

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

“Help Make Things Right”

REENTRY ADMINISTRATION Office of Community Corrections

ANNUAL REPORT

Award of Funds - Fiscal Year 2016

Issued: November 1, 2014

This report is prepared annually by the Michigan Department of Corrections/Community Corrections to the provisions of the Michigan Community Corrections Act [Public Act No. 511 of 1988, Section 12(1)].

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Note: This report has been prepared pursuant to the provisions of Public Act No. 511 of 1988, Section 12(1) which states “The office shall submit an annual report not later than November 1st of each year, detailing the individual requests received by the state board for funding under this act, and the programs and plans approved for funding.”

INTRODUCTION

The Office of Community Corrections, including the State Community Corrections Board, was created pursuant to provisions of Public Act 511 of 1988 as an autonomous agency within the Michigan Department of Corrections (MDOC). Executive Order 1995-16 transferred the Office of Community Corrections to the Department of Corrections to improve efficiencies in administration and effectiveness within government.

Local Government Participation

The Office of Community Corrections works in cooperation with offices of the Field Operations Administration (FOA) and local units of government to reduce admissions to prison, improve offender recidivism rates, improve rehabilitative services to offenders, and strengthen offender accountability.

Local governments elect to participate in the Michigan Community Corrections Act through establishing a local Community Corrections Advisory Board (CCAB) and developing a local comprehensive corrections plan in accordance with Sections 7 and 8 of P.A. 511 of 1988. The plans identify local policies and practices, as well as programs and services which will help them achieve their goals and objectives.

Since 1989, 80 of Michigan's 83 counties have elected to participate through formulation of single county, multi-county, and city-county Community Corrections Advisory Boards. Fiscal Year 2016 funds were awarded to support the implementation or continued operation of community-based sanctions and services in 61 counties.

Impact on Sentencing Dispositions

The Department of Corrections Statistical Report reflects that the State's prison commitment rate was 34.7% in 1989. After the implementation of Public Act 511 of 1988, the rate declined to 25% in the mid 1990's and remained relatively stable through 2003. In the past twelve years, the State has placed greater emphasis on the expansion of local sanctions and has partnered with local governments to revitalize and renew efforts to meet the goals of Public Act 511, to reduce admissions to prison of nonviolent offenders, especially probation violators, and improve the use of local jails. The rate of prison dispositions has steadily declined from 21.8% in CY 2003 to 20.6% through FY 2005. In FY 2006 the rate climbed back to 21.7% as a result of some highly publicized crimes earlier in the year. The commitment rate declined to 21.9% through FY 2014. Based on the CY 1989 prison disposition rate of 34.7%, if this rate was applied to the total felony dispositions (50,977 dispositions) through FY 2014 the Department would have experienced nearly 6,304 additional prison dispositions – the cost to incarcerate these additional offenders would have been approximately \$215.7 million.

Since 1999, nearly 80% of felony offenders are being sentenced to community-based sanctions and services. The reduction in the prison commitment rates and the increased use of local sentencing options during the 1990s can be attributed in part to the efforts of local jurisdictions to expand the range of available sentencing options and to concentrate on reducing or maintaining low prison admissions for priority target groups. This focus continues for FY 2015 with priority given to offenders that are convicted of less assaultive offenses (Larceny, Fraud, Forgery/Embezzlement, Motor Vehicle Theft, Malicious Destruction of Property, Drugs, OUIL 3rd and Other Non-Assaultive crimes) which are perceived as more appropriate to target for P.A. 511 programming; and offenders with sentencing guidelines in the straddle cells, and probation violators.

The March 2015 and September 2015 Biannual Reports provided statewide and county-by-county data which summarize patterns and trends in prison admissions, jail utilization and community-based programming.

STATE COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS ADVISORY BOARD PRIORITIES

The State Community Corrections Advisory Board Objectives and Priorities are a continuation of the priorities which were originally adopted by the Board in February 1999 to strengthen the focus of state and local community corrections policy, practice and programming on treatment effect and recidivism reduction – the priorities were last updated in April 2008.

These priorities are a primary focus of the reviews of community corrections comprehensive plans and proposals of local jurisdictions and a key determinant of the awards of P.A. 511 funds.

Prison Admissions - Felony Target Populations

- Reduce or minimize prison admissions for: (a) offenders with sentencing guidelines within the straddle cells, especially those with a PRV \geq 35 excluding G&H; and (b) probation violators.
- Offenders within the presumptive prison group should not be targeted as a group; jurisdictions should examine sentencing options on a case-by-case basis to determine if local programs are appropriate alternatives to a prison commitment.
- Community-based sanctions and services, including the creative use of jail time in conjunction with other community-based supervision, for offenders within straddle cells without compromising public safety.
- Probation violators are a priority population since: 1) technical violations are not addressed in the statutory guidelines; 2) violators account for a large proportion of prison admissions; 3) long jail sentences in response to violations contribute to jail crowding.
- The state and local jurisdictions should utilize comprehensive case planning to determine the most effective sanctions and services available locally. Case planning should begin as early as possible in the process and consider initial disposition, local probation violation response guidelines and available community-based resources. The impact upon public safety, jail crowding, prison commitments and recidivism reduction should be determinant factors.

Recidivism

- Recidivism - defined as “Probation Violations, either technical or new sentence, resulting in prison.” This will be measured by the following:
 - Male Probation Violators with a new felony conviction resulting in a prison sentence
 - Female Probation Violators with a new felony conviction resulting in a prison sentence
 - Male Technical Probation Violators
 - Female Technical Probation Violators

Jail Utilization

Although no longer a Board Priority for 2016, public safety should be the primary factor in determining the use of jail resources. Whenever possible, jail resources should be prioritized for use by individuals convicted of crimes against persons and/or offenders who present a higher risk of recidivism.

- The local community corrections comprehensive plan should establish clear guidelines, policies and procedures to ensure appropriate use of all sentencing options for all offender populations.
- For higher risk/need cases, jail should be utilized as a condition of probation and as part of a sentence plan, which includes short term in jail with release to other forms of supervision and/or treatment.

Target Populations For Community Corrections Programs

- Felony offenders with multiple prior convictions and/or multiple probation violations should receive higher priority than first time, civil and ordinance offenders.
- The targeting of lower level offenders must be accompanied by quantitative measures that show how targeting these populations will significantly affect state and local criminal justice objectives.
- If misdemeanants are included in the local target populations for treatment programs then priority

should be given to offenders with multiple prior convictions, including felony convictions, and a current offense for domestic violence, retail fraud, or drunk driving.

- Jurisdictions should annually review and update, as needed, target populations and program specific eligibility criteria for community corrections programs and update the range of sentencing options for all population groups.
- Community-based supervision and treatment services are to be restricted to higher risk/need cases consistent with principles of effective intervention. Priorities are on cognitive-based programming and education/employment services.
- Eligibility for Residential Services is restricted to felons with SGL Min/Max of 9 or greater on the initial disposition or Min/Max of 6 or greater for probation violators.

Interagency Policy And Program Development

CCABs should actively participate with Community Mental Health, law enforcement, and other agencies in the development of local policy and programming options to reduce admissions to jail and length of stay in jail of mentally ill offenders.

Local policies should be developed and/or updated to increase access to education and employability services for offenders such as those offered through local school districts, Michigan Works!, and other local service agencies.

Sentencing Recommendation And Probation Violation Processing

Each jurisdiction should annually review sentencing recommendation procedures, probation violation guidelines, and update response guides consistent with MDOC policies to reduce prison admission, improve jail utilization, increase program utilization, increase public safety, and decrease recidivism. Probation violation response guides should identify all available resources to address local needs.

Administrative And/Or Operational

Local jurisdictions are required to update their local strategic plan and are encouraged to utilize system mapping principles and techniques to: illustrate processes, practices, and decision points within the local system. Further, system mapping should be used to identify and define system issues, examine options to resolve issues, and guide the local comprehensive corrections plan updates and revisions.

Local jurisdictions should describe instruments utilized within the local jurisdiction. Areas to assess should include risk of recidivism and needs for services. A priority should be placed upon criminogenic needs. Individual jurisdictions must describe how the instruments are used and what purpose the instruments serve to guide or support case planning/management and monitoring/evaluation functions.

Public Education

Local jurisdictions are to present specific objectives and strategies to increase awareness of community sentencing options. These efforts should communicate how these options are used to benefit the community and the offender.

Monitoring And Evaluation

Local jurisdictions must implement and maintain current formal policies and practices that support ongoing monitoring of prison commitments, jail utilization and program utilization. These practices should aid in the determination of how local community corrections comprehensive plans effect prison commitments and jail utilization. Policies must be developed that enhance state and local ability to monitor and evaluate program content, quality and effects upon target populations.

PROGRESS TOWARD ADDRESSING OBJECTIVES AND PRIORITIES

In the past ten years, the State has placed greater emphasis on the expansion of local sanctions in order to allow communities to determine appropriate punishment for low level offenders who would otherwise be sent to prison. The Department has partnered with local governments to revitalize and renew efforts to meet the goals of Public Act 511 to reduce admissions to prison of nonviolent offenders, especially probation violators, and improve the use of local jails.

In previous years, the growth in prison intake has been driven by the increase of technical probation violators and offenders sentenced to prison for two years or less -- the exact target population for the Community Corrections Act and the priorities adopted by the State Board. The renewed emphasis placed on the use of community-based sanctions/services for these target populations has resulted in a decrease in the overall prison commitment rates, prison commitments of straddle cell offenders and probation violators.

Local jurisdictions have continually reviewed sentence recommendations and updated probation violation response guides consistent with Department policies in order to achieve a reduction in prison intake, improve jail utilization, and maintain public safety.

Further, local jurisdictions continue to update target populations; program eligibility criteria for community corrections programs; and the range of sentencing options for these population groups (i.e., straddle cell offenders with SGL prior record variables of 35 points or more, probation violators, and offenders sentenced to prison for two years or less. These target populations continue to be a primary focus during the review of local community corrections comprehensive plans and a key determinant for the recommendations of funding in the past two fiscal years, including FY 2016 awards.

Multiple changes have been and continue to be made among counties to improve capabilities to reduce or maintain prison commitments, increase emphases on utilizing jail beds for higher risk cases, and reduce recidivism. These changes include:

- Implementation of processes and instruments to quickly and more objectively identify low to high risk cases at the pretrial stage.
- Implementation of instruments and processes to objectively assess needs of the higher risk offenders.
- Utilization of the results of screening/assessments to assist in the selection of conditional release options for pretrial defendants and conditions of sentencing.
- The development and implementation of policies within local jurisdictions to emphasize proportionality in the use of sanctions/services (i.e., low levels of supervision and services for low risk offenders and utilizing more intensive programming for the higher risk offenders).
- Implementation and expansion of cognitive behavioral-based programming with eligibility criteria restricted to offenders that are at a higher risk of recidivism.
- Increased focus is being placed on continuity of treatment to ensure offenders are able to continue participation in education, substance abuse, or other programming as they move among supervision options such as jail, residential programs, etc.

The changes which are being made among the counties are consistent with the objectives and priorities adopted by the State Board. They are also in sync with research which has demonstrated that prison and jail commitment rates can be reduced and recidivism reduction can be achieved through effective case management based on risk, matching sanctions/services by objective assessments, proportional allocation of supervision and treatment according to levels of risk/needs, and utilization of intensive (preferably cognitive behavioral-based) programming for offenders at a higher risk of recidivism.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAMS

The planning process prescribed by the Office of Community Corrections requires the Community Corrections Advisory Boards to identify linkages with other agencies, e.g., Michigan Works!, Substance Abuse, Community Health, local school districts, etc., to facilitate cost-effective services to offenders and minimize duplication of services and administrative costs.

The Office of Community Corrections has administrative responsibilities for the following:

Community Corrections Comprehensive Plans and Services funds, awarded to local units of government, support a wide range of sanctions and services (e.g., case management, cognitive behavioral programming, community service, day reporting, education, electronic monitoring, employment services, mental health treatment, pretrial services, substance abuse treatment, etc.) which vary from county to county depending on local needs and priorities. Per the priorities adopted by the State Community Corrections Board, increased emphases are placed on strengthening treatment effect of programs and services supported by community corrections funds.

Drunk Driver Jail Reduction & Community Treatment Program funds are utilized to increase availability of treatment options to reduce drunk driving and drunk driving-related deaths by addressing the alcohol addiction of felony drunk drivers; to divert from jail sentences or to reduce the length of jail sentences for felony drunk drivers who otherwise would have been sentenced to jail; and to provide a policy and funding framework to make additional jail space available for housing convicted felons with the aim of enabling counties to receive county jail reimbursement.

Residential Services funds are utilized to purchase residential and support services for eligible felony offenders. The FY 2016 funds support an average daily population of 879. Emphases are on continued development of variable lengths of stay for different population groups – especially probation violators, and improving program quality and offender movement between residential services and other local sanctions and services.

Implementation, Monitoring, and Evaluation - Emphases for FY 2016 include: refinement of local policies; improving the structure, design, and cost efficiencies of local programs; and monitoring/assessment of prison admissions, jail utilization, program utilization and treatment effect. Data from the COMPAS Case Manager Community Corrections and Jail Population Information Systems and the OMNI/Felony Disposition data base are utilized to monitor patterns and trends in prison admissions, jail utilization and program utilization; conduct comparative analyses among programs; and assess programmatic and fiscal impacts of policy options. Local jurisdictions utilize various assessment instruments to determine an offender's risk of recidivism and criminogenic needs, produce data/information to guide case planning and case management, and monitor an offender's progress.

FY 2016 AWARD OF FUNDS

Community Corrections Comprehensive Plans and Applications

In August 2015, the State Community Corrections Board reviewed forty-four (44) proposals which cover fifty-six (56) counties for Community Corrections Funds for FY 2016. The State Board recommended and Director Daniel H. Heyns approved the award of \$29.07 million to support Community Corrections programs statewide.

- The proposals are pursuant to the county comprehensive corrections' plans which provide a policy framework for community corrections' funded programs.

Nineteen counties have elected to participate through formulation of a single county Community Corrections Advisory Board; and, twenty-five counties through the formulation of multi-county Community Corrections Advisory Boards. The multi-county boards consist of the following:

- Arenac/Ogemaw
- Eastern U.P. – Chippewa, Luce, Mackinac
- Northern Michigan – Cheboygan, Crawford, Otsego, Presque Isle
- Sunrise Side – Alcona, Alpena, Montmorency
- Thirteenth Judicial Circuit – Antrim, Grand Traverse, Leelanau
- Thumb Region – Lapeer, Tuscola
- West Central U.P. – Delta, Dickinson, Gogebic, Iron, Menominee, Ontonagon
- Wexford/Missaukee

The comprehensive plans and applications submitted by local jurisdictions addressed the objectives and priorities of P.A. 511 of 1988 and the Appropriations Act, as well as objectives and priorities adopted by the State Community Corrections Board and local jurisdictions.

The following table entitled "FY 2016 Recommended Award Amounts Summary," identifies the plan amount requested for Comprehensive Plans and Services and Drunk Driver Jail Reduction & Community Treatment Program funds from each jurisdiction and the awards of funds as recommended by the State Community Corrections Board and approved by the Director of the Department of Corrections.

**MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
Office of Community Corrections
FY 2016 RECOMMENDED AWARD AMOUNTS SUMMARY**

COMPREHENSIVE PLANS & SERVICES ANNUAL CONTRACTS					DDJR/CTP ANNUAL CONTRACTS			
CCAP	FY 2016 Plus Annual	FY 2016 Recommended	FY 2016 Revised	FY 2016 Total Recommended	FY 2016 Plus Annual	FY 2016 Recommended	FY 2016 Revised	FY 2016 Total Recommended
ALLEGAN	75,884	75,884	-	75,884	-	-	-	-
AREHAC-OGEHWY	56,241	56,242	-	56,242	-	-	-	-
BARRY	86,362	86,362	-	86,362	5,332	5,332	-	5,332
DAY	137,358	136,358	-	136,358	12,323	8,654	-	8,654
BERRIEN	157,285	157,285	-	157,285	-	-	-	-
BRANCH	44,635	44,635	-	44,635	4,432	-	-	-
CALHOUN	181,223	181,223	-	181,223	13,252	5,655	-	5,655
CASS	75,545	75,545	-	75,545	8,588	8,588	-	8,588
CHARLEVOIX	33,488	33,484	-	33,484	-	-	-	-
EUP	31,558	31,558	-	31,558	-	-	-	-
EATON	155,118	155,118	-	155,118	18,551	18,551	-	18,551
EHMET	53,787	53,787	-	53,787	653	653	-	653
GENESE	386,638	386,638	-	386,638	87,137	68,156	-	68,156
GRATIOT	48,583	48,583	-	48,583	1,488	1,488	-	1,488
HUROH	18,588	18,588	-	18,588	-	-	-	-
INGHAM	283,864	283,864	-	283,864	21,163	-	-	-
IOHIA	61,115	61,115	-	61,115	17,882	17,882	-	17,882
ISABELLA	116,732	116,732	-	116,732	4,275	4,275	-	4,275
JACKSON	242,557	242,557	-	242,557	-	-	-	-
KALAMAZOO	536,638	536,638	-	536,638	8,788	8,788	-	8,788
KALKASKA	33,312	33,312	-	33,312	4,663	4,663	-	4,663
KENT	838,341	838,341	-	838,341	86,145	86,145	-	86,145
LIVINGSTON	158,485	158,485	-	158,485	8,818	8,818	-	8,818
MACOMB	346,771	346,771	-	346,771	89,524	89,524	-	89,524
MARQUETTE	81,221	81,221	-	81,221	1,686	-	-	-
MIDLAND	133,232	133,232	-	133,232	5,838	5,838	-	5,838
MONROE	133,764	133,764	-	133,764	-	-	-	-
MORTCalm	82,824	82,824	-	82,824	3,184	3,184	-	3,184
MUSKEGON	157,834	157,834	-	157,834	33,828	653	-	653
NORTHERN	188,811	181,688	-	181,688	3,852	3,852	-	3,852
OAKLAND	1,553,775	1,553,775	-	1,553,775	453,588	276,563	-	276,563
OSCEOLA	86,873	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTTAWA	282,866	282,866	-	282,866	87,572	48,838	-	48,838
ROSCOMMON	41,383	41,383	-	41,383	1,571	1,571	-	1,571
SAGINAW	453,878	427,413	-	427,413	67,137	32,522	-	32,522
ST. CLAIR	187,868	187,868	-	187,868	117,274	188,174	-	188,174
ST. JOSEPH	121,763	121,763	-	121,763	-	-	-	-
SUNRISE SIDE	186,886	82,581	-	82,581	2,143	2,143	-	2,143
THIRTEENTH	188,315	188,315	-	188,315	37,257	22,888	-	22,888
THUMB	133,375	133,375	-	133,375	34,683	63,888	-	63,888
VAN DUREN	133,851	133,851	-	133,851	-	-	-	-
WASHTENAW	481,227	481,227	-	481,227	31,888	31,888	-	31,888
WAYNE	2,447,547	2,636,455	-	2,636,455	125,138	125,138	-	125,138
WCUP	343,888	232,338	-	232,338	-	-	-	-
WEXFORD	118,214	118,214	-	118,214	6,338	6,338	-	6,338
TOTALS	12,288,337	12,458,888	-	12,458,888	1,463,313	1,855,484	-	1,855,484

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PLANS AND SERVICES

FY 2016 Appropriation	\$12,158,000
FY 2016 Award of Funds	\$12,158,000

FY 2016 Community Corrections Plans and Services funds have been awarded to support community-based programs in 61 counties (44 county, city-county, or multi-county CCABs). The Plans and Services funds are utilized within local jurisdictions to support a wide range of programming options for eligible defendants and sentenced offenders. It is noted that several CCABs abolished their contract with OCC over FY 2015, or did not seek funding for 2016. The distribution of funds among program categories is presented below.

Resource Commitment by Program Category:

Community Service	\$ 281,603
Group-Based Programs	\$3,233,527
Supervision Programs	\$1,871,549
Assessment Services	\$ 957,741
Gatekeeper & Jail Population Monitor	\$ 975,048
Case Management	\$1,412,305
Substance Abuse Testing	\$ 293,103
Other	\$ 398,908
CCAB Administration	\$2,734,216

The commitment of funds among program categories has been changing, and it is expected that this pattern will continue over time as increased efforts are made throughout the state to address recidivism reduction through improving treatment effectiveness. More specifically, it is expected there will be a continued shifting of resources to cognitive behavioral-based and other programming for high risk of recidivism offenders.

This shifting or reallocation of resources, which began during FY 1999 and continued through the FY 2016 proposal development and award of funds process, reflects the effort and commitment of local jurisdictions to improve treatment effectiveness and reduce recidivism through the development and implementation of new approaches to substance abuse treatment, education and employment programming, improved case planning, sanction and service matching, case management functions, and strengthened monitoring and evaluation capabilities.

Resource Commitment by Local Jurisdiction

The sanctions and services for each jurisdiction, which are supported by FY 2016 Comprehensive Plans and Services funds, are identified on the attached table entitled, "Comprehensive Plans and Services Fund: Summary of Program Budgets – FY 2016". The following chart entitled "Budget Summary Plans and Services Funds FY 2016" provides the statewide amounts and percentages for each sanction and service funded.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Parole & Probation Services

Office of Community Corrections

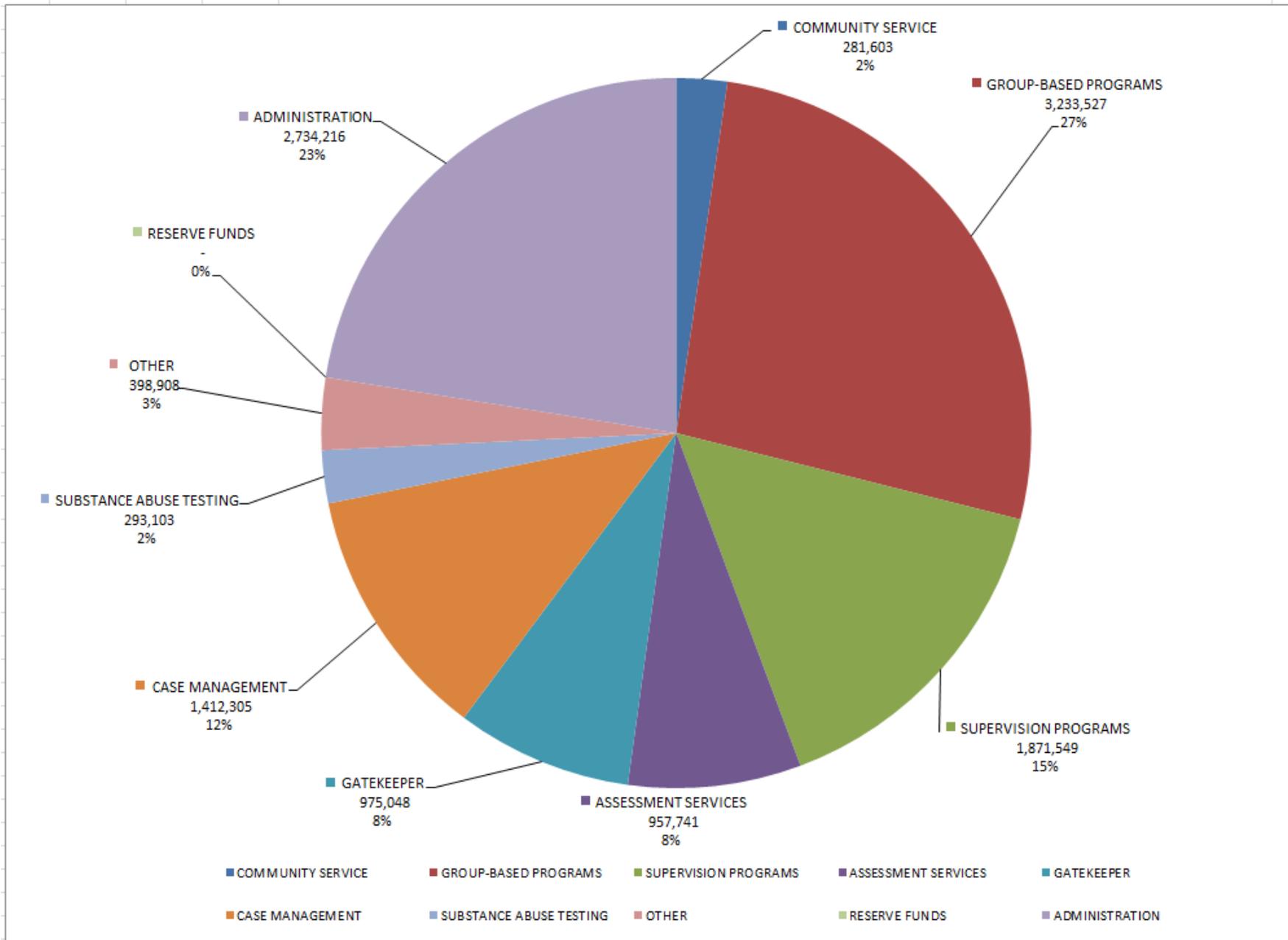
Comprehensive Plans and Services Fund

Summary of Program Budgets

FY 16

CCAB	COMMUNITY SERVICE	GROUP-BASED PROGRAMS	SUPERVISION PROGRAMS	ASSESSMENT SERVICES	GATEKEEPER	CASE MANAGEMENT	SUBSTANCE ABUSE TESTING	OTHER	RESERVE FUNDS	ADMINISTRATION	TOTALS
ALLEGAN	2,384	60,800	-	-	-	-	12,220	-	-	400	75,804
ARENAC/OGEMAW	-	32,341	-	-	7,001	-	-	-	-	16,900	56,242
BARRY	-	26,200	-	-	19,074	-	15,600	-	-	26,088	86,962
BAY	-	37,970	22,500	25,480	-	-	9,500	-	-	40,900	136,350
BERRIEN	-	39,000	56,250	19,404	-	-	673	-	-	41,958	157,285
BRANCH	-	42,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,695	44,695
CALHOUN	-	32,000	94,861	-	-	-	-	-	-	54,368	181,229
CASS	-	35,645	-	-	17,300	-	-	-	-	22,600	75,545
CHARLEVOIX	-	13,308	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,993	17,301
EASTERN U.P.	-	24,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,158	31,558
EATON	-	76,000	-	960	32,000	-	-	-	-	46,150	155,110
EMMET	1,760	18,000	9,000	528	3,519	-	6,000	-	-	14,900	53,707
GENESEE	-	39,030	51,500	53,500	75,000	33,000	20,000	-	-	114,600	386,630
GRATIOT	9,379	8,700	11,125	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,379	40,583
HURON	-	7,350	-	242	1,008	-	5,760	-	-	4,140	18,500
INGHAM/LANSING	-	73,282	76,091	-	4,069	-	-	-	-	50,422	203,864
IONIA	-	43,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,115	61,115
ISABELLA	-	80,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,037	115,537
JACKSON	26,400	58,475	24,575	-	41,525	-	6,850	-	-	54,732	212,557
KALAMAZOO	-	68,000	247,538	6,000	-	-	137,500	-	-	77,600	536,638
KALKASKA	-	20,000	-	-	7,939	-	-	-	-	11,973	39,912
KENT	25,645	363,374	249,594	-	1,930	20,440	-	-	-	229,958	890,941
LIVINGSTON	-	108,500	-	2,600	10,750	-	-	-	-	36,555	158,405
MACOMB	59,000	143,684	113,189	190,000	-	296,698	-	-	-	144,200	946,771
MARQUETTE	-	57,408	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,813	81,221
MIDLAND	-	78,912	-	-	20,460	-	-	-	-	33,860	133,232
MONROE	-	132,800	24,090	-	-	-	-	-	-	42,874	199,764
MONTCALM	-	58,060	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	21,964	82,024
MUSKEGON	-	59,724	-	2,134	48,236	-	-	-	-	47,000	157,094
NEMCOG	-	60,000	-	-	21,000	-	-	-	-	20,608	101,608
OAKLAND	-	252,589	187,533	429,967	-	487,370	-	-	-	196,316	1,553,775
OSCEOLA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTTAWA	44,521	41,750	82,000	43,079	-	-	-	-	-	70,716	282,066
ROSCOMMON	4,309	15,000	-	4,400	6,700	-	-	-	-	11,500	41,909
SAGINAW	-	70,000	-	61,197	-	172,584	8,000	-	-	115,632	427,413
ST. CLAIR	-	125,382	-	-	26,677	-	-	-	-	35,809	187,868
ST. JOSEPH	-	31,290	59,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,979	121,769
SUNRISE SIDE	-	40,000	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	22,581	82,581
13TH CIRCUIT	-	19,250	52,595	-	21,000	39,000	-	-	-	57,070	188,915
THUMB REGIONAL	33,500	84,775	24,000	-	22,800	-	-	-	-	34,300	193,375
VAN BUREN	74,705	-	32,533	-	22,667	32,213	-	-	-	31,733	193,851
WASHTENAW	-	152,587	117,428	87,500	25,393	-	-	-	-	18,319	401,227
WAYNE	-	415,000	230,000	-	485,000	331,000	69,000	398,908	-	767,547	2,696,455
WCUP	-	74,941	73,077	30,750	-	-	-	-	-	53,630	232,398
WEXFORD	-	12,500	32,570	-	34,000	-	-	-	-	31,144	110,214
TOTALS	281,603	3,233,527	1,871,549	957,741	975,048	1,412,305	293,103	398,908	-	2,734,216	12,158,000

Budget Summary Plans and Services Funds FY 2015



DRUNK DRIVER JAIL REDUCTION & COMMUNITY TREATMENT PROGRAM

FY 2016 Appropriation	\$1,055,404
FY 2016 Award of Funds	\$1,055,404

The FY 2016 Drunk Driver Jail Reduction and Community Treatment Program (DDJR&CTP) funds are awarded to support treatment options to reduce drunk driving and drunk driving-related deaths by addressing the alcohol addiction pursuant to local comprehensive corrections' plans developed under P.A. 511.

The Annual Appropriations Act stipulates that the funds are appropriated and shall be expended for transportation, treatment costs, and housing felony drunk drivers during a period of assessment and treatment planning.

While it is very promising to see a steady increase of drunk drivers in programs and decrease in the number of drunk drivers in jail, additional data is needed to determine the actual impact these programs are having versus other factors such as the State Police efforts in reducing drunk driving in the State.

DDJR FUNDING SUMMARY - FY 2016

COMP. PLANS & SVCS. CCAB	CURRENT AWARD AMOUNT
Allegan County	-
Arenac-Ogemaw	-
Barry County	5,332.00
Bay County	8,654.00
Berrien County	-
Branch County	-
Calhoun County	5,655.00
Cass County	8,508.00
Charlevoix County	-
EUP	-
Eaton County	18,551.00
Emmet County	653.00
Genesee County	60,156.00
Gratiot County	1,400.00
Huron County	-
Ingham County	-
Ionia County	17,802.00
Isabella County	4,275.00
Jackson County	-
Kalamazoo County	8,700.00
Kalkaska County	4,663.00
Kent County	86,145.00
Livingston County	8,010.00
Macomb County	83,524.00
Marquette County	-
Midland County	5,030.00
Monroe County	-
Montcalm County	3,184.00
Muskegon County	653.00
Northern	9,852.00
Oakland County	276,563.00
Osceola County	-
Ottawa County	48,090.00
Roscommon County	1,571.00
Saginaw County	32,522.00
St. Clair County	100,174.00
St. Joseph County	-
Sunrise Side	2,149.00
Thirteenth	22,000.00
Thumb	69,000.00
Van Buren County	-
Washtenaw County	31,000.00
Wayne County	125,198.00
WCUP	-
Wexford County	6,390.00
TOTAL CURRENT AWARD	1,055,404.00

RESIDENTIAL SERVICES

FY 2014 Appropriation	\$15,055,000
FY 2014 Allocated Funds	\$15,055,000

In FY 2008, the Department of Corrections began contracting directly with Residential Service providers in an effort to reduce lapsed funds and ensure Residential Services were available as an alternative sanction and service to local jurisdictions. The Office of Substance Abuse Services administers the contracts. Centralizing these services has reduced lapsed funds and increased the efficiency of these operations – administrative costs were reduced by allowing the provider to have one contract with the State rather than individual contracts with each CCAB. Counties also experienced increased flexibility to access programs that were not traditionally part of their residential provider network.

In 2010, the State Community Corrections Board approved the Office of Community Corrections to discontinue allocating a specific number of beds per CCAB and disseminate a statewide Residential Service Directory to local jurisdictions providing greater access to services which would likely further reduce lapsed funding. FY 2015 funds were allocated to support Residential Services pursuant to local comprehensive corrections' plans. The bed allocation plan responds to program utilization patterns between local jurisdictions and creates greater capabilities for local jurisdictions to access Residential Services for eligible felony offenders from a wider range of service providers.

Office of Community Corrections is cognizant that each jurisdiction developed an offender referral process that provided for effective program placement. Therefore, the current local referral process remained the same to ensure offenders are placed into programs expeditiously and not utilize jail beds awaiting placement. The State provides the CCABs with monthly program utilization reports to ensure local oversight of utilization trends is maintained.

In FY 2015, residential services may be experience an increase in utilization. The increased utilization could be impacted by several factors:

- Macomb, Oakland and Wayne County Jail bed reduction and other administrative changes and program referral processes are likely to have a greater impact on program utilization rates of residential services.
- A greater emphasis on offenders that are convicted of less assaultive offenses (Larceny, Fraud, Forgery/Embezzlement, Motor Vehicle Theft, Malicious Destruction of Property, Drugs, OUIL 3rd and Other Non-Assaultive crimes) which are perceived as more appropriate to target for P.A. 511 programming.
- Attention focused on the utilization of residential services in response to probation and parole violations.

During FY 2016, emphases continues to be on utilizing residential services as part of a continuum of sanctions and services (e.g., short-term residential substance abuse treatment services followed by outpatient treatment as appropriate, residential services followed by day reporting), reducing the length of stay in residential, and increasing the utilization of short-term residential services for probation violators.

Several changes are to be implemented in 2016 to the offender eligibility criteria. In an effort to assure that appropriate referrals are targeted, and to open services to those who may have lacked sufficient sentencing guidelines previously, sentencing guidelines will no longer be the foundation for eligibility and enrollment. Instead, program eligibility will be based on actuarial assessment scores which identify offender's risk and needs.

The FY 2016 appropriation supports an average daily population (ADP) of 879 with a maximum per diem of \$47.50 – programs that have been accredited by the American Correctional Association have a maximum per diem of \$48.50.

The following provides information regarding the bed allocation for each Residential Services provider.

**RESIDENTIAL SERVICES BED ALLOCATION
FY 2016**

PROVIDER	AUTHORIZED ANNUAL ADP	ANNUAL BUDGET
ADDICTION TREATMENT SERVICES	2	30,000.00
ALTERNATIVE DIRECTIONS	62	1,075,000
CEI - HOUSE OF COMMONS	10	175,000
CHRISTIAN GUIDANCE CENTER	31	550,000
COMPLETION HOUSE	13	235,000
COMMUNITY PROGRAMS, INC.	73	1,300,000
ELMHURST HOME, INC.	63	1,125,000
GET BACK UP	13	225,000
GREAT LAKES RECOVERY CENTERS	11	190,000
HEARTLINE, INC. (Lutheran Social Services)	4	75,000
HURON HOUSE, INCORPORATED	22	375,000
K-PEP	172	3,050,000
NEW PATHS, INCORPORATED	70	1,250,000
OPERATION GET DOWN	11	190,000
PHOENIX HOUSE, INCORPORATED	7	125,000
PINE REST CHRISTIAN MH SERVICES	27	475,000
SALVATION ARMY HARBOR LIGHT (Macomb-Monro	42	750,000
SELF HELP ADDICTION REHABILITATION	68	1,200,000
SOLUTIONS TO RECOVERY	37	635,000
TWIN COUNTY COMMUNITY PROBATION CENTER	42	725,000
SMB TRI-CAP	75	1,300,000
TOTALS	853	15,055,000