



# Michigan Department of Corrections

---

***2004***

***Annual***

***Report***

---



[www.michigan.gov/corrections](http://www.michigan.gov/corrections)

Dear Citizens:

The mission of the Michigan Department of Corrections is to ensure public safety. Every day nearly 18,000 employees at locations across the state strive to keep our prisons secure and our communities safe.

Again this year we are faced with diminishing budget dollars and the challenge of trying to do more with less. As budgets continue to shrink, it is imperative that we have adequate prison beds to keep violent and dangerous offenders off the streets.

However, it is also important to understand that nearly 95 percent of those incarcerated today will, at some time in the future, be released back to the community.

That is one reason the department understands the need for providing training, education and programming for incarcerated felons. It is a sensible goal to see that these offenders have job skills and complete substance abuse treatment programs so that, upon release, they can become contributing members of their communities rather than returning to a life of crime.

At the DOC, we are working to give them the tools they need to turn their lives around once they are back in our neighborhoods. The Michigan Prisoner ReEntry Initiative is the department's flagship program designed to address the problem of recidivism. The objectives of the initiative are to promote public safety by reducing the threat of harm by released offenders and to increase the success rates of offenders who transition from prison to the community. It is based on a process that provides a seamless transition from incarceration through release.

The initiative pulls together public, private, state and local agencies to work together to better prepare prisoners for release and re-entry into our communities. It offers a link to support services that are available in the community and makes some of those resources available to prisoners while they are incarcerated as well as after release.

By offering training, support, health care and community resources, we can allow those individuals opportunities to help themselves. By reducing barriers to employment through education and training, reducing substance abuse problems through proper health care and reducing adjustment problems with adequate programming, we are mapping out alternatives to their previous lives.

We cannot lose sight of the fact that we want to return incarcerated individuals to our communities better prepared to lead honest productive lives than when they entered the system.

This does not mean we will become soft on crime. Criminals are rightfully sent to prison as punishment for their crime. No one chooses prison and incarceration is not an easy or comfortable life. It does mean that we have to face the fact that these individuals will one day be living in our neighborhoods.

Keep in mind that our goal is not to make prison life easy, but to make re-entry successful.

Sincerely,

Patricia L. Caruso  
Director  
Michigan Department of Corrections



# Michigan Department of Corrections

2004 Annual Report

## Table of Contents

Vision/Mission Statements .....	2
MDOC Goal .....	3
Community Alliances .....	4
Public Works Programs .....	4
Project C.L.E.A.N. ....	6
Prison Build Program .....	7
Office of Community Corrections .....	8
Innovative Programs .....	8
Video Conferencing .....	12
Legal Issues .....	14
Office of Personnel Services .....	15
Office of Training and Recruitment .....	16
Director's Award .....	17
Corrections Officer of the Year .....	18
Five-Year Plan to Control Prison Growth .....	19
Michigan Prisoner ReEntry Initiative .....	22
VIP Mentoring .....	26
Parole Board .....	27
Parole Statistics .....	28
Facts and Figures .....	29
Correctional Facilities Administration Map .....	31
Field Operations Administration Map .....	32



# Michigan Department of Corrections

2004 Annual Report

## Vision Statement

The Department shall be the benchmark for all correctional agencies in how to treat employees with dignity and respect and in providing excellent probation, prison and parole services.

## Mission Statement

The criminal justice system consists of law enforcement, prosecution, defense, courts and corrections.

The primary function of the criminal justice system is to enhance public safety and ensure just punishment for criminal behavior.

As one of the components of that system, the department's mission is to enhance public safety by recommending sanctions to the courts and, as directed by the courts, carrying out the sentences given to convicted adult felons in a humane, cost-efficient manner which is consistent with sound correctional principles and constitutional standards.

The department shall carry out this mission by:

1. Administering an integrated corrections system consisting of probation, prison and parole supervision.
2. Working with local jurisdictions on the development of a wide range of correctional sanctions that are available to the courts such as restitution for victims, community service and public works projects, community corrections components, probation supervision, incarceration in prison and parole supervision so that offenders will be supervised in the most appropriate setting consistent with public safety.
3. Providing meaningful opportunities for offenders to help themselves to improve their behavior and become law-abiding and productive citizens through academic, vocational, work, recreational and religious programs.

[www.michigan.gov/  
corrections](http://www.michigan.gov/corrections)



# Michigan Department of Corrections

2004 Annual Report



The goal of the Michigan Department of Corrections (MDOC) is to assure that Michigan's communities are protected. This task is accomplished

through the confinement of convicted offenders to prison or to supervision while they reside in the community.

Across the state, 43 facilities, 10 camps and the Special Alternative Incarceration (SAI) program or boot camp house approximately 48,883 offenders. Community supervision provides guidance to another 72,685 probationers and parolees.

All adults and juveniles sentenced as adults convicted of felonies for which the statutory maximum is more than one year can be sentenced to the state's prison system which is under the jurisdiction of the Michigan Department of Corrections.

Most convicted felons are not, however, sent to prison. Instead, most are supervised locally through probation while others are given a sentence of up to one year in a county jail. Probation supervision is provided by the department and by various felony courts. Qualified offenders may be sentenced to the boot camp program as a condition of their probation.

Convicted felons who have served time in prison can, if eligible, be paroled.

Parole is a period of supervision in the community.

As the Michigan Department of Corrections carries out its mission of ensuring the public safety, growth of the prisoner population is a concern. The department's Five-Year Plan to Control Prison Growth continues to fine tune policies and practices so that expensive prison beds are reserved for the most violent and dangerous offenders.

It is also important to understand that approximately 95 percent of those incarcerated today will at some time in the future be released back to the community. To ensure the success of those returning to society, the department has recently launched the Michigan Prisoner ReEntry Initiative (MPRI). The objectives of the initiative are to promote public safety by reducing the threat of harm by released offenders and to increase the success rates of offenders who transition from prison.

A major component of this effort is its emphasis on creating new collaborative approaches with public, private, state and local agencies to better prepare prisoners for release and re-entry into our communities. This shift in operational approach will see the transition of the offender coming from the community to prison and then back to the community as a single, integrated continuum.





# Community Alliances

2004 Annual Report

[www.michigan.gov/corrections](http://www.michigan.gov/corrections)

## Community Supervision

Many MDOC programs, from the supervision of parolees and probationers to the use of inmate labor for public service, contribute directly to the local communities in which these programs reside. While some of the latest and most successful programs are listed here, many others can be reviewed on the MDOC Web site at [www.michigan.gov/corrections](http://www.michigan.gov/corrections).



The *grant program* administered by the department's Office of Community Corrections (OCC), and the county jail reimbursement program offer financial incentives to local government to provide local sanctions for offenders convicted of certain crimes saving costly prison beds for violent, assaultive or repeat offenders. This is coupled with an increased emphasis on treatment-oriented programs. These partnerships with local communities reduce prison admissions, improve jail utilization, strengthen offender accountability and improve the quality and effectiveness of treatment programs in reducing recidivism.

The *Special Alternative Incarceration* (SAI) program (boot camp) provides an alternative to traditional incarceration and allows a second chance for offenders to serve their sentence in an intensive, highly-structured environment with an accelerated time line.

## Public Works Programs

The prisons and camps located across the state work to contribute to the community in which they reside. Local public works programs have provided community service for Michigan communities, state agencies and nonprofit organizations by prisoners, probationers and parolees. Those ordered by the court or Parole Board to perform community service as a condition of their sentences work at nonprofit agencies cleaning floors, painting, moving furniture and clearing allies, vacant lots and parking areas. These are tangible ways that prisoners can give back to the community. It also gives prisoners the marketable skills and confidence necessary to succeed upon their parole.

A tremendous benefit is provided to the local community by minimum-security work crews who operate out of the state's camps and some low security prisons. In 2004,



# Community Alliances

2004 Annual Report

1,418,080 prisoner hours were spent on community work assignments. Those assignments included grounds maintenance at public buildings and parks and in cities and small municipalities. Work crews cut the grass in cemeteries, cleared trees and brush from road right of ways and cleaned up after floods and other natural disasters. They cleaned litter from highways and county roads and shoveled snow. They were involved in the construction of community pavilions and in the removal of abandoned buildings. They provided custodial workers for state police posts, maintained National Guard firing ranges and were involved in local recycling efforts. Communities were provided with a low-cost service that in many cases would otherwise not been available to them.

In addition to their work in the community, inmates produce food in MDOC facilities. This assists in making the facilities self-supporting. The introduction of institutionally-produced foods to a prison menu can have a dramatic impact on the cost of feeding prisoners. Prisoner workers involved in the prison farming operations demonstrate exceptionally good work habits and express satisfaction at working in the program.

Produce provided by these operations were fed to thousands of prisoners and shared with several communities making the prisons a good neighbor. Vegetable gardens at 33 prisons throughout Michigan yielded half a million pounds of produce. In addition, thousands of pounds of vegetables were donated to nonprofit organizations.

Items produced by the facilities include herbs such as sage and oregano, pumpkins, watermelons, potatoes, tomatoes and cucumbers. Horticulture programs at several facilities also provide flowers and plants to community agencies and Habitat for Humanity homes.

[www.michigan.gov/corrections](http://www.michigan.gov/corrections)



Bob Kolossa,  
Lakeland  
Correctional  
Facility



Teacher Ruesink planting seedlings in Horticulture Class Greenhouse

# Project C.L.E.A.N.

2004 Annual Report



Project C.L.E.A.N. (CLeaning Expressways And Neighborhoods) utilizes minimum-security prisoners housed in the state's correctional system and offenders on probation or parole to clean up Michigan's highways, roadways and neighborhoods. Between April 1 and September 30, 2004, the offenders removed 15,437 bags of trash from 1,616 miles of Michigan streets, roads and highways.

Working in partnership with the Michigan Department of Transportation, areas of highway in need of trash removal and roadside clean-up were identified. Loads of brush, trash, and rubbish were removed from streets and highways across the state. Highways identified for clean-up included Ontonagon Counties' Norwich and Victoria Dam Roads, the Pere Marquette Highway in Mason County and the lower Michigan communities of Ionia, Milford, and Northville. Many local and interstate highways were

targeted for cleaning, including M-52, I-75, I-69, M-66, M-37, and US-131.

Among the items recovered in 2004 was a suitcase, which was lost by a homeless man along US-127. A department employee was able to track down the owner of the suitcase and obtain donations to replace those items which had been destroyed by their exposure to water and the elements.

In order to participate in the program, offenders must be on probation or parole or must be classified as minimum security (Level I), have no history of arson or sex offenses, have served half their minimum sentence, be within 12 months of their earliest release date and not be sentenced as a habitual offender.

Contributing to this accomplishment were the prisoner work crews of Camp Ottawa, which cleaned 590 miles of highway and Camp Tuscola, which collected more than 8,700 bags of trash. This project is one that has been identified as a priority for the State of Michigan and work crews from our minimum-security facilities have systematically cleaned and maintained their assigned roadways every week of the spring and summer of 2004.





# Prison Build Program

2004 Annual Report



*Jack Adam, acting Prison Build Construction Team Leader, Saginaw Correctional Facility with a shed he designed specifically for Habitat houses. The shed can be constructed at the prison and then folds down for easy transport to the site.*

This year marks six years of a unique partnership between the Michigan Department of Corrections Prison Build Program and Habitat for Humanity. One of the missions of the program is to assist Habitat for Humanity, local units of government and nonprofit organizations in providing housing and related products for low-income families through the use of inmate labor.

In 2004 the Prison Build Program staff and inmates built 148 sets of wall panels, 55 sets of kitchen cabinets, 17 sheds, four sets of garage walls, 74 beds for foster children and one state park cabin for the Department of Natural Resources in addition to providing 20 homes with horticulture products.

Since three prisons first engaged in a pilot project in 1998 and 1999 to build wall panels for Habitat homes, the Prison Build Program has grown annually. There are now 17 prisons involved in building walls, cabinets, trim, sheds and providing horticulture and landscaping products and services. More than 500 Habitat families now live in safe, decent and affordable housing built in part by the more than 300 inmates that are now a part of the Prison Build Program.

The Saginaw Correctional Facility has the unique distinction of being approved by the state regulatory body for manufactured housing. The Saginaw prison has a separate perimeter within the secure perimeter where complete homes can be built for low-income families and shipped with the state seal of approval to its planned location.

No similar prison program exists in the country that provides extensive vocational education to its inmates and applying that training to the building of housing for low-income families while providing the inmates with the resources necessary for a successful return to society. Inmates who choose building trades as a vocation are trained using a nationally recognized construction curriculum offered through the National Center for Construction Education and Research (NCCER). The NCCER is recognized by more than 3,000 associations, colleges and industry organizations. Those inmates who complete or are in training and accepted into the Prison Build Program may work at any of the nine prisons involved in the construction program.

Inmates working in the horticulture program receive more than 450 hours of education and training in nursery and landscape management. Those inmates may work at any of the 14 prisons providing horticulture products and services including the statewide distribution center located at the Parnall Correctional Facility in Jackson. This distribution center is the staging area for all horticulture products going to Habitat families. Currently, 15 products including trees, shrubbery and perennials are available for each Habitat home.

[www.michigan.gov/corrections](http://www.michigan.gov/corrections)



# Office of Community Corrections

2004 Annual Report

[www.michigan.gov/corrections](http://www.michigan.gov/corrections)

The Office of Community Corrections (OCC) has continued to fulfill two of its primary responsibilities of providing training and acting as an information clearing house regarding community corrections programs for cities, counties, regions, or nonprofit service agencies that receive funding under Public Act 511 of 1988. During 2004, the focus of these efforts was on communicating and distributing the most up-to-date information regarding Evidence-Based Principles, also known as The Principles of Effective Intervention.

■ OCC coordinated 19 sites throughout the state, from Wayne County to the Upper Peninsula, for the viewing of the February 25, 2004 National Institute of Corrections' live, interactive broadcast of Implementing Effective Correctional Management of Offenders in the Community. The targeted audience included those involved in any aspect of community corrections—court staff, corrections staff, jail/prison staff, service providers and policymakers. The broadcast was attended by over 600 participants statewide.

## Innovative Programs

■ Alcohol Monitoring System – During 2004, the Field Operations Administration added a new technology to its electronic monitoring program. Known as SCRAM, an acronym for “secure continuous remote alcohol monitoring,” this system enables 24-hour offender alcohol monitoring. Like other monitoring systems, SCRAM requires the offender to wear an ankle bracelet, one that resembles a pair of stereo headphones. Using fuel cell technology, the bracelet unit collects a sample of the offender's body gases each hour and measures it for alcohol content. Data from the process, known as “transdermal alcohol testing,” is stored in the offender's bracelet. At times scheduled by the department, the offender is instructed to be in range of a modem attached to the offender's home telephone line. The modem communicates with the bracelet, obtains the test result data and forwards it to a central computer. The department intends to use this technology primarily on higher risk probationers and parolees with a history of chronic alcohol abuse and/or drunk driving.

■ LEIN-OMNI Interface – With assistance from FOA, the Michigan Department of Information Technology implemented a new interface between the State Police LEIN system and OMNI during 2004, replacing the LEIN-CMIS connection. The LEIN-OMNI interface provides police officers access to data on felony probationers previously unavailable through the LEIN-CMIS link. This new connection between the systems enables law enforcement officers to obtain information on all offenders in the OMNI system by sending an inquiry from LEIN. Officers will not only be provided with the offender's current MDOC status (prisoner, parolee, probationer, presentence, escapee, absconder etc.), but they will also receive MDOC data regarding the



# Innovative Programs

2004 Annual Report

offender's active and closed sentences, active supervision conditions, release dates, discharge dates, current or most recent MDOC location assignment, latest movement and movement date, names, marks, scars, and tattoos, latest address and latest place of employment.

■ **Fugitive Sweeps**—The Department of Corrections (DOC) is involved in an ongoing collaborative effort with The Michigan State Police (MSP) and numerous local law enforcement agencies to identify and aggressively pursue fugitive felons. The apprehension effort targets parolees who absconded from parole supervision. The highest priority is given to fugitives with new offenses involving firearms and to fugitives serving for firearm related offenses or assaultive offenses and sex offenses. Four statewide fugitive sweeps were conducted in 2004. Extensive planning and preparation is completed by DOC, MSP and local law enforcement staff to develop leads to assist in locating the fugitives. MSP along with the DOC and law enforcement partners at the local and federal levels, are committed to the project, which has been instrumental in removing hundreds of violent offenders from our neighborhoods.

■ **Intensive Detention ReEntry Program**— In July, 2004, the DOC Field Operations Administration (FOA) began using jail detention placements as an option during parole violation processing. The option targets cases involving chronic non-compliance behavior which does not rise to the level of institutional return. The DOC has contracted for 150 jail beds so that the Intensive Detention ReEntry Program can be phased in for use in locations where local detention options are limited. Once fully operational, the program will focus on detaining and intensive re-entry planning, including cognitive behavioral therapy, substance abuse treatment, and development of employment and community placement. The department has partnered with representatives from the Michigan Works! for skills training and employment. The program will manage 1,800 parolees annually.

■ **Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision**—The process for transferring supervision of parolees and probationers between states and for supervising offenders transferred into Michigan was revised in 2004. The new Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision (ICAOS) took effect August 1. The new compact is designed to better ensure public safety and to create a more effective and efficient means of transferring and tracking offenders between states. The Interstate Commission has the responsibility to establish and enforce uniform procedures for the compact. As a member of this national commission, the State of Michigan is obligated to follow all compact rules.

[www.michigan.gov/corrections](http://www.michigan.gov/corrections)



# Innovative Programs

2004 Annual Report

[www.michigan.gov/corrections](http://www.michigan.gov/corrections)

## **Records Intake Processing and Audit Unit**

A new program called Records Intake Processing and Audit Unit was established in 2004. The unit establishes consistency and accuracy in how the Department of Corrections (DOC) interprets and processes sentencing documentation.

The unit enhances public safety by ensuring that prisoners' sentences meet statutory requirements and are processed correctly avoiding any premature release of offenders.

This unit is also important in the development and implementation of training for Department of Corrections staff.

## **Energy Rebate Agreement**

A self generating agreement between the DOC and Consumers Energy earned the DOC a rebate from Consumers Energy of \$265,824 plus a five percent reduction in their electrical rate in FY2004. The agreement covers those DOC facilities that have the capability to self generate electrical power if the utility is experiencing difficulty in providing full service to communities because of high peak loads on the system.

## **New Dairy Processing Plant**

MSI recently completed a new dairy processing plant capable of processing 40,000 gallons of milk per week for distribution to prisoners across the state. This new facility will save resources by reducing overtime requirements at the plant.

## **Correctional Facility Conversion**

The Western Wayne Correctional Facility, a female facility, was closed and the Huron Valley Center was converted to a 900-bed Level I and II female facility, and the Huron Valley Correctional Facility was converted to a prison providing mental health services for convicted felons.

The closure of the Western Wayne Correctional Facility and movement of the prisoners and staff to the Huron Valley Complex, Women and the combination of the mental health services reduced duplication of operating services.

As a result of this conversion, the complex became more efficient and its operation more cost effective.





# Innovative Programs

2004 Annual Report

## **Hospital and Specialty Services and Primary Care Contract**

The contract for hospital/specialty services and primary care physician services which was initiated in 2003 continues to provide substantial cost avoidance for the taxpayers of Michigan. In addition, it has reduced the number of off-site hospitalizations and average days of hospitalization thereby reducing risk to the community.

The contract provides a network of physician specialists, hospital and specialty services, and primary care physicians to serve prisoner health care needs. In addition, it provides a criteria-based review system which allows screening requests for hospital/specialty care against national criteria representing appropriate standards of care. With the contract, the department is assured timely access to care which is restricted to care that is medically necessary. There is also a reduced risk to the community with fewer offsite transport for services.

## **Kidney Dialysis Unit Relocation**

The relocation of the dialysis unit from Ryan Correctional Facility to the Southern Michigan Correctional Facility reduced the transportation and hospital coverage cost and allowed an increase in the number of dialysis stations from eight to 16. This allowed for a greater network of support services because of the closeness of the Duane L. Waters Hospital and the Foote Hospital Secure Unit. It also greatly reduced transportation costs and off-site visits since the department's Duane L. Waters Hospital is now used for inmate patient dialysis care.

## **Electronic Medical Record System**

The new system was implemented at 17 new facilities bringing the total number of facilities using it to 31 out of 43. This new record increases effectiveness of professional staff and provides much needed management data.

## **Addition of New Wing**

A 22-bed wing at Duane L. Waters Hospital was opened this year. This will help further reduce outside hospitalization and reduce risk to the community.



[www.michigan.gov/corrections](http://www.michigan.gov/corrections)



# Innovative Programs

2004 Annual Report



*Lynette Holloway,  
telemedicine  
coordinator, with  
the new Polycom  
VSX 3000*

## **Video Conferencing**

The Michigan Department of Corrections is one of the most advanced in the nation when it comes to the use of video conferencing for Parole Board interviews and telemedicine.

In 2004, the department added 32 video conferencing rooms and five telemedicine sites bringing the total number of available sites to 64 at 39 separate locations.

The video conferencing units allow for parole hearings, misconduct hearings, administrative meetings and witness testimony without the transportation costs and risks to public safety necessary for face-to-face meetings.

Telemedicine provides for patient/doctor consultations including emergency psychiatric evaluations. At locations with electronic stethoscopes, doctors can listen to a patient's heart and lung functions. Scopes are available that can transmit sensitive information about the ears, eyes or skin to a specialist at Duane L. Waters Hospital or another location. Doctors are able to view x-rays or reports immediately. Dr. Craig Hutchinson, regional medical director for Correctional Medical Services, often consults with patients from his office. Prisoners can confer with dietitians and mental health professionals as well. The reduced transportation costs and more efficient use of time are prudent in today's economic environment.

The Michigan Department of Corrections is recognized throughout the country for its success in telemedicine and video conferencing. Corrections officials and health care providers from many other states have consulted with DOC staff while starting projects of their own.

The use of video conferencing is expected to expand throughout the department, state government and the state and federal court system.

Currently there are more than 90 district, circuit and probate courts with video conferencing capability and the department is developing a protocol for video hearings and witness testimonies with the state court administrative office. All federal district courts in the state are equipped to conduct video conferencing and its use for prisoner witness testimony is becoming the standard.

The Department of Information Technology (DIT) is working to get the state on a single IP Network. The new line will be more versatile and reduce scheduling issues that result from limited network capabilities. In addition, the costs would be lower since phone line charges would not apply.

With a statewide IP network, all equipped DOC locations as well as all state departments and agencies would have video access. At this time, seven other state departments or agencies have video conferencing capability.

Polycom VSX 3000

*Designed to provide video conferencing in an office environment, this state-of-the-art portable video conference equipment will make connecting sites quicker, easier and more convenient for staff.*



# Innovative Programs

2004 Annual Report

On occasion, the same equipment can be used for telemedicine and parole or misconduct hearings, but scheduling often becomes an issue. In most cases, telemedicine equipment is installed in the facility's health care area while video conferencing is located in the front of the facility.

The Michigan Prisoner Re-entry Initiative (MPRI) is expected to rely heavily on the technology. The department is currently assisting the State Court Administrative Office in the development and implementation of prisoner child support re-adjudication hearings. These hearings will take place over video conferencing with the Friend of the Court in four piloted counties.

In the future, DOC will work with county offices via video conference setting up support teams for prisoners ready for re-entry. The potential also exists for prisoners to use the technology for job interviews while they are still incarcerated. By the time a prisoner is released from prison he or she could have a job lined up and a complete support network set up for parole activities all through the use of video conferencing.

## 2004 Video conferencing facts

The department conducted more than 10,000 video encounters in 2004.

- Of those, 5,265 were video parole hearings conducted by the Parole Board.
- The Hearings Division conducted an estimated 3,600 video hearings in 2004.
- There were over 655 telemedicine encounters in 2004 bringing the total to more than 6,000 since the inception of the program in 1996.
- There were an undetermined number of Immigration and Social Security hearings.
- An unspecified number of court hearings and administrative meetings were held.
- In addition, Governor Jennifer M. Granholm visited Central Office and addressed DOC employees across the state in a video conference this year.

Two Central Office conference rooms linked with 25 locations statewide connecting more than 500 DOC staff members with the Governor for an interactive visit.

[www.michigan.gov/corrections](http://www.michigan.gov/corrections)



# Legal Issues

2004 Annual Report

[www.michigan.gov/corrections](http://www.michigan.gov/corrections)

## **Legal Issues**

Legal issues arise in the prison system just as they do in any community. These judicial decisions can affect the safety and security of corrections officers and inmates as well as the public. They can also offer guidance to the department in many of its financial obligations to the prison population. This year 696 cases were filed against the department, not including federal habeas actions challenging convictions. Of those, approximately 95 percent are filed by prisoners and five percent are filed by employees.

## **Internal Audit Section**

The Internal Audit Section has added value to the department's operations by performing independent appraisals of the department's activities to provide management with information regarding the adequacy of the systems of internal control. Internal control systems are designed to minimize potential risks such as prisoner escapes, assaults on staff and prisoners, prisoner suicide, loss of state assets, waste or abuse of state funds, inaccuracies in data systems and noncompliance with laws and rules. The section was recently recognized by the Department of Management and Budget for its risk assessment strategy and its innovative way of structuring its reports.

The Internal Audit Section has also facilitated risk assessment sessions with operational staff. The results of the facilitation efforts, as well as the independent appraisal efforts, have been the development of recommendations that have assisted management in identifying progressive steps that can be taken to improve the internal control systems throughout the department.

The County Jail Reimbursement program offers financial incentives to local governments to provide local sanctions for certain crimes and offenders saving costly prison beds for violent, assaultive or repeat offenders.

## **Prisoner Affairs Section**

The Prisoner Affairs Section is responsible for investigating and responding to Step III grievances for the Director. Investigations into prisoner claims for reimbursement for lost/destroyed prisoner property are conducted by this Section and recommendations are made to the State Administrative Board.





# Office of Personnel Services

2004 Annual Report

The office of Personnel Services is responsible for the Technical Services Section, Labor Relations, Drug and Alcohol Testing and for supervision of all Human Resources Offices. During 2004, the Technical Services Section centralized all workers compensation adjustments for the Department of Corrections (DOC). The area is considered a model for the entire state and continues to be contacted by other state departments for assistance regarding the workers compensation calculation process.

Personnel Services assisted in coordinating the movement of Western Wayne Correctional Facility employees to positions at the new Huron Valley Complex and other work locations. The office is also assisted the Department of Community Health by placing affected Huron Valley Center employees within the DOC.

In 2004 the department took a proactive approach in helping employees develop effective coping mechanisms for dealing with stressors. The department created a unique position within the Equal Employment Opportunity Office responsible for the overall coordination of work/life services to employees on a statewide basis. The position was created to work in conjunction with the Employee Service Program in developing training, providing information, and making recommendations regarding stress and other psychological factors that may impact on a person's ability to perform their job. Information regarding how to manage work and life stressors has been placed in the employee newsletter and a Web site is being developed to provide additional resources to staff concerning these issues. Other efforts will continue in this area in an attempt to help employees develop balance between their work and personal lives to keep them healthy and feel like a valued part of the corrections team.

The Standardized Selection Guidelines for all positions was updated this year. Changes include the requirement of including the top six candidates for background and reference checks (in order to ensure that we are selecting the best candidate for each position), as well as updated reference questions that tie into the department's values. Information has also been disseminated regarding the screening of candidates so as to ensure the department is offering every opportunity for employees to interview for positions they may be interested in.

The office of Personnel Services has worked cooperatively with other state departments and offered them an opportunity to participate in the MDOC Discriminatory Harassment Investigator training.

[www.michigan.gov/corrections](http://www.michigan.gov/corrections)



# Office of Training and Recruitment

2004 Annual Report

[www.michigan.gov/corrections](http://www.michigan.gov/corrections)

## **New Employee Training/Curriculum Areas**

Eighty hours of classroom-based, Non-Custody New Employee Training was converted to computer-based training (CBT) this year. This conversion eliminated the need for all new, non-custody employees to travel to Lansing for their training. Instead, they can take their new employee training via computer, at their work sites. The CBT courses are taken either via the intranet on the department's Distance Learning and Information site or by CD-Rom versions of the training.

In addition 20 hours of classroom-based FOA New Agent Training was converted to computer based training. This conversion reduced the amount of time new parole/probation agents are required to be in Lansing for new agent training. The CBT courses are taken either via the intranet on the department's Distance Learning and Information site or by CD-Rom versions of the training.

## **A Collaborative Effort to Test Emergency Preparedness**

In 2004 the DOC Regional Mobilization Teams were revamped and improved on several fronts. New realistic mobilization scenarios implementing training props and staff players were developed and used in 2004. These scenarios not only made the process much more realistic, but also accurately tested the effectiveness of policy, procedure, post orders, and equipment as well as staff ability and knowledge. Another improvement was the increased inclusion of law enforcement agencies, new supervisors, and department staff from around the state. This collaborative effort continued to strengthen facility law enforcement ties, as well as improving each facilities overall security.

## **Leadership Training**

During 2004, more than 600 leaders were trained in 32 sessions conducted by the Leadership Training Section. Specialized training for executive secretaries and senior executive management assistants was developed in 2004 along with a Leadership Training for Women program.

## **Corrections Officer Information Packets on the Web site**

Corrections Officer informational materials are now available on the DOC Web site which reduced reproduction and mailing costs. This also makes the information more readily available to persons interested in applying for Corrections Officer positions.



# Director's Award

2004 Annual Report



*MDOC Director Patricia L. Caruso presents award to Tony Lopez along with Gov. Jennifer M. Granholm.*

The department believes employees should be acknowledged for their excellence on the job and in the community. The employee awards program began in 1998 and each year awards are given to employees for exceptional efforts demonstrated throughout the year. The Director's Professional Excellence Award is given annually to an employee who is considered exceptional in his or her job performance and the Director's Award is given to one employee from among those selected for the Professional Excellence Award.

Tony Lopez, Administrator of Personnel Services, was selected to receive the 2004 Director's Award for his work on the conversion of the Huron Valley Center.

Lopez's work with the Office of the State Employer, the Department of Civil Service, the Department of Community Health (DCH) and the various bargaining units ensured a smooth transition for the corrections and DCH employees whose jobs were disrupted by the conversion.

The transition converted the Huron Valley Center and Huron Valley Correctional Facility into the Huron Valley Complex. The complex includes a men's facility with three levels of mental health care services and a separate facility for housing women moved from the recently closed Western Wayne Correctional Facility. While mental health clinical services are provided by DCH staff, the facility is now run by the Department of Corrections (DOC).

Lopez, who has been with the state since 1985, transferred from the former Department of Mental Health to the DOC in 1993. In 2002 he became administrator of Personnel Services where he is responsible for Regional Personnel Offices, Personnel Offices in the field, Labor Relations, Central Office Personnel, Technical Services and the Drug and Alcohol Testing Unit.

In the case of the Director's Award and the Professional Excellence Award, the nominations are reviewed by the appropriate Executive Policy Team member and then presented to the entire Executive Policy Team for a final decision. The Director chairs the Executive Policy Team.

Lifesaving, Citizenship, Valor and Meritorious Service awards are decided by the appropriate Executive Policy Team member and those awards are presented by that member at the work site during the course of the year.

[www.michigan.gov/corrections](http://www.michigan.gov/corrections)



# Corrections Officer of the Year

2004 Annual Report



Finalists from left: RUO Grant Sage, RUO Steven Larsen, C/O Diana Stimpson, RUO Kirsten Scheidler and C/O Pablo Olvera

Pablo Olvera, Saginaw Correctional Facility, was selected by the State Standards Committee of the Michigan Correctional Officers' Training Council as the 2004 Corrections Officer of the Year.

C/O Olvera, of Midland, was one of five finalists chosen for the honor from candidates nominated from each institution including Special Alternative Incarceration and from each region of the Field Operations Administration. The other four finalists included: Diana Stimpson, Southern Michigan Correctional Facility; Kirsten Scheidler, Camp Branch; Grant Sage, Bellamy Creek Correctional Facility and Steven Larsen, Mid-Michigan Correctional Facility.

Candidates are judged on the basis of their work ethic, MDOC policy compliance, communications skills and professionalism. Each must provide a positive role model and sound judgment in emergency situations.

The finalists are selected by a committee of former officers of the year, an MCO representative, a custody supervisor and a training

representative.

Officer of the Year Olvera is a member of the Emergency Response Team. He has been credited with intervening in an altercation between two prisoners. One prisoner brandished a weapon and made a move to stab the second prisoner. C/O Olvera blocked the move, taking the weapon into his own shoulder.

Fortunately, the buckle from his overalls deflected the weapon from his neck. In a second incident, C/O Olvera was instrumental in reporting the hijacking of a sheriff's van parked in front of the Administration Building at Mound Correctional Facility.

C/O Olvera is also well-known for his creative efforts in the work place. He was responsible for the organization of fund raisers for the families of two corrections officers who met with untimely deaths this year working to ensure that families of these officers were well cared for. An officer for eight years, C/O Olvera shows a great concern for his fellow employees and is vigilant to ensure that everyone's safety is enhanced.



C/O Pablo Olvera





# Five-year plan to control prison growth

2004 Annual Report

In 2003 the department developed a five-year plan to manage the growth of the inmate population while addressing serious budget constraints. In 2004 that plan is well underway with the implementation of a variety of programs.

The first goal of the department is, as always, to ensure the public safety. The overall goal was to implement strategies that would control growth and eliminate opening additional facilities. All phases of the plan are now being implemented with positive signs of impact from Phase I.

Included in the five-year plan are administrative strategies that impact both growth and spending:

**Expanding community sanctions for low-level offenders.** MDOC will work with community corrections and law enforcement to reduce admissions to prison for alcohol and drug addicted, nonviolent probation violators and offenders who would have been sentenced to prison for two years or less. Through the use of community sanctions for low-level offenders, preliminary figures indicate that intake has actually dropped by six percent.

**Expanding community sanctions and control of parolee technical violators.** This can be accomplished by expanding local programs that provide sanctions and control low-risk parolees who violate minor conditions of their parole to prevent returning them to prison. A decrease in the return of parolee technical violators has been reported.

**Demonstrating that drug treatment courts reduce prison admissions.** These courts can sanction and rehabilitate alcohol and drug addicted nonviolent parolees who are convicted of new nonviolent offenses. Currently as many as 70 percent of all nonviolent offenders in prison are alcohol and/or drug addicted. Guidelines for \$1.8 million for Drug Courts for prison bound felons have been developed with the Office of Drug Control Policy, the State Court Administrative Office, the Michigan Association of Drug Court Professionals and the Governor's office.

**Apprehending Violent Fugitives.** The MDOC, in collaboration with Michigan State Police, will apprehend more violent fugitives and probation and parole absconders. More than 25 local law enforcement agencies participated with MDOC and the Michigan State Police in a statewide SWEEP netting more than 100 violent fugitives. A subsequent sweep netted an additional 100 who were taken off the streets.

[www.michigan.gov/corrections](http://www.michigan.gov/corrections)



# Five-year plan to control prison growth

2004 Annual Report

[www.michigan.gov/corrections](http://www.michigan.gov/corrections)

**Razing Abandoned Houses and building new homes** in communities damaged by crime in an effort to further expand outreach efforts that were started with the home construction partnership, Habitat for Humanity. The department plans to assist communities in razing abandoned houses.

Meetings have been held with urban center leaders in Flint and Grand Rapid to begin planning for assistance with razed building site clean up. The department is also working with Habitat for Humanity to assist with 150 homes throughout Michigan. In addition, agreements with Michigan State Housing Development Authority have been outlined that will allow the department to develop housing components for low-income families in Jackson, Midland and Flint using prisoner labor.

**Cutting costs by using generic and lower cost medications for prisoners** can be achieved by utilizing the most cost-effective drug within each therapeutic class and aggressive oversight of the prescription process.

The five-year plan includes several critical longterm initiatives including:

**Review PA 317 Michigan Sentencing Guidelines** law to determine the impact on the use of prison, jails and other local resources. Determine the need for amending guidelines.

**Improve the Michigan re-entry process for inmates.** Under the direction of the Governor's office, the department is working with the National Institute of Corrections to reduce recidivism by focusing on three areas of improvement under the Transition from Prison to Community Initiative; Inmate preparation for release through risk/need reduction; improved parole plans through collaborative efforts with other state agencies for housing, welfare, education, employment, health and improved parole guidelines; parole supervision to include more emphasis on relapse prevention. Work continues on the major initiative.

**Work with the Department of Human Services to reduce juvenile crime** so that fewer at-risk youth end up in prison.

**Reform alcohol and drug addicted offender policies** so that the service delivery system for alcohol and drug addicted offenders is maximized. Collaborations with the Department of Community Health are focusing on ways to reduce the tide of alcohol and drug addicted offenders flooding the prison system by examining priorities and service



# Five-year plan to control prison growth

2004 Annual Report

delivery challenges. This initiative is part of the Administration's focus on inter-departmental cooperation to address issues that bridge more than one state agency.

**Reform mentally ill and developmentally disabled offender policies** by working with the Department of Community Health on long-term efforts to reduce reliance on the prison system for alcohol and drug addicted offenders and for offenders who are mentally ill or developmentally disabled. The department is working with the Department of Community Health to examine the impact of and responses to the high number of offenders who are detained/sentenced in local jails and sentenced to prison who are mentally ill or developmentally disabled. This focus is on more effective assessment and service delivery.

**Improve parole guidelines** so that the most sophisticated methods available are used to predict community success and improve efforts to prepare inmates for eventual release.

The department continues to fine tune the administrative initiatives, including meeting with local and state officials in an attempt to continue the diversion from prison of additional lower-level offenders by increasing the availability of community sanctions. This will reserve the prison beds for those offenders who should be removed from the community.

[www.michigan.gov/corrections](http://www.michigan.gov/corrections)



# Michigan Prisoner ReEntry Initiative

2004 Annual Report



An aggressive approach to the problems associated with prison crowding, offender recidivism and parolee alcohol and drug relapse is underway with the Michigan Prisoner ReEntry Initiative.

The overall goal of the re-entry initiative is to reduce the return to prison of parolees and, as a result, reduce crime. The initiative's emphasis is on creating new collaborative approaches with public, private nonprofit, state and local agencies to better prepare prisoners for release and re-entry into the community. The program also involves a department-wide coordination of the continuum of

services that prepares inmates for their release and ultimately helps them be more successful.

In addition to the department-wide effort, individuals from various state departments and agencies are involved.

Representatives from the Department of Community Health (DCH), Labor and Economic Growth (LEG) and the Department of Human Services (DHS) are participating in work groups formed under the initiative.

The services that are offered by DCH, LEG and DHS are those that offenders need to become successful. While they are incarcerated, offenders need preparation for being turning to those services in the community. Improved discharge practices could more effectively link the offender with the community by reducing the stress they experience when they are released. The idea is to prevent them from being pulled back into their drug or alcohol addiction simply because they are unprepared to use community resources that could provide assistance. They will be able to apply for services before they are ever released.

In addition, DOC is partnering with other policy and planning groups, such as the Michigan State Housing Development Authority (MSHDA), that address homelessness and the critical issue of transitional housing for parolees—a primary factor in reducing recidivism.

Re-entry work groups are currently making progress on programs that include parole discharge and aftercare, housing, family and child welfare, alcohol and drug treatment, education, mental and physical health care and vocational training and employment.

After a year of extensive research and planning, the Michigan Prisoner ReEntry Initiative has launched its first wave of pilot and demonstration sites. Hundreds of corrections professionals





# Michigan Prisoner ReEntry Initiative

2004 Annual Report

and specialists from the Department of Community Health, the Department of Labor and Economic Growth, Department of Human Services and the Governor's office have made tremendous progress in getting this comprehensive program off the ground.

The Michigan Prisoner Re-entry Initiative (MPRI) is based on a model developed by the National Institute of Corrections that is being adapted for Michigan in conjunction with what has been learned in Michigan through the implementation of the department's Serious and Violent Offender ReEntry Initiative (SVORI). The result will be an original one-of-a-kind MPRI Model.

The initiative is spearheaded by Governor Jennifer M. Granholm. A State Policy Team oversees the program and team leader Teresa Bingman, Deputy Legal Counsel and Criminal Justice Advisor, is joined by top-level administrators from the partner agencies whose services are needed for successful inmate re-entry.

Jeff Padden, President of Public Policy Associates and the Michigan Site Coordinator for the National Institute of Corrections that continues to support the MPRI, was on hand to facilitate the presentation of recommendations to the State Policy Team members: Teresa Bingman; Michael Ezzo, Chief Deputy Director, Michigan Department of Community Health; Laura Champagne, Chief Deputy Director, Department of Human Services; and Robert Johnson, Senior Executive Director, Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Growth; along with Deputy Director Dennis Schrantz and Director Patricia L. Caruso from MDOC. The group gave their enthusiastic approval to the following proposals recommended by the MPRI Executive Management Team that provides the day-to-day oversight of the initiative:

- The MPRI is adopting a new assessment tool as a measurement of offenders' risks, needs and strengths. This will assist with the development of a case plan to address the offender's needs and risks. The Charles Egeler Reception and Guidance Center (RGC) will put the new assessment tool into action after some additional review.
- The Case Management Plan and the summary of the plan, called the Transition Accountability Plan (TAP) were approved for implementation. Training at RGC and opportunities to adapt the plans for actual use will start soon. The Department of Information Technology will assist with the development of electronic versions of forms so data can eventually be shared within MDOC and with the MPRI partner agencies.
- The MPRI Pilot Site Development Committee will analyze the assets, barriers, and gaps of the first seven communities who have begun local re-entry efforts. Staff from local offices of the Department of Corrections (including wardens and local parole supervision authorities), Department of Community Health, Department of Labor and Economic Growth and Department of Human Services near the pilot sites will be designated to work with the initiative and provide support.

[www.michigan.gov/corrections](http://www.michigan.gov/corrections)



# Michigan Prisoner ReEntry Initiative

2004 Annual Report

[www.michigan.gov/corrections](http://www.michigan.gov/corrections)

## Three Phases

The MPRI involves three phases: the *Getting Ready or Institutional Phase* which takes place during the offender's term of imprisonment; the *Going Home or ReEntry Phase* which focuses intensely on the inmate's transition back to the community; and the *Staying Home Phase* when community supervision and eventual discharge from prison will occur.

The lynchpin of the program is the Transition Accountability Plan (TAP) that is prepared for each inmate during the prison intake process and modified as the corrections process unfolds.

The plan revolves around identifying the inmate's strengths upon entry into the corrections system and building on those strengths throughout incarceration and continuing until the offender's discharge.

The key to the initiative is to work with offenders while they are incarcerated preparing them for release and continuing to work as partners with Field Operations Administration (FOA) staff after release.

## Demonstration and Pilot Sites

Several communities have already initiated many of the MPRI model elements and the push beginning in fiscal year 2005 will be to develop them into full-blown pilot sites that include the entire seven-point MPRI model:

1. The Walk With Me Program in Detroit—This original Michigan re-entry pilot program was developed prior to launching MPRI using federal Serious and Violent Offender Re-entry Initiative (SVORI) funds. All phases will be engaged but limited to several neighborhoods in the city of Detroit.
2. The Nine County Rural Northern Michigan Goodwill/MDOC Field Operations Administration (FOA) Pilot—This pilot will demonstrate the MPRI model in rural areas. It is being developed in collaboration with FOA and the Michigan State Housing Development Authority (MSHDA) and includes residential and case management and federal rent subsidy funds. The full pilot will demonstrate assessment and classification, inmate programming, inmate release preparation, supervision and services, release decision-making and discharge and aftercare.
3. The MACOMB Project—This effort, led by the Community Corrections Advisory Board in Macomb County and the Macomb Correctional Facility, includes community leaders and state and local human service providers and prison staff led by Warden Hugh Wolfenbarger. The demonstration site will illustrate inmate release preparation, supervision and services and community/prison interaction.



# Michigan Prisoner ReEntry Initiative

2004 Annual Report



4. The Genesee Prisoner ReEntry Program—A unique follow-up program for graduates of the MDOC’s Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) program is being modified to include additional elements of the emerging MPRI model. The demonstration site will illustrate inmate programming, inmate release preparation, release decision making and supervision and services. (Planning session pictured at left.)

[www.michigan.gov/corrections](http://www.michigan.gov/corrections)



5. The Kent County Re-entry Council—This demonstration site will exhibit local development efforts with corporations and businesses for employment opportunities as well as the inmate release preparation, release decision-making and supervision and services.
6. The Ingham County/Lansing Work Preparation and Employment Program—This effort will begin with the Capital Area Michigan Works! program and will use small employment service delivery agencies connected with faith-based organizations to connect ex-inmates with mentors. With a focus on employment and related support services, this site will demonstrate inmate release preparation, release decision making and supervision and services.
7. The Kalamazoo County ReEntry Project—This program will build on the organized efforts underway by the Kalamazoo County Criminal Justice Coordinating Council. The site will illustrate inmate release preparation, release decision making and supervision and services.

Each site will be expanded and analyzed as the MPRI progresses. The MPRI will be modified based on the results in each community to reduce crime and parole failure and will eventually encompass the entire state.

# VIP Mentoring

2004 Annual Report

[www.michigan.gov/corrections](http://www.michigan.gov/corrections)

Volunteers in Prevention, Probation and Prisons, Inc. (VIP Mentoring) is trying to make a difference in the lives of some of Michigan's highest risk youth—those with incarcerated parents. Studies show that children of prisoners are more likely to get into trouble and eventually be incarcerated themselves.

VIP mentors are men and women from all walks of life. They volunteer to be matched with a child that has a parent in prison and to meet with that child two hours each week. VIP mentors stay matched for at least 12 months, even when the parent is released or re-incarcerated.

The program, for boys and girls seven to 14-years-old, has been in operation in the CFA Region III facilities since November 2003. It was rolled out across the entire Lower Peninsula on October 1, 2004.

Facility classification directors recently met in Lansing to hear details about VIP Mentoring. Additionally, VIP personnel along with DOC staff visited each facility to preview the program to staff and prisoners.

In 2004, 250 children were recruited for mentoring. Unfortunately, the attrition rate is high for the program. Out of 100 sign ups only 20 kids are actually matched with a mentor due to care givers' objections, the child's choice or other situations.

VIP's original mentoring program included all kids in the juvenile justice system. They have now narrowed down the selection to assist those most at risk.

The process begins with the inmates. As each prisoner is transferred to a facility, he or she views the VIP Mentoring video and is given a brochure which invites their children to participate. Once a child is identified, the care giver is contacted and the child is scheduled for an orientation.

Mentors are required to go through a rigorous screening process. An application process, reference checks and a face to face interview are required. In addition, there is a Department of Human Services check as well as four independent criminal records checks. They must provide three references and each is called or written.

The mentor's number one job is to simply become a friend to the child. It's up to each individual to decide how they will accomplish that task. Some tutor, others get kids into counseling if they need it and some provide food to the families.

Mentors must use two basic criteria when making decisions in the field. They must use good judgment and keep the safety of the child in mind.

According to annual audit reports, the mentored kids are showing a statistically significant decrease in the use of drugs, alcohol and violent behavior. Additionally there is an improvement in peer relationships.

The program attempts to keep the kids involved until age 14. In a pilot job program this year, the 14 -year-olds will spend eight weeks in an internship with Lear Corporation. The company will provide four hours of training in whatever academic area the child is showing need and the teens will then spend four hours in the work environment. Lear is paying each child \$10 per hour and providing meals and uniforms.





# Parole Board

2004 Annual Report

- Thirty-two new video units were added to an existing 35 units resulting in a six-fold increase in the use of video conferencing for parole hearings. With the increase, the Parole Board averaged nearly 400 video conference hours per month.
- The Parole Board maintained the Continuance Review Project and instituted the Review Of Continuance Cases effort through which 2,597 cases serving on continuances were considered several months prior to their regularly scheduled interview dates. A total of 1,465 cases were granted parole an average of 60 days earlier than would otherwise have been the case.
- The Implementation of the Zero Gun Tolerance initiative from Governor Jennifer Granholm was implemented by the Parole Board. This provides for a 60-month continuance for parole violations involving a firearm.
- Parole Violation Diversion Program approvals increased by more than 50%.

[www.michigan.gov/corrections](http://www.michigan.gov/corrections)



*The Parole Board participated in Michigan Prisoner ReEntry Initiative training.*

# 2004 Parole Statistics

2004 Annual Report

[www.michigan.gov/  
corrections](http://www.michigan.gov/corrections)

## PAROLE CONSIDERATION CASES:

Parole Grants: .....	12,388— 51.5%
Parole Denials: .....	11,670— 48.5%
Special Alternative Incarceration Paroles: .....	578
Prisoner Interviews: .....	22,131
Continuances without Interview: .....	1,029
Paroles without Interview: .....	1,636
Lifer Interview/Review: .....	609
Parole Suspensions: .....	724
Other Referrals: .....	1,909
Prisoner Grievances: .....	358
Pardon/Commutation Applications: .....	455
Video Conferencing Interviews: .....	5,856
Victim Notifications: .....	9,376

## PAROLE VIOLATION CASES:

Parole Violation Arraignments: .....	3,106
Formal Hearings: .....	693
Prisoners Approved for Diversion Program .....	263



# Facts and figures year end 2004

2004 Annual Report

[www.michigan.gov/corrections](http://www.michigan.gov/corrections)

## Michigan prisons:

Number of prisons .....	43
Number of camps .....	10
Special Alternative Incarceration Program .....	1
Prisoner population—institutions and camps .....	48,883
Number of prisoners age 17 or less .....	91
Number of parolees .....	18,104
Number of probationers .....	54,581
Number of offenders in Corrections Centers .....	72
Prisoners on Electronic Monitoring .....	202
Total offenders supervised by MDOC .....	121,568
Fiscal Year 2004 budget: .....	\$1,705,772,500
Number of MDOC staff including corrections officers .....	16,772

## Michigan prisoners:

Average age for men .....	36
Average age for women .....	36
Black .....	53%
White .....	44%
American Indians, Hispanics and Asians .....	3%



# Facts and figures year end 2004

2004 Annual Report

www.michigan.gov/  
corrections

## Percentage of prisoners housed at security level:

Community Residential Programs (CRP): .....	0.6%
Level I: .....	36.4%
Level II: .....	34.7%
Level III: .....	2.3%
Level IV: .....	11.3%
Level V: .....	3.8%
Administrative Segregation: .....	2.7%
Detention: .....	0.7%
Reception: .....	2.9%
Other special use housing such as mental health, protective segregation: .....	4.6%

**Prison commitments:** ..... 9,807  
(excluding additional sentence imposed)

## Yearly costs per prisoner

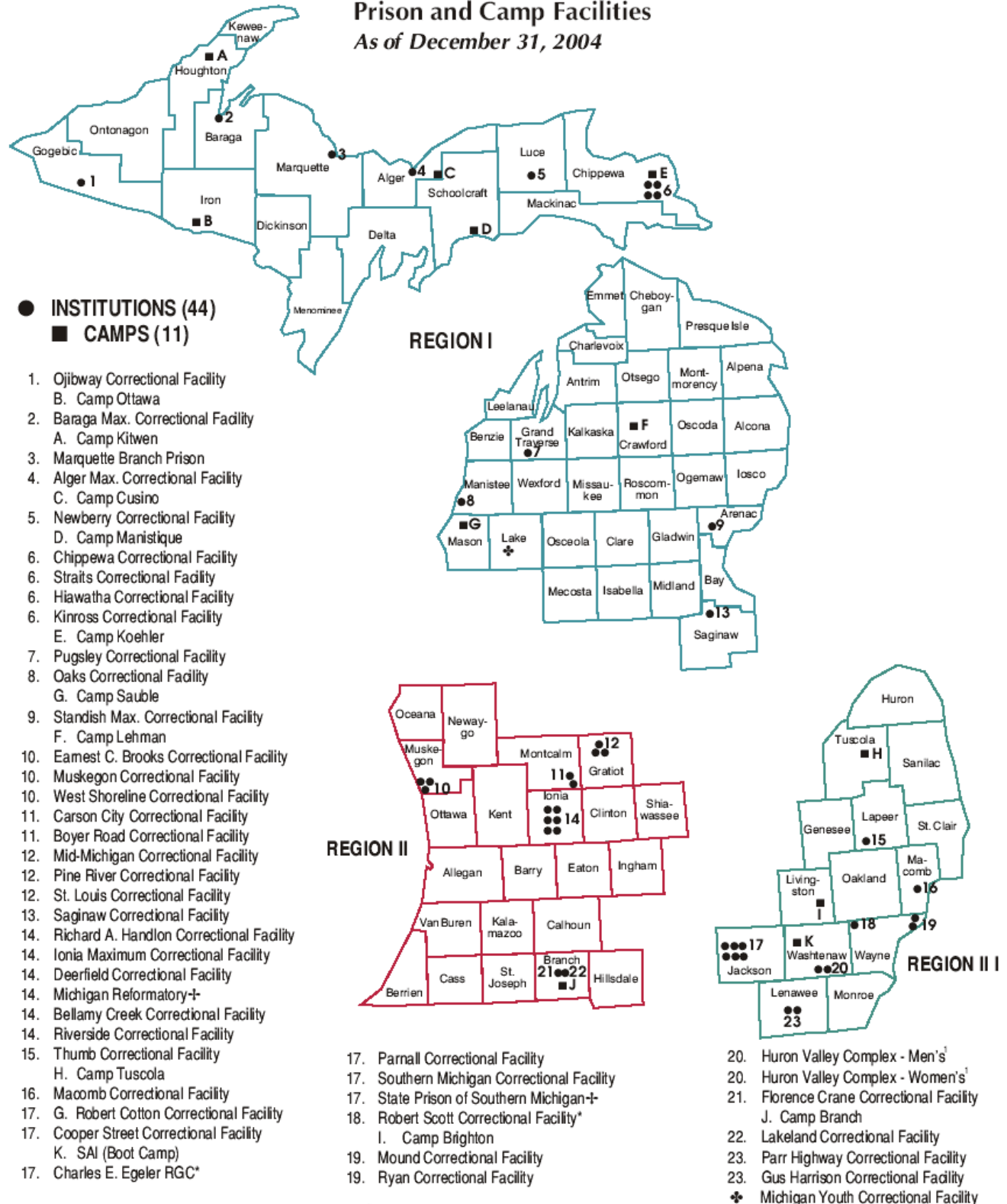
Average: .....	\$28,743
Minimum:	
Level I: .....	\$20,839
Medium/Close:	
Level II: .....	\$22,239
Level III: discontinued	
Level IV: .....	\$44,650
Maximum:	
Level V: .....	\$35,608
Multi-Level: .....	\$24,557
Corrections Centers .....	\$15,208
Electronic Monitoring System .....	\$2,126
Parole/Probation Supervision: .....	\$1,820





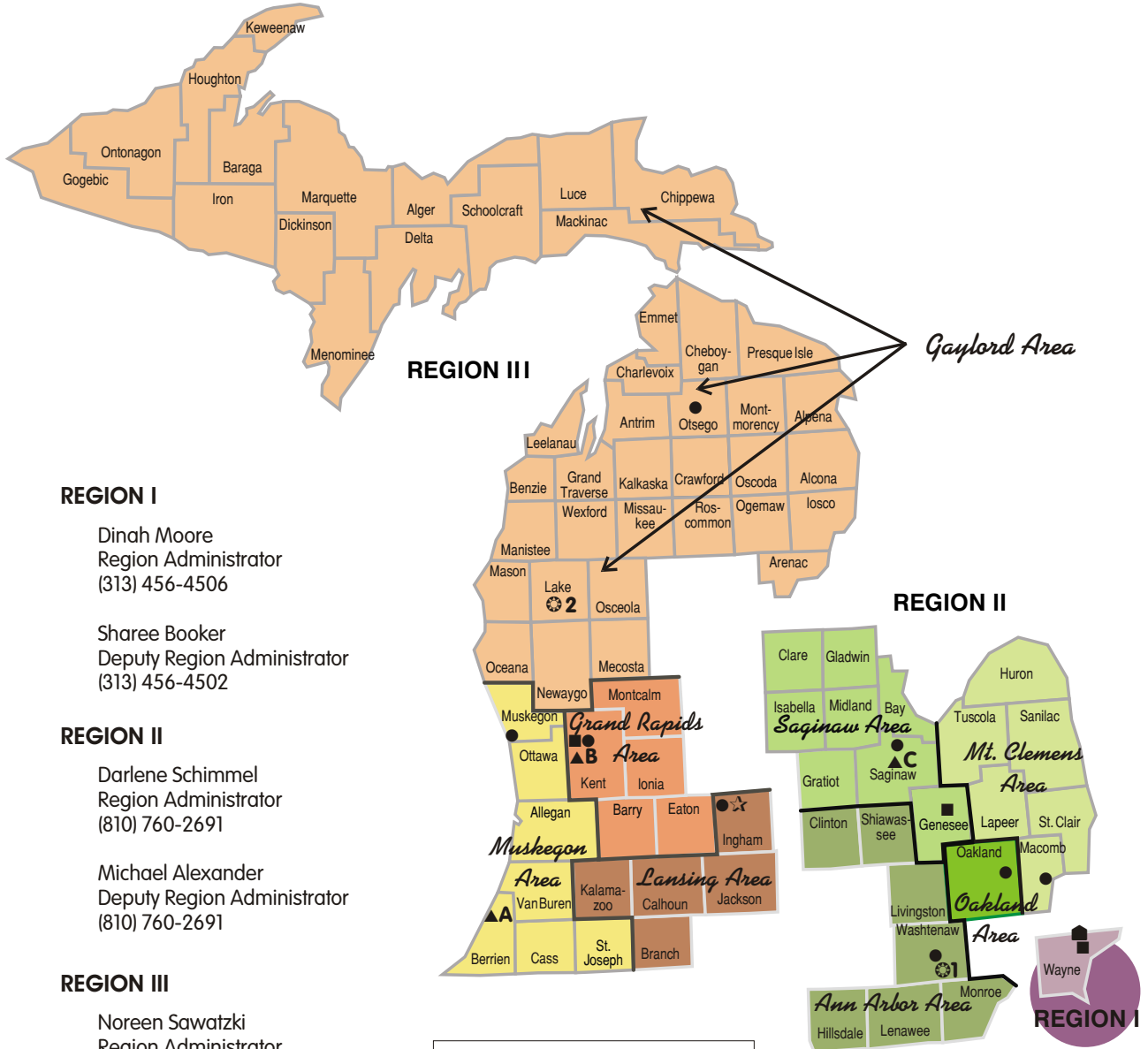
# Map

## Michigan Department of Corrections Correctional Facilities Administration Prison and Camp Facilities As of December 31, 2004



Source: Correctional Facilities Administration

# MAP Michigan Department of Corrections Field Operations Administration Regions and Areas As of December 31, 2004



## REGION I

Dinah Moore  
Region Administrator  
(313) 456-4506

Sharee Booker  
Deputy Region Administrator  
(313) 456-4502

## REGION II

Darlene Schimmel  
Region Administrator  
(810) 760-2691

Michael Alexander  
Deputy Region Administrator  
(810) 760-2691

## REGION III

Noreen Sawatzki  
Region Administrator  
(616) 447-2100

Todd Boyd  
Deputy Region Administrator  
(616) 447-2100

- ☆ **CENTRAL OFFICE**
- **REGIONAL OFFICE**
- **AREA OFFICE**
- ⚙ **TRV CENTERS**
- 1. **Huron Valley**
- 2. **Lake County**
- ▲ **CORRECTIONS CENTERS**
- A. **Benton Harbor/YBH**
- B. **Grand Rapids/YGR**
- C. **Saginaw/YSG**
- 🏠 **Elmhurst House**

Source: Field Operations Administration