

REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE
Pursuant to P.A. 331 of 2006
Section 503
Substance Abuse Reporting Requirements

Legislative Report Section 503 (2)

“By April 1, 2007, the department shall report to the Senate and House appropriations subcommittees on corrections, the Senate and House fiscal agencies, and the state budget director on the allocation, distribution, and expenditure of all funds appropriated by the substance abuse testing and treatment line item during fiscal year 2005-2006 and projected for fiscal year 2006-2007. The report shall include, but not be limited to, an explanation of any anticipated year-end balance, the number of participants in substance abuse programs, and the number of offenders on waiting lists for residential substance abuse programs. Information required under this subsection shall, where possible, be separated by MDOC administrative region and by offender type, including, but not limited to a distinction between prisoners, parolees and probationers.”

Table one outlines the expenditures for fiscal year 2005-2006 and projections for fiscal year 2006-2007.

Table One
Expenditure Reporting

CATEGORY	FY 2005-2006	FY 2006-2007 Projections
Outpatient – CFA	\$1,613,313	\$1,629,412
Outpatient – FOA	\$2,846,752	\$3,070,588
Residential – CFA (RSAT)	\$1,289,706	\$1,108,337
Residential – FOA	\$7,718,564	\$7,902,640
Transitional Programming – FOA	\$742,596	\$622,262
Drug Testing – CFA	\$275,838	\$273,011
Drug Testing – FOA	\$1,753,219	\$1,345,157
Administrative costs	\$58,876	\$57,421
Total	\$16,298,864	16,008,828

As of March 19, 2007, the department expects that all funds will be fully expended and that there will not be a year-end balance.

Table two outlines the number of substance abuse participants by offender type.

Table Two
Participants by Offender Type

Offender Type	FY 2005-2006	FY 2006-2007 (As of 3/1/07)
Prisoner	11,778	4,917
Parolee	14,091	5,918
Probationer	3,700	1,554

Table Three outlines the number of offenders that are on the residential treatment waiting list.

Table Three
Residential Treatment Waiting List

Category	Number on Wait List
CFA	273
FOA – Region I Parole	26
FOA – Region I Probation	53
FOA – Region II Parole	22
FOA – Region II Probation	34
FOA – Region III Parole	31
FOA – Region III Probation	55

Legislative Report Section 503(3)

“By April 1, 2007, the department shall report to the Senate and House appropriations subcommittees on corrections, the Senate and House fiscal agencies, and the state budget director on substance abuse testing and treatment program objectives, outcome measures, and results, including program impact on offender behavior and recidivism.”

CFA Drug Testing

The program objective of CFA drug testing is to detect and deter unauthorized use of controlled substances by conducting frequent, random drug testing and by applying a sanction to every instance of unauthorized use. Every two weeks, 1.5% of the population at each prison or camp is randomly chosen to submit to a drug test. Additional testing or probable cause testing is performed, if there is reason to suspect recent drug use. Testing is also performed if the prisoner is participating in high risk activities such as public works, gate pass or industry assignments.

Drug and alcohol use in Michigan’s prison system is not extensive, even though substance abuse screening methods suggest that the majority of incoming prisoners have a drug and alcohol dependency problem. The department uses the random testing system as a barometer for drug activity. The positive testing rate has dropped dramatically over the years, from 8.9% in 1987 to 0.7% in 2006. Several factors have contributed to this decrease. Prison based treatment programs have expanded, probable cause testing has been encouraged when drug use is suspected, and there has been an increased emphasis on applying sanctions for evidence of drug use.

FOA Drug Testing

Similar to the goals of CFA drug testing, the goal of the FOA program is to detect and deter unauthorized use of controlled substance by conducting frequent drug testing and applying sanctions to each instance of use including the referral of offenders to treatment programs.

Testing frequencies in FOA vary from an average of twice per week to once per month. Offenders with a substance abuse history and who have a history of violent behavior are targeted for more intensive testing. During FY 2006, more than 400,000 tests were conducted on the FOA offender population. The positive testing rate for this population has also dropped dramatically over the years. Using 1996 as a benchmark, the positive testing rate for probation has dropped from 36% to 12%. During the same period, the average positive testing rate for parolees has dropped from 20.1% to 10.4%

Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

Substance abuse treatment programs measure success on their ability to reduce the prison return rate for this population. Other factors of success include the arrest rate of program participants.

Table Four outlines the performance outcomes of the various treatment modalities.

Table Four
 Treatment Program Outcomes

Treatment Modalities	Percent Drug Free		Percent Still in Community		Percent Arrest Free	
	Out 12 Months	Out 24 Months	Out 12 Months	Out 24 Months	Out 12 Months	Out 24 Months
Community Residential	67%	66%	85%	63%	91%	82%
Prison/Community Outpatient	73%	65%	77%	64%	92%	85%
Prison Based Residential Treatment	75%	63%	85%	62%	88%	80%

This table demonstrates the effectiveness of the department’s treatment programs. The current benchmark for parolee success is 52% remaining in the community 24 months after the offender’s release. This table demonstrates how participating in treatment programs increases the success rate by at least 10%. In addition, a minimum of 80% of these offenders remain arrest free.