

# Michigan Department of Corrections

*“Committed to Protect, Dedicated to Success”*



## REENTRY ADMINISTRATION Office of Community Corrections

### BIANNUAL REPORT

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## **INTRODUCTION**

Michigan Public Act 511, *also known as the Community Corrections Act*, was established in 1988 in an effort to improve the State's prison commitment rates through the development and utilization of evidence-based, community corrections programming that targets Group 2 straddle cell offenders, probation violators, and parole violators. Counties and regions establishing a Community Corrections Advisory Board (CCAB) appointed member stakeholders as required by PA-511 to identify and target local criminogenic needs that impact prison commitments and recidivism. CCABs are obligated to abide by PA-511 and Michigan Office of Community Corrections requirements when receiving MOCC funding, including but not limited to data tracking and analysis, as well as minimum program eligibility and utilization requirements.

At the onset of PA-511, the State's Prison Commitment Rate (PCR) was 34.7% (FY 1989, as reported by the Michigan Department of Corrections' Statistical Report). It declined to 20.6% in FY 2005, which supported the Department's renewed emphasis on the use of community-based sanctions and services for the target population. For the next ten years, the State PCR fluctuated each year, but demonstrated a slight increase through FY 2015 (21.5%). In FY 2016, the Department again emphasized the use of community-based sanctions and services for the target population. Combined with the increase of local community corrections programming (Example: Drug Courts, Mental Health Courts, Veterans Courts, and Swift & Sure Sanctions Probation Programs) and the utilization of Probation Residential Services (PRS), the State PCR decreased to 20.6% in FY 2016 and to 19.9% in FY 2017.

In 2014, Public Act 466 added revisions to PA-511 that included revisions to membership requirements and modifications to comprehensive corrections plan requirements. Passed in March 2017, additional revisions to PA-511 were approved to include specific recidivism measurements as they apply to probation and parole violators and OCC programming.

Section 12 of PA-511 requires that the Michigan Office of Community Corrections submit a biannual report detailing the effectiveness of the programs and plans funded under this Act, including an explanation of how the rate of prisoner commitments to the State prison system has been affected. For the purpose of this report, the 2017 revisions to PA-511 will not be thoroughly addressed. CCABs need time to collect the data as required by the new revisions; therefore, it is not available at this time. It is expected to take up to 3 years for CCABs to provide accurate and measurable data to address their 3-year recidivism analyses.

Current analysis of Michigan's felony disposition data, as well as prison disposition data, continues to support the State's community corrections target population. Further analysis also indicates that community sanctions and treatment provide effective alternatives to prison and jail sentences while increasing public safety and decreasing recidivism.

## **PART ONE**

### **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 2014.

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 beyond 2015, 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.

## PART TWO

### MEASURING THE IMPACT OF PUBLIC ACT 511

The Offender Management Network Information (OMNI) system is the primary data collection and analysis tool utilized by the Michigan Office of Community Corrections when reviewing felony dispositional data. OMNI provides the capability of analyzing data in a relatively short period and is accessible to all CCABs; therefore, it is most efficient and convenient. OMNI extracts data based on the most serious offense per file number, per date. For example, an offender that is sentenced on more than one charge per file number on the same day will be collected in OMNI by the most serious charge sentenced on that day only. Therefore, OMNI tracks *the number of offenses*, not the number of offenders.

For the purposes of this report, no OMNI data is excluded in the following analyses. Offenders both with and without prisoner status at the time of the offense are included.

The Michigan Office of Community Corrections provides the following Statewide Felony Dispositional Data to best measure the impact and effectiveness of Public Act 511. A detailed summary of each category will be presented as well as a comparison to the previous two fiscal years in that category:

#### **Categories**

- Overall felony dispositions
- Prison Commitment Rates
- Prison dispositions
- OUIL-3<sup>rd</sup> dispositions
- Dispositions by Sentencing Guideline (SGL)
- Dispositions by Offense Group
- Status at the time of the offense
- Probation Violators, both New Sentence and Technical

### OVERALL FELONY DISPOSITIONS

For FY 2017, Michigan had a total of 46,598 felony dispositions statewide. This decreased from FY 2016 (47,500 dispositions) by 902 dispositions, and is 1,400 less than FY 2015 (47,998 dispositions).

<i>Of the 46,598 felony dispositions in <u>FY 2017</u>:</i>	<i><u>FY 2016</u></i>	<i><u>FY 2015</u></i>
9,252 were prison (19.9%)	9,784 (20.6%)	10,326 (21.5%)
9,772 were jail only (21.0%)	9,435 (19.9%)	9,948 (20.7%)
17,250 were jail/probation combined (37.0%)	17,405 (36.6%)	17,142 (35.7%)
9,932 were probation only (21.3%)	10,452 (22.0%)	10,162 (21.2%)
392 were "other" (0.8%)	424 (0.9%)	420 (0.9%)

#### **Summary:**

The total number of felony dispositions and overall prison commitments has continued to decrease over the past three fiscal years. The use of jail, jail/probation combined, and probation in sentencings has fluctuated slightly. Community Corrections programming is available to probationers and jail inmates in many counties, thus positively impacting the number of felony dispositions receiving non-prison dispositions.

## **PRISON COMMITMENT RATES**

The Michigan Office of Community Corrections monitors the Prison Commitment Rates (PCR) of the target populations specified in PA-511: Overall PCR, Straddle Cell, Group 2\* Straddle, and Probation Violators.\*\* The following is the statewide summary of Prison Commitment Rates (PCR) for FY 2016 felony dispositions as compared to the two previous fiscal years. With the exception of Probation Violators, rates are measured as the percentage of prison dispositions within the specified category as compared to the total number of all dispositions within the same category:

	<u><i>FY 2017</i></u>	<u><i>FY 2016</i></u>	<u><i>FY 2015</i></u>
Overall PCR	19.9%	20.6 %	21.5%
Group 2 PCR	12.8%	13.1%	13.4%
Straddle Cell PCR	28.0%	30.4%	32.8%
Straddle Cell Group 2 PCR	27.1%	29.4%	31.4%

*\*Offense Group 2* - Offenses that are typically non-assaultive in nature, such as Larceny, Fraud, Forgery/Embezzle, Motor Vehicle, Malicious Destruction, Drugs, OUIL-3<sup>rd</sup>, and other non-assaultive offenses.

\*\*Because the measurement of recidivism among probation violators is relatively new and difficult to track with current analyses tools, the following, limited PCR data is currently available as it relates to probation violators, new sentence and technical. MDOC did not initiate tracking specific data as it relates to Probation Violators, both New Sentence and Technical, until FY 2015:

Of the 9,252 prison dispositions statewide in **FY 2017:**

- 1,270 were Probation Violator New Sentence (PVNS) – 13.7%
- 1,045 were Probation Violator Technical (PVT) – 11.3%

Of the 9,784 prison dispositions statewide in **FY 2016:**

- 1,416 were Probation Violator New Sentence (PVNS) – 14.5%
- 990 were Probation Violator Technical (PVT) – 10.1%

Of the 10,326 prison dispositions statewide in **FY 2015:**

- 1,559 were Probation Violator New Sentence (PVNS) – 15.1%
- 1,100 were Probation Violator Technical (PVT) – 10.7%

### **Summary:**

The total percentages of Prison Commitment Rates (PCR) in all measured categories continued to decrease over the past three fiscal years. Statewide OMNI data indicates that the percentage of prison dispositions that involved Probation Violators New Sentence (PVNS) also declined over the past three fiscal years. However, due to an increase in Probation Violator Technical (PVT) prison dispositions, the PVT recidivism rate increased slightly from FY 2016 to FY 2017.

## **PRISON DISPOSITIONS**

For FY 2017, Michigan had a total of 9,252 prison dispositions statewide, for an Overall Prison Commitment Rate (PCR) of 19.9%. This decreased from FY 2016 (9,784 prison dispositions – 20.6%) by 532 prison dispositions, and is 1,074 less than FY 2015 (10,326 prison dispositions – 21.5%).

<i>Of the 9,252 prison dispositions in <u>FY 2017:</u></i>	<i><u>FY 2016</u></i>	<i><u>FY 2015</u></i>
5,519 were Offense Group 1* (59.7%)	5,847 (59.8%)	6,263 (60.7%)
3,733 were Offense Group 2** (40.3%)	3,937 (40.2%)	4,063 (39.3%)
3,849 were Presumptive Cell (41.6%)	4,016 (41.0%)	4,181 (40.5%)
3,118 were Straddle Cell (33.7%)	3,321 (33.9%)	3,743 (36.2%)
821 were Intermediate Cell (8.9%)	864 (8.8%)	821 (8.0%)
1,464 were SGL NA*** (15.8%)	1,583 (16.2%)	1,581 (15.3%)
1,910 were Group 2 Straddle (20.6%)	2,027 (20.7%)	2,287 (22.1%)

\**Offense Group 1* – Offenses that are typically assaultive in nature, such as Homicide, Robbery, CSC, Assault, Arson, Other Sex Offense, Assaultive Other, Burglary, and Weapons Possession.

\*\**Offense Group 2* - Offenses that are typically non-assaultive in nature, such as Larceny, Fraud, Forgery/Embezzle, Motor Vehicle, Malicious Destruction, Drugs, OUIL-3rd, and other non-assaultive offenses

\*\*\**SGL NA* - Sentencing Guideline Not Applicable.

### **Summary:**

The number of statewide prison dispositions in most measured categories has continued to decrease over the past three fiscal years. MOCC's target populations of Straddle Cell and Group 2 Straddle Cell offenders both demonstrated consistent decreases. Offenses with no applicable sentencing guideline (SGL NA) continue to nearly double those within the Intermediate Cell category. Additionally, nearly 40% of statewide prison dispositions were Offense Group 2. This information indicates that further targeting of Offense Group 2 Straddle Cell offenders for community corrections programming may more positively impact prison commitment rates.



## OUIL – 3<sup>RD</sup> DISPOSITIONS

For FY 2017, Michigan had a total of 2,807 felony OUIL-3<sup>rd</sup> dispositions. This increased from FY 2016 (2,662 dispositions) by 145 dispositions, and is 85 less than FY 2015 (2,892 dispositions).

<u>Of the 2,807 OUIL-3<sup>rd</sup> dispositions in FY 2017:</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>
544 were prison (19.4%)	499 (18.7%)	551 (19.1%)
245 were jail only (8.7%)	262 (9.8%)	284 (9.8%)
1,881 were jail/probation combined (67.0%)	1,766 (66.3%)	1,911 (66.1%)
137 were probation only (4.9%)	135 (5.1%)	145 (5.0%)
0 were "other" (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (0.03%)

<u>Of the 544 OUIL-3<sup>rd</sup> <b>prison</b> dispositions in FY 2017:</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>
55 were Presumptive Cell (10.1%)	48 (9.6%)	35 (6.4%)
339 were Straddle Cell (62.3%)	315 (63.1%)	395 (71.7%)
94 were Intermediate Cell (17.3%)	61 (12.2%)	66 (12.0%)
56 were SGL NA* (10.3%)	75 (15.0%)	55 (10.0%)

\*SGL NA - Sentencing Guideline Not Applicable.

### **Summary:**

OUIL-3<sup>rd</sup> felony dispositions accounted for 6.0% of all Michigan felony dispositions and 5.9% of all prison dispositions in FY 2017. 339 (32.0%) of all Straddle Cell in this category (1,058 total Straddle Cell OUIL-3<sup>rd</sup> dispositions) were prison dispositions (62.3% of all OUIL-3<sup>rd</sup> prison dispositions). Meanwhile 55 (70.5%) of all Presumptive Cell in this category (78 total Presumptive Cell OUIL-3<sup>rd</sup> dispositions) were prison dispositions (10.1% of all OUIL-3<sup>rd</sup> prison dispositions). It is noted that the number of Intermediate Cell OUIL-3<sup>rd</sup> prison dispositions in FY 2017 increased by nearly 35 percentage points from FY 2016, with an increase from 61 to 94 prison dispositions. This information indicates that the consideration of targeting Intermediate Cell OUIL-3<sup>rd</sup> offenders and the further targeting of Straddle Cell OUIL-3<sup>rd</sup> offenders for community corrections programming may more positively impact prison commitment rates.

## DISPOSITIONS BY SENTENCING GUIDELINE

Michigan Department of Corrections categorizes felony offenses into three main sentencing guidelines (SGL):

Intermediate Cell – are those cells in which the upper limit recommended by the guidelines is 18 months or less.

Straddle Cell – are those cells in which the lower limit of the recommended range is one year or less and the upper limit of the recommended range is more than 18 months.

Presumptive Cell – are those cells for which the minimum sentence recommended exceeds one year of imprisonment.

When an offender does not meet the minimum criteria for the above listed guidelines, he/she is determined as *SGL NA*, indicating that guidelines are not applicable.

OMNI data reflects the following Sentencing Guideline dispositional data for the previous 3 fiscal years:

<u>Total Number of:</u>	<u>FY 2017</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>
SGL NA Dispositions	6,913	6,905	6,808
<b>Prison Dispositions</b>	<b>1,464</b>	<b>1,583</b>	<b>1,581</b>
Intermediate Dispositions	23,732	24,708	24,852
<b>Prison Dispositions</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>821</b>
Straddle Dispositions	11,144	10,912	11,428
<b>Prison Dispositions</b>	<b>3,118</b>	<b>3,321</b>	<b>3,743</b>
Presumptive Dispositions	4,809	4,975	4,910
<b>Prison Dispositions</b>	<b>3,849</b>	<b>4,016</b>	<b>4,181</b>

### **Summary:**

Statewide data indicates that SGL Intermediate is the most common cell, averaging just over half of all dispositions for the past three fiscal years. However, prison commitments among SGL Intermediate dispositions have been just under 9% of all prison dispositions. SGL Straddle account for approximately a quarter of all dispositions, with prison commitments in this category measuring approximately a third of all prison dispositions. SGL Presumptive dispositions account for just over 10% of all felony dispositions each of the last three fiscal years; however, they average 40% of all prison dispositions. The total number of Straddle prison and Presumptive prison dispositions consistently decreased. All remaining categories slightly fluctuated within the last three years, with SGL NA overall dispositions, Intermediate overall, and Straddle overall dispositions all increasing from FY 2016 to FY 2017. Prison dispositions in all of the above-listed cell types decreased from FY 2016 to FY 2017. Straddle Cell offenders remain a primary target population in community corrections program because they have the greatest potential to positively impact PCR through successful offender participation.

## DISPOSITIONS BY OFFENSE GROUP

The Michigan Office of Community Corrections tracks felony dispositions by two offense groups: Group 1 and Group 2.

**Group 1** includes offenses that are typically assaultive in nature, such as Homicide, Robbery, CSC, Assault, Arson, Other Sex Offense, Assaultive Other, Burglary, and Weapons Possession. These offenses are more likely to receive prison sentences or longer terms of local incarceration due to the seriousness of the offense and the risk to public safety.

**Group 2** includes offenses that are typically non-assaultive in nature, such as Larceny, Fraud, Forgery/Embezzle, Motor Vehicle, Malicious Destruction, Drugs, OUIL-3rd, and other non-assaultive offenses. These offenses may not be assessed as a risk to public safety depending on circumstances, and therefore may be appropriate for consideration of community based supervision.

For FY 2017, 17,525 (37.6%) of the 46,598 statewide felony dispositions were Offense Group 1, and 29,073 (62.4%) were Offense Group 2. Similarly, in FY 2016, 17,534 (36.9%) of the 47,500 statewide felony dispositions were Offense Group 1, and 29,966 (63.1%) were Offense Group 2. FY 2015 demonstrated a slight increase among Group 1 and Group 2, with 17,614 (36.7%) of the 47,998 felony dispositions were Offense Group 1, and 30,384 (63.3%) were Offense Group 2.

*Disposition rates, as they related to Offense Group and Sentencing Guidelines, compared to all **felony dispositions**, for the previous three fiscal years are as follows:*

	<u>FY 2017</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>
Group 1 Presumptive	3,666 (7.9%)	3,790 (8.0%)	3,852 (8.0%)
Group 2 Presumptive	1,143 (2.5%)	1,185 (2.5%)	1,058 (2.2%)
Group 1 Straddle	4,107 (8.8%)	4,010 (8.4%)	4,149 (8.6%)
Group 2 Straddle	7,037 (15.1%)	6,902 (14.5%)	7,279 (15.2%)
Group 1 Intermediate	6,988 (15.0%)	7,028 (14.8%)	6,923 (14.4%)
Group 2 Intermediate	16,744 (35.9%)	17,680 (37.2%)	17,929 (37.4%)
Group 1 SGL NA	2,764 (5.9%)	2,706 (5.7%)	2,690 (5.6%)
Group 2 SGL NA	4,149 (8.9%)	4,199 (8.8%)	4,118 (8.6%)

*Disposition rates, as they relate to Offense Group and Sentencing Guidelines, compared to all **prison dispositions**, for the previous three fiscal years are as follows:*

	<u>FY 2017</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>
Group 1 Presumptive	3,063 (33.1%)	3,183 (32.5%)	3,385 (32.8%)
Group 2 Presumptive	786 (8.5%)	833 (8.5%)	796 (7.7%)
Group 1 Straddle	1,208 (13.1%)	1,294 (13.2%)	1,456 (14.1%)
Group 2 Straddle	1,910 (20.6%)	2,027 (20.7%)	2,287 (22.1%)
Group 1 Intermediate	264 (2.9%)	291 (3.0%)	328 (3.2%)
Group 2 Intermediate	557 (6.0%)	573 (5.9%)	493 (4.8%)
Group 1 SGL NA	984 (10.6%)	1,079 (11.0%)	1,094 (10.6%)
Group 2 SGL NA	480 (5.2%)	504 (5.2%)	487 (4.7%)

### **Summary:**

The review of dispositions by Offense Group offers the greatest analysis of the impact of community corrections programming. Because Group 2 Straddle offenders are a priority population, it allows MOCC to more thoroughly consider how the risks and needs of this category may be positively affected by community-based services. OMNI data for the last three fiscal years indicates that Group 2 Straddle offenders demonstrate the greatest possibility of impacting PCR because, although they are roughly 15%

of all felony dispositions, they average the second-largest group of all dispositions. Group 2 Straddle make up roughly 21% of all prison dispositions, the second-largest group of all prison dispositions. Because sentencing guidelines allow for the most flexibility in sentencing with Straddle offenders, these percentages demonstrate the need to continue to target Group 2 Straddle offenders for appropriate community-based corrections programming, as this category has the most potential to lower risk and meet needs while maintaining public safety.

### **STATUS AT THE TIME OF THE OFFENSE**

OMNI data allows MOCC to analyze dispositions based on offender status at the time the offense took place. For example, if an offender was in prison or on parole when the new offense occurred, this information is available for review. In the last three fiscal years, MOCC also started tracking probation violator status within this category. Therefore, data specific to probation violators, both new sentence and technical, is relatively new and thus, limited.

The following data measures the number of prison dispositions, categorized by status at the time of the offense, as compared to all dispositions in the same status category:

<u>Status</u>	<u>FY 2017</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>
Offenders in prison	307 / 314 (97.8%)	345 / 370 (93.2%)	341 / 367 (92.9%)
Parole Violator:			
<i>New Sentence</i>	1,195 / 2,333 (51.2%)	1,292 / 2,316 (55.8%)	1,312 / 2,311 (56.8%)
Probation Violator:			
<i>New Sentence</i>	1,270 / 4,410 (28.8%)	1,416 / 4,617 (30.7%)	1,559 / 4,658 (33.5%)
<i>Technical</i>	1,045 / 5,543 (18.9%)	990 / 5,382 (18.4%)	1,100 / 5,937 (18.5%)
Other/None	5,435 / 33,998 (16.0%)	5,741 / 34,815 (16.5%)	6,014 / 34,725 (17.3%)

#### **Summary:**

OMNI data indicates that over the last three fiscal years, the majority of dispositions (73%) were not under the supervision of MDOC at the time of the offense. Of those who were under MDOC supervision, but not in prison at the time of the offense, the majority of prison dispositions were among Probation Violators New Sentence, followed by Parole Violators, then Probation Violators Technical. It is noted that while prison dispositions among Parole Violators and Probation Violators New Sentence have consistently decreased over the last three fiscal years, prison dispositions among Probation Violators Technical has fluctuated. Because probation violators are a target population for community corrections programming, this data indicates greater needs to more thoroughly review probation violators for potential community corrections participation.

## PROBATION VIOLATORS

The Michigan Office of Community Corrections began specifically tracking felony dispositions among probation violators in FY 2015. Data analyzed includes New Sentence and Technical status, as well as Sentencing Guidelines, Offense Group, and prison dispositions. For the purpose of this report, analysis will review FY 2015 through FY 2017 overall felony and prison dispositions only.

For FY 2017, 9,953 out of 46,598 felony dispositions were probation violators. This decreased from FY 2016 by 46 dispositions (FY 2016: 9,999 – 21.1% of 47,500 total felony dispositions) and is 642 less than FY 2015 (FY 2015: 10,595 - 22.1% of 47,998 total felony dispositions). 25.0% of all prison dispositions in FY 2017 were Probation Violators, a 0.4% percentage point increase from FY 2016 (24.6%).

	<u>FY 2017</u>	<u>FY 2016</u>	<u>FY 2015</u>
Total Probation Violator (PV) dispositions	<b>9,953</b>	<b>9,999</b>	<b>10,595</b>
<i>Total PV New Sentence</i>	4,410 (44.3%)	4,617 (46.2%)	4,658 (44.0%)
<i>Total PV Technical</i>	5,543 (55.7%)	5,382 (53.8%)	5,937 (56%)
Total Probation Violator (PV) prison dispositions	<b>2,315</b>	<b>2,406</b>	<b>2,659</b>
<i>Total PV New Sentence prison</i>	1,270 (54.9%)	1,416 (58.9%)	1,559 (58.6%)
<i>Total PV Technical prison</i>	1,045 (45.1%)	990 (41.1%)	1,100 (41.4%)
Total percentage of all felony dispositions	<b>21.4%</b>	<b>21.1%</b>	<b>22.1%</b>
<i>PV New Sentence</i>	9.5%	9.7%	9.7%
<i>PV Technical</i>	11.9%	11.3%	12.4%
Total percentage of all prison dispositions	<b>25.0%</b>	<b>24.6%</b>	<b>25.8%</b>
<i>PV New Sentence prison</i>	13.7%	14.5%	15.1%
<i>PV Technical prison</i>	11.3%	10.1%	10.7%
Total Group 2 Straddle PV dispositions	<b>1,737</b>	<b>1,731</b>	<b>1,952</b>
<i>PV New Sentence</i>	1,161 (66.8%)	1,225 (70.8%)	1,294 (66.3%)
<i>PV Technical</i>	576 (33.2%)	506 (29.2%)	658 (33.7%)
Total Group 2 Straddle PV prison dispositions	<b>529</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>662</b>
<i>PV New Sentence prison</i>	313 (59.2%)	407 (69.6%)	438 (66.2%)
<i>PV Technical prison</i>	216 (40.8%)	178 (30.4%)	224 (33.8%)

### Summary:

Data indicates that probation violator prison disposition information remained relatively steady during the last three fiscal years. The total number of probation violator dispositions decreased 6.0% from FY 2015 to FY 2017, and the total number of probation violator prison dispositions decreased 12.9% from FY 2015 to FY 2017. However, probation violators continue to be almost one-quarter of all prison dispositions statewide. Additionally, Group 2 Straddle Probation Violators were only 3.7% of all felony dispositions in FY 2017, but they were 5.7% of all prison dispositions. This is a slight increase from FY 2016, when Group 2 Straddle Probation Violators were only 3.6% of all felony dispositions but 5.9% of all prison dispositions. The slight percentage increases may be attributed to the overall lower amount of felony and prison dispositions from FY 2106 to FY 2017.

## **PROGRESS TOWARD ADDRESSING OBJECTIVES & PRIORITIES**

In the past several years, the State has placed greater emphasis on the expansion of local sanctions in order to allow communities to determine appropriate sentences 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.

Local jurisdictions continually review sentence recommendations and update 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, offenders assessed to have medium to high risk and needs and offenders sentenced to prison for two years or less). These target populations were 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. As part of the current Comprehensive Community Corrections Plans review process, the Office of Community Corrections has required local jurisdictions to further reduce their overall prison commitment rates by targeting offenders in the Group 2 offense categories with medium to high risk and needs (i.e. Larceny, Fraud, Forgery/Embezzle, Motor Vehicle, Malicious Destruction, Drugs, OUIL 3<sup>rd</sup> and Other Non-Assaultive).

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

- Implementation of processes and instruments to quickly and more objectively identify risk cases at the pretrial stage.
- Implementation of instruments and processes to objectively assess needs of 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.
- 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 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.
- Increased focus on the implementation and utilization of evidence based programming.
- Heightened monitoring and enforcement of performance measures and contractual compliance.
- Emphasis has been placed on offering gender-separate cognitive programming to better address gender-specific needs. This focus will demonstrate significant effect beginning FY 2018.
- Increased utilization of Probation Residential Services for substance abusing offenders, probation violators, and eligible pretrial offenders and parolees.

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 differentiation 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 higher risk of recidivism.

## **PRIORITY TARGET POPULATIONS**

The analysis of felony disposition data supports the selection of the priority target groups from straddle cell offenders and probation violators. Even though intermediate sanction cell and SGL NA offenders are not priority target populations for community corrections programs, sentencing policies and practices need to be examined in more detail in counties where higher percentages of these sanction offenders are sentenced to prison. Although prison disposition rates on intermediate and SGL NA offenders are normally low on a percentage basis, a large number of cases mean that even a fractional improvement statewide can amount to a significant change in prison dispositions. The counties with high prison commitment rates for straddle cell or intermediate sanction cell offenders are required to address these issues in their annual community corrections comprehensive plan and application for funding.

In the past years, the incarceration of probation violators who failed to comply with their conditions of probation had been one of the primary reasons for the increase in Michigan's prison population. Since 1999, probation violators have been one of the primary target populations for community corrections funded programs. In 2002, probation violators accounted for 38% of the total prison intake. As part of the Department's Plan to Control Prison Growth, the Department placed greater emphasis on this population and required the Office of Community Corrections to increase the use of Public Act 511 programs to offer community sanctions and treatment programs as an alternative to prison. In 2004, the number of probation violators sentenced to prison declined by 5.7 percentage points (32.3%).

After years of targeting probation violators as a priority population, OCC appears to have positively impacting this category. In FY 2015, MOCC renewed efforts to better measure recidivism among probation violators, both new sentence and technical. OMNI data for FY 2015 indicates that 25.8% of all prison dispositions were Probation Violators (a 6.5% decrease from FY 2004). Additionally, Probation Violators were 24.6% of all prison dispositions in FY 2016, a 1.2 percentage point decrease from the previous fiscal year. In FY 2017, Probation Violators accounted for 25.0% of all prison dispositions.

## **PART THREE**

### **PROGRAM UTILIZATION**

Community corrections programs are expected to contribute to local goals and objectives concerning prison commitments and/or jail utilization of their respective counties. Appropriate program policies and practices must be implemented for programs to serve as diversions from prison or jail, or as treatment programs that reduce the risk of recidivism.

To impact prison commitment and jail utilization rates, specific target populations have been identified due to the high number of these offenders being sentenced to prison or jail. It is not possible to individually identify offenders that would have been sentenced to prison or jail if alternative sanctions or treatment programs were not available. But as a group, evidence can be presented to support their designation as a target population.

National research<sup>1</sup> has shown that appropriately targeted and administered cognitive restructuring and substance abuse programs reduce recidivism. Community corrections funds have been used to fund these types of programs based upon these national studies.

Further, supporting information is available concerning the impact of community corrections sanctions and programs on jail utilization. It is possible to identify local sentencing policies that specify that jail time will be decreased based upon an offender's participation or completion of community corrections programs.

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<sup>1</sup> Andrews, D. A. & Bonta, James (2003) The Psychology of Criminal Conduct Cincinnati, Ohio: Anderson Publishing Co.

The Department entered into a contractual agreement with Northpointe, Inc. to implement the COMPAS Case Manager System statewide – this new system merged CCIS data into a statewide centralized website. The data below represents data using the new system.

This section presents information relative to offenders enrolled into community corrections programs during FY 2016 and FY 2017. In the following tables, an offender can be represented in more than one category, since he or she may be enrolled in multiple programs. It should be noted that “successful outcomes” and “percent successful” is based on program terminations occurring during the report period. Information that can be determined through examination of the tables includes the following:

- Table 1, indicates that in FY 2017 a total of 19,597 offenders accounted for 29,723 enrollments in programs funded by community corrections – 88.86% of the program outcomes have been successful. Felony offenders accounted for the majority of reported enrollments – 86.81% of felony offender program outcomes have been successful.
- Table 2, , indicates that in FY 2017 specific program successful outcomes were: Community Service 69.1%; Substance Abuse 74.7%, Group Programming (i.e. education, employment, life skills, cognitive, domestic violence, sex offender, substance abuse and other group services) 68.3% and Supervision Services (i.e. day reporting, intensive supervision, electronic monitoring and pretrial supervision) 83.3%.

**State Summary of Program Participants  
by Crime Class & Legal Status  
With Percents of Successful Outcomes  
P.A. 511 Funded  
Fiscal Year 2017**

Number of Offenders in Programming			Number of Program Enrollments and Outcomes		
	Number Of Offenders	%	Program Enrollments	Successful Outcomes	% Successful
<b>Felons</b>					
Unsentenced:	3640	26.73%	6170	5839	85.99%
Sentenced:	9980	73.27%	14332	14750	87.14%
<b>Total:</b>	<b>13620</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>20502</b>	<b>20589</b>	<b>86.81%</b>
<b>Misdemeanants</b>					
Unsentenced:	3335	55.80%	4771	4772	93.17%
Sentenced:	2642	44.20%	4450	5201	96.42%
<b>Total:</b>	<b>5977</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>9221</b>	<b>9973</b>	<b>93.39%</b>
<b>Total</b>					
Unsentenced:	6975	35.59%	10941	10611	34.72%
Sentenced:	12622	64.41%	18782	19951	65.28%
<b>Total:</b>	<b>19597</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>29723</b>	<b>30562</b>	<b>88.86%</b>

Table 1



**State Summary of Program Enrollments  
by Crime Class & Legal Status  
With Percents of Successful Outcomes  
P.A. 511 Funded  
Fiscal Year 2017**

Type of Program	New Enrollments	Number of Enrollments				Percent Successful				
		Unsentenced		Sentenced		Unsentenced		Sentenced		Overall
		Felony	Misd	Felony	Misd	Felony	Misd	Felony	Misd	
Case Management	1246	61	33	857	295	76.9%	80.4%	70.3%	71.2%	71.3%
Community Service	358	16	6	277	59	88.0%	79.4%	62.2%	76.8%	69.1%
Employment & Training	20	1	0	13	6	100.0%	0.0%	69.2%	70.0%	70.3%
Substance Abuse	470	216	14	224	16	82.0%	88.2%	63.6%	79.3%	74.7%
Other	593	41	24	357	171	71.9%	80.0%	72.5%	83.8%	75.9%
DDJR	247	13	4	230	0	100.0%	100.0%	96.5%	0.0%	96.7%
Group Programming	4054	199	23	3606	226	65.9%	79.3%	67.3%	79.4%	68.3%
Supervision Services	6734	2452	866	1494	1922	72.8%	71.0%	89.4%	96.5%	83.3%
Assessment Services	11116	3184	3833	2144	1955	99.4%	99.9%	99.6%	99.9%	99.7%
Gatekeeper	6304	48	1	6160	95	94.5%	100.0%	99.9%	97.3%	99.8%
Totals:	31142	6231	4804	15362	4745					
Totals w/o Case Mngt:	29896	6170	4771	14505	4450	86.47%	93.39%	89.04%	95.96%	90.30%

Table 2

**PART FOUR**

**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 2017 funds support an average daily population of 858. 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 2017 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 2018 AWARD OF FUNDS**

### **Community Corrections Comprehensive Plans and Applications**

In August 2017, the State Community Corrections Board reviewed thirty-three (33) proposals which cover forty-two (42) counties for Community Corrections Funds for FY 2018. The State Board recommended, and Director Heidi Washington approved the award of \$12.1 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.

Twenty-eight (28) counties have elected to participate through formulation of a single county Community Corrections Advisory Board; and, fourteen (14) counties through the formulation of multi-county Community Corrections Advisory Boards. The multi-county boards consist of the following:

- Arenac/Ogemaw
- Northeast - Alcona, Alpena, Cheboygan, Crawford, Otsego
- Thirteenth Judicial Circuit – Antrim, Grand Traverse, Leelanau
- Thumb Region – Lapeer, Tuscola
- 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 2018 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.

<b>COMPREHENSIVE PLANS &amp; SERVICES</b>				
<b>ANNUAL CONTRACTS</b>				
<b>CCAB</b>	<b>FY 2018 Plan Amount</b>	<b>FY 2018 Recommendation</b>	<b>FY 2018 Reserve</b>	<b>FY 2018 Total Recommended</b>
ALLEGAN	81,431	-	-	-
ARENAC-OGEMAW	53,614	-	-	-
BARRY	96,723	-	-	-
BAY	215,383	175,633	-	175,633
BERRIEN	229,861	199,516	20,345	219,861
CALHOUN	218,842	42,560	-	42,560
CASS	58,852	-	-	-
EATON	193,725	120,517	15,000	135,517
EMMET	106,087	78,272	-	78,272
GENESEE	455,030	455,030	-	455,030
INGHAM	291,562	291,562	-	291,562
IONIA	121,175	76,115	-	76,115
ISABELLA	133,343	133,343	-	133,343
JACKSON	248,894	248,894	-	248,894
KALAMAZOO	833,095	640,555	-	640,555
KENT	823,848	790,722	-	790,722
LIVINGSTON	117,126	-	-	-
MACOMB	1,274,902	1,274,902	-	1,274,902
MARQUETTE	76,221	76,221	-	76,221
MIDLAND	302,020	199,020	-	199,020
MONROE	282,722	282,722	-	282,722
MONTCALM	95,224	92,638	-	92,638
MUSKEGON	187,094	187,094	-	187,094
NORTHEAST MI REGIONAL	194,496	-	-	-
OAKLAND	1,478,775	1,415,009	-	1,415,009
OTTAWA	282,066	270,072	-	270,072
SAGINAW	800,371	456,000	-	456,000
ST. CLAIR	552,688	215,856	-	215,856
ST. JOSEPH	174,478	174,478	-	174,478
THIRTEENTH	314,256	264,256	-	264,256
THUMB	274,680	264,812	-	264,812
VAN BUREN	256,948	133,729	-	133,729
WASHTENAW	655,712	655,712	-	655,712
WAYNE	2,593,247	2,393,247	-	2,393,247
WCUP	114,660	-	-	-
WEXFORD-MISSAUKEE	126,714	110,483	-	110,483
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>14,315,865</b>	<b>11,718,970</b>	<b>35,345</b>	<b>11,754,315</b>
			<b>APPROPRIATION</b>	<b>\$ 12,158,000</b>

## **COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PLANS AND SERVICES**

<b>FY 2018 Appropriation</b>	<b>\$12,158,000</b>
<b>FY 2018 Award of Funds</b>	<b>\$12,158,000</b>

FY 2018 Community Corrections Plans and Services funds have been awarded to support community-based programs in 42 counties (33 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. The distribution of funds among program categories is presented below.

### **Resource Commitment by Program Category:**

Group-Based Programs	\$3,623,164
Supervision Programs	\$1,746,705
Assessment Services	\$1,210,784
Gatekeeper & Jail Population Monitor	\$ 728,672
Case Management	\$1,319,168
Substance Abuse Testing	\$ 314,386
Other	\$ 651,060
CCAB Administration	\$2,564,061
Reserve Funds	\$ 35,345

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.

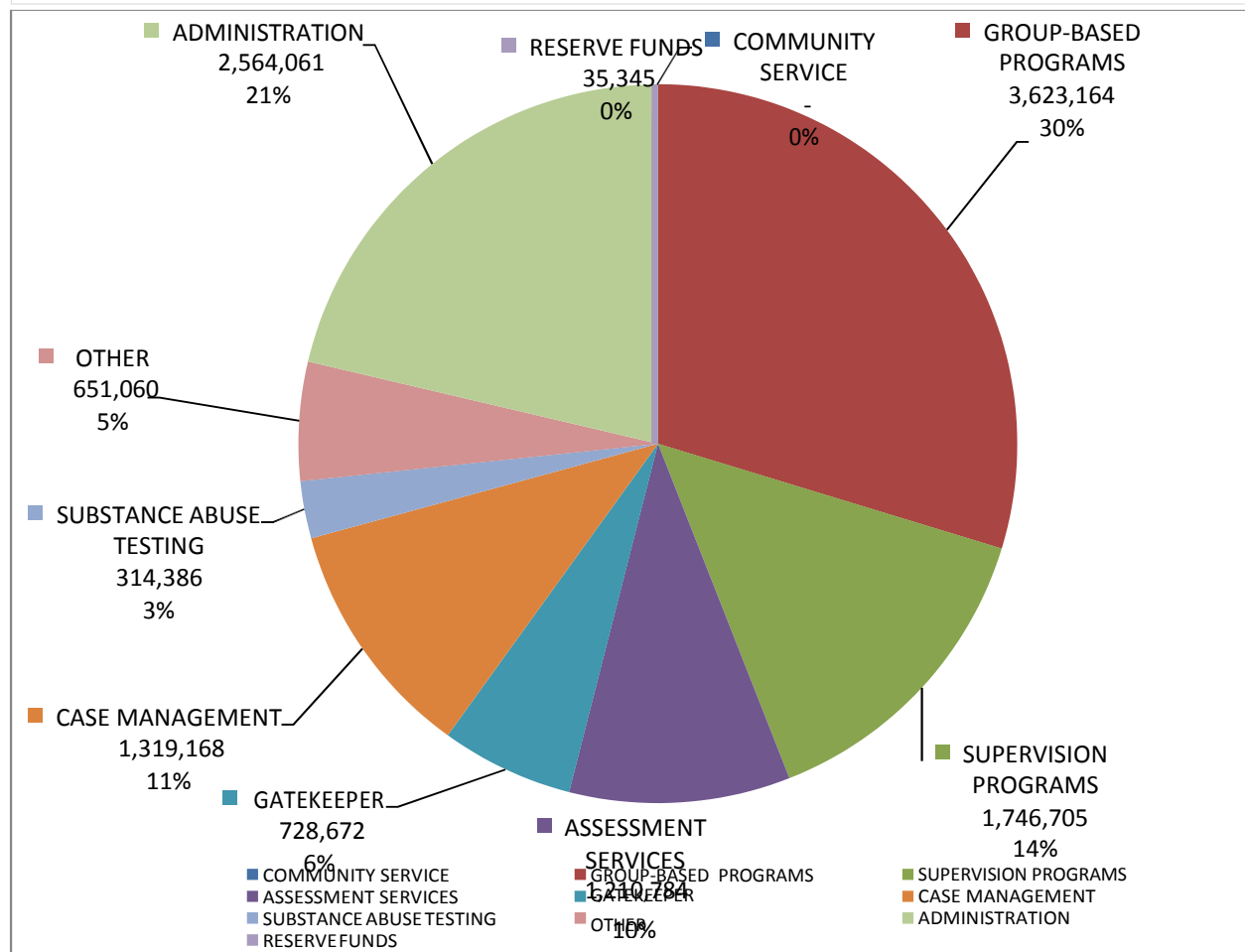
This shifting or reallocation of resources, which began during FY 1999 and continued through the FY 2018 proposal development and award of funds process, reflects the effort and commitment of local jurisdictions to improve treatment effectiveness and reduce recidivism through the development and implementation 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 2018 Comprehensive Plans and Services funds, are identified on the attached table entitled, "Comprehensive Plans and Services Fund: Summary of Program Budgets – FY 2018". The following chart entitled "Budget Summary Plans and Services Funds FY 2018" 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 - Grant Applications											
FY 18											
CCAB	COMMUNITY SERVICE	GROUP-BASED PROGRAMS	SUPERVISION PROGRAMS	ASSESSMENT SERVICES	GATEKEEPER	CASE MANAGEMENT	SUBSTANCE ABUSE TESTING	OTHER	ADMINISTRATION	RESERVE FUNDS	TOTALS
ARENAC/OGEMAW	-	37,576	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,038	-	53,614
BARRY	-	27,410	-	-	-	13,750	-	14,650	13,440	-	96,723
BAY	-	84,198	22,400	22,880	-	-	-	5,500	-	-	175,633
BERRIEN	-	52,600	-	-	-	-	-	50,116	58,800	20,345	219,861
CALHOUN	-	32,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,560	42,560
CASS	-	35,745	-	-	5,700	-	-	-	-	17,407	58,852
EATON	-	95,000	-	980	8,600	-	-	-	30,937	15,000	135,517
EMMET	-	23,000	9,000	1,013	3,519	-	-	21,020	20,720	-	78,272
GENESEE	-	-	85,235	196,235	-	30,000	30,560	-	113,000	-	455,030
INGHAM	-	160,980	76,091	-	4,069	-	-	-	50,422	-	291,562
IONIA	-	53,281	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,834	-	76,115
ISABELLA	-	93,341	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,002	-	133,343
JACKSON	-	88,041	51,417	10,000	26,876	-	14,000	-	58,560	-	248,894
KALAMAZOO	-	99,560	221,520	4,615	-	-	127,060	64,800	-	-	640,555
KENT	-	361,912	177,410	-	-	21,440	-	-	229,960	-	790,722
MACOMB	-	288,700	150,000	304,000	-	278,800	-	-	253,402	-	1,274,902
MARQUETTE	-	52,408	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,813	-	76,221
MIDLAND	-	121,962	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	57,058	-	199,020
MONTCALM	-	228,422	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	42,300	-	282,722
MUSKOGON	-	55,471	15,789	-	-	-	-	-	21,378	-	92,638
NORTHWEST	-	61,858	40,000	-	38,236	-	-	-	47,000	-	187,094
NORTHEAST	-	37,400	30,100	9,500	-	50,396	-	20,000	47,100	-	194,496
OAKLAND	-	249,187	177,870	380,885	-	478,732	-	-	128,335	-	1,415,009
OTAWA	-	23,640	86,255	71,961	-	-	17,500	-	70,716	-	270,072
SAGINAW	-	128,000	-	108,000	-	210,000	10,000	-	-	-	456,000
ST. CLAIR	-	155,382	-	-	25,418	-	-	-	35,056	-	215,856
ST. JOSEPH	-	50,735	69,758	-	5,400	-	-	-	48,585	-	174,478
THIRTEENTH CIRCUIT	-	25,375	109,008	-	21,000	49,419	-	-	59,454	-	264,256
THUMB REGIONAL	-	188,813	14,400	-	3,832	-	-	-	57,767	-	264,812
VAN BUREN	-	25,381	25,381	-	25,380	25,381	-	-	32,206	-	133,729
WASHTENAW	-	333,000	125,501	80,715	25,178	-	-	53,000	38,318	-	655,712
WAYNE	-	327,786	205,000	-	506,214	175,000	45,000	420,000	714,247	-	2,393,247
WEXFORD-MASSAUIKEE	-	25,000	42,570	-	15,500	-	-	-	27,413	-	110,483
TOTALS	-	3,623,164	1,746,705	1,210,784	728,672	1,319,168	314,386	651,060	2,564,061	35,345	12,158,000

### Budget Summary Plans and Services Funds FY 2018



## **DRUNK DRIVER JAIL REDUCTION & COMMUNITY TREATMENT PROGRAM**

<b>FY 2018 Appropriation</b>	<b>\$1,440,000</b>
<b>FY 2018 Award of Funds (CCAB)</b>	<b>\$ 1,107,123</b>
<b>FY 2018 Award of Funds (PRS)</b>	<b>\$ 332,877</b>

The FY 2018 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.

<b>DDJR/CTP ANNUAL CONTRACTS</b>			
<b>FY 2018 Plan Amount</b>	<b>FY 2018 Recommendation</b>	<b>FY 2018 Reserve</b>	<b>FY 2018 Total Recommended</b>
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
5,332	-	-	-
9,230	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
3,263	3,263	-	3,263
8,508	-	-	-
18,551	18,551	-	18,551
1	-	-	-
37,440	37,440	-	37,440
21,169	-	-	-
17,802	17,802	-	17,802
4,275	-	4,275	4,275
8,200	-	-	-
8,700	8,700	-	8,700
104,345	104,345	-	104,345
-	-	-	-
117,680	117,680	-	117,680
1,606	1,606	-	1,606
16,000	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
3,184	3,184	-	3,184
33,820	653	-	653
8,700	-	-	-
264,248	264,248	-	264,248
44,213	44,213	-	44,213
35,000	35,000	-	35,000
117,274	100,174	-	100,174
-	-	-	-
37,257	-	22,000	22,000
49,738	49,738	-	49,738
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
125,198	125,198	-	125,198
-	-	-	-
6,390	6,390	-	6,390
<b>1,107,123</b>	<b>938,185</b>	<b>26,275</b>	<b>964,460</b>

## **RESIDENTIAL SERVICES**

**FY 2018 Appropriation            \$15,475,000**

**FY 2018 Allocated Funds        \$15,475,000**

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 2017 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.

Currently, 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 were 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 2018 appropriation supports an average daily population (ADP) of 874 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.



**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS  
OFFICE OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS**

**RESIDENTIAL SERVICES Appn #19333  
FY 18 Annual Allotments**

Provider	AUTHORIZED ANNUAL ADP	FY 18 Annual Allotment
ADDICTION TREATMENT SERVICES	10	168,936
ALTERNATIVE DIRECTIONS	66	1,150,000
CEI - HOUSE OF COMMONS	14	251,823
CHRISTIAN GUIDANCE CENTER	24	417,000
COMPLETION HOUSE	14	251,230
COMMUNITY PROGRAMS, INC.	66	1,175,000
ELMHURST HOME, INC.	25	449,760
GREAT LAKES RECOVERY CENTERS	6	109,619
GET BACK UP	7	126,824
HEARTLINE, INC. (Lutheran Social Services)	9	163,660
HURON HOUSE, INCORPORATED	16	273,685
K-PEP	206	3,645,840
NEW PATHS, INCORPORATED	62	1,092,011
OPERATION GET DOWN	6	100,963
PHOENIX HOUSE, INCORPORATED	2	32,779
PINE REST CHRISTIAN MH SERVICES	18	326,913
SALVATION ARMY HARBOR LIGHT (Macomb-Monroe)	44	784,551
SELF HELP ADDICTION REHABILITATION	88	1,564,854
SOLUTIONS TO RECOVERY	18	314,933
TWIN COUNTY COMMUNITY PROBATION CENTER	57	993,000
SMB TRI-CAP	120	2,082,119
	<b>874</b>	<b>15,475,500</b>

## **PART FIVE**

### **JAIL UTILIZATION**

Community Corrections programs must include the participation of offenders who would likely be sentenced to imprisonment in a state correctional facility or jail, with the goal of reducing recidivism. Community programs can be defined as a program that is an alternative to incarceration in a state correctional facility or jail. Through the years, as prison commitment rates decreased, and as a result of legislative changes, the role of jails in the community corrections system has changed. This section examines the use of jails in Michigan as part of the continuum of sanctions available in sentencing decisions.

Local jurisdictions have implemented a wide range of policies/practices to influence the number and length of stay of different offender populations. The local policies/practices include conditional release options for pretrial detainees, restrictions on population groups which can be housed in the jail in order to reserve jail beds for offenders who are a higher risk to public safety, earned release credits (i.e., reduction in jail time for participation in in-jail programming), and structured sentencing.

A jail sentence is also a key sanction used for probation violators. Local probation response guides often include jail time along with additional local sanctions imposed, including programs funded by community corrections. Jail crowding issues can impact the use of jails and availability of beds for alternative sanctions for different felony offender target groups, such as straddle cell offenders, probation violators, and even intermediate sanction offenders. The use of jail beds for serious felony offenders is an issue when jail crowding occurs.

Community corrections programs have been established to impact the amount of jail time that offenders serve. Program policies have been established so that program participation and successful completion of programs lead to decreased lengths of stay in jail.

#### **Jail Statistics Overview**

The majority of the county jails have been electronically submitting jail utilization and inmate profile data to the State since 1998. Collectively, these county data inputs comprise the Jail Population Information System (JPIS). Jail reporting from year-to-year has been less than uniform in jail representation due to issues such as jails changing jail management systems. In 2011, the Department entered into a contractual agreement with Northpointe, Inc. to implement the COMPAS Case Manager System statewide which includes a centralized data reporting system for the Jail Population Information System. However, it has been determined that only a minimal amount of counties have the ability to report the requested information. In addition to counties not uploading their data, several system/vendor changes have significantly impacted JPIS reporting. The Department continues to work with the jails to address local JPIS issues.

Jails play a vital role in the sanctioning process, and one of the stated purposes of JPIS is to provide information to support coherent policy making. Using JPIS 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. Such analysis can lead to potential alternatives to incarceration and result in formulation of other objectives to improve utilization (i.e., reduce jail crowding, change offender population profiles, reduce the average length of stay). Further, the data can be used to monitor the utilization of the jails before and after various policies, practices, procedures or programming are implemented.

Recognizing that all counties are not represented in data submissions and periodically some counties' data

may not be up-to-date, statewide summary reports do not completely represent State figures or State totals; however, input from rural, urban, and metropolitan counties is included and such reports should present a reasonable and useful representation.

A jail data provided from May of 2017 provides the following observations:

- The State projects approximately 20,169 jail beds available throughout the State.
- Several of the counties have reported local bed closures, with approximately 2,099 beds be closed to date.
- There is no clear correlation between the relative size of the jail and prison commitments; however, data may suggest more aggressive targeting of specific priority populations for diversions. It is evident that prison commitments and jail crowding are directly related to policies and practices which govern how defendants and offenders are supervised and how the jail and other community-based resources are utilized.

## **PART SIX**

### **Community Corrections Information System (CCIS)**

#### **Overview**

The Department entered into a contractual agreement with Northpointe, Inc. to implement the COMPAS Case Manager System statewide – this new system merged CCIS data into a statewide centralized website.

Local jurisdictions enter offender profile and program utilization data into the centralized website case manager program for all offenders enrolled in community corrections programs funded by P.A. 511 and other funding sources. Two types of data are required: (1) characteristics of offenders who have been determined P.A. 511 eligible for enrollment into programs; and (2) program participation details.

The CCIS data is utilized locally for program planning and case management purposes. OCC uses the data to examine the profiles of offenders in programs, monitor utilization, and evaluate the various CCAB goals and objectives specific to program utilization.

#### **CCIS Features**

Available at the CCAB level, the report identifies year-to-date information on new enrollments, average lengths of stay of successful and failed completions, and average enrollment levels for each P.A. 511 funded program. Statistics on offender characteristics (i.e., population percentages of felons, probation violators, straddle cell offenders, etc.) are also provided. Enhancements are part of OCC's ongoing commitment to assist local entities and OCC staff to actively monitor local program activity and the various elements of services to priority populations.

#### **Impact of System Enhancements**

As changes and improvements to corrections-related data systems continue to be refined, the overall ability to monitor prison dispositions, jail utilization and program utilization by priority target groups of offenders continues to improve. Areas in which data system enhancements have an impact include:

1. Improvement to the timeliness and availability of felony disposition data. The use of a data export process to import felony disposition data directly generated from the MDOC's master data-gathering system, OMNI, into the centralized website is being created to provide local CCAB timely felony disposition data.

The ready accessibility and improved timeliness of felony disposition data obtained from OMNI and the enhanced data on sentencing guideline scores improves the analytical and reporting capabilities at the local level. As a result, the accuracy of CCIS data is improved as well.

2. An expanded capability to identify target groups in jails and link to other data sources.

The streamlined Jail Population Information System requirements are aimed at improving the ability to identify target populations among sentenced and unsentenced felons. The adoption of the JPIS enhancements by software vendors and local jails provides an expanding capability to link felony disposition data to jail population data.

The centralized statewide case manager system has merged JPIS data into one data system which will increase the Departments and local CCAB accessibility and timeliness of jail data, and enhance data reporting capabilities.