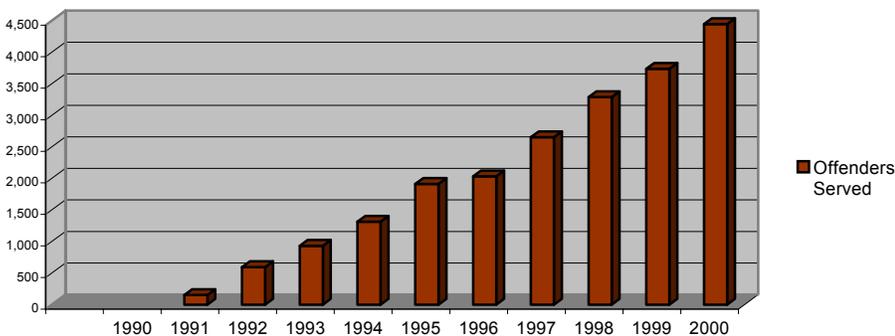
Community-Based Correctional Facilities have provided safe, secure and effective community based sanctions for appropriate felony offenders in partnership with local criminal justice officials, community and state agencies since 1978.

Community-Based Correctional Facilities continued to expand in FY 2000. Three (3) district Community-Based Correctional Facilities were opened in Seneca, Union and Wood Counties providing 180 additional beds servicing twenty-two counties.

Seventeen (17) CBCFs provided services to 87 of 88 counties. In FY 2000, Ohio courts sentenced 4,448 offenders to CBCFs compared to 3,739 offenders sentenced in FY 1999. This is an increase of 709 offenders over the prior year.

The following graph depicts the growth of CBCFs since 1990:

**CBCF Population Growth**

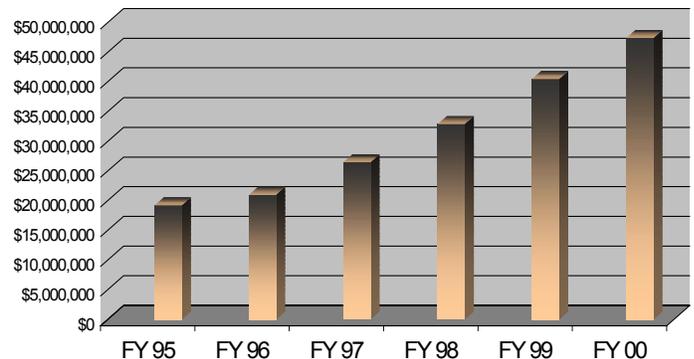


## FUNDING

In FY 2000, \$47,821,732 was appropriated for the CBCF subsidy fund which is an 8% increase over FY 99. Funds expended by counties for CBCF programs were for personnel, operating supplies, professional/technical services, communications, transportation, advertising & printing, utilities, maintenance and repair, rentals, offender expenses, insurance, staff training and development and equipment.

Based on total expenditures reported, the average cost per diversion was \$10,028 in FY 2000 with an average per diem rate of \$71.98.

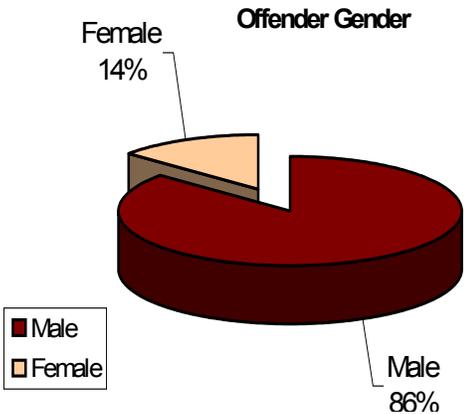
**CBCF Funding**



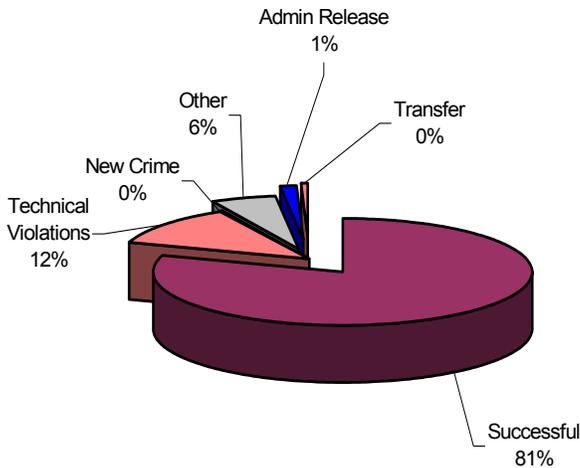
# PROGRAM STATISTICS

Three thousand three hundred forty one (3,341) offenders were successfully released from CBCFs out of a total of four thousand one hundred seventy four (4,174) program terminations.

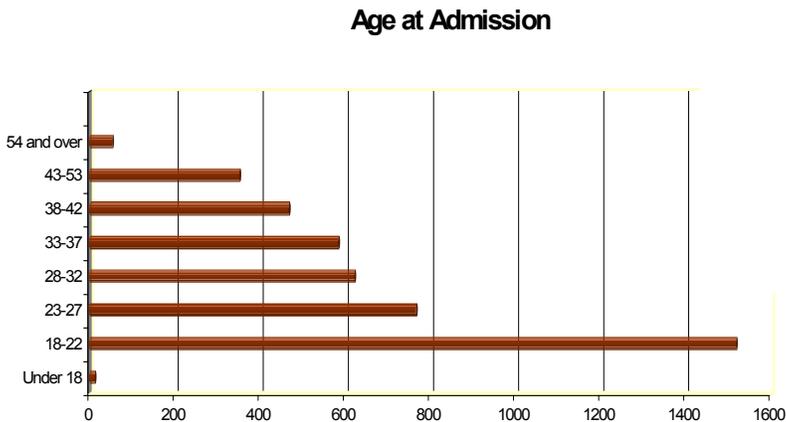
Offenders successfully completing the program represent a significant cost savings to Ohio taxpayers. If incarcerated in a state prison, these offenders would have cost taxpayers \$54,124,200 (incarceration cost of \$60 per day for an estimated average stay of 270 days x 3,341 successful completions). When the allocated cost of operating programs is subtracted, the cost savings is \$6,302,468.



## Reasons For Termination



The age distribution of offenders entering CBCF programs is reflected in the following bar graph:

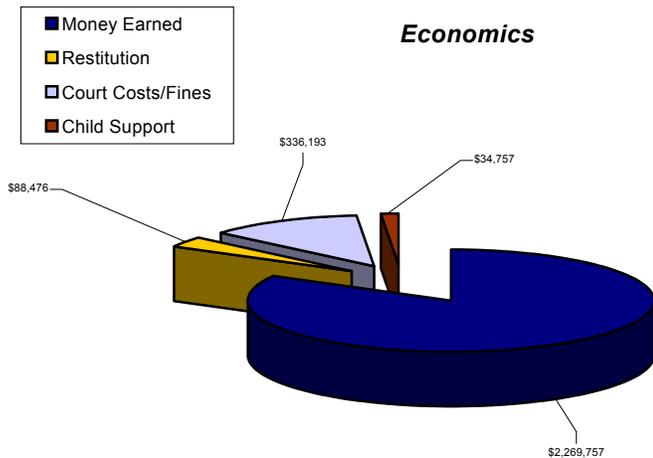


At admission the average age of offenders placed into CBCF programs was 29 years of age

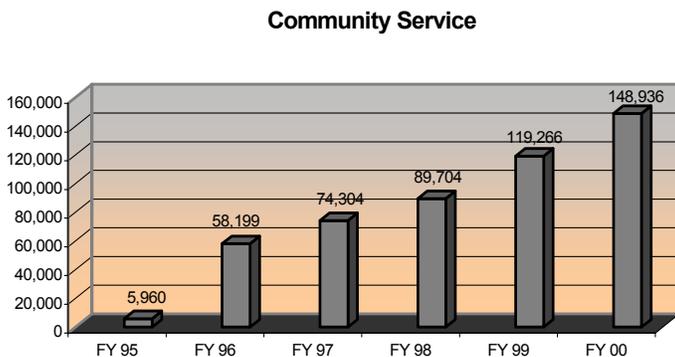


## ECONOMICS

Offenders sanctioned locally into CBCF facilities give back to their respective communities in the form of community service, taxes, restitution, child support, costs and fines as demonstrated in the following chart:

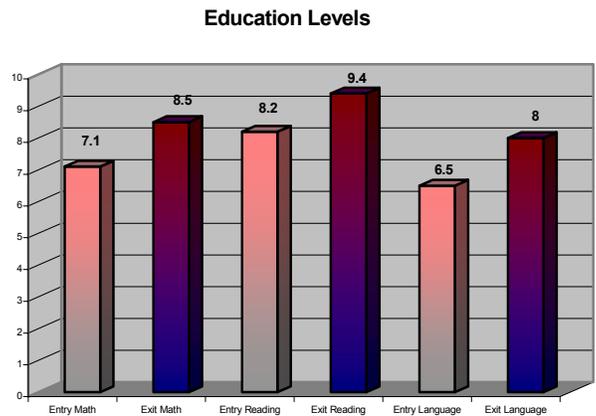


CBCF Offenders performed 148,936 hours of community service within their respective communities, an increase of 29,670 hours from FY 99. The following chart reflects community service hours performed:



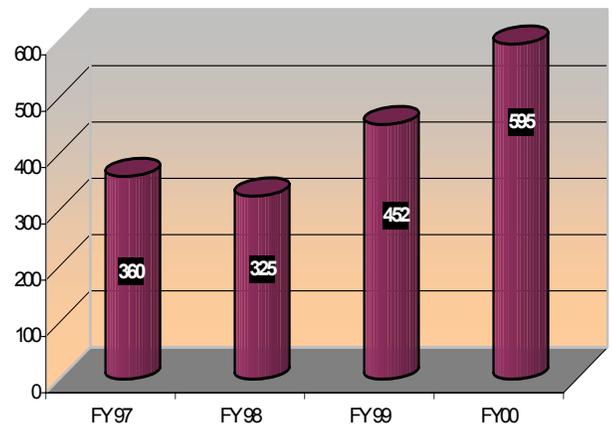
## EDUCATION

Fifty one percent (51%) of offenders admitted into a CBCF did not have a high school diploma. When comparing scores at entry and exit from the programs, education levels increased by one grade level in math, reading and language.



In FY 2000 three thousand four hundred forty-six (3,446) offenders participated in Adult Basic Education/GED classes. Seven hundred seventy-two (772) GED tests were taken and five hundred ninety-five (595) offenders received their GED.

GED Tests Passed



## CONCLUSION

Community-Based Correctional Facilities are a vital component of the continuum of community corrections programs in Ohio. CBCFs have proven to be effective in diverting appropriate offenders from the state prison system saving costly prison beds for violent offenders. CBCFs provide intensive treatment programs, chemical dependency treatment, education, work release, community justice initiatives (restorative justice), and community transition programs.

The Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction is committed to providing this valuable sentencing option and will continue to support and work in partnership with local criminal justice professionals in the development and operation of Community-Based Correctional Facilities.



## CATCH THE VISION

For additional information concerning the Fiscal Year 2000 Community-Based Correctional Facilities Annual Report, please contact:

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### MISSION

The Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction protects and supports Ohioans by ensuring that adult felony offenders are effectively supervised in environments that are safe, humane and appropriately secure. In partnership with communities, we will promote citizen safety and victim reparation. Through rehabilitative and restorative programming, we seek to instill in offenders an improved sense of responsibility and the capacity to becoming law-abiding members of society.