

**BIANNUAL REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE**  
**PURSUANT TO**  
**PUBLIC ACT NO. 511 OF 1988, SECTION 12(2)**  
**AND**  
**PUBLIC ACT NO. 237 OF 2000, SECTION 704**

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**PART 1**

**MEASURING THE IMPACT OF PUBLIC ACT 511**

# **BIANNUAL REPORT TO THE MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE**

## **PART 1**

### **MEASURING THE IMPACT OF PUBLIC ACT 511**

#### **PURSUANT TO ACT NO. 511 OF THE PUBLIC ACTS OF 1988, SECTION 12.2**

##### **INTRODUCTION**

Section 8.4 of Public Act 511 (the Community Corrections Act) explains that the purpose of the Act is to encourage the participation in community corrections programs of offenders who would likely be sentenced to imprisonment in a state correctional facility or jail, would not increase the risk to public safety, have not demonstrated a pattern of violent behavior, and do not have a criminal record that indicates a pattern of violent offenses.

Section 12 of Public Act 511 requires the Office of Community Corrections to report biannually the effectiveness of community corrections programs and comprehensive plans funded under the Act including an explanation of how the rate of commitment of prisoners to the state prison system has been affected.

The year of 1999 was a year of change and a year of transition. Important and major changes to sentencing statutes occurred in 1999 and much discussion has focused on the possible impacts of these changes. The new legislative sentencing guidelines, an increase in the felony threshold for larceny crimes, and a revision of the drunk driving statutes all have been identified as factors which could impact on prison commitment rates, jail utilization, and the utilization of community correction programs.

As a year of transition, the changes occurred throughout the year, according to different schedules. The felony threshold legislation went into effect on January 1, 1999, the legislative sentencing guidelines went into effect for most felony offenses committed on or after January 1, 1999, with sentencing under that provision occurring later in the year, and the drunk driving statutes went into effect in October of 1999.

As the changes in the statutes occur throughout 1999 and into 2000, a new baseline for prison commitment data is needed. With so many changes in legislation that potentially could effect the prison commitment rate, the use of these rates as an indicator of the effectiveness of community corrections programs and comprehensive plans for 1999 is limited. Whatever happens with prison commitment rates during 1999 and 2000, these years involved a whole different set of events compared to previous years which are expected to impact on the actual commitment rates. The focus of this analysis was to examine the overall prison commitment rate, any differences in sentencing comparing the Supreme Court sentencing guidelines and the legislative guidelines, and various factors such as the seriousness of the offense, agent recommendations, and parole or probation status at time of offense, which are involved in implementing

the newer set of guidelines. The analysis focused on the court disposition data collected by the department.

### **Summary of Results**

The court disposition database was used to examine what happened to felony dispositions during 1999. The data in this analysis included all twelve months of the year, from January through December of 1999. The results indicate:

- The overall prison commitment rate increased slightly from 1998 to 1999, from 22% to 23%.
- For offenders sentenced under the legislative sentencing guidelines, the prison commitment rate was substantially lower than offenders sentenced under the Supreme Court guidelines. The prison commitment rate was 18.3% under the legislative guidelines, and 26.3% under the Supreme Court guidelines.
- For 1999, only 37% of the felony offenders were sentenced under the legislative guidelines; the percentage steadily increased each month, and in December, 70% of the felony offenders sentenced that month fell under the legislative guidelines.
- The more serious felonies were most often sentenced under the Supreme Court guidelines, with 66% of the high severity felonies sentenced under the old guidelines. The prison commitment rate may increase in 2000, as more high severity felons receive prison sentences under the legislative guidelines.
- There are three types of sentencing outcomes under the legislative guidelines: lockout, straddle or prison. The lockout group or intermediate sanction group can be sentenced to a community based sanction, the straddle group can be sentenced to prison or to a local sanction, and the presumptive prison group usually receives a prison sentence unless a sentencing departure is involved. Under the legislative guidelines, 71% of the offenders were in the lockout group, 20% were in the straddle cell group, and 9% were in the presumptive prison group.
- In 1999, 2,654 offenders were sentenced to prison under the legislative guidelines. The highest number of prison sentences came from the straddle cell group, with 1,053 offenders (42% of all straddle cell offenders). The presumptive prison group had 939 offenders sentenced to prison (85% of all presumptive prison offenders), and the lockout group had 377 offenders sentenced to prison (only 4% of all offenders in the lockout group). Straddle cell offenders are a priority group for community corrections programs.

- Under the legislative guidelines, 54% of the offenders sentenced to prison were on parole or probation status at the time of their offense. This result indicates that the focus of treatment programs needs to be on reducing recidivism. The emphasis must be to both divert offenders into alternatives, and reduce recidivism for the long term. Higher risk for recidivism is identified by an offender's criminal history and other variables. Research on treatment programs that are effective in reducing recidivism indicate that intensive intervention are more effective with offenders with higher risk of recidivism.
- A prior record variable is used with the legislative sentencing guidelines as part of the process to calculate the range for the minimum sentence. The prior record variable is a weighted score based upon an offender's criminal record. Based upon criminal history, the prior record variable has the potential use as a risk indicator for recidivism. An analysis of the Basic Information Report (BIR) data on offenders sentenced under the legislative sentencing guidelines supports the construct validity of the prior record variable as a measure of risk of recidivism.
- Legislation was passed that raised the dollar amount for determining if a larceny or property destruction crime is considered as a felony or a misdemeanor. The change in law had the potential of changing the number of offenders previously charged with felonies to instead be prosecuted as misdemeanors, and thus impacting both the prison commitment rates and jail utilization. The data for 1999 indicates that the percentage and number of offenders with felony threshold offenses as their most serious offense has decreased.
- Total dispositions and total offenders in 1999 was very similar to 1998. Extra effort was involved in the BIR data collection for 1999, and so any comparison with 1998 numbers may be the result of the effort to improve the completeness of the 1999 data.

These results are presented in more detail on the following page.

## Analysis of Felony Offenders

### Prison commitment rate

During 1999, the prison commitment rate actually increased slightly from the previous year's rate. The straight jail sentence also increased slightly and the straight probation sentence showed a decrease. The comparison displayed below is between the calendar year of 1998 with 1999:

Disposition:	Calendar Year			
	1998		1999	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
<b>Prison</b>	9,049	22.5%	9,002	23.3%
<b>Jail</b>	5,174	12.9%	5,578	14.4%
<b>Split</b>	10,236	25.5%	10,276	26.6%
<b>Probation</b>	13,096	32.6%	11,546	29.9%
<b>Other</b>	2,613	6.5%	2,261	5.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>40,168</b>		<b>38,663</b>	

The 1999 numbers include offenders sentenced under both the Supreme Court and the legislative guidelines. A significant issue with the new guidelines concerned whether the overall prison commitment rate would go down under the new guidelines. The data indicates that the prison commitment rate has been lower under the new legislative guidelines than under the Supreme Court guidelines. The difference between the prison commitment rates is a substantial 8% less under the legislative guidelines. The number of dispositions under the new guidelines is fairly low; only 37% of the total dispositions from the dispositions in 1999 data were sentenced under the new guidelines. The table on the following page shows all the offenders and their dispositions divided by the type of sentencing guidelines used:

	<b>Sentencing Guidelines</b>			
<b>Disposition</b>	<b>Legislative</b>		<b>Supreme Court</b>	
	<b>Count</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Prison</b>	2,654	18.3%	6,348	26.3%
<b>Jail</b>	1,525	10.5%	4,053	16.8%
<b>Split</b>	4,487	30.9%	5,789	24.0%
<b>Probation</b>	4,817	33.2%	6,729	27.9%
<b>Other</b>	1,021	7.0%	1,240	5.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,504</b>		<b>24,159</b>	

The data also indicates that use of jail (combining the jail and split sentencing data) has remained the same under the new guidelines with 41% of the sentences under both sentencing guidelines resulting in incarceration in jail. Use of straight probation has increased under the legislative guidelines.

The percentage of dispositions utilizing the legislative guidelines has steadily increased since January, as shown in the table on the following page. As expected, there has been a steady increase in the number of offenders sentenced under the legislative guidelines. March was the first month of 1999 that showed considerable activity, and by December, 70% of the offenders were sentenced under the new guideline. For the entire year of 1999, the new legislative guidelines were used for 37% of the offenders.

	<b>Sentencing Guidelines</b>			
	<b>Legislative</b>		<b>Supreme Court</b>	
	<b>Count</b>	<b>% Total</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>% Total</b>
<b>January</b>	1	0%	3,220	100%
<b>February</b>	33	1%	3,119	99%
<b>March</b>	376	10%	3,396	90%
<b>April</b>	710	21%	2,732	79%
<b>May</b>	898	29%	2,209	71%
<b>June</b>	1,274	36%	2,258	64%
<b>July</b>	1,428	48%	1,568	52%
<b>August</b>	1,701	54%	1,421	46%
<b>September</b>	1,908	59%	1,303	41%
<b>October</b>	2,040	65%	1,109	35%
<b>November</b>	2,157	69%	969	31%
<b>December</b>	1,978	70%	855	30%
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,504</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>24,159</b>	<b>63%</b>

### **Sentencing Groups under Legislative Guidelines**

There are three types of sentencing outcomes under the legislative guidelines: lockout, straddle or prison

The lockout group or intermediate sanction group can be sentenced to a community based sanction unless the court departs upward, the straddle group can be sentenced to prison or to a local sanction, and the presumptive prison group usually receive a prison sentence unless the court departs downward. Under the legislative guidelines, 71% of the offenders were in the lockout group, 20% were in the straddle cell group, and 9% were in the presumptive prison group. In more detail, the offenders' sentencing typically depends upon their sentencing guideline min min and min max scores:

- 1) lockout (intermediate sanctions) group - the min max is less than or equal to 18;
- 2) straddle cell group - the min max is more than 18 and the min min is less than or equal to 12;
- 3) presumptive prison group - the min min is more than 12.

4) the SGL NA group with the min min and min max scores not available or not reported.

The Supreme Court guidelines did not use these groupings, but the definitions can be applied using the SGL min min and min max to define offenders who fall into the same SGL categories. The guideline scores for individual crimes changed for many crimes. The analysis is intended to only compare the groupings based upon the SGL min min and min max.

With the SGL NA group excluded from the numbers of offenders sentenced from January through December of 1999:

	<b>Legislative</b>		<b>Supreme Court</b>	
<b>New guideline groups:</b>	<b>Guidelines</b>		<b>Guidelines</b>	
	<b>Count</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Lockout (intermediate sanctions)</b>	8,906	71%	9,614	64%
<b>Straddle cells</b>	2,489	20%	3,078	21%
<b>Presumptive prison</b>	1,106	9%	2,202	15%
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,501</b>		<b>14,894</b>	

The percentage of dispositions in the lockout group is more under the new guidelines group and the size of the presumptive prison group is less.

When the SGL NA group is included in the statistics:

<b>New guideline groups:</b>	<b>Legislative</b>		<b>Supreme Court</b>	
	<b>Guidelines</b>		<b>Guidelines</b>	
	<b>Count</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>SGL NA</b>	2,003	14%	9,265	38%
<b>Lockout (intermediate sanctions)</b>	8,906	61%	9,614	40%
<b>Straddle cells</b>	2,489	17%	3,078	13%
<b>Presumptive prison</b>	1,106	8%	2,202	9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,504</b>		<b>24,159</b>	

When the cases are included without the SGL scores to use in assigning a category, the pattern changes somewhat. The percentage of offenders in the lockout group is still larger under the legislative guidelines, but the percentage in the presumptive prison group is similar.

### Dispositions for Sentencing Groups

These numbers are based upon the entire year.

For the 1999 offenders sentenced under the legislative guidelines:

	Prison		Jail		Split		Probation		Other	
	Count	Row %	Count	Row %						
<b>SGL NA</b>	285	14%	313	16%	493	25%	741	37%	171	8%
<b>Lockout</b>	377	4%	812	9%	3,154	35%	3,777	42%	786	9%
<b>Straddle</b>	1,053	42%	375	15%	759	30%	256	10%	46	2%
<b>Prison</b>	939	85%	25	2%	81	7%	43	4%	18	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,654</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>1,525</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>4,487</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>4,817</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>1,021</b>	<b>7%</b>

Offenders in the straddle cell group were either sentenced to prison (42%) or to a sentence involving jail (46% with either straight jail or a split sentence including jail). Straddle cell offenders end up with a sentence involving incarceration for 88% of the offenders.

The highest percentage of prison commitments comes from the presumptive prison group, but the largest group of offenders sent to prison comes from the straddle cell group.

### Offenders on Parole and Probation

Under the legislative guidelines, 2,654 offenders were sentenced to prison during 1999. Of the 2,654 offenders, 840 were on probation, and 598 were on parole status at the time of their offense, so 54% of the offenders sentenced to prison were on either probation or parole status at the time of their offense.

The offenders who were on parole status at the time of their offense also had a significant criminal history; 89% had a felony record of two or more previous felony convictions. For the offenders on probation status at the time of their offense, 58% had a felony record of two or more felony convictions.

## **High Severity and Low Severity Felony Offenders**

The legislative guidelines divide crimes into nine levels, from “A”, the most serious crimes, to “H”, the least serious crimes. A separate classification is used for second degree murder “M2”.

The five most severe levels, A through D and M2 are categorized as high severity felonies, and the four least severe groups, E through H, are categorized as low severity felonies. Each crime classification level has a sentencing grid and each cell of the grid has a recommended sentence range. The appropriate row and column on the grid are determined by the offense score and the prior record score.

For 1999, only 29% of the offenders were sentenced for a high severity felony. Most of the high severity felons (66%), were sentenced under the Supreme Court guidelines.

The other 71% of offenders were sentenced for a low severity felony. Again, most of the low severity felons (61%) were sentenced under the Supreme court guidelines.

The offenders sentenced for high severity felons were more likely to be sentenced to prison (49%) than the offenders sentenced for low severity felonies (14%). As more serious offenses are sentenced under the legislative guidelines in 2000, this may result in a higher prison commitment rate.

### **Prior Record Variable Score**

A prior record variable (PRV) is used with the legislative sentencing guidelines as part of the process to calculate the range for the minimum sentence. The PRV is a weighted score based upon an offender’s criminal record. More serious crimes are weighted more heavily than less severe crimes. Based upon criminal history, the prior record variable has the potential use as a risk indicator for recidivism.

An analysis of the BIR data on offenders sentenced under the legislative sentencing guidelines supports the construct validity of the prior record total. Groups of offenders receiving the most severe sentences also have the highest prior record total scores. This is true for all dispositions, and it is also true for dispositions within sentencing guideline groups.

The table below shows the mean and median scores on PRV (not including SGL NA) for the different sentence dispositions under the legislative guidelines:

<b>PRV Score Mean and Median by Disposition without SGL N/A</b>			
<b>Disposition</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Median</b>	<b>N</b>
<b>Prison</b>	73	50	2,369
<b>Jail</b>	38	30	1,212
<b>Split</b>	22	14	3,994
<b>Probation</b>	11	5	4,076
<b>Other</b>	7	0	850
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12,501</b>

This relationship is also true within the new guideline groups. For example, within the lockout group, offenders with prison sentences have a higher mean and median score than the offenders sentenced to jail, etc.

Most felony offenders (57%) have a PRV score of 17 and below, and included in that group is the 25% of offenders with PRV scores of 0. The table below shows the PRV score distribution for each of the new guideline groups:

<b>New Guidelines Group</b>						
	<b>Lockout</b>		<b>Straddle</b>		<b>Presumptive</b>	
			<b>Cell</b>		<b>Prison</b>	
<b>PRV Group</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Col%</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Col%</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Col%</b>
<b>PRV of 0</b>	2,925	33%	119	5%	118	11%
<b>PRV 1-17</b>	3,600	40%	185	7%	187	17%
<b>PRV 18-34</b>	1,298	15%	525	21%	178	16%
<b>PRV 35+</b>	1,083	12%	1,660	67%	623	56%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,906</b>		<b>2,489</b>		<b>1,106</b>	

## Felony Threshold Changes for Larceny and Retail Fraud

Legislation was passed that raised the dollar amount for determining if a larceny or property destruction crime is considered as a felony or a misdemeanor. In general, the threshold was raised from a former \$100 requirement to a \$1,000 level. The change in law had the potential of changing the number of offenders previously charged with felonies to instead be prosecuted as misdemeanors, and thus impacting both the prison commitment rates and jail utilization. Discussions with CCABs across the state presented a mixed picture; some jurisdictions anticipated such changes because of the legislation while others did not because the new laws reflected the current practices in those jurisdictions.

Initial data analysis based upon SIR data suggested that the larceny threshold changes had resulted in a major change in the number of felony dispositions in Michigan for 1999 and 2000. The analysis showed that among the five most common larceny threshold offenses, the overall percentage of these crimes among all felony dispositions decreased from 19.2 % of all dispositions to only 3.9% of the 1999 sample (comparing BIR data to SIR data). The analysis indicated that 1999 would show a reduction in the number of felony threshold felony dispositions.

The BIR data from 1998 was compared to 1999. The first analysis looked at the number of offenders, not the total number of dispositions, with a felony threshold crime as the most serious crime. The table below shows that the percentages for the top five most frequent crimes are very similar, when comparing the number of offenders with the number of offenses for these crimes in 1998.

<b>Larceny Threshold Analysis</b>					
<b>Comparison Of Number Of Offenders and Offenses Using BIR Data</b>					
<b>FROM TOP 40 RANKED CRIMES</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>No. of Offenders</b>		<b>No. of Offenses</b>	
		<b>1998-OCC Data</b>		<b>1998-Annual Rpt.</b>	
		<b>Count</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Retail Fraud</b>	750.356C	2,078	5.2%	2,782	5.5%
<b>Receiving Stolen Property</b>	750.535	1,692	4.2%	2,061	4.1%
<b>Larceny - Motor Vehicle</b>	750.356a	1,411	3.5%	1,456	2.9%
<b>Embezzlement, Agent etc.</b>	750.174	1,008	2.5%	1,243	2.4%
<b>Malicious Destruction of Property</b>	750.377A	713	1.8%	904	1.8%
<b>Total</b>		<b>6,902</b>	<b>17.2%</b>	<b>8,446</b>	<b>16.7%</b>

The table below compares all the offenders with larceny threshold crimes in 1998 with all offenders with larceny threshold crimes in 1999. Both the count and the percentage of offenders with felony threshold crimes as the most serious offense has decreased, but only by 4.3% of the total number of offenders. Within the group of offenders with felony threshold crimes, this is a 25% decrease from 1998. When the monthly totals for 1999 are examined, there was a steady decrease in the number of felony threshold offenders. The number of offenders in December 1999 was half the number in January of the same year. If this trend continues, the number of offenders sentenced as felons for threshold offenses could decline even more in year 2000.

<b>Percentage Of Felony Threshold Offenders In 1998 and 1999 With All Felony Offenders</b>				
<b>Larceny Threshold Categories</b>	<b>No. of Offenders 1998 - BIR Data</b>		<b>No. of Offenders 1999 - BIR Data</b>	
	<b>Count</b>	<b>% of All Offenders</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>% of All Offenders</b>
<b>Larceny</b>	2,167	5.4%	1,756	4.5%
<b>Retail Fraud</b>	2,109	5.3%	1,219	3.2%
<b>Malicious Destruction of Property</b>	878	2.2%	627	1.6%
<b>Stolen Property</b>	1,692	4.2%	1,474	3.8%
<b>Embezzlement</b>	1,008	2.5%	832	2.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,854</b>	<b>19.6%</b>	<b>5,908</b>	<b>15.3%</b>

When the 1999 BIR data is examined looking at only the five most frequent property crimes, the data shows again that there was an overall decline in the percentage of felony offenders from 1998 to 1999, and the difference was 4.4%. The table on the next page shows the details, with all categories showing a decrease, and the largest category, retail fraud with the largest decrease of almost 2%. Within this group of offenders sentenced for this set of offenses, the decrease was 43%.

<b>Comparison Of Number Of Offenders 1998 and 1999 Using BIR Data</b>					
		<b>No. of Offenders</b>		<b>No. of Offenders</b>	
<b>From Top 40 Ranked Crimes</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>1998 - OCC Data</b>		<b>1999 - OCC Data</b>	
		<b>Count</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Retail Fraud</b>	750.356C	2,078	5.2%	1,194	3.1%
<b>Receiving Stolen Property</b>	750.535	1,692	4.2%	1,482	3.8%
<b>Larceny - Motor Vehicle</b>	750.356a	1,411	3.5%	956	2.5%
<b>Embezzlement, Agent etc.</b>	750.174	1,008	2.5%	839	2.2%
<b>Malicious Destruction of Property</b>	750.377A	713	1.8%	484	1.3%
<b>Total</b>		<b>6,902</b>	<b>17.2%</b>	<b>4,955</b>	<b>12.8%</b>

The analysis does not suggest why the results from the SIR data is so different from the BIR data, except to suggest that the SIR data under represents felony threshold crimes.

## **Total Felony Dispositions**

The total number of dispositions has remained almost the same when comparing 1998 to 1999. There were only 19 more dispositions in 1999 than in 1998. The numbers of dispositions each year reflect not only the actual number of dispositions, but also an effort to collect more complete disposition data for 1999. A more involved effort was used to collect the 1999 data, with additional feedback to probation offices on how their BIRs with prison commitments compared to similar records in CMIS. This effort should improve the completeness of the data used in analysis, but the increase in records may reflect better data collection rather than an increase in actual dispositions.

<b>Total Felony Dispositions</b>		
	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>
<b>January</b>	4,654	4,600
<b>February</b>	4,499	4,729
<b>March</b>	5,081	5,661
<b>April</b>	5,249	5,118
<b>May</b>	4,502	4,719
<b>June</b>	5,335	5,232
<b>July</b>	4,488	4,378
<b>August</b>	4,526	4,652
<b>September</b>	4,782	4,662
<b>October</b>	5,041	4,501
<b>November</b>	4,481	4,541
<b>December</b>	4,206	4,070
<b>Total</b>	<b>56,844</b>	<b>56,863</b>

## **Total Number of Felony Offenders**

The total number of offenders sentenced in 1999 decreased compared to 1998. Each offender may have one or more dispositions during the year. When each offender is counted only once, the data below shows there were 1,505 fewer offenders in 1999 than in 1998, a decrease of 4%.

<b>Total Number of Felony Offenders</b>		
	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>
<b>January</b>	3,262	3,221
<b>February</b>	3,181	3,152
<b>March</b>	3,553	3,772
<b>April</b>	3,652	3,442
<b>May</b>	3,175	3,107
<b>June</b>	3,809	3,532
<b>July</b>	3,174	2,996
<b>August</b>	3,189	3,122
<b>September</b>	3,358	3,211
<b>October</b>	3,569	3,149
<b>November</b>	3,176	3,126
<b>December</b>	3,070	2,833
<b>Total</b>	<b>40,168</b>	<b>38,663</b>

## **PRISON COMMITMENTS**

The annual prison intakes and returns increased from 1994 to 1998, but were down for 1999 and 2000. The table below shows the total intakes and returns from 1994 through 2000 with data from the Corrections Management Information System (CMIS) data base. The prison intake and returns in the table include new court commitments, probation violators (technical and new sentence), parole violators with new sentences, and escapees with new sentences and parole violators with technical violations. The trends over the last seven years indicate:

- The annual increases are not the result of new court commitments.

The new court commitments continue to decline each year. New court commitments accounted for almost 4,350 intakes for 2000, and this is the lowest number since 1994. Only 36% of the total intake and returns to prison are accounted for by new court commitments.

- The largest proportion of intakes and returns were from offenders on probation or parole. In 2000 these two groups accounted for almost 7,600 intakes and returns. Offenders on probation or parole include 64% of the total for the year.
- The data on prison intakes and returns continue to support the state board priorities and policies.

The data on prison intakes and returns show that the focus of treatment programs needs to be on reducing recidivism. The emphasis must go beyond simply diverting offenders into alternatives, and also impact the longer term goal of reducing recidivism. Research on treatment programs that are effective in reducing recidivism indicate that programs are more effective for offenders with higher risk of recidivism. Higher risk is indicated by an offender's criminal history; offenders convicted of previous felonies indicate a higher risk. Offenders already on probation and parole with violations also fall into the higher risk classification.

- The priorities for FY2000 and review of FY2001 proposals emphasize an increased focus on higher risk of recidivism cases.
- The priorities also emphasize strengthening education, employability, and job retention programs and cognitively based programming.

# Prison Intakes and Returns

Type of Intake and Return	Fiscal Year						
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 [2]
<b>New Court Commitments</b>	5,680	5,160	5,090	5,151	4,948	4,414	4,352
<b>Probation violators</b>	1,932	2,617	3,046	3,154	3,131	3,136	3,332
<b>Parole violators - New sentence</b>	1,233	890	1,033	1,288	1,345	1,254	1,164
<b>Parole violators - technical viol.</b>	1,964	1,916	2,577	2,668	3,109	3,186	3,104
<b>Total – Intake and Returns [3]</b>	10,809	10,583	11,746	12,261	12,533	11,990	11,952
<b>Total – Intake Only[4]</b>	8,845	8,667	9,169	9,593	9,424	8,804	8,848
<b>Probation and Parole</b>	5,129	5,423	6,656	7,110	7,585	7,576	7,600
<b>Percentage: new commitments to total intake and returns</b>	53%	49%	43%	42%	39%	37%	36%

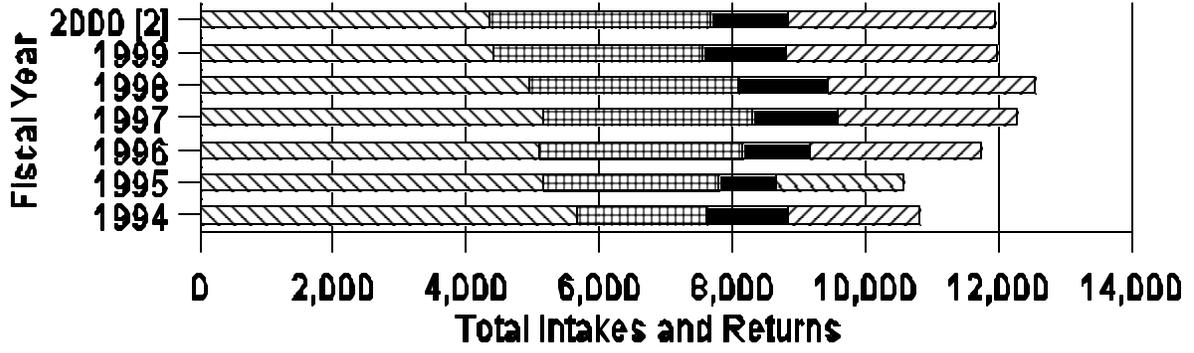
[1] 1994-1999 Based upon Fiscal year data. 2000 based upon calendar year data.

[2] From Corrections Data Fact Sheet for December, 2000.

[3] Prison intake and returns includes new court commitments, probation violators (technical and new sentence), parole violators with new sentences, and escapers with new sentences, and parole violators that are technical violations.

[4] Prison intake includes new court commitments, probation violators (technical and new sentence), parole violators with new sentences, and escapers with new sentences.

# Prison Intakes and Returns



-  New Court Commitments
-  Probation violators
-  Parole violators - New sentence
-  Parole violators - technical viol.

**PART 2**

**JAIL UTILIZATION  
CALENDAR YEARS  
1999 AND THRU OCTOBER 2000**

## **JAIL UTILIZATION FOR CALENDAR YEARS 1999 AND THROUGH OCTOBER 2000**

For the first three quarters of calendar year 2000, 70 of Michigan's 81 counties with jails electronically transmitted jail utilization and inmate profile data to the State. The number of counties reporting electronically decreased compared to 1999, with several vendor changes and software development issues impacting the local jail management systems. The changes and development issues are covered in more detail in Part 5 of the report. Collectively the county data inputs comprise the Jail Population Information System (JPIS).

One of the stated purposes of JPIS is to provide information to support coherent policy making. Using this data, the State and CCABs can track jail utilization, study utilization trends, examine characteristics of offenders being sent to jail, and evaluate specific factors affecting jail utilization. Results of such analyses permit formulation of objectives to improve utilization (such as reduction in jail crowding, changing the profiles of the inmate population and reducing the average length of stay for different types of groups of inmates) and enable the assessment of the impacts and effectiveness of policies, practice, procedures or programming, which have been established to address objectives.

This part of the biannual report is designed to report summary data based upon primary categories of the JPIS data, together with special reports. Summary reports are available covering calendar years 1999 and 2000, on both a stateside and county basis. The reports indicate the average daily populations by type of offenders utilizing the jails, average lengths of stay, and the number of releases upon which lengths of stay are based.

### **OVERVIEW**

The JPIS summary report shows the composition of the jail population in terms of felons and misdemeanants, sentenced and unsentenced status, as well as the number of inmates boarded out and boarded in the county jail. This report shows two years of data for the counties that have been reporting the entire period, otherwise the months covered in each year are listed on the report. The jail population is listed by the major categories of inmates housed in the county jail and inmates boarded out. For each inmate grouping, it lists the average daily population (ADP), the percentage of the average daily population represented by the total ADP reported, the average length of stay (at release), and the number of releases.

The data for calendar years 1999 and 2000 show the following:

- C The 70 counties reporting accounted for an average of 15,462 of the jail beds in the state, during the period from January through September of 2000. As of September 2000, these counties accounted for about 90% of the total jail beds in Michigan. Since not every county is included in the report and some of the reporting counties did not contribute data every month, the summary data from the report does not completely represent state figures or state totals; however, it does provide a reasonable and useful representation of a mix of counties including urban, metropolitan and rural counties.

- C The average daily population of the reporting jails was about 15,385, 97% of their rated capacity.
- C Of the jails reporting electronically - - and not including offenders in an “other” classification such as “held on writ” or those who were boarded -- the following can be seen regarding offenders housed during January through September 2000. The number of housed felons averaged 9,117 and the number of housed misdemeanants averaged 4,761, and thus the felon to misdemeanant ratio was 66% to 34%. The ratio of housed offenders that were sentenced to those that were unsentenced was 47% to 53%.
- C Of the inmates released during the first three quarters of 2000 (not including inmates in boarded in status), there were about 13 thousand sentenced felons, 33 thousand sentenced misdemeanants, 49 thousand unsentenced felons and 106 thousand unsentenced misdemeanants. The average length of stay for sentenced felons was almost 3.3 times longer than for the sentenced misdemeanants (about 79 days compared to 23 days). The average length of stay for unsentenced felons was 28 days compared to five days for unsentenced misdemeanants.

**PART 3**

**PROGRAM UTILIZATION DURING FISCAL YEAR  
1999 AND 2000**

## Part 3

### PROGRAM UTILIZATION DURING FY 2000

#### SUMMARY

Part 2 of this report presented data/information regarding jail utilization during 1999 and 2000. Part 3 presents related information on individuals screened and determined eligible for participation in P.A. 511 programs and enrollments in community corrections programs during Fiscal Year 2000. Counts of individuals eligible represent an unduplicated count of offenders; the number of enrollments is greater than the number determined eligible because an offender can be enrolled in multiple programs.

October 1999 through September 2000 eligible offender data and program enrollment data submitted by local jurisdictions indicate the following:

#### Eligible Offenders

- Since FY 1997, there has been an increase in the number of felony offenders eligible for community corrections programs. In FY 1997, 61% of the eligible offenders were felons (and 39% were misdemeanants), while in FY 2000, 68% of the offenders were felons.
- About 26,000 individuals were determined to be eligible to participate in P.A. 511 programs during FY 2000, as displayed in the summary table which follows. Sentenced felons were 61% of the total eligible to participate and 7% were unsentenced felons; 28% were sentenced misdemeanants and 4% were unsentenced misdemeanants. The data shows that this composition of eligible individuals was similar to the previous fiscal year, with a slight increase in unsentenced offenders as a result of better reporting for pretrial services.
- Probation or parole violators have been reported within the sentenced felon group for 13% of the offenders. Most of the offenders with reported violation data were on probation with technical violations (11% of all sentenced felons) or on probation with a new offense (1.5%). By CCAB, the reports vary widely with 8 CCAB's reporting few if any probation or parole violators among the sentenced felons receiving services, to 12 CCAB's that are reporting that 30% or more of the offenders were violators. Given the priority placed on serving violators in programs, the completeness of reporting on violators from each CCAB will be a focus for examining and improving data.
- Sentenced felons convicted of high severity felonies were reported for 29% of the offenders. The legislative sentencing guidelines divide crimes into nine levels, from "A", the most serious crimes, to "H", the least serious crimes. When the severity group E is included, 59% of the sentenced felons had a felony severity of A through E. Only 6% of the felons were reported with a PACC code that fell into the least severe felony group of H.

- For sentenced felons, 31% of the offenders were reported with Crimes against Property, and 30% were reported with Crimes involving Controlled Substances. Crimes against Public Safety accounted for 18% of the offenders, and Crimes against Persons accounted for 15% of the offenders.
- For FY 2000, there were almost 46,000 program enrollments, compared to almost 34,000 reported program enrollments during FY99; the increase includes pretrial program enrollments at Oakland and an increase in program enrollments at Wayne county. About 36,000 of the enrollments were in programs funded in whole or in part by state community corrections funds. This again is an increase compared to the entire FY99 data.
- For program enrollments in FY 2000, felons accounted for the majority of enrollments in treatment programs; over 60% of all substance abuse enrollments, about 65% of all mental health enrollments, about 55% of the educational enrollments, and almost 75% of the employment enrollments. Misdemeanants, meanwhile, were most often enrolled in community service programs. This is as expected considering community service programs are utilized extensively to reduce the misdemeanor population in the jails in order to increase the availability of jail beds for felons. In addition to the frequent use of substance abuse programs for sentenced felons, alternative funding sources were also utilized to extend these programs to a smaller but sizeable number of misdemeanants.
- Pretrial service programs have been implemented in several jurisdictions to expand utilization of conditional release options and decrease length of stay in jail of pretrial detainees. This serves as another means to increase the availability of jail beds for sentenced felons. The increase in number of enrollments is a result of better reporting.

### **High Severity and Low Severity Felony Offenders**

The legislative sentencing guidelines divide crimes into nine levels, from “A”, the most serious crimes, to “H”, the least serious crimes and a separate classification for second degree murder “M2”. The five most severe classes, A through D and M2 are categorized as high severity felonies, and the four least severe classes, E through H, are categorized as low severity felonies. Each crime classification level has a sentencing grid and each cell of the grid has a recommended sentence range. The appropriate row and column on the grid are determined by the offense score and the prior record score.

For examining sentenced felons, the PACC codes for the most serious felony offense reported were used with the corresponding severity level from the legislative sentencing guidelines. Even if the offenders were sentenced under the Supreme Court guidelines, the classification of felonies by severity is a useful system for examining the sentenced felons. Using this classification system with PACC codes, 75% of the sentenced felons were classified. For the 25% of offenders with missing data, two counties, Saginaw and Wayne, accounted for 90% of the missing data, so these counties are not well represented.

Felons convicted of high severity felonies comprised 30% of the offenders. When class E is included, 60% of the sentenced felons had a felony class of A through E. Only 6% of the felons were reported with a PACC code that fell into the least severe felony class of H. The table below summarizes the groupings for the reported PACC codes:

**Class of Felony**

	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Count</b>	319	311	678	2313	3452	1003	3115	677	11,868
<b>Percent</b>	3%	3%	6%	19%	29%	8%	26%	6%	

**Types of Felony**

The PACC codes for sentenced felons were also examined using the legislative sentencing guidelines classification for different types of felonies. The Sentencing Commission categorized felony offenses into one of six crime groups reflecting the general nature of the social harm involved: crimes against the person, crimes against property, crimes involving controlled substances, crimes against public order, and crimes against public trust. Again, only about 75% of the felons were classified. Within this group, 31% of the offenders were reported with Property felonies, and 30% were reported with Controlled Substance felonies. Crimes Against Public Safety accounted for 18% of the offenders, Crimes Against Persons accounted for 15% of the offenders, and Crimes against Public Order accounted for 7% of the offenders.

The most common offenses for property crimes were breaking and entering offenses, home invasion 2<sup>nd</sup> degree, and larceny in a building. For Controlled Substance felonies, delivery/manufacture less than 50 grams and possession of less than 25 grams were the most frequent offenses. Crimes against Public Safety included OUIL offenses and carrying concealed weapons. The most common Crimes against Persons were armed robbery and assault with a dangerous weapon.

**Offenders Determined PA-511 Eligible  
Summaries of FY 99 and FY 2000**

FY 99

	<b>Unsentenced</b>	<b>Sentenced</b>	<b>Totals</b>	
<b>Felony</b>	1,600	15,755	17,355	70%
<b>Misdemeanor</b>	580	6,698	7,278	30%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>2,180</b>	<b>22,453</b>	<b>24,633</b>	<b>100%</b>
	9%	91%	100%	

FY 2000

	<b>Unsentenced</b>	<b>Sentenced</b>	<b>Totals</b>	
<b>Felony</b>	1,757	15,801	17,558	68%
<b>Misdemeanor</b>	980	7,454	8,434	32%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>2,737</b>	<b>23,255</b>	<b>25,992</b>	<b>100%</b>
	11%	89%	100%	

Tables based upon CCIS Offender data with available Crime Class and Legal Status.  
Civil infractions included as misdemeanors; federal as felonies.

**State Summary**  
**Enrollments by Crime Class & Legal Status**  
**FY 2000 – All Funding Sources**

Program	New Enrollments	Sentenced		Unsentenced	
		Felony	Misdemeanor	Felony	Misdemeanor
<b>24 Hour Structured</b>	3,219	2,659	384	123	53
<b>Case Management</b>	5,912	5,039	727	83	63
<b>Community Service</b>	8,588	3,745	4,562	86	195
<b>Education</b>	1,300	402	248	336	314
<b>Employment &amp; Training</b>	1,001	700	246	28	27
<b>Intensive Supervision</b>	4,799	1,316	2,162	740	581
<b>Mental Health</b>	440	261	145	29	5
<b>Pre-Trial Services</b>	7,857	1,444	149	3,360	2,904
<b>Substance Abuse</b>	5,550	3,036	1,975	360	179
<b>Other</b>	3,641	3,390	220	22	9
<b>Totals</b>	<b>42,307</b>	<b>21,992</b>	<b>10,818</b>	<b>5,167</b>	<b>4,330</b>

45,915 total enrollments during the 12-month period; above table based upon 42,307 records where program code, crime class & legal status were all available.  
 May include enrollment of an individual in more than one program.

**State Summary**  
**Enrollments by Crime Class & Legal Status**  
**FY 2000 – Community Corrections Funding**

Program	New Enrollments	Sentenced		Unsentenced	
		Felony	Misdemeanor	Felony	Misdemeanor
24 Hour Structured	2,764	2,299	302	112	51
Case Management	5,827	4,999	690	75	63
Community Service	7,990	3,549	4,180	83	178
Education	949	256	123	277	293
Employment & Training	757	623	87	24	23
Intensive Supervision	4,310	1,263	2,109	658	280
Mental Health	337	243	68	25	1
Pre-Trial Services	5,188	1,442	148	3,328	270
Substance Abuse	2,657	1,882	588	118	69
Other	3,566	3,357	183	18	8
<b>Totals</b>	<b>34,345</b>	<b>19,913</b>	<b>8,478</b>	<b>4,718</b>	<b>1,236</b>

36,417 total Community Corrections enrollments during the 12 month period; above table based upon 34,345 records where program code, crime class & legal status were all available. May include enrollment of an individual in more than one program.

**PART 4**  
**LOCAL COMPREHENSIVE PLANS**  
**AND**  
**AWARDS OF FUNDS**

**PART 4A**

**IMPLEMENTATION OF LOCAL COMPREHENSIVE PLANS**

COMPREHENSIVE CORRECTIONS PLANS  
FISCAL YEAR 2000  
AWARD OF FUNDS

**TABLE 4A-1**

CCAB	FY 2000 AWARD OF FUNDS		FY 2000 STATUS	ISSUES AND/OR NOTES
	COMPREHENSIVE PLANS AND SERVICES	PROBATION RESIDENTIAL SERVICES		
Barry/ Allegan	157,644	49,690	<p>The overall prison commitment rate in Barry County was 45% in 1994 but decreased to 19% during 1997, 1998 and 1999. The Allegan County prison commitment rate was 29% in 1998 and 1999. The Barry County jail continued to operate well under the capacity while the Allegan County jail operated at or over capacity with the number of beds rented to other jurisdictions significantly reduced. Population and disposition increases have contributed to an increase in the jail population. Other changes which have occurred in Allegan include an increase in the unsentenced population and increases in the ALOS of the felony population. PRS utilization for the two counties was lower than expected at average actual daily population 3.1.</p>	<p>Previous underutilization of community service in Allegan has been addressed and program enrollments were at or above expected levels. County changed focus to work crew during FY 2000 to facilitate increased utilization.</p> <p>Barry County has implemented a computer based educational program in the jail and the community (day reporting) to assist offenders in obtaining GEDs and improving skills.</p>

Bay	145,320	88,690	<p>The overall prison commitment rate was 25% in 1997, 30% in 1998, and 29% in 1999. On average, the jail continues to operate under the rated capacity and boards in offenders from other jurisdictions (approx 12%). However, the jail has a significant number of weekenders and work release offenders.</p> <p>During FY 2000 the CCAB developed new procedures for obtaining substance abuse assessments from a local provider with review by the CDR. New procedures have resulted in increased enrollments in outpatient and residential substance abuse services and increased utilization of community based funding resources.</p> <p>A computer based educational program got under way in late winter/early spring of 2000 after early delays in implementation due to equipment procurement and installation and teacher training. CCAB worked with ISD to place software program in the community to enable offenders to continue work on the educational program after release from jail.</p>	<p>County reviewed targeting and eligibility issues with intent to focus CCAB resources on more intensive services for higher risk offenders while shifting services (such as community service) for lower risk offenders to fee and/or community resource supported services.</p> <p>Utilization of ODCP funded monitoring and testing services lower than capacity.</p> <p>Use of a formal risk/needs assessment instrument has not been undertaken, however, the county is interested in utilizing a system in conjunction with identification of higher risk/need offenders for more intensive services such as cognitive change programming.</p>
Berrien	153,640	287,760	<p>The prison commitment rate was 37% in 1997, 29% in 1998, and 1999. The ALOS of sentenced felons in the jail increased from 57 days to 82 days during 1999. The pretrial population of unsentenced felons increased from 7% of the ADP in 1999 to 29% of the ADP in FY 2000 (the County is planning to review pretrial policies and procedures in FY 2001). PRS utilization continued to increase and the average daily population was over 18 for the year.</p>	<p>Jail crowding has become an issue again in FY 2000.</p> <p>Time between sentencing and conviction is averaging 6 weeks and is contributing to backlog of presentence offenders in the jail.</p> <p>Friend of the Court cases have continued to increase and average 10 per day.</p>

Branch			County established a CCAB in the early 90's; CCAB was disbanded in 1993. During FY 97 County officials expressed interest in re-establishing the CCAB. OCC provided information to County regarding alternative sanctions and services and process for modifying previous comprehensive plan and the preparation and submittal of a proposal and application for funds. The prison commitment rate was 12% in 1997, 17% during 1998 and 19% during 1999.	OCC will continue to offer assistance upon request to County regarding preparation and submittal of updated County plan.
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Calhoun	211,700	305,498	<p>Overall prison commitment rate was 21% for 1999, 19% in 1998, 22% in 1997, and 26% for 1996. 1999 rates for SGL Min/Max 18, Min/Min 0, and OUIL III comparable to State rates; rate for Min/Min 12 was 57%.</p> <p>There has been a continual decline of straight probation sentences over the past several years: 37% in 1994, 31% in 1995, 27% in 1996, 22% in 1997, 14% in 1998 and 11% in 1999. During the same time frame, spilt sentences have accounted for more than 30% of total dispositions. Straight jail sentences have increased: 11% 1994, 21% 1995, 22% 1996, 26% 1997, 25% 1998 and 31% in 1999. The State rates have ranged from 12% to 14% during the same time period.</p> <p>The jail has a rated design capacity of 600. The ADP during 1999 was 514.8, 85% of capacity. The jail population consisted of 9.5% unsentenced felons, 9.5% unsentenced misdemeanants, 20.7% sentenced felons, 33.5% sentenced misdemeanants and 26.5% boarders. The ALOS was 14.9 days for unsentenced felons, 3.3 days for unsentenced misdemeanants, 79.9 days for sentenced felons, 29.9 days for sentenced misdemeanants and 26.5 days for boarders.</p> <p>The 2000 ADP decreased to 406.9: 68.9 unsentenced felons; 54.4 unsentenced misdemeanants; 75.4 sentenced felons; 120.3 sentenced misdemeanants; and 85.9 boarders. The ALOS varied from 14.8 days for unsentenced felons, 2.7 days for unsentenced misdemeanants, 68.2 days for sentenced felons, 28.1 days for sentenced misdemeanants, and 51.7 days for boarders.</p>	<p>The jail was built with the intention that half of the capacity would be utilized for boarders. 2000 data indicates 54% of the beds were used for the local population, 14% were used for boarders, and 32% (193 beds) were unoccupied.</p> <p>A local review of the jail's pre-trial population found a disproportionate number of pretrial detainees to be minorities. Within the pretrial population 52.4% were minorities while minorities comprise 12.68% of the county's population.</p> <p>During the first six months of FY 2000, a new manager was hired; the CCAB office and support service were relocated; and a new residential service provider began operations.</p> <p>Calhoun County contracted with Kalamazoo Probation Enhancement Program (K-PEP) for operation of the Center located in a facility which previously housed an MDOC corrections center. The ADP for FY 2000 was 18.1.</p> <p>The Day Reporting Program (DRP) operated near capacity. Services have been extended to any court agency as long as P.A. 511 criteria are applicable. DRP services include drug and alcohol testing, case management, and referral to other community agencies for employment, education, and other services.</p> <p>The NEEDS assessment instrument was implemented to assist in identification of risk and need factors and to monitor</p>
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Cass	82,650		<p>Prison commitment rate was 19% in 1997, 25% in 1998, and 21% in 1999; overall number of dispositions is increasing (148 in 1997 to 246 in 1999). Rate for Min/Max of 18 remains low - 3% in '99. County keeping majority of straddle cell offenders locally.</p> <p>Jail population remains at or under rated capacity with a decrease in the overall ALOS to 13 days and an increase in unsentenced felons and decrease in misdemeanants. The jail continues to board in inmates from other jurisdictions.</p> <p>County increasing use of straight probation for felony offenders with no priors and scoring in 0-3, 0-6 range. Straight probation rate for all felony dispositions was 5% in 1996, 7% in 1997; 8% in 1998; and 13% in 1999.</p>	<p>Program staff completed training in substance abuse cognitive change model and progressed with implementation within existing in-jail substance abuse program.</p> <p>Program utilization at or near expected levels with exception of PRS utilization which has been lower than historical pattern.</p> <p>County continues to be interested in implementing an in-jail computer assisted educational program to improve programming with low level learners.</p>
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Central UP (1)	78,217		<p>The overall prison commitment rates for the region, per MDOC BIR data, were 8.9% in 1997, 8.2% in 1998 and 6% in 1999. Historically, the region has maintained low prison commitment rates through use of combinations of jail and probation with extensive use of local resources to meet offender needs. The community service jail work crew is utilized to reduce length of stay in the jail and maintain jail bed space availability for sentenced felons.</p> <p>Alger County has a jail rated design capacity (RDC) of 25, Schoolcraft has a RDC of 22. Neither county has experienced crowding in recent years. Schoolcraft boards inmates from other jurisdictions.</p>	<p>A Jail Diversion Program for the mentally ill has been implemented. The diversion begins with identification which may be at arrest, during booking, or any time pre-post arraignment. Persons identified as being mentally ill or developmentally disabled are referred to CMH for a screening and eligibility determination. An assessment of need is made and a plan of service is completed which seeks collaboration between the court, service provider, Sheriff's Department and the Prosecutor's office. The Sheriff's Department negotiates with the prosecutor and the court for disposition of the case to a diversion process as a sentence, a condition of bond, in lieu of prosecution, or as a condition of a reduced charge. The court orders the diversion with treatment, the case manager links the individual to the services and monitors progress and reports back to the court.</p>
Clare/Gladwin			<p>Clare County prison commitment rate below state rate. Gladwin prison commitment rates below state rates.</p>	<p>CCAB formed but limited activity since 1991.</p>

Clinton	77,000		<p>The overall prison commitment rate was 35% in 1997 and 32% during 1998 and 1999. The Min/Max of 18 prison commitment rate increased from 8% in 1998 to 16.4% in 1999. The increase is due mainly to departures from the sentencing guidelines; increased emphasis needs to be placed on utilization of jail and other available local sentencing alternatives for this population. The 1999 OUIL III rate was 54% (7 of 13).</p> <p>The jail continues to be utilized at capacity with approximately half of the inmates being boarded in from other jurisdictions. During FY 2000, the county increased use of PRS and electronic monitoring.</p>	<p>Targeting and eligibility should be updated to increase emphasis on using community corrections resources for offenders with prior histories. The county supports a cognitive behavioral program in the jail (non-P.A. 511 funded), however, utilization has been low and eligibility not determined based upon a formal risk/needs assessment process.</p> <p>A formal risk/needs assessment process has not been adopted, however, the county has increased use of CDR substance abuse assessments to determine need for and intensity of substance abuse services. The county is utilizing several available community employment and training resources.</p>
Eastern UP (2)	127,000		<p>Regional prison commitment rates continue to be below State averages: 17% in 1995; 12% in 1996; 22% in 1997; 23% in 1998; 11% in 1999.</p> <p>To date, the impact of the statutory guidelines on felony dispositions has been minimal. It is further noted the ADP and ALOS of both jails have not been significantly impacted.</p> <p>Luce County does not have a jail. Mackinac County jail has a rated design capacity of 28.</p> <p>Chippewa County jail rated design capacity has been increased from 51 to 115. A portion of the cost of the additional 64 beds was funded with an LFEP award. Chippewa plans on making space available to other jurisdictions, including 10 beds set aside for Luce County.</p>	<p>The region has historically utilized resources within the community emphasizing direct referrals to treatment, education, employment and other sanctions and services by Probation Agents. Community Corrections provides the conditional release options for pretrial detainees and earned release for sentenced inmates to assure bed space availability at all times.</p>

Eaton	149,565	78,690	<p>The overall prison commitment rate historically has been under the State average: 17% in 1997; 16% in 1998; and 19% in FY 1999. During 1999 the County has sent 2 out of 127 offenders with SGL Min/Max of 18 or less to prison. On average, the jail population is maintained well under the rated capacity of 224 with occasional surges in population and crowding problems.</p> <p>The county continues to rent beds to other jurisdictions. Work release offenders continue to be housed in the jail with an increase in felony work release offenders experienced in FY 2000.</p> <p>The County revised employment services from direct provision by the CCAB to utilization of community resources in a jointly planned and supported approach with the intermediate school district (ISD), the Michigan Works provider, which will access employment and training services for offenders.</p>	<p>The County received a drug court grant from the State Court Administrators Office to address the growing OUIL III population. A structured sentencing approach has been implemented with jail time limited to 90 days or less followed by treatment and other appropriate alternatives.</p> <p>The County piloted the use of a risk/needs assessment tool in implementation of new drug court program and in conjunction with other P.A. 511 programs.</p> <p>The average daily population for PRS was 4.0. Utilization of existing employment, motivational dorm program, and cognitive programs was significantly lower than expected during FY 2000 due to staff vacancies and jail renovation and space issues.</p> <p>The County is interested in conducting further evaluation of the motivational dorm program. Issues identified in previous evaluations have been addressed.</p>
Genesee	434,000	1,294,262	<p>The overall prison commitment rate has been above the State average for several years ranging from the mid-thirties to 40%.</p> <p>The LFEP project increased local incarceration capabilities for sentenced felons. The Jail Workgroup has devised a jail management protocol to control overcrowding.</p>	<p>Felony violator populations and straddle cell offenders continue to be target populations for 511-services. Opportunities to reduce higher-than State average commitment rates for straddle cell populations exist.</p> <p>Efforts to improve cognitive-behavioral awareness, education, and vocational skill levels of 511-offender placements should continue as appropriate.</p>

Gratiot			<p>Overall prison commitment rate was 27% in 1996 and 1997, 29% in 1998, and 27% in 1999. Commitment rate for offenders with SGL Min/Max 18 was 8% in 1998 and 5.7% for Jan-Sep 1999; rate for SGL Min/Min 0 was 4% for 1998 and Jan-Sep 1999. High reliance on incarceration (jail and prison) for felony offenders; 6% sentenced to straight probation for in 1999 as compared to 30% for the state. Jail has rated design capacity of 70. Jail crowding and need to board out inmates virtually assured considering sentencing practices.</p>	<p>CCAB not active during FY 2000. No FY 2001 proposal/application for funds submitted by County.</p>
Hillsdale			<p>Overall prison commitment rate was 48% for 1999.</p>	<p>No CCAB. There were several meetings during FY 97 and early FY 98 with county officials regarding creation of a CCAB and development of a local plan. Lack of follow up by County; OCC will continue to work with the County.</p>

Huron	66,812		<p>Overall prison commitment rates were 15% in 1996, 22% in 1997, 23% in 1998, 15% in 1999. The jail has a rated design capacity of 65. During CY 1999, per JPIS data submitted by the County, the ADP was 45.8 (2.1 unsentenced felons, 3.7 unsentenced misdemeanants, 9.4 sentenced felons, 17.3 sentenced misdemeanants, and 13.3 boarders from other jurisdictions).</p> <p>The County utilizes a variety of local programming to reduce admissions or length of stay in the jail: Impact Weekend for drunk drivers; outpatient substance abuse treatment; day reporting for pretrial defendants; Community Service to reduce length of stay for sentenced misdemeanants and felons; education, and employment and training through referrals to Michigan Works.</p>	<p>A Substance Abuse Treatment Program has been in place since 1998 to provide substance abuse treatment for the OUIL offender with at least five prior offenses and offenders convicted of Manufacture/Delivery of a controlled substance. The program's objective is to provide treatment within the community and maintain family ties and employment. The initial program design was to have the program become self supporting after the initial start up period. The program has not become self supporting as many of the offenders have not been eligible for third party payments such as employer or private insurance, VA, Medicaid, or CSAS.</p>
Ingham County/Lansing	286,275	486,140	<p>The prison commitment rate declined from 26% in 1997 and 1998 to 20% in FY 1999. The jail continues to rent beds to the State and generally operates at or over capacity.</p> <p>During FY 2000, progress was made in identifying and selecting several additional specific strategies aimed at improving jail utilization including pretrial program policies and piloting of automated case management technology by District Court.</p> <p>Program utilization is slightly under capacity in day reporting and substance abuse aftercare but at or near expected levels in employment and community service. The average daily population for residential services was 30.8; this is counter to the trend in other jurisdictions.</p>	<p>Progress in expanding PRS services continues with construction completion expected in May 2001.</p> <p>Probation violators and straddle cell offenders are currently included in the populations targeted by the CCAB although program eligibility is not restricted to these populations. With the exception of the community service program, services are intensive in nature and focus on the criminogenic needs of the population. Parole violators are not currently targeted.</p>

Isabella	90,588		<p>The overall prison commitment rate increased from 9% in 1998 to 16% in 1999.</p> <p>The rate for OUIL IIIs was 25% in 1999.</p> <p>The jail continues to operate at or over capacity with over half (51.6%) of the population boarded in from other jurisdictions.</p> <p>Program utilization increased over FY 1999 levels, particularly in electronic monitoring.</p>	<p>As planned for FY 2000, the county implemented a cognitive change program in jail with aftercare in the community on an outpatient basis. A risk/needs assessment tool to assist in determining eligibility for appropriate placement is being used to assist in risk determinations on pretrial releases and to identify risk level and criminogenic needs for offenders being considered for the cognitive change program.</p> <p>During the Fall of 1999 (FY 2000), the county hired a new manager and policies, procedures, and program structures are being reviewed and revised.</p> <p>Efforts are being made to increase focus upon probation and parole violators; the county is currently utilizing the MDOC probation violation guidelines with no modification. The CCAB is committed to proceeding with evaluations of current P.A. 511 programming.</p>
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Jackson	190,128	243,332	<p>Overall prison commitment rate of 40% in 1999, compares to 42% in 1998, 38% in 1997 and 29% in 1996. 1999 SGL Min/Max 18 or less was 18.6% compared to 6% for the State, and Manufacture and Delivery &lt;50 grams was 67% compared to a State rate of 43%. The County's commitment rates for all the SGL sub-population far in excess of the state rates. In 1998, 37% of the probation violators were sentenced to prison; in 1999, 32% were sentenced to prison.</p> <p>The MDOC rated capacity of the jail is 192; chronic crowding. Lengths of stay have been relatively low: 13 days unsentenced felons, 4.6 days unsentenced misdemeanor; 34.3 days sentenced felons and 25.5 days sentenced misdemeanants.</p> <p>The County cites the following factors as contributors to jail crowding; 1) Age of the jail and 1.23 jail beds per 1000 population; State average is 1.74, 2) Increased law enforcement efforts (Drug Enforcement and Domestic Violence), 3) Increase in warrants authorized, 4) No pretrial program, the County has approved a pretrial program, but it has yet to be implemented, 5) New statutory sentencing guidelines.</p>	<p>The County has conducted a series of studies to identify the issues surrounding jail overcrowding. The Jail Overcrowding Committee was established in 1999 and issued a three-part study. This was followed by a National Institute of Corrections Planning of New Institutions Study. A planning and architecture firm was hired to help define facility needs and assist with site plans. The Jail Overcrowding Committee presented 11 recommended changes in policies, procedures and programs to assist in managing and prioritizing the offender population within the jail.</p> <p>The County expanded three local programs to facilitate the increased numbers of offenders being given local sanctions: Sheriffs Work Program, Intensive Supervision Program and Community Service/Day Reporting Programs.</p> <p>Genesis I a local probation residential program began operation in early fall of 1999. The program experienced a series of difficulties through mid-2000 and chose to cease operations effective July 7, 2000.</p>
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Kalamazoo	399,765	1,307,922	<p>Overall prison commitment rate was 25% in 1996, 21% in 1997, 20% in 1998 and 1999. Rate for SGL Min/Max 18 or less was 7.3% in 1996, 4.4% in 1997, 3% in 1998 and 3.9% in 1999.</p> <p>The jail remains crowded, however, expansion of electronic monitoring utilization and expansion of the eligibility criteria for conditional release of offenders in jail on pretrial status have resulted in reduction of the pretrial population.</p> <p>The jail population monitor function is being performed as expected. The county is in the process of reviewing jail study recommendations and suggestions for expansion of efforts and further utilization of alternative sentencing options to increase impact upon the jail population, including expanded efforts to review and release pretrial offenders, implementation of day reporting, and increased use of existing alternatives (community service and electronic monitoring) for jail bound offenders particularly probation technical violators. During FY 2000, the county dealt with a number of administrative issues including changes in CCAB management, changes in funding source and movement of the drug court under the administration of Circuit Court, and relocation of CCAB offices.</p>	<p>Plans to implement a cognitive behavioral change program focused on the domestic violence population were not implemented during FY 2000 due to unexpected changes in administration and re-prioritization of efforts.</p> <p>During FY 2000 PRS utilization has been at expected levels.</p> <p>County began use of risk/needs assessment to guide decision making in conjunction with drug court operations and review of inmates in the jail prior to early release to appropriate alternatives.</p> <p>County addressed further revisions in probation violation guidelines in order to limit use of jail and probation residential resources for probation violators. Jail study recommendations support use of existing resources as alternatives and graduated sanctions for probation violators to improve jail utilization.</p>
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Kent	785,880	1,451,420	<p>Overall prison commitment rate was 24% in 1997, 26% in 1998, to 24% in 1999. The rate for SGLs Min/Max 18 or less is 4.7% in 1999 to 5.1% in FY 98. The percent of dispositions for offenders with SGLs Min/Max of 18 or less (intermediate sanction cell/lock out) has nearly doubled. Total dispositions has decreased by approx 15% to 20% due to felony threshold changes. Percent of violators sent to prison decreased from 42% midyear FY 99, to 27% midyear FY 2000, but the number of felony probation violators who are re-sentenced has increased significantly (nearly doubled).</p> <p>Enrollments in PRS have increased to the authorized level. The agreement between Alternative Directions and Jellema House to provide substance abuse residential treatment programming in available space at Alternative Directions has expanded the capacity of a needed alternative sentencing resource and contributed to the increased use of probation residential resources.</p> <p>The jail continues to operate under the rated capacity within the current jail bed allocation plan at 36% pretrial and 64% sentenced offenders. Impact of the jail split sentence agreement (policy to utilize split sentences for offenders receiving sentences of 90 days or longer) continues to be under expected levels due in part to number of probation violators receiving jail sentences with probation revoked. Therefore, split sentences have not increased as planned and comprised 13% of dispositions in FY 99 and 11% of dispositions FY 2000. Conversely, the percent of straight jail sentences has not declined but increased from 19% in 1998 to 25% in 99 to 30% in 2000.</p>	<p>The County continues to review characteristics of the probation violators being sent to prison and jail and review strategies to increase use of CCAB resources to address this population.</p> <p>During FY 2000, a cognitive based substance abuse treatment program was implemented within probation residential services to increase the programs ability to address criminogenic needs of offenders.</p>
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Lake	35,049		<p>The overall prison commitment rate was 23% in 1997, 12% in 1998, and 19% in 1999.</p> <p>The County jail rated design capacity is 48; 10 new beds were added in March 2000. Jan-Mar 2000, the ADP of the jail was 21, 6.9 unsentenced felons, 9.5 unsentenced misdemeanants, 2 sentenced felons and 0.6 sentenced misdemeanants, and 2 other. The unsentenced population comprised 78% of the total population. Pretrial policies, procedures, and programming developed to address this issue are in the early stages of implementation.</p>	<p>Efforts continue to reduce the ADP and length of stay in jail of pretrial detainees, misdemeanants, and lower guideline felons and use of a Cognitive change program in conjunction with Mason County.</p>
Lenawee			<p>Overall prison commitment rate remains among highest of Michigan counties: 47% in 1995; 46% in 1996; 42% during 1997, 48% in 1998 and 44% in 1999. Offenders with lower SGL guidelines continue to account for the majority of the County's felony dispositions and an unusually large proportion of the County's prison commitments. Only 8% of felons were sentenced to straight probation during 1999; statewide 30% of felons are sentenced to straight probation. Rated design capacity of jail is 156; ADP was 170 in 1999 and 173.3 for Jan-Jun 2000.</p>	<p>OCC had several meetings with County officials during FY 96, FY 97, FY 98 and FY 99 relative to reactivating the CCAB, updating the County's comprehensive plan, and preparing a proposal and application for funds. Limited follow up by County.</p> <p>Given sentencing practices, the new statutory guidelines have significant implications for and impacts on the County.</p>

Livingston	47,000		<p>On April 20, 2000, Livingston County appeared before the State Community Corrections Board with its initial Comprehensive Community Corrections Plan and application for funding.</p> <p>The County outlined an implementation plan for a period of three fiscal years. Phase I for the remainder of FY 2000 included hiring staff and implementing programs. Phase II includes the implementation of a Drug Court and initiating the development of a Therapeutic Community treatment program within the jail. Phase III is implementation of the treatment program.</p> <p>Phase I also included the development and implementation of more specific goals/objectives, policies and procedures to reduce the ALOS of inmates through the implementation of earned and early release options. This would allow the County to reduce the number of offenders being housed in other jurisdictions.</p>	<p>A CCAB manager was hired and began work on July 17, 2000. Efforts through the balance of FY 2000 focused on development and refinement of the goals/objectives, policies, procedures, and programming as per the County's plan and the stipulations included with the MDOC approval of the plan and award of FY 2000 funds.</p>
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Macomb	579,326	405,664	<p>Overall prison commitments rates of 15% in 1997, 17% in 1998, and 18% for 1999 have been below the State averages.</p> <p>Felony drug and alcohol crimes continue to be the largest number and types of dispositions for the county. The distribution of felony sentences among prison, jail and probation shows very little variation between cases sentenced per Supreme Court guidelines and those sentenced per statutory guidelines. Straddle cell property crimes and crimes involving substance abuse have an incarceration rate (prison and jail) of more than 90%. Circuit Court accelerated bind over procedures now mean that 50% of felony cases are resolved within 90 days.</p> <p>The capacity of the jail is 1,418. During the first six months of FY 2000, the ADP was 1,236; 87% of capacity. The ratio of sentenced to unsentenced inmates is 60% sentenced to 38% unsentenced. New laws governing property crime thresholds, OUIL and DWL offenses have driven up the misdemeanor jail population, but the average length of sentence for all misdemeanants remains below 60 days. County is housing an increased number of boarders, and parole violators.</p>	<p>Jail population management policies/procedures have reduced length of stay and ADP. Policies/procedures include: expedited circuit court bind over procedures; bond reviews by community corrections to provide case management and/or supervision of inmates released on conditional bond; special short terms of incarceration such as three days for drunken drivers, weekenders, and work release inmates; prorated fines (recommendations are presented to the bench to reduce or eliminate fines of inmates who remain in jail solely for lack of funds to pay fines); sentence reductions based upon behavior; and provision of assistance to inmates to clear holds which could result in extended stays.</p> <p>Use of probation residential services for probation violators has risen substantially; violators accounted for 50% of new PRC admissions in FY 2000.</p>
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<p>Marquette</p>	<p>90,220</p>	<p>31,476</p>	<p>Prison commitment rate was 16% in 1997, 11% in 1998, and 17% in 1999. Commitment rate for Min-Max 18 was 1.6% and Min-Min 0 was 0% during 1999.</p> <p>The jail has a rated design capacity of 80. The ADP was generally near 90% of RDC.</p>	<p>Changes in the drunk driving laws have contributed to a drop in OUIL offenses being prosecuted as felonies. Those OUIL offenders prosecuted as misdemeanants receive more sanctions through the District Court.</p> <p>The impacts of the statutory guidelines on disposition patterns or on the local system have been minimal.</p> <p>County utilizes OCC funding primarily to support a jail-based case management function with emphasis on earned and early release options. Coordination and collaboration with the substance abuse coordinating agency and service providers have served to maintain access to assessment, treatment services and cost sharing among agencies.</p>
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Mason	56,250		<p>The overall prison commitment rate was 16% in 1997 and 1998, and 34% (40 of 119) in 1999.</p> <p>In January 2000, the rated design capacity of the jail increased to 110, with the addition of 80 beds. 76 of the additional beds were funded in part with a combination of Local Facility Expansion Program (LFEP) and Regional Jail Program (RJP) funds.</p> <p>With the jail's expansion, there have been several changes: no new overcrowding emergencies, the jail is operating at 75% capacity including boarders from other jurisdictions; 100% of the offenders with SGL Min/Max &lt;12 have been sanctioned locally; all retail fraud offenders and all but one OUIL III have been also been sanctioned locally; the ALOS for OUIL IIIs has been maintained at less than 90 days; the ALOS for pretrial misdemeanants has been maintained at 2.5 days and the ALOS for pretrial felons has been 13.5days.</p>	<p>A 90 day cognitive substance abuse program was implemented in conjunction with the jail expansion and as per the award of Regional Jail Program funds. The cognitive restructuring program is offered regionally; neighboring jurisdictions make referrals to the regional treatment program with follow-up programming to be provided in the local jurisdictions.</p> <p>In-jail programs with earned release credits include: substance abuse counseling, education/GED program, and employment skills program. Services outside the jail including day reporting, community service, and electronic monitoring are also utilized to reduce admissions to or length of stay in jail.</p>
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Mecosta	63,090		<p>Overall prison commitment rates have been relatively stable; 21% in 1996, 19% in 1997, 22% in 1998, and 23% in 1999. Historically, very few offenders receive straight probation sentences; 5% in 1996, 3% in 1997, 6% in 1998, and 7% in 1999.</p> <p>The Mecosta jail rated design capacity is 66; utilization generally at 60-70% of capacity.</p>	<p>MecostaCounty’sCommunityCorrections program plan centers primarily on Community Service Placement and Work Crew programs. The CCAB relies on Circuit Court Probation to make referrals for treatment needs, but the majority of the CCAB participants are District Court cases. Limited attention has been given to treatment options such as substance abuse treatment, diversion of the mentally ill, cognitive change, education and employment to address the needs of the higher risk/needs offenders.</p> <p>Increasing programming options for eligible offenders can be achieved through interagency agreements with Michigan Works, Community Mental Health, Substance Abuse Coordinating Agency, and the local ISD or school districts. Acknowledgment is given to priority target population groups; i.e., straddle cell offenders and probation and parole violators, but there are no specific plans, policies or programming designed to address these population groups.</p>
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Midland	130,749	68,690	<p>Prison commitment rates were 22% in 1997 and 24% during 1998 and 1999. The total number of felony dispositions declined 26% from 344 in 1998 to 247 in 1999 due in part to effects of the felony threshold changes. 1999 rate for SGL min max 18 or less was 2.8%, min min 0.4%.</p> <p>From a snapshot of the jail's population, approximately 53% is unsentenced with over half of those (56%) accused of violent offenses creating pretrial/presentence release safety issues. Of the 47% sentenced population in the jail, 33% are sentenced felons and 14% sentenced misdemeanants.</p> <p>Jail crowding continues to be an issue and the County is boarding out both sentenced and unsentenced offenders in other jurisdictions. The rated design capacity of the jail is 98, 1.20 beds per 1,000 population compared to a State average of 1.74.</p>	<p>In-jail programs are underutilized due to decrease in the number of eligible sentenced offenders available in the Midland jail. Fewer sentenced offenders are available as a result of the increasing numbers of sentenced offenders being boarded out to other jurisdictions. In response, the CCAB is developing policies to allow voluntary presentence participation based upon an assessment of need and an incarceration reduction agreement.</p> <p>The county is continuing to implement recommendations of National Institute of Corrections financed technical assistance project including jail expansion plans. Local Facility expansion in funds were awarded to the county in August 2000, to assist the county with the construction of a new 250 bed jail.</p>
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<p>Monroe</p>	<p>178,100</p>	<p>168,249</p>	<p>Overall prison commitment rate of 29% in 1999 compares to 34% in 1996, 30% 1997 and 27% in 1998. During FY 2000 more than 50% of the offenders sentenced to prison were on probation, parole or bond. Prison sentences for property offenses decreased and there was an increased use of jail and other community supervision/programming for these offenders.</p> <p>Aggressive prosecution of drug offenders during FY2000 has contributed to a 33% increase in sentences for crimes involving substance abuse. Drug crimes accounted for 37% of prison commitments from Oct 1999 - Apr 2000. A high reliance on incarceration in response to probation violations continues, particularly for violators with prior convictions.</p> <p>During FY 2000 the rated design capacity of the jail was 183. The ADP was 274 during Jan-Mar 2000. The County boards inmates for the Immigration Naturalization Service (INS) and boards local inmates out of county. The jail population was comprised of 36% unsentenced felons, 8.5% unsentenced misdemeanants, 17% sentenced felons, 17.5% sentenced misdemeanants and 21% boarders. 38% of the unsentenced population were non-residents of the county who were arrested and charged for offenses committed within Monroe County.</p> <p>During Jan-Mar 2000, 21% (58) of the jail's ADP were INS boarders while the county boarded out an average of 28 local inmates per day. The INS pays a per diem of \$65.</p>	<p>Minimum Security Facility funds were utilized by the county in 1997 to double bunk existing cells and increase the jail capacity by 56 beds. The county has also been awarded LFEP funds to cover a portion of the cost of building two 80 bed minimum security dormitories. The new facilities opened in November 2000. Several jail population management policies and procedures have been implemented; Bail bond review, District Court taking felony pleas, extra Sheriff's Good Time of up to 25% reduction in sentence, fast tracking arraignments, pretrial supervision and services, and classification with reclassification every 30 days.</p> <p>Program utilization increased over prior years: 49% of FY 2000 program participants were felons. Enrollees in treatment programs are primarily felons while misdemeanants are involved primarily in community service programs.</p> <p>The county is leasing a former MDOC Community Residential Program facility for use as a PRC. The facility opened in Feb 2000 and is operated by the Salvation Army. The program has an authorized ADP of 15; PRS funds support an additional ADP of 5 for residential substance abuse treatment services provided at another site.</p>
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Montcalm/Ionia	150,000		<p>1999 prison commitment rate was 19%.</p> <p>Jail populations increased during FY 2000. Both counties are operating over capacity despite overall decreases in average length of stay for all four major sub-categories of offenders (both felons and misdemeanants), primary CCAB target populations.</p>	<p>Utilization of community corrections programming to reduce length of stay of jail inmates increased; program enrollments increased significantly in substance abuse and day reporting from initial implementation levels of two years ago.</p> <p>Jail crowding in Ionia County has renewed interest in increasing the availability and use of non incarcerative options and policies to govern access to and use of the jail.</p> <p>Montcalm County was awarded LFEP funds in August to finance a portion of the cost of the county's jail expansion project.</p>
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Muskegon	233,942	643,674	<p>Overall prison commitment rate was 38% in 1997, 33% in 1998, and 1999. County data indicates a 7.5% decrease in felony dispositions (FY 1999 to FY 2000). This is attributed in part to a 25% decline in felony Retail Fraud cases. Probation violators accounted for 13% of offenders sentenced to prison in FY 1999 and 27% during FY 2000. During FY 2000, offenders with guidelines within the straddle cells accounted for 16% of all dispositions. The FY 2000 prison commitment rate for straddle cell offenders was 56%.</p> <p>The average daily population in the jail was 356 (96% of RDC) during early 2000. Sentenced felons accounted for 38% of the ADP; sentenced misdemeanants, unsentenced felons, and unsentenced misdemeanants accounted for 11%, 39%, and 12% respectively of the ADP. Current rated design capacity of the jail is 370; 2.2 beds/1000 population. Local Facility Expansion Program funds were awarded to the County to assist with a 148 bed expansion project which was completed in April 1999.</p>	<p>Increased attention needs to be devoted to the connections/relationships between residential services and day reporting and means by which day reporting can be utilized to reduce length of stay in residential programs and facilitate continued participation in treatment/rehabilitative services.</p> <p>There have been minimal referrals to the cognitive based substance abuse treatment program which was incorporated within the Mason County Regional Jail Program. Per the program design, it was anticipated that eligible felony offenders from Muskegon and other neighboring counties would participate in the program in Mason County for up to 90 days and continue participation in programming within Muskegon County.</p> <p>Attention has been focused during FY 2000 on programming for offenders convicted of retail fraud and on the development of a Drug Court. County is also examining options to increase access to education and employment services, anger management counseling, and options to divert mentally ill offenders from the jail.</p>
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<p>Northern Michigan (3)</p>	<p>153,000</p>	<p>50,214</p>	<p>Overall prison commitment rate for the region during the first six months of FY 2000 was 24%. County rates were 19% in Cheboygan, 35% Crawford, and 25% in Otsego.</p> <p>Two of the regions three jails (Cheboygan and Crawford) board in offenders from other jurisdictions. Otsego County is chronically crowded and boards offenders out.</p> <p>Cheboygan County was awarded FY 98 Local Facility Expansion Program funds to help support a portion of the cost of adding 47 beds which were placed into service July 1999.</p>	<p>The three counties are in the early stages of implementing an assessment process and instrument to assist in identifying offender needs and providing additional information for case management and recommendations to probation and the courts.</p> <p>The three counties have jail committees to review jail utilization policies/procedures and programs.</p> <p>Targeting policies focus on OUIL IIIs, property offenders, and probation violators with multiple priors.</p>
<p>Northwest Michigan (4)</p>	<p>365,654</p>	<p>142,166</p>	<p>Prison commitment rate was 25% in 1998 and 23% in 1999.</p> <p>The 2000 rate for SGL Min/Max of 18 was 7% slightly higher than the 1999 state average. The OUIL III rate was 25%.</p> <p>Regional jail space continues to be available; only two of the seven county jails are over crowded. The ADP of felons has declined but the ALOS is increasing.</p>	<p>The regional CCAB met FY 2000 objectives to begin implementation of a cognitive behavioral program and utilization of a risk/needs assessment tool. Training in the cognitive program was completed in the Spring with initial implementation in both initiatives following.</p> <p>Program enrollments are either near or over expected levels. Felons comprised 26% of program enrollments in FY 1999 and 27% FY 2000.</p> <p>Jail expansion financed in part with Local Facility Expansion Program funds was completed in Charlevoix. County is working on an improved jail management plan.</p>

Newaygo			No CCAB. Prison commitment rate less than 20%. Rated design capacity of jail is 212; 1999 ADP of 167.8. Approximately 51% of inmates are boarders from other jurisdictions.	
Oakland	1,447,131	1,400,682	<p>Overall prison commitment rate was 16% in 1996 and 17% during 1997, 1998, and 1999. Rates for select population groups have historically been below the State rates: rates for SGL Min/Min 0 were 2% in 1997, 3% in 1998 and 4% in 1999; rate for SGL Min/Min 18 has typically been less than half the state rate.</p> <p>The population in the Oakland County jail system has fluctuated during 1999 and 2000 and the County continues exploration and implementation of policy and programming options to minimize crowding and the need to board inmates in other jurisdictions. Prior to 1998, the County was routinely boarding more than 100 inmates per day in other jurisdictions. Since that time, a variety of policies and programs have been adopted/implemented which have contributed to reductions in crowding: the number boarded out was down to 5 in May 1999 and the population was approximately 200 below the rated design capacity for periods of time during 1999.</p> <p>During FY 99/00, the number of sentenced felons in the jail increased, there has been an increase in sentenced misdemeanants (primarily due to changes in the felony thresholds), and increased attention has been given to detainees with low bonds.</p>	<p>County's ability to maintain relatively low prison commitment rates, address jail population issues, and meet program utilization objectives can be attributed to multiple factors including but not limited to: wide range of programming options; sentencing recommendation and probation violation processing guidelines which have been tailored/customized to support the County's objectives and characteristics; and a broad base of support among criminal justice practitioners and local governments.</p> <p>The anticipated modifications/updates in eligibility criteria in conjunction with the use of data/information derived from the risk/needs assessment strengthen the emphasis on priorities which have been adopted by the State Community Corrections Board and increase capabilities to achieve recidivism reduction through improving treatment effect.</p>

Oceana			County developed comprehensive plan during 1994, but elected not to apply for program funds. Prison commitment rate, 15% in 1996, 28% during 1997, 16% in 1998, and 27% in 1999. Renting beds to other jurisdictions. No FY 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 2000, or 2001 application.	Inquiries during early FY 2000 suggested renewed interest in County in updating plan and submitting a proposal and application for funds during FY 2000 or 2001. No further follow up from County.
Osceola	49,500		Overall prison commitment rate was 20% in 1996, 31% 1997, 21% in 1998, 18% in 1999. The jail capacity increased to 77 during 1998. The county is boarding inmates in from other counties; prior to the expansion overcrowding was common.	Jail population management policies center on use of earned and early release programs: Pretrial release; jail work crew; jail monitoring initiatives; and Sheriff's Good-Time. Probation violations response policies have reportedly reduced the number of violators being sent to prison to 5%.
Ottawa	213,070	62,952	<p>Ottawa County's overall prison commitment rate continues to be below State averages: 12% in 1998; and 13% in 1999. Prison dispositions for select sub-population groups have been below State averages.</p> <p>The rated design capacity of the Ottawa County jail is 366. The ADP was 249 in CY 1998, 260 in 1999, and 267 in 2000. The current year jail population consists of 31% unsentenced felons, 33% sentenced felons, 6% unsentenced misdemeanants and 30% sentenced misdemeanants (a 64% to 36% felon to misdemeanor ratio). Average length of stay has been 28 days unsentenced felons, 151 days sentenced felons, 1 day unsentenced misdemeanants, and 46 days sentenced misdemeanants.</p>	The changes in felony thresholds and drunk driving laws contributed to increases in misdemeanor dispositions and a growth in the misdemeanor inmate population. The County is monitoring to assess longer term implications.

Saginaw	287,583	723,948	<p>Prison commitment rate was 26% in 1997, 29% in 1998, and 27% in 1999.</p> <p>Nearly 6 of 10 straddle-cell offenders remain in the community, the 42.5% prison commitment rate for this target population falls near the state average.</p> <p>Probation violators continue to comprise about one-third of all prison admissions.</p>	<p>The LFEP-aided increase in jail beds and revised jail population management practices have helped the ability to house sentenced felons locally, beds are rented to other jurisdictions, and efforts to improve jail mix continue.</p> <p>During FY 2000 pretrial population was at 36%, and revisions in the intensive release program (MOR) have led to lower violation rates (12%).</p> <p>Average daily population for felony offenders placed in residential services was 45.9.</p>
Sanilac	61,825		<p>Overall prison commitment rates were 19% in 1997, 17% in 1998, and 16% in 1999.</p> <p>Sanilac County increased the rated design capacity of the jail from 58 to 119 in 1997, an increase of 61 beds. The Average Daily Population was 78.0 during 1999 and 89.0 in 2000. Boarders accounted for more than 35% of the inmate population during 2000.</p>	<p>Community service is the primary program utilized to reduce length of stay through sentence reduction or as an alternative to incarceration. Several other programs are used in conjunction with jail and probation.</p>
Shiawassee			<p>Prison commitment rate increased from 24% in 1995 to 29% in 1996 to 39% in 1997 decreased to 31% in 1998 and was 38% in 1999. Commitment rates for SGL Min/Min 0, SGL Min/Max 12, OUIL III, and SGL Min/Min 12 above state rates.</p>	<p>CCAB has been activated with intended purpose of developing a local comprehensive plan. OCC had several meetings with County officials during FY 99 and 2000. It is expected that a plan and application for funding will be submitted during FY 2001.</p>

St. Clair	180,600	587,000	<p>Overall prison commitment rate was 23% in 1997, 25% in 1998, and 20% in 1999.</p> <p>During 1999, 70% of straddle cell offenders (sentenced per the statutory guidelines) were sentenced to community options.</p> <p>Technical probation violator dispositions increased during 1999 and 2000, accounting for approximately 20% of felony dispositions and there was an increased use of incarceration in response to technical violations during 1999 and 2000.</p> <p>Jail crowding continues. The rated design capacity of the jail is 144, .89 beds per 1000 population. County has increased the available beds by entering into lease agreements for 57 beds with Lapeer County (30 minimum security beds) and Huron House (27 work pass beds). These lease agreements have increased the available beds per 1000 population to 1.24. The need to board inmates in other jurisdictions continues however.</p> <p>The priority focus of community corrections programming has been and continues to be maintaining relatively low prison commitment rates and improving jail utilization within an environment of limited jail bed capacity.</p>	<p>Use of probation residential services has historically been an integral part of the strategy. In recent years, additional programming has been added which has been designed in part to expedite/facilitate movement of jail inmates to other forms of supervision or programming.</p> <p>County continues to work toward improving the scope and range of programming available for the offender population. Local school district continues to provide educational programming within the jail. Community mental health, substance abuse, and community corrections agencies collaborate in the funding for and provision of mental health and substance abuse treatment services. A local mental health jail diversion policy is under development.</p> <p>The day reporting program is to be redesigned during FY 2001 to strengthen the focus on more intensive services. An increased emphasis on cognitive behavioral programming has been incorporated within probation residential and aftercare programming.</p> <p>Local resources continue to finance a substantial portion of program operations costs and the County collects fees from program participants. Per data provided by the County, the combination of local resources and fees is greater than the amount of the Plans and Services funds awarded to the County.</p>
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St. Joseph	90,160	594,044	<p>The overall prison commitment rate was 18% in 1997, 25% in 1998, and 18% in 1999. The number of straight probation sentences continues to be very low (1%) far below the state average of 30%.</p> <p>The ADP of the jail remains under the rated capacity of 166; the number of offenders boarded in from other jurisdictions has increased; and the ADP of sentenced felons has been substantially reduced.</p> <p>The average daily population for felony offenders in residential services was 37.7; efforts continue to reduce length of stay in residence.</p>	<p>Enrollments in the self-supporting work release program established within the probation residential facility have been maintained at expected levels and have contributed to reductions in the jail population.</p> <p>The county has begun implementation of a cognitive program to address needs of higher risk of recidivism offenders.</p> <p>Efforts to expedite case processing of convicted offenders have resulted in a reduced average time between convictions and sentencing.</p>
Thirteenth Circuit (5)	176,837	125,904	<p>The overall prison commitment rate declined from 35% in 1998, to 33% in FY 1999. The rate for Min/Max of 18 or less declined from 12% in 1998 to 10% in FY 1999.</p> <p>The Grand Traverse and Antrim County jails continue to operate under the rated capacity. The Leelanau County jail remains crowded with offenders boarded out to other jurisdictions.</p> <p>Local Facility Expansion Program funds were awarded to Leelenau County in August 2000 to finance a portion of the cost of building a new jail.</p>	<p>Transition House services are being utilized in lieu of PRS and/or to reduce PRS length of stay.</p> <p>Program provider staff were trained in a cognitive change model program proceeded with the implementation of cognitive based approaches within residential treatment with continuation in a community setting on an outpatient basis.</p>

<p>Thirty-Fourth Circuit (6)</p>	<p>150,000</p>	<p>40,214</p>	<p>The overall prison commitment rate was 13% in 1999. The OUIL IIIs rate was 8% in 1998, and 15% in 1999. The overall number of dispositions was 27% less in 1999 than in 1998.</p> <p>Two of the county jails continue to operate at or over capacity (Arenac and Ogemaw). Roscommon expanded to 96 beds during FY 1999 and continues to operate well under capacity while boarding inmates from other jurisdictions.</p> <p>Low use of straight probation sentences and low prison commitment rates continue to contribute to extensive use of jail resources and jail crowding.</p>	<p>During FY 2000 CCAB implemented revised eligibility to reduce exclusions based upon the assaultive offense and pattern of offense history.</p> <p>Program utilization improved over previous years, but remained low for community service placement and day reporting. Further review and improvement of JPM eligibility and sentencing policies and procedures could address utilization issues. Utilization of electronic monitoring and increased utilization of available alternatives could contribute to reductions in jail crowding.</p>
<p>Thumb Area (7)</p>	<p>155,130</p>		<p>Overall prison commitment rates for the region have remained relatively constant - 24.3% in 1998, and 25% in 1999.</p> <p>The population of both jails has been maintained at less than 90% of rated design capacity; both counties board inmates from other jurisdictions.</p> <p>The Lapeer County Jail has a rated design capacity of 123 beds; the 1999 ADP was 95. Minimum Security funds were awarded to finance a portion of the cost of 30 beds. The County has an agreement with St.Clair County to house up to 30 inmates daily.</p> <p>Tuscola County Jail's rated design capacity is 80; 24 beds were added with partial financing from a Minimum Security grant award.</p>	<p>Programming changes have been or are being made and utilization of other programs increased.</p> <p>The placement of full time teachers in both jails has increased access to and participation in education programming.</p> <p>Plans remain to establish cognitive behavioral curriculum within substance abuse services in both counties.</p>

Tri-County (8)	119,900		<p>Overall prison commitment rate for the region was 21.4% in 1998, 31% and in 1999.</p> <p>Total jail capacity for the 3 county region is 86. The ADP was 42.6 or 49.5% of capacity for 1999 and was 36.3 or 42% of capacity for Jan-Mar 2000.</p>	<p>Objectives are being achieved.</p> <p>All funded programs are operating at or near capacity.</p>
Twenty-Sixth Circuit	118,400	76,952	<p>The overall prison commitment rate and rates for priority population groups remain below State averages.</p> <p>Jails in the four county area continue to operate at or under capacity and rent beds to other jurisdictions; however, the Alpena County jail population has been increasing.</p>	<p>During FY 2000 sentence lengths increased for felony threshold cases now being sentenced in District Court in Alpena.</p>
Van Buren	106,259	116,600	<p>The prison commitment rate was 15% in 1997, 11% in 1998, and 22% in 1999. The 1999 rate for SGL min max 718 or less, however was 5.5% and the rate for SGL min min 0 was 5%.The jail continued to operate at or under capacity; weekend and probation violation populations have been reduced due to program enrollments in the community service/weekend work crew program.</p> <p>There were increases in domestic violence and Friend of the Court non-support cases during FY 2000. Drunk driving dispositions increased.</p> <p>Inmates in jail on pretrial status were reduced to 33% as a result of low bond practices and intervention by the jail population monitor.</p>	<p>County is progressing with a 50 bed jail addition.</p> <p>Implementation of a cognitive change program in the jail is progressing; staff have completed training and services are being implemented.</p> <p>ADP for felony offenders in residential services was 8.3.</p> <p>A formal risk/needs assessment process to be pursued to assist in JPM review of offenders.</p>

<p>Washtenaw/ Ann Arbor</p>	<p>361,600</p>	<p>629,520</p>	<p>Prison commitment rates were 26% in 1997, 18% in 1998, and 22% in 1999. Prison commitment rates for targeted sub-population groups remained below State averages during 1999: SGL Min/Max 18 or less, 3.5% compared to 6% State rate; SGL min min 0, 3% compared to state rate of 6%; and SGL min min 12, 35% compared to state rate of 46%</p> <p>Overall felony dispositions decreased from 947 in 1998 to 841 in 1999. Disposition for straight probation decreased from 49% of total disposition but remained above the state rate (30%).</p> <p>During FY 2000, the inmate population of the Washtenaw County jail was at or below the expanded rated design capacity of 332 beds.</p>	<p>Modifications to targeting policies were made during FY 2000 to include parole violators and increase focus on straddle cell offenders and probation violators.</p> <p>Eligibility criteria and referral processes are being reviewed and revised by the County to strengthen focus on prison bound offenders, assessment of treatment needs, and increase access to other available treatment and supervision options.</p> <p>The County began implementation of a cognitive behavioral program model in the jail during FY 2000. Program design, implementation, and continuum of care issues remain. Additional program options, revisions, and improvements are being pursued during FY 2001.</p>
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Wayne	3,203,600	3,415,146	<p>Overall prison commitment rate was 23% in 1997, 19% in 1998, and 24% for 1999 and 13% YTD FY 2000. For offenders sentenced pursuant to the new statutory guidelines and with guidelines within the straddle cells, 1999 data indicates 37% were sentenced to prison, 8% received a straight jail sentence, 27% received a split (probation with jail) sentence, and 29% were placed on probation.</p> <p>Per the 1999 data, Wayne County prison commitment rate for offenders within the straddle cells is 5 percentage points lower than the state as a whole; the sentences to jail are nearly one half the rate for the state; and sentences to probation are nearly three times the state rate.</p> <p>During FY 2000 the county continued to place emphasis on its jail use plan and options to reduce length of stay of inmates. This was a primary contribution to increased utilization of PA511 programs during FY 2000. The utilization of residential services increased during FY 2000. For perspective the ADP was 178 in Oct 1999, 201 in Feb, 208 in Apr, and 262 in June. The ADP decreased during the summer months to 233 in July; the average for the year was 217.1. Utilization of day reporting and other services also increased during the year. There have been increases in enrollments of offenders sentenced on a new offense as well as an increase in enrollments of violators.</p>	<p>The County and MDOC Region I made a concerted effort to increase awareness of programming options. This was addressed through meetings and presentations with probation supervisors and agents, judges and others. Service providers have also been more active in providing information to agents and others.</p> <p>Changes have been made in factors to be considered in determining eligibility for participation in P.A. 511 programming. These changes have simplified the process while maintaining the focus on priority populations. As increasing numbers of referrals are made to the probation detention program, the program has been able to operate more like an assessment and referral center as per the original program design.</p> <p>The County continues to place priority on reducing the length of stay in jail of pretrial felons in order to maintain availability of beds for sentenced felons.</p> <p>Various conditional release options, including electronic monitoring, are utilized to accomplish the objective. Additional policy and programming options remain under review to expedite processing and placement in alternative programming for offenders who are on probation at time of admission to jail as a result of a technical violation or a new offense. This is reflected in the objectives and the programming/services supported in whole or in part with community corrections funds. This focus is continued</p>
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West Central UP (10)	286,320	62,952	<p>Prison commitment rates for the region remained lower than the state rates.</p> <p>During FY 2000, there was a change in the types of felony offenses with an increase in convictions for assaultive offenses, most notably CSC.</p> <p>The total jail capacity for the six counties is 289. The 2000 CYTD ADP was 173.5; the 1999 ADP was 171.</p> <p>The expansion of the Delta County jail, financed in part through State LFEP funds, has alleviated crowding in that county. The Gogebic county jail remains crowded.</p>	<p>Of the six jails in the region, Gogebic County continues to house offenders above the RDC at 118.3%.</p> <p>Efforts continue among counties to reduce jail time served by targeted sentenced felons and misdemeanants through earned release and other alternatives to incarceration options.</p> <p>The felony population in the jails has been increasing as has the length of stay for the felony population.</p>
TOTALS	12,526,479	14,939,451		

- (1) Alger and Schoolcraft Counties
- (2) Chippewa, Luce, Mackinac Counties
- (3) Cheboygan, Crawford, Otsego Counties
- (4) Benzie, Charlevoix, Emmet, Kalkaska, Manistee, Missaukee, Wexford Counties
- (5) Antrim, Grand Traverse, Leelanau Counties
- (6) Arenac, Ogemaw, Roscommon Counties
- (7) Lapeer, Tuscola Counties
- (8) Baraga, Houghton, Keweenaw Counties
- (9) Alcona, Alpena, Montmorency, Presque Isle Counties
- (10) Delta, Dickinson, Gogebic, Iron, Menominee, Ontonagon Counties

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updated: February 20, 2001

## TABLE 4B

### AWARD OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PLANS AND SERVICES FUNDS

#### COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PLANS AND SERVICE FUNDS

FY 2000 Appropriation	<b>13,033,000</b>
FY 2000 Award of Funds	<b>12,526,479</b>

FY 2000 Community Corrections Plans and Services funds were awarded to support community based programs in 72 counties.

The Plans and Services funds are utilized within local jurisdictions to support a wide range of programming options for eligible detainees and offenders. The distribution of funds among program categories is presented below.

#### Resource Commitment by Program Category:

Community Service	\$1,505,472
Education	\$188,888
Employment & Training	\$353,990
Intensive Supervision	\$2,043,170
Mental Health	\$307,427
Pre Trial Services	\$1,448,972
Substance Abuse	\$1,521,452
24 Hour Structured	\$20,217
Case Management	\$2,147,411
Other	\$113,100
Administration	\$2,876,380
Total	\$12,526,479

Program services are also supported through fees charged to program participants, funds provided at the local level, or additional grant funds provided by other funding agencies. Local programs are not required to report the expenditure of alternative funding to MDOC - OCC, however, various programs have voluntarily provided this information to MDOC - OCC. As such, total costs reported to MDOC - OCC totaled \$12,194,563. Of this amount, \$12,005,586 was reimbursed to local programs by MDOC - OCC.





AWARD AMOUNT	48,668			42,000			43,860				55,600	190,128
REPORTED EXPENSES	48,668			42,000			43,860				55,599	190,127
<b>KALAMAZOO</b>												
AWARD AMOUNT	52,000		33,835	47,250	12,500	43,000	106,000		42,000		63,180	399,765
REPORTED EXPENSES	42,332		34,585	59,855		43,685	91,572		44,369		66,521	382,920
<b>KENT</b>												
AWARD AMOUNT	58,730		39,000	102,000	109,000	128,735	141,415		20,500		186,500	785,880
REPORTED EXPENSES	58,730		49,000	101,733	63,214	131,735	170,116	11,800	20,494		177,939	784,761
<b>LAKE</b>												
AWARD AMOUNT	2,500			1,500		6,000	3,049		16,000		6,000	35,049
REPORTED EXPENSES	2,495			1,481		5,621	3,018		15,998		5,979	34,592
<b>LIVINGSTON</b>												
AWARD AMOUNT									12,300		34,700	47,000
REPORTED EXPENSES											21,266	21,266
<b>MACOMB</b>												
AWARD AMOUNT	34,300			45,000			161,076		234,500		104,450	579,326
REPORTED EXPENSES	34,367			30,005			152,606		213,446		93,456	523,879
<b>MARQUETTE</b>												
AWARD AMOUNT				15,000					48,155		27,065	90,220
REPORTED EXPENSES				15,670					52,752		23,866	92,289
<b>CCAB</b>	COMM. SERVICE	EDUCATION	EMPLOY. TRAINING	INTENSIVE SUPERVISION	MENTAL HEALTH	PRE TRIAL	SUBSTANCE ABUSE	24 HR STRUCTURED	CASE MGMNT	OTHER	ADMIN	TOTAL

<b>MASON</b>												
AWARD AMOUNT	5,600	5,600	1,000	5,000	1,000	5,400	4,000		18,800		9,850	56,250
REPORTED EXPENSES	4,519	1,195	748	3,767	425	1,882	1,323		16,742		12,458	43,060
<b>MECOSTA</b>												
AWARD AMOUNT	23,000			12,540					12,540		15,010	63,090
REPORTED EXPENSES	22,143			12,190					11,151		12,447	57,931
<b>MIDLAND</b>												
AWARD AMOUNT	6,700		1,000		15,408		79,252		3,025		25,364	130,749
REPORTED EXPENSES	6,700		392		14,988		80,280		3,025		25,364	130,749
<b>MONROE</b>												
AWARD AMOUNT	37,100	5,000	12,000	3,000		12,000	74,000				35,000	178,100
REPORTED EXPENSES	37,100		12,000	560		12,000	70,518				35,000	167,178
<b>MONTCALM/IONIA</b>												
AWARD AMOUNT	76,750			17,500			30,000		4,000		21,750	150,000
REPORTED EXPENSES	85,858			26,294			21,195		4,353		21,750	159,450
<b>MUSKEGON</b>												
AWARD AMOUNT	30,790			51,200		37,552			44,500		69,900	233,942
REPORTED EXPENSES	30,790			51,200		37,552			44,500		69,900	233,942
<b>NORTHERN MICHIGAN</b>												
AWARD AMOUNT	41,750		1,000		5,000		10,000		60,250		35,000	153,000
REPORTED EXPENSES	41,750				4,800		2,655		54,243		35,000	138,448

CCAB	COMM. SERVICE	EDUCATION	EMPLOY. TRAINING	INTENSIVE SUPERVISION	MENTAL HEALTH	PRE TRIAL	SUBSTANCE ABUSE	24 HR STRUCTURED	CASE MGMNT	OTHER	ADMIN	TOTAL
<b>NW MICHIGAN</b>												
AWARD AMOUNT	31,103	28,000		35,027	9,780	2,000	69,872		135,526	11,850	42,496	365,654
REPORTED EXPENSES	32,357	26,234		38,432	9,831	2,000	71,256		143,684	11,850	44,043	379,687
<b>OAKLAND</b>												
AWARD AMOUNT	75,000	13,000	165,568	130,000		485,980			244,527		333,056	1,447,131
REPORTED EXPENSES	72,779	16,245	135,698	45,977		459,114			265,167		339,413	1,334,393
<b>OSCEOLA</b>												
AWARD AMOUNT	30,288	1,525	1,525	2,360		2,602	1,500				9,700	49,500
REPORTED EXPENSES	30,831	722	722	1,749		1,891					11,815	47,730
<b>OTTAWA</b>												
AWARD AMOUNT	70,664			100,161							42,245	213,070
REPORTED EXPENSES	112,680			159,737							67,379	339,796
<b>SAGINAW</b>												
AWARD AMOUNT			7,000	67,000		92,108				49,250	72,225	287,583
REPORTED EXPENSES			7,000	65,580		92,108				49,250	73,633	287,571
<b>ST. CLAIR</b>												
AWARD AMOUNT				24,200	4,000	42,400	37,000		42,000		31,000	180,600
REPORTED EXPENSES				26,706	2,365	44,630	39,525		47,808		8,875	169,909
<b>ST. JOSEPH</b>												
AWARD AMOUNT		6,000		32,900	20,000						31,260	90,160
REPORTED EXPENSES		6,000		32,900	19,142						24,736	82,778

CCAB	COMM. SERVICE	EDUCATION	EMPLOY. TRAINING	INTENSIVE SUPERVISION	MENTAL HEALTH	PRE TRIAL	SUBSTANCE ABUSE	24 HR STRUCTURED	CASE MGMNT	OTHER	ADMIN	TOTAL
<b>SANILAC</b>												
AWARD AMOUNT	36,775						9,050				16,000	61,825
REPORTED EXPENSES	40,198						9,050				15,096	64,344
<b>THIRTEENTH</b>												
AWARD AMOUNT				74,050	10,000				72,227		20,560	176,837
REPORTED EXPENSES				80,017	7,781				73,716		14,015	175,529
<b>THIRTY FOURTH CIRCUIT</b>												
AWARD AMOUNT	17,922	16,408	5,200	11,187	18,026		22,200		19,557		39,500	150,000
REPORTED EXPENSES	17,737	16,408	7,408	10,825	18,026		21,680		19,557		32,603	144,243
<b>TWENTY SIXTH CIRCUIT</b>												
AWARD AMOUNT		10,000			67,200		6,000		9,600		25,600	118,400
REPORTED EXPENSES					67,200		1,377		9,600		24,337	102,514
<b>THUMB</b>												
AWARD AMOUNT	45,500		3,000	21,500	5,000	14,130	24,000				42,000	155,130
REPORTED EXPENSES	47,035		2,900	30,426	180	14,740	27,527				34,704	157,511
<b>TRI COUNTY</b>												
AWARD AMOUNT	74,850	9,000					1,000		1,420		33,630	119,900
REPORTED EXPENSES	77,307	7,693					942		1,420		34,992	122,354
<b>VAN BUREN</b>												
AWARD AMOUNT	39,703	6,500							34,200		25,856	106,259

REPORTED EXPENSES	34,602	199							32,476		24,477	91,753
CCAB	COMM. SERVICE	EDUCATION	EMPLOY. TRAINING	INTENSIVE SUPERVISION	MENTAL HEALTH	PRE TRIAL	SUBSTANCE ABUSE	24 HR STRUCTURE D	CASE MGMNT	OTHER	ADMIN	TOTAL
<b>WASHTENAW</b>												
AWARD AMOUNT		25,200	5,000	73,170		64,370	74,860		36,200		82,800	361,600
REPORTED EXPENSES		5,265	6,601	83,691		77,561	76,722		46,353		92,650	388,844
<b>WAYNE</b>												
AWARD AMOUNT	100,000			630,978		461,695	352,205		876,280		782,442	3,203,600
REPORTED EXPENSES	100,000			646,212		472,814	357,347		848,264		779,574	3,204,211
<b>WEST CENTRAL U.P.</b>												
AWARD AMOUNT	197,300			22,500							66,520	286,320
REPORTED EXPENSES	190,500			22,500							66,520	279,520
<b>TOTALS</b>												
AWARD AMOUNT	1,505,472	188,888	353,990	2,043,170	307,427	1,448,972	1,521,452	20,217	2,147,411	113,100	2,876,380	12,526,479
REPORTED EXPENSES	1,546,808	111,833	323,429	2,053,580	233,545	1,463,709	1,426,398	18,598	2,128,372	66,428	2,821,864	12,194,563

**MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS - OFFICE OF COMMUNITY  
CORRECTIONS**

**COMPREHENSIVE PLANS AND SERVICES**

**SUMMARY OF REPORTED AND REIMBURSED EXPENSES**

**FY 2000**

<b>CCAB</b>	<b>AWARD AMOUNT</b>	<b>REPORTED EXPENSES</b>	<b>REIMBURSED EXPENSES</b>
<b>Barry/Allegan</b>	157,644	156,871	156,871
<b>Bay</b>	145,320	117,212	117,212
<b>Berrien</b>	153,640	129,385	129,385
<b>Calhoun</b>	211,700	150,181	150,181
<b>Cass</b>	82,650	77,389	77,389
<b>Central U.P.</b>	78,217	78,017	78,017
<b>Clinton</b>	77,000	75,885	75,885
<b>Eastern U.P.</b>	127,000	127,000	127,000
<b>Eaton</b>	149,565	130,823	130,823
<b>Genesee</b>	434,000	433,737	433,737
<b>Huron</b>	66,812	37,861	37,861
<b>Ingham/Lansing</b>	286,275	254,845	254,845
<b>Isabella</b>	90,588	92,079	90,588
<b>Jackson</b>	190,128	190,127	190,127
<b>Kalamazoo</b>	399,765	382,920	382,920

<b>Kent</b>	785,880	784,761	784,761
<b>Lake</b>	35,049	34,592	34,592
<b>Livingston</b>	47,000	21,266	21,266
<b>Macomb</b>	579,326	523,879	523,879
<b>Marquette</b>	90,220	92,289	90,220
<b>Mason</b>	56,250	43,060	43,060
<b>Mecosta</b>	63,090	57,931	57,931

<b>CCAB</b>	<b>Award Amount</b>	<b>Reported Expenses</b>	<b>Reimbursed Expenses</b>
<b>Midland</b>	130,749	130,749	130,749
<b>Monroe</b>	178,100	167,178	167,178
<b>Montcalm/Ionia</b>	150,000	159,450	150,000
<b>Muskegon</b>	233,942	233,942	233,942
<b>Northern Michigan</b>	153,000	138,448	138,448
<b>Northwest Michigan</b>	365,654	379,687	365,654
<b>Oakland</b>	1,447,131	1,334,393	1,334,393
<b>Osceola</b>	49,500	47,730	47,730
<b>Ottawa</b>	213,070	339,796	213,070
<b>Saginaw</b>	287,583	287,571	287,571
<b>St. Clair</b>	180,600	169,909	169,909
<b>St. Joseph</b>	90,160	82,778	82,778
<b>Sanilac</b>	61,825	64,344	61,825
<b>Thirteenth</b>	176,837	175,529	175,529
<b>Thirty Fourth Circuit</b>	150,000	144,243	144,243
<b>Twenty Sixth Circuit</b>	118,400	102,514	102,514
<b>Thumb</b>	155,130	157,511	155,130
<b>Tri-County</b>	119,900	119,900	119,900
<b>Van Buren</b>	106,259	91,753	91,753

<b>Washtenaw/Ann Arbor</b>	361,600	361,600	361,600
<b>Wayne</b>	3,203,600	3,204,211	3,203,600
<b>West Central U.P.</b>	286,320	279,520	279,520
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>12,526,479</b>	<b>12,194,564</b>	<b>12,005,586</b>

**PART 4C**

**PROBATION RESIDENTIAL SERVICES**

**TABLE 4C**

**AWARD OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PLANS**

**AND SERVICES FUNDS**

**PROBATION RESIDENTIAL SERVICES**

<b>FY 2000 Appropriation</b>	<b>\$14,934,600</b>
<b>FY 2000 Award to Funds</b>	<b>\$14,934,451</b>

FY 2000 funds were awarded to support residential services pursuant to 29 local comprehensive corrections plans. This represents a steady increase since FY 94, when 13 jurisdictions received funding. The FY 2000 awards were developed to respond to utilization patterns among local jurisdictions and create greater capabilities for local jurisdictions to purchase residential services for eligible felony offenders from a wider range of providers.

As the statistics on utilization had indicated earlier in the year, the utilization had increased substantially in FY 2000. As the attached tables shows, FY 98 had a 90% utilization rate, the rate increased to 92% in FY 99, and increased to almost 100% in FY 2000.

The FY 2000 appropriation of \$14,934,600 would support an Average Daily Population (ADP) of 949. Utilization of residential service funds achieved a utilization rate to support an ADP of 945. Earnings reimbursed to local jurisdictions totaled \$14,797,573 or 99% of the appropriation award.

The utilization of services supported by FY 2000 Probation Residential Service funds are identified on the attached Table entitled "FY 2000 Average Daily Population."

The increase in utilization corresponds with expectations. With the enactment of the new statutory guidelines, it was expected the greater numbers of felons would be sentenced to local sanctions and services. Additionally, it was expected that there would be greater utilization of residential and other services as a means to reduce length of stay in jail or admissions to jail. As expected utilization patterns through the end of the year for FY 2000 resulted in a fully utilized appropriation.

**TABLE 4C-1**

**PROBATION RESIDENTIAL SERVICES**

**AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION**

**Michigan Department Of Corrections Office Of Community Corrections**  
**Probation Residential Services**  
**Average Daily Population**

	FY 1998			FY 1999			FY 2000		
CCAB	Contract Amount	Auth. ADP	ADP	Contract Amount	Auth. ADP	ADP	Contract Amount	Auth. ADP	ADP
Allegan/ Barry	\$51,770.00	4	2.78	\$73,000.00	5	4.42	\$78,690.00	3	3.10
Bay	\$69,350.00	5	4.30	\$73,000.00	5	4.18	\$78,690.00	6	5.16
Berrien	\$165,806.00	12	11.08	\$197,800.00	14	12.63	\$236,070.00	18	18.10
Calhoun	\$307,360.00	21	17.20	\$277,400.00	19	10.91	\$330,498.00	19	19.06
Eaton	\$21,120.00	4	3.66	\$58,400.00	4	2	\$62,952.00	5	4.02
Genesee	\$1,088,136.00	75	75.09	\$1,095,000.00	75	68.25	\$1,133,136.00	82	82.01
Ingham	\$537,606.00	37	35.10	\$540,200.00	37	29.03	\$550,830.00	31	30.78
Jackson	\$156,310.00	11	9.65	\$175,200.00	12	10.71	\$283,284.00	15	15.46
Kalamazoo	\$1,307,412.00	91	89.31	\$1,314,000.00	90	88.73	\$1,412,550.00	83	82.69
Kent	\$1,459,248.00	101	85.02	\$1,357,800.00	88	78.11	\$1,416,420.00	92	91.89
Macomb	\$357,284.00	25	24.62	\$387,900.00	27	26.14	\$440,664.00	26	25.46
Marquette	\$34,480.00	2	1.77	\$43,800.00	3	1.16	\$31,476.00	2	1.55
Midland	\$67,126.00	5	4.31	\$73,000.00	5	3.83	\$62,952.00	4	4.09
Monroe	\$69,350.00	5	3.76	\$77,000.00	5	4.74	\$314,760.00	11	10.35
Muskegon	\$592,797.00	41	33.70	\$525,600.00	36	26.82	\$566,568.00	41	39.72
Northern Michigan	\$30,740.00	2	2.31	\$43,800.00	3	2.43	\$47,214.00	3	3.19
Northwest Michigan	\$111,390.00	8	5.87	\$102,200.00	7	5.35	\$110,166.00	9	8.40
Oakland	\$986,150.00	68	67.69	\$1,312,175.00	90	84.85	\$1,416,420.00	89	91.21

	FY 1998			FY 1999			FY 2000		
CCAB	Contract Amount	Auth. ADP	ADP	Contract Amount	Auth. ADP	ADP	Contract Amount	Auth. ADP	ADP
Oakland SAI	\$25,960		3.01						
Ottawa	\$76,050	5	4.95	\$88,200	6	5.12	\$94,428	4	3.81
Saginaw	\$716,292	50	46.82	\$730,000	50	47.62	\$786,900	46	45.9
St. Clair	\$643,706	45	40.89	\$595,000	41	40.04	\$629,520	37	37.3
St. Joseph	\$582,540	40	38.46	\$627,200	43	42.37	\$660,996	38	37.72
Thirty Fourth Circuit	\$41,610	3	2.42	\$43,800	3	2.82	\$47,214	8	7.52
Thirteenth Circuit	\$119,362	8	8.12	\$131,400	9	7.52	\$141,642	3	2.46
Twenty Sixth Circuit	\$75,724	5	4.06	\$87,600	6	3.27	\$62,952	5	4.29
Van Buren							\$47,214	8	8.33
Washtenaw	\$375,730	26	22.67	\$408,800	28	22.26	\$440,664	40	40.32
Wayne	\$3,552,700	246	201.44	\$3,343,400	229	227.04	\$3,399,408	217	217.08
West Central U.P.	\$52,423	4	1.48	\$58,400	4	3.42	\$47,214	4	4.25
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>\$13,677,530</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>851.54</b>	<b>\$13,843,074</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>865.77</b>	<b>\$14,933,492</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>945.22</b>

**PART 4-D**

**FACILITY EXPANSION PROGRAMS**

## PART 4-D

### FACILITY EXPANSION PROGRAMS

#### SUMMARY

Since FY 1996, \$13.0 million has been appropriated to assist local jurisdictions in the expansion of local bed space capacities. The funds are to be utilized for single county or multi-county projects. Each project must clearly demonstrate how the expansion of local bed space will contribute to a decrease in prison admissions and commitment rates, increase capabilities to house felons locally, and improve utilization of jail beds.

FY '96 appropriations included \$4.0 million for the Minimum Security Facilities (MSF) program.

FY '98 appropriations included \$7.0 million for the Local Facility Expansion Program (LFEP).

FY '99 appropriations included \$2.0 million for the Regional Jail Program (RJP).

Through September of 2000, 66 proposals and applications have been submitted by local jurisdictions for the use of the three different types of jail/facility expansion funds.

- 27 for the MSF program.
- 32 for the LFEP.
- 7 for the RJP.

\$11,587,455 has been awarded to provide state financial participation for 38 projects in 33 counties. The projects when completed will increase local bed space capacities by a minimum of 1,761 beds.

- In FY '96 \$3,995,455 in MSF program funds was awarded for 14 projects in 13 counties to increase capacities by 601 beds.
- \$7.0 million in FY '98 LFEP funds have been awarded to 22 counties for projects to increase bed capacity by 1,086 beds.
- In FY '99 \$592,000 was awarded to two counties per the Regional Jail Program to increase capacities by 74 beds.

Four (4) counties have received awards from a combination of the appropriations.

- 3 counties received awards from the MSF and LFEP appropriations.
- 1 county received awards from the LFEP and RJP appropriations.



## MINIMUM SECURITY FACILITIES

The FY '96 Appropriations for corrections programs included \$4.0 million to expand local capabilities to house felony offenders. Pursuant to the provisions of the Appropriations Act, the funds were to be utilized for single county or multi-county projects which documented how an expansion of local bed space would impact prison admissions.

Twenty-seven (27) local jurisdictions submitted proposals and applications for use of the Minimum Security Facilities funds.

Of the \$4.0 million appropriated, \$3,995,445 was awarded to support 14 projects in 13 counties. Those funds provided support to increase capacities by a minimum of 601 beds (490 jail beds and 111 Probation Residential beds).

The majority of the projects were additions to existing jail facilities and several were renovations of existing space. The project in Lapeer County was a joint venture with St. Clair County, which provided for a 30 bed addition to Lapeer's new jail facility for use by St. Clair County.

As of September 30, 2000, all of the projects have been completed.

Through September 30, 2000 the counties have reported expenditures totaling \$15,829,382 of which \$3,971,351 has been reimbursed of the \$3,995,445 awarded. Additional reimbursements of \$20,792 are expected to be made which will increase the total reimbursement to \$3,992,143.

### Project Description and Status

Barry County	22 bed addition to the existing jail (MSF funds were utilized to finance a portion of the cost for 20 of the beds). The project was completed in November 1998. County began using the new beds in December 1998.
Dickinson County	24 bed addition (MSF funds utilized to finance a portion of the cost for 20 of the beds) to the existing jail. The project was completed in June 1997. Bed use began in July 1997.
Emmet County	Renovation of the basement of the jail to add 14 beds was completed in early August 1997. Use of the beds began in late August 1997.
Lapeer County	30 bed addition to a new jail was completed in June of 1998. Use of the beds began in July, 1998. This is a joint venture with St. Clair County.
Macomb County	200 bed addition (MSF funds were utilized to finance a portion of the cost for 44 of the beds) to the existing jail. Construction was completed in December 1998. Use of beds began in January 1999.
Manistee County	20 bed addition to the existing jail. Construction began in March 1997 and was completed in January 1998. Use of beds began in February 1998.

Monroe County	The County double bunked 56 existing cells within the jail and renovated the first floor area for programming and office use. Renovations were completed in December 1997. Use of the beds began in January 1998.
Ottawa County	162 bed addition (MSF funds were utilized to finance a portion of the cost for 66 of the beds) to the existing jail. Construction was completed in November 1998. Bed use began in December 1998.
Roscommon Co.	40 bed addition (MSF funds were utilized to finance a portion of the cost for 24 of the beds) to the existing jail. Construction of the housing areas was completed in September 1997, allowing the county to utilize the new jail beds until other renovations were complete. Total project was completed in November 1997.
Saginaw County	40 bed renovation to the existing jail. Renovations began in May 1997, project was completed in January 1998. Use of the beds began in February 1998.
Tuscola County	24 bed addition to the existing jail. Construction began in April 1997, completed January 1998, use of the beds began in February 1998.
Wayne County	48 bed renovation to the Division II jail, 32 beds have been in use since October 1996, the remaining 16 beds were brought on line in August 1997. Renovations to the new program areas and additional security needs were completed in August of 1998.
	111 bed expansion of probation residential beds (100 beds for men, 11 beds for women).
	Renovations of a building, completed in August 1998, provide a 100 bed Probation Detention Center for men. Use of the beds began in September 1998.
	Renovations for 11 bed expansion of probation residential beds for women. Project began in July 1999 and was completed in December 1999. Use of beds began in January 2000.
Washtenaw Co.	84 bed addition to the existing jail. Construction began in August 1997 and was completed in December 1998. Bed use began in April 1999.

## MINIMUM SECURITY FACILITIES

### FISCAL SUMMARY

Through September 30, 2000

Appropriation \$4,000,000

County	Duration Of Contract	Beds	Contract Amount	Payments	Balance of Contract
<b>Barry *</b>	06/1/96 - 12/31/98	20	\$160,000	\$158,999	\$1,001
<b>Dickinson *</b>	06/1/96 - 09/30/97	20	\$160,000	\$160,000	\$0
<b>Emmet *</b>	06/1/96 - 09/30/97	14	\$112,000	\$111,828	\$172
<b>Lapeer *</b>	06/1/96 - 05/31/98	30	\$240,000	\$237,910	\$2,090
<b>Macomb *</b>	08/1/96 - 03/31/99	44	\$352,000	\$352,000	\$0
<b>Manistee *</b>	06/1/96 - 06/30/98	20	\$160,000	\$160,000	\$0
<b>Monroe</b>	06/1/96 - 01/31/98	56	\$111,330	\$100,197	\$11,133
<b>Ottawa *</b>	08/1/96 - 12/31/98	66	\$528,000	\$528,000	\$0
<b>Roscommon *</b>	06/1/96 - 12/31/97	24	\$192,000	\$191,960	\$40
<b>Saginaw*</b>	08/1/96 - 12/31/97	40	\$320,000	\$320,000	\$0
<b>Tuscola *</b>	06/1/96 - 03/31/98	24	\$192,000	\$192,000	\$0
<b>Washtenaw *</b>	08/1/96 - 12/31/98	84	\$672,000	\$672,000	\$0
<b>Wayne-Jail *</b>	06/1/96 - 03/31/98	48	\$234,115	\$234,115	\$0
<b>Wayne-PRS</b>	08/1/96 - 12/31/99	111	\$562,000	\$552,341	\$9,659
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>601</b>	<b>\$3,995,445</b>	<b>\$3,971,350</b>	<b>\$24,095</b>

Balance of Work Project Account \$4,555.00

\* Final billings have been processed, contracts closed.

## **LOCAL FACILITY EXPANSION PROGRAM**

### **FISCAL YEAR 1998 AWARDS**

The Fiscal Year 1998 Appropriations for corrections programs included \$7.0 million to expand local capabilities to house felony offenders (\$4.0 was included within the initial appropriation and \$3.0 was added during the year via Legislative transfer). Pursuant to the provisions of the Appropriations Act, the funds are to be utilized for single county or multi-county projects which document how an expansion of local bed space will impact on prison admissions.

26 local jurisdictions submitted proposals and applications during FY '98 for use of the Local Facility Expansion Program funds. Project proposals provided for a 1,510 increase in beds totaling \$10,983,180.

Initially \$6,293,880 had been awarded for projects in 18 counties (918 new beds-798 jail beds and 120 Probation Residential beds).

Through September 30, 2000:

- C 10 projects have been completed and are in use opening 658 new beds within the jails
- C 1 project was expected to be completed by November 2000
- C 5 projects were in various stages of site selection, finalizing plans, or completing bid processes
- C 1 had been downsized

The Ingham County PRS expansion project was downsized from 80 to 40 beds. The decrease in the number of beds also resulted in a corresponding reduction in the award of funds from \$640,000 to \$320,000.

- C 2 have been canceled.

The Gogebic County Jail expansion project was canceled by the Gogebic County Board of Commissioners due to the lack of local funding for construction and future operational costs. The county was awarded \$80,000.

The Washtenaw County PRS construction project was canceled by the Washtenaw County Board of Commissioners in September, 2000. The county was awarded \$320,000.

These actions decreased the projected number of new beds from 918 to 828 (788 jail & 40 PRS), and increased the amount of uncommitted LFEP funds from \$706,120 to \$1,426,120.

Reported expenditures through September 30, 2000 totaled \$21,988,984.21 of which \$3,514,309.00 has been reimbursed to the counties.

## Project Status

The 10 projects completed through September 2000 include:

- Charlevoix County 64 bed addition to the jail began in April 1999 and was completed in June 2000. County has vacated the housing units of the existing jail and is utilizing the new beds until renovations are completed in the intake, holding and detoxification cells, and existing medium and maximum secure areas. Total project projected to be completed in December 2000.
- Cheboygan County 56 bed two phase renovation project began in July 1998. Phase I was completed in December of 1998 adding 38 beds to the existing jail. Phase II 18 bed addition for females was completed in July 1999. The increase in housing has eliminated the need for the County to board offenders in other jurisdictions.
- Chippewa County 64 bed addition to the jail began in August of 1999 and was completed in July 2000. County has vacated the housing units of the existing jail and is utilizing the new beds until renovations are completed in the existing medium and maximum secure areas. Total project projected to be completed during November 2000.
- Delta County 41 bed addition to the jail began in April of 1999. Project was completed in February 2000 increasing the rated design capacity from 46 to 87. Utilization of the beds began in March 2000.
- Genesee County An existing building has been converted into a 100 bed Work Release Facility. Renovations and addition began in July 1999 and were completed in January 2000. The renovated facility provides housing for work release offenders that were being housed at the main jail.
- Kent County County owned building next to the main jail was renovated to replace a 102 bed Work Release Center and increase bed availability. The RDC of the Work Release Center was originally planned for 142 beds; CJSU authorized an RDC of 150. Renovations began in August of 1999 and completed in December 1999. County began utilization of the new center in January 2000.
- Mason County 52 bed addition to the jail began in August 1998, and completed in January 2000. Utilization of the new beds began in January 2000.

- Muskegon County 148 bed renovation project began in October 1998. County renovated the lower floor of County Building. Project was completed in April 1999. The increase in housing has eliminated the need to house offenders out of county.
- Saginaw County 63 bed addition to the jail began in July 1998. Project was completed in March 1999.
- St. Joseph County 16 bed renovation project began in June 1998 and was completed in December 1999. The RDC of the of the new housing area was originally planned for 16 beds, CJSU authorized 22 beds, increasing the RDC of the jail to 165. Utilization of the beds began in February 2000.

1 is under construction:

- Monroe County Site development for the 160 bed facility began in October of 1999. The project was approximately 90% complete as of September 30, 2000. Utilization of the beds projected for November 2000.

5 are in developmental stages:

- 0 5 projects continue various stages of confirming site selection, finalizing plans, or having bidding documents prepared and approved for the final bid process at the County level and/or for approval by the County Jail Services Unit.

Grand Traverse County  
Huron County  
Ingham County

Kalamazoo County  
Oakland County

and 2 have been canceled:

- 0 The 10 bed expansion project of the Gogebic County Jail was canceled by the Gogebic County Board of Commissioners due to the lack of local funding for construction and future operational costs.
- 0 The Washtenaw County 40 bed PRS construction project was canceled by the Washtenaw County Board of Commissioners due to the lack of local funding for construction and future operational costs.

## LOCAL FACILITY EXPANSION PROGRAM

### FISCAL SUMMARY FY '98 AWARDS

Through September 30, 2000

Appropriation \$7,000,000.00

County	Duration Of Contract	Beds	Contract Amount	Payments	Balance Of Contract
<b>Charlevoix</b>	07-15-98 - 09-30-00	42	\$336,000	\$268,800	\$67,200
<b>Cheboygan</b>	07-15-98 - 10-31-99	47	\$376,000	\$376,000	\$0
<b>Chippewa</b>	06-30-98 - 12-31-00	20	\$160,000	\$128,000	\$32,000
<b>Delta</b>	06-30-98 - 12-31-99	20	\$160,000	\$160,000	\$0
<b>Genesee</b>	06-30-98 - 03-31-00	50	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$0
<b>Gogebic *</b>	06-30-98 - 09-30-99	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Gr Traverse</b>	07-15-98 - 06-30-01	70	\$300,000	\$0	\$300,000
<b>Huron</b>	06-30-98 - 12-31-00	15	\$120,000	\$0	\$120,000
<b>Ingham **</b>	06-30-98 - 06-30-01	40	\$320,000	\$0	\$320,000
<b>Kalamazoo</b>	06-30-98 - 09-30-01	50	\$400,000	\$0	\$400,000
<b>Kent</b>	07-15-98 - 03-31-00	40	\$319,880	\$319,880	\$0
<b>Mason</b>	07-15-98 - 03-31-00	52	\$416,000	\$416,000	\$0
<b>Monroe</b>	06-30-98 - 12-31-00	80	\$640,000	\$419,629	\$220,371
<b>Muskegon</b>	06-30-98 - 09-30-99	148	\$442,000	\$442,000	\$0
<b>Oakland</b>	07-15-98 - 06-30-01	75	\$600,000	\$0	\$600,000
<b>Saginaw</b>	07-15-98 - 09-30-99	63	\$504,000	\$504,000	\$0
<b>St Joseph</b>	09-01-98 - 12-31-99	16	\$80,000	\$80,000	\$0
<b>Washtenaw***</b>	06-30-98 - 09-30-00	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>828</b>	<b>\$5,573,880</b>	<b>\$3,514,309</b>	<b>\$2,059,571</b>

Balance of Project Account

\$1,426,120

\* Gogebic County was awarded \$80,000 pursuant to a proposed jail expansion project; project has since been canceled by the Gogebic County board of Commissioners.

\*\* Ingham County project was downsized from 80 to 40 beds, with a corresponding reduction in the award of funds from \$640,000 to \$320,000.

\*\*\* Washtenaw County was awarded \$320,000 pursuant to a proposed PRS construction project; project has since been canceled by the Washtenaw County Board of Commissioners.

**LOCAL FACILITY EXPANSION PROGRAM**  
**FY 2000 PROPOSALS AND AWARDS OF FUNDS**

Section 807 of Act No. 88 of 1997 stipulates that funds that are unexpended at the end of the fiscal year shall be retained for expenditure in subsequent years.

- The FY '98 Appropriations included \$7.0 million for the Local Facility Expansion Program.
- \$6,293,880 was initially awarded in FY '98 for projects in 18 counties. Two (2) projects were subsequently canceled, and a second project was downsized, which has decreased the total amount awarded to \$5,573,880.
- \$1,106,120 of the \$7.0 million was uncommitted as of July 30, 2000.
- \$320,000 of the \$7 million was uncommitted as of September 30, 2000.

Pursuant to those provisions of the FY '98 Appropriations Act, local jurisdictions were invited to submit proposals and applications for funds during FY 2000.

- The Local Facility Expansion Program proposal and application for funds instructions were distributed to local units of government in March of 2000.
- Prospective applicants were requested to submit program proposals and application for funds by June 2, 2000.
- Six proposals were received.

Requests for funds totaled \$2,259,089 for 355 new beds.

Total costs of individual projects ranged from \$334,969 to \$14,975,000; the LFEP funds would be utilized to finance a portion of the total project cost.

Each of the proposed projects would increase local capacity for housing felons. There are variances among the proposals with respect to focus and potential impacts on prison commitments and the local system.

- C 2 projects provided increased housing capacities at existing jails.
- C 2 projects involved construction of new jail facilities.
- C 1 project provided for renovations and expansion of an existing probation residential center.

C 1 project provided for the renovation of a nursing home for use as a work release center. On August 17, 2000 the State Community Corrections Board recommended that the Director of the Department of Corrections approve the award of Local Facility Expansion Program funds for 4 projects.

During the month of September contracts were finalized, signed by the Director and sent to the counties that received an award.

<b>OUNTY</b>	<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>PROJECT COST</b>	<b>REQUESTED AMOUNT</b>	<b># OF BEDS</b>	<b>AMOUNT OF AWARD</b>	<b># OF BEDS FUNDED</b>
<b>Kent</b>	PRC addition	\$440,000	\$208,000	26	\$0	0
<b>Leelanau</b>	New jail	\$5,157,000	\$344,000	43	\$344,000	43
<b>Livingston</b>	Jail renovation and addition	\$926,100	\$448,000	56	\$159,350	27
<b>Midland</b>	New jail	\$14,975,000	\$786,120	152	\$314,770	152
<b>Montcalm</b>	Jail addition	\$8,613,909	\$288,000	36	\$288,000	36
<b>Shiawassee</b>	Building renovation	\$334,969	\$184,969	42	\$0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$30,446,978</b>	<b>\$2,259,089</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>\$1,106,120</b>	<b>258</b>

The Award of Funds was approved with the stipulation that if additional LFEP funds become available as a result of downsizing or termination of projects for which LFEP funds have been awarded, the award of LFEP funds for the Midland County project be increased to a maximum of \$786,120.

C As a result of the September 30, 2000 termination of the Washtenaw Contract for \$320,000, an amendment will be processed to increase the award of funds for the Midland County project (by \$320,000) from \$314,770 to \$634,770.

Project status through September 30, 2000:

- Contracts were prepared pursuant to the Awards of Funds.
- Counties proceeded with site selection.
- Architectural plans in accord with proposals.

## **REGIONAL JAIL PROGRAM**

The FY 1999 Appropriations for corrections programs included \$2.0 million for the Regional Jail Program.

Unlike the Minimum Security Facilities and the Local Facility Expansion Programs which allowed for single or multi-county projects, the Regional Jail Program is restricted to multi-county projects.

Applications for funds were to clearly identify and document how and when the expansion in jail bed space would either reduce prison commitment rates of targeted felony offenders or maintain prison commitment rates below the state average among the participating counties.

Seven (7) local jurisdictions submitted proposals and applications for use of the Regional Jail Program funds. Project proposals provided for a 452 bed increase and requests for funds totaling \$3,616,000.

Of the 7 proposals, 4 requested funds to expand housing capacities at existing jails, while 3 were planning the construction of new facilities. Estimated project costs for the 7 projects totaled \$30,540,697.

\$592,000.00 was awarded for 2 projects which would increase bed capacities by a minimum of 74 beds.

### **Project Status**

#### Mason County

- Construction has been completed. Program implementation and utilization of the beds began in February 2000.
- The county is providing a structured 90 day in-jail Regional Substance Abuse Program for sentenced felony offenders who would normally be sentenced to prison or lengthy jail term.
- Neighboring counties through inter-county agreements refer eligible offenders with histories of substance abuse and treatment needs for housing at the Mason County Jail. Follow up treatment is provided in the county of residence following release from the Mason County facility.
- Currently Lake, Muskegon and Oceana County are participating. Plans are being formulated with Manistee, Mecosta, Wexford and other Counties.

Van Buren County

- County will provide housing for sentenced offenders from Berrien County, specifically those felons whose sentencing guidelines fall within the straddle cells. This will allow for improved jail utilization and a reduction in prison commitments for Berrien County while maintaining Van Buren's low prison commitment rate.

Programs will be offered for all sentenced offenders to include extensive treatment for substance abuse, education, life skills, and employment coordinated within the local jurisdictions supervision and follow-up.

- Construction of the 50 bed addition to the existing jail began on September 11, 2000.

**REGIONAL JAIL PROGRAM PROJECTS**

**FISCAL SUMMARY**

**Through September 30, 2000**

<b>County</b>	<b>Contract Duration</b>	<b># of Beds</b>	<b>Contract Amount</b>	<b>Payments</b>	<b>Contract Balance</b>
<b>Mason</b>	07-20-99 - 09-30-00	24	\$192,000.00	\$192,000.00	\$0.00
<b>Van Buren</b>	08-23-99 - 09-30-01	50	\$400,000.00	\$678.00	\$399,322.00
	<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>\$592,000.00</b>	<b>\$192,678.00</b>	<b>\$399,322.00</b>

## **PART 5**

### **DATA SYSTEMS STATUS**



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### **DATA SYSTEMS STATUS**

The Office of Community Corrections is responsible for the development of two information systems: the Jail Population Information System (JPIS) and the Community Corrections Information System (CCIS). This report summarizes the status of each system.

#### **JAIL POPULATION INFORMATION SYSTEM (JPIS)**

##### **OVERVIEW:**

The Michigan Jail Population Information System is the product of a cooperative effort among the Michigan Department of Corrections, Office of Community Corrections, County Jail Services Unit and Michigan Sheriff's Association, with assistance from Michigan State University and the National Institute of Corrections.

The following is a condensed segment on the mission and objectives for the JPIS system, as defined by this group, and as included in the overview section of the JPIS user manual. Text that has been shortened for the sake of brevity is marked by ellipsis points (...).

##### **MISSION**

The mission of the statewide Jail Population Information System is to provide an information reporting system that enables coherent policy making. The primary concern is the ability to monitor and evaluate jail population characteristics for use in statewide policy planning. The statewide database system must be sufficiently flexible to enable the system to be compatible with existing jail management and MIS systems. The major data categories required for this information system are related to: inmate profiles, inmate classification, inmate programs, the number of inmate admissions, and the length of the stay.

##### **GOALS/OBJECTIVES**

1. To assist state and local decision makers in correctional policy and planning by providing data/information on: selected offender target groups for population management; security and custody levels for use in determining facility design and capacity; and, local detention operations for enforcement and revision of existing standards.
2. To assist state and local decision makers in the development and approval of comprehensive community corrections plans by providing comparable information on sanctions and services...
3. To identify the impacts of current and proposed state statutes on the utilization of jail confinement space through analysis of shifts in the number and types of offenders confined.
4. To provide policy decision makers with relevant information and data for more efficient use of confinement facilities on a statewide basis.

5. To provide information/data to identify the availability of community corrections programs and services in local jurisdictions and assist in the prioritization of initiatives by OCC.
6. To provide policy relevant information/data to the Legislature, legislative agencies, Department of Corrections... (and various other state and local agencies.)
7. To describe the utilization of local jails to identify trends in the offender profile information....
8. To develop reports from selected individual and aggregate data elements....

**Several key points in the preceding overview and in other JPIS documentation are worthy of additional emphasis and clarification.**

Not a “Local” System:

First and foremost, JPIS is a means to gather a subset of the information which already resides on individual jail management systems in individual counties. There is no “JPIS System” per se that exists in any county. Each county periodically runs an extract process which assembles, from the local jail management system, a JPIS record(s) for any person who spent any time in general housing during the extract period.

Measures Incarcerations:

JPIS is intended to gather information about individual incarcerative periods in order to plan for optimum jail utilization and to assess the impact of policy decisions on jail populations. It was not intended to identify or track specific individuals.

The JPIS record itself is composed of a series of data items which were initially agreed upon by a cross-section of county and state parties. **The primary approach taken was to try to promote the adoption, enhancement and proper use of local systems, which in turn would provide the foundation to extract the optimum amount of usable data for JPIS.** As was stated in the overview, it was never intended that JPIS would contain all the information contained at each individual reporting site.

HISTORICAL:

The JPIS system was originally developed to run on the DOC mainframe. Counties were instructed to send files by modem for mainframe processing. This worked well for a few counties, but the communication software was often difficult to configure locally and prone to problems whenever routine system changes occurred. In addition, the mainframe query tool--though reasonably powerful--made data usage cumbersome.

When DOC mainframe applications were moved to centralized state sites, the JPIS system was moved in-house to OCC. A bulletin board (BBS) was set up to accept electronically transmitted files using modems and conventional communication software. The edit process was rewritten to run on a networked PC, with error reports posted back to the BBS for download by the counties.

## JPIS IMPACT

**OCC staff has always stressed that the JPIS file should be viewed as a logical by-product of a well-managed local data system.** This locally-centered approach has had a substantial impact on the utilization of local jail management systems.

The JPIS requirement for standardized classification of offenders has been a major factor in the adoption of objective inmate classification processes and procedures among Michigan jails. Additionally, many counties have implemented new jail management systems, while others have made dramatic changes in their JMS system. Other forces have precipitated changes, such as increasing concern for liability issues, but JPIS has very measurably advanced local usage of both jail management software and offender classification.

## PREREQUISITES:

Before data can be utilized or improved, it must first be acquired. Counties submit JPIS data electronically or through paper reports. OCC has placed the emphasis on acquiring the data electronically: the data is more complete and detailed, and creates the ability to use the data to respond to ad hoc questions and issues. Until the capability is established to transmit complete data electronically, counties submit the jail utilization and offender profile data via paper reports. With specific reference to the electronic submission of JPIS data, acquisition of useable electronic data has been and continues to be dependent upon several factors:

- 3) The jail must have an automated jail management system, including classification.  
Virtually every county now has an automated jail management system (JMS), with many counties working on, or having completed upgrade projects which incorporate JPIS reporting capabilities and better classification procedures.
- 4) An extract process must be implemented to transform local elements into JPIS format.  
In addition to over a dozen JMS vendors, a sizeable number of counties run custom in-house systems--each gathering data differently to meet local needs. Most software vendors serving multiple counties have now written extract processes to generate JPIS files. OCC staff continue to work with the handful of counties that have not yet completed the local system enhancements to facilitate electronic submission of JPIS data.
- 5) Data must be consistent and pass initial edit checks.  
Local jail staff must be consistent about data entry in order to reach and maintain an accuracy level where 5% or less of their JPIS records contain any edit errors. Depending upon staffing, past practices and specifics of the JMS, time frames can vary widely for this step. OCC tries to assist in whatever way possible.
- 6) Data analysis drives refinement of local systems, and begins to provide policy data:  
OCC is now focusing efforts on generating reports from JPIS data, and subsequently working with the counties to verify that the data included in JPIS files does in fact represent actual local conditions.

## **Recent JPIS Activity and Status:**

### **Jail Software Vendor Issues:**

Michigan counties employ a wide variety of electronic jail management packages, based upon their overall size and any number of other considerations. These applications include both custom-written systems and packages sold by outside vendors. On a statewide basis, it is a very dynamic environment, with regular hardware and software upgrades at individual sites--and not infrequently--switches to entirely different jail management packages.

Recent months have seen the continuation of a major shift in the jail software used among small to mid-size counties, a process which has been building since the early part of 2000. The loss of the multi-county vendor of the LES package, formerly associated with the Sheriff's Jail Linkage System, left many jails with no support for their management package and no way to address existing or future technical problems. Those affected jails with no obstacles to submission of JPIS data have continued to submit regular monthly files, but others have had their efforts thwarted by various technical problems. Not only did data submission to the state suffer, but in many cases, normal day-to-day operations were threatened. JPIS technical specifications were provided to several new vendors who expressed interest in stepping into this expanding void, using Michigan adaptations of their own jail management packages.

The Sheriff's Jail Linkage System (SJLS), largely to support their own independent data gathering activities, contracted for a replacement jail management package titled DataBook (later DataNet). Before development of this package was complete, SJLS refocused their development efforts on yet another jail management package called JAMIN. The parent companies for both DataNet and JAMIN have been working to adapt their respective software for Michigan, including the addition of a JPIS extract capability. Over the last year, many users of the discontinued LES package have looked for alternative packages, with most counties choosing to maintain their association with SJLS. Most have already made conversions to DataBook/DataNet or to JAMIN with several counties having gone through both. Since these conversions have been done before JPIS data-gathering and extract capabilities were operational in the new software, monthly data submissions from these sites have been temporarily halted. Currently two sites are running DataNet and twelve are running JAMIN, with several potential counties not yet switched.

### **Revisions to the Central JPIS Data System:**

On another front, the Office of Community Corrections has recently undertaken a project to review, update and streamline the overall JPIS data reporting requirements. Though not all-inclusive, the following list includes some of the major changes within the scope of the project:

- **Simplify reporting requirements.** The most conspicuous result of this step will be a reduction in the amount of information requested from counties. Most of the changes involve the removal of data items which have been collected and remain largely unchanged, can be obtained readily from other sources, or are not widely available in local jail management systems. Even after the substitution of a handful of new elements, the total number of data elements has been cut nearly in half, with a sharper focus on data most beneficial for analysis.

(Data revisions continued)

- Increase ability to link to other data sources. Data elements in the new requirements will increase the ability to link to other data bases, reducing the duplication of data collection efforts.
- Improve readability of monthly error reports. Summary error messages are being added to error frequency reports to reduce the need for repeated referrals to system documentation.
- Modify and expand current reports. Existing monthly reports will be modified and new formats will be implemented, with the express intent of providing more useful information about the characteristics of the offenders in jail.
- Revise JPIS user manual. The original JPIS user documentation—a rather massive manual— will be downsized in line with the reduced data specification. Obsolete material will be removed and certain items clarified or updated to reflect experience gained since JPIS inception.
- Formulate objectives for further JPIS refinement. Not every potential consideration can be addressed in this round of JPIS modifications. The immediate goal of the current system review is to streamline the reporting requirements, focusing on current analysis needs, while minimizing the need for changes to existing vendor extract procedures. On the longer horizon, the entire data handling process will be reviewed for potential improvements to internal processing, data transmission and availability of data to local jurisdictions. Although the challenges of gathering data from a diverse group of counties dictates that any major system changes be carefully designed and crafted, periodic evolutionary changes are necessary to keep data gathering abreast of current needs.

### **JPIS DATA REPORTING:**

The current status of statewide JPIS data collection efforts reflects the unusually high number of vendor changes among counties, a process which has rapidly accelerated during the past year, but which is now winding down. The summary below and the detail lists on the following page outline overall reporting status at the time of this report.

NUMBER OF COUNTIES: 83

NUMBER OF JAILS: 81

(Luce and Oscoda counties do not have jails)

### **TYPES OF DATA SUBMISSION BY JAILS**

Transmitting Electronically: 75 (93%)

FY 2000 Data: 68  
Expected to Resume when  
vendor extracts functioning: 7

Not Transmitting Electronically: 6 (7%)

(See detail notes on following page)

**The following counties have transmitted FY 2000 JPIS data.**

\*\* Denotes compliant counties recently adopting new SJLS/JAMIN software, with further monthly transmissions expected to be interrupted until vendor completes JPIS extract development.

Alcona	Clare	Iron **	Mecosta	Presque Isle
Alger **	Clinton	Isabella	Menominee	Roscommon
Allegan	Crawford	Jackson	Midland	Saginaw
Alpena	Delta **	Kalkaska	Montcalm	St. Clair
Antrim	Dickinson	Kent	Montmorency	St. Joseph
Baraga **	Eaton	Lake **	Muskegon	Sanilac
Bay	Emmet	Leelanau	Newaygo	Schoolcraft
Berrien	Genesee	Lenawee	Oakland	Tuscola **
Branch	Gogebic	Livingston	Oceana	Van Buren
Calhoun	Grand Traverse	Mackinac	Ogemaw	Washtenaw
Cass	Gratiot	Macomb	Ontonagon	Wayne
Charlevoix	Hillsdale	Manistee	Osceola	Wexford
Cheboygan	Houghton	Marquette	Otsego	
Chippewa	Huron	Mason	Ottawa	

**Counties expected to resume data transmission within the next 3 months, as new vendors complete development of acceptable JPIS extract processes:**

Arenac	Barry	Gladwin	Ingham	Iosco	Keweenaw	Missaukee
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**Counties Still in Test Mode or With Other Issues:**

<b>County</b>	<b>Software</b>	<b>Notes/Status</b>
Benzie	Accucomp (was LES )	Current jail software is JPIS-capable, but county has not successfully generated JPIS output files since switching vendors. OCC will facilitate problem resolution between county and vendor.
Ionia	New World	County's software is JPIS-capable. Recent staff changes stalled efforts to resolve problems with JPIS file location and utility transfers. OCC is working with new JPIS contact and county MIS to resolve in next 3 months.
Kalamazoo	GEAC	Infrequent JPIS test files have yielded sporadic improvements. Plans for the next three months call for prioritized meetings with the county to highlight remaining data problems and offer technical assistance with resolution.
Lapeer	Spillman (Short period using LES)	After sending regular data using SJLS/LES software, county returned to original Spillman jail management package– not capable of producing JPIS data extracts. OCC will assist county with consideration of options for providing the required JPIS data.
Monroe	DataNet (was SYSCO, then LES)	County is now running under DataNet software. Vendor is working with OCC staff and making steady progress on JPIS test extract files, and is expected to finish within the next three months..
Shiawassee	OSSI	Shiawassee had worked to establish a Community Corrections Advisory Board, but is not a current PA511 participant. County and Jail software vendor have sent test files, but not shown much recent progress. OCC will offer technical assistance to vendor to achieve JPIS extract.

**Note:** "LES" represents the original jail management product distributed by Sheriff's Jail Linkage System, or any similar variant provided subsequently by associated parties. Most LES counties have since adopted DataNet or JAMIN, software successors to LES that do not yet have JPIS extract capabilities fully integrated..

## **USES OF JPIS DATA:**

Efforts underway to streamline JPIS reporting are expected to contribute toward the goal of providing additional outputs to benefit both the state and local jurisdictions. Currently, the monthly edit error reports returned to the counties include summaries, based upon the incoming file, of admissions, releases, and unreleased inmates by reported security class. These reports enhance capabilities to review each monthly submission for accuracy. Current plans call for expanding the detail on these reports and modifying existing report categories to increase utility.

Detailed reports based upon accumulated JPIS master data were again mailed to each sheriff's department and CCAB during 2000, as they were during 1998 and 1999. These provided breakdowns by categories such as admit/release, length-of-stay, and average daily population. The latest reports utilized the data available for calendar years 1999 and 2000. In addition, audit response sheets continue to be included to gather feedback on how well the different reports represent the jail population. These reports provide one of the primary tools for on-site review of JPIS statistics with the counties to isolate and correct data problems not readily identified by the routine file edit process. As any additional data problems are identified and resolved, the quality and confidence in all reports will increase.

As the current disruptions related to unusually high vendor transitions begin to subside, the focus will continue on improving and maintaining data quality (complete, accurate and timely data) across the state. Data will be utilized for monitoring patterns and trends within and among counties, issue identification, resolution, and evaluation. Already reflected in OCC work plans, these quality concerns are likewise an integral part of current JPIS redesign efforts.

## **COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS INFORMATION SYSTEM (CCIS)**

### **OVERVIEW:**

Local jurisdictions submit offender profile and program utilization data to OCC monthly. The data may be submitted either on floppy disk or by e-mail, to a system established for CCIS file collection. E-mail submission of data files has increased so that the majority of the CCABs now submit by this method.

The data represents an extract from the data available locally for program planning and case management purposes. OCC uses the information to monitor profiles of detainees or offenders, determine eligibility to participate in programs, and the placement of offenders in programs according to each CCAB's eligibility criteria. Two types of data are required: (1) characteristics of offenders who have been determined P.A. 511 eligible and enrolled in programs; and (2) program participation details.

### **CCIS DATA BASE:**

The CCIS data requirements are currently much more minimal than the JPIS requirements. As felony offenders are increasingly sentenced to shorter periods of incarceration and to more community-based sanctions, additional data reporting requirements may become necessary in order to improve monitoring of offender profiles and the use of the several community-based sanctions and services by profile(s) of offenders.

CCIS data is currently being reviewed to ensure the data is complete and accurate and that the data can be used for expanded analysis. This involves improvements in the internal review and use of the data and an increase in the frequency of feedback to local CCABs. The focus is on facilitating the improvement of data quality and promoting the ongoing use of the data by OCC and local jurisdictions to monitor patterns and trends in program utilization and enrollee profiles.

In the next six months, efforts are planned to improve the initial audit of files submitted to OCC and to provide more immediate feedback to CCABs and grant coordinators. Plans are also underway to improve reports that examine the extent of CCAB-funded services to priority populations.