

REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE
Pursuant to P.A. 119 of 2023
Article 2, Section 501
Electronic Monitoring Program

Section 501 of 2023 P.A. 119 requires that the Department of Corrections provide individual reports for the residential reentry program, the electronic monitoring program, and the special alternative to incarceration program, including information on:

- Monthly new participants by type of offender. Residential reentry program participants shall be categorized by reason for placement. For technical rule violators, the report shall sort offenders by length of time since release from prison, by the most recent violation, and by number of violations occurring since release from prison.
- Monthly participant unsuccessful terminations, including cause.
- Number of successful terminations.
- End month population by facility/program.
- Average length of placement.
- Return to prison statistics.
- Description of each program location or locations, capacity, and staffing.
- Sentencing guideline scores and actual sentence statistics for participants, if applicable.
- Comparison with prior year statistics.
- Analysis of the impact on prison admissions and jail utilization and the cost effectiveness of the program.

This report will focus on the electronic monitoring program, which includes Curfew Monitoring, Global Position System (GPS) monitoring, Secure Continuous Remote Alcohol Monitoring (SCRAM) and Remote Breath.

The Electronic Monitoring services are provided 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year. Monitored probationers and parolees are assigned to and supervised by field agents throughout the State, but all monitoring of the equipment, alert processing and notification, and inventory control is managed through the Monitoring Center. The Center handles all Law Enforcement Information Network (LEIN) notification activity in the Department, due to their alert processing and notification responsibilities. The Center also contracts to provide monitoring services for Community Electronic Monitoring (CEM) and for the Regional Detention Services System (RDSS).

There are four broad offender types on Curfew Monitoring: probationers, parolees, CEM and RDSS. Curfew Monitoring may have been imposed as an initial condition of sentencing or release; alternatively, Curfew Monitoring may have been imposed as a sanction for violation behavior.

The use of GPS monitoring allows for the tracking of offender movement in order to determine compliance with supervision plans. The Department only uses active GPS monitoring which constantly monitors offender movements and provides agents with dynamic alerts of boundary violations. Passive GPS monitoring, which stores offender movement information for later review, is no longer used by the Department. Offenders on GPS consist of parolees, probationers, and specified sex offenders sentenced to lifetime GPS upon completion of a term of incarceration and subsequent parole.

SCRAM provides 24/7 alcohol testing for probationers, parolees and CEM.

Report to the Legislature
 Sec. 501 of 2023 P.A. 119 - Electronic Monitoring Program
 March 2024

Remote Breath is a handheld, portable breath alcohol device which includes automated facial recognition technology. The Remote Breath population includes parolees, probationers and CEM.

The offender counts in this report come from the monitoring vendor's database.

Tables 1 and 2 break down the new Curfew Monitoring and GPS participants by month and type of offender. Table 3 shows the monthly new participant totals by monitoring technology.

Table 1 – Monthly New Curfew Monitoring Participants by Offender Type

	Parole*		Probation*		CEM		RDSS		Total	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
Jan	131	84	109	181	98	16	100	21	94	79
Feb	104	109	136	144	23	9	23	27	286	289
Mar	120	110	162	176	29	14	25	26	336	326
Apr	104	98	148	150	14	13	26	16	292	277
May	104	117	172	152	20	16	37	35	333	320
Jun	109	100	187	173	34	15	38	21	368	309
Jul	94	74	137	154	24	26	29	21	284	275
Aug	125	94	183	184	24	15	35	27	367	320
Sep	104	79	183	149	19	12	28	18	334	258
Oct	105	79	183	165	20	23	22	30	330	297
Nov	124	85	178	144	22	12	31	20	355	261
Dec	98	92	142	143	21	13	27	25	288	273
Total	1,322	1,121	1,920	1,915	348	184	421	287	3,667	3,284
Avg	110.2	93.4	160.0	159.6	29.0	15.3	35.1	23.9	305.6	273.7

* Parole SAI and Probation SAI statistics were included in the traditional Parole and Probation statistics.

Table 2 – Monthly New GPS Participants by Offender Type

	Parole		Probation		Lifetime		Total	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
Jan	140	181	0	1	20	11	160	193
Feb	125	125	1	0	16	5	142	130
Mar	164	162	1	1	17	15	182	178
Apr	138	140	0	2	16	10	154	152
May	155	159	0	1	23	11	178	171
Jun	152	152	1	2	19	15	172	169
Jul	125	149	0	0	23	16	148	165
Aug	122	174	1	0	19	7	142	181
Sep	143	144	1	0	19	10	163	154
Oct	116	151	0	0	16	18	132	169
Nov	152	154	0	0	15	11	167	165
Dec	141	137	1	1	12	13	154	151
Total	1,673	1,828	6	8	215	142	1,894	1,978
Avg	139.4	152.3	1.0	1.3	17.9	11.8	157.8	164.8

Table 3 – Monthly New Participant Totals by Monitoring Technology

	Curfew		GPS		SCRAM		Remote Breath	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
Jan	94	79	160	193	188	192	12	11
Feb	286	289	142	130	161	158	11	4
Mar	336	326	182	178	217	191	13	10
Apr	292	277	154	152	177	189	15	9
May	333	320	178	171	178	194	9	12
Jun	368	309	172	169	206	203	14	9
Jul	284	275	148	165	171	186	5	10
Aug	367	320	142	181	215	194	12	6
Sep	334	258	163	154	205	157	10	10
Oct	330	297	132	169	178	199	4	13
Nov	355	261	167	165	179	191	6	8
Dec	288	273	154	151	186	152	10	5
Total	3,667	3,284	1,894	1,978	2,261	2,206	121	107
Avg	305.6	273.7	157.8	164.8	188.4	183.8	10.1	8.9

Tables 4 and 5 show the monthly Curfew Monitoring and GPS terminations by offender type. Table 6 shows the monthly termination totals by monitoring technology.

Table 4 - Monthly Curfew Monitoring Terminations by Offender Type

	Parole*		Probation*		CEM		RDSS		Total	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
Jan	149	105	174	168	28	18	27	22	378	313
Feb	137	82	135	151	20	13	22	19	314	265
Mar	128	103	163	150	32	15	25	27	348	295
Apr	101	108	129	162	32	20	26	35	288	325
May	137	112	163	181	16	17	25	27	341	337
Jun	113	113	159	176	23	13	32	36	327	338
Jul	118	86	137	162	26	18	41	23	322	289
Aug	114	109	185	177	20	20	38	22	357	328
Sep	114	75	167	144	23	16	23	18	327	253
Oct	113	92	163	160	18	19	22	22	316	293
Nov	118	95	143	164	14	15	29	17	304	291
Dec	114	93	189	137	31	12	29	21	363	263
Total	1,456	1,173	1,907	1,932	283	196	339	289	3,985	3,590
Avg	121.3	97.8	158.9	161.0	23.6	16.3	28.3	24.1	332.1	299.2

* Parole SAI and Probation SAI statistics were included in the traditional Parole and Probation statistics.

Table 5 - Monthly GPS Terminations by Offender Type

	Parole		Probation		Lifetime		Total	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
Jan	177	167	0	1	3	2	180	170
Feb	153	152	0	0	6	8	159	160
Mar	154	150	1	1	11	9	166	160
Apr	148	138	0	2	4	16	152	156
May	183	174	0	1	10	4	193	179
Jun	179	159	1	2	4	3	184	164
Jul	168	130	0	0	4	9	172	139
Aug	154	156	3	0	8	4	165	160
Sep	160	148	0	0	4	16	164	164
Oct	138	156	0	0	2	11	140	167
Nov	143	155	0	0	3	2	146	157
Dec	153	147	0	1	2	7	155	155
Total	1,910	1,832	5	8	61	91	1,976	1,931
Avg	159.2	152.7	1.7	1.3	5.1	7.6	164.7	160.9

Table 6 – Monthly Termination Totals by Monitoring Technology

	Curfew		GPS		SCRAM		Remote Breath	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
Jan	378	313	180	170	210	213	8	17
Feb	314	265	159	160	180	151	19	6
Mar	348	295	166	160	210	189	8	9
Apr	288	325	152	156	204	181	12	5
May	341	337	193	179	201	183	15	9
Jun	327	338	184	164	184	185	6	7
Jul	322	289	172	139	178	205	10	10
Aug	357	328	165	160	210	183	17	8
Sep	327	253	164	164	193	182	11	3
Oct	316	293	140	167	200	202	9	17
Nov	304	291	146	157	180	171	8	18
Dec	363	263	155	155	188	162	5	8
Total	3,985	3,590	1,976	1,931	2,338	2,207	128	117
Avg	332.1	299.2	164.7	160.9	194.8	183.9	10.7	9.8

Below are typical reasons for unsuccessful terminations:

- Administrative terminations occur when the offender is unable to continue for reasons beyond their control, such as, loss of home placement, hospitalized, or commitment to a treatment program.
- Substance abuse violations
- Curfew violations
- Tampering with tether device
- Abscond violation
- New felony

The monthly new monitoring participants and monthly Curfew Monitoring terminations resulted in the end of month Curfew Monitoring and GPS populations shown in Tables 7 and 8. Table 9 shows the end of month totals by Monitoring Technology.

Table 7 - End of Month Curfew Monitoring Populations by Offender Type

	Parole*		Probation*		CEM		RDSS		Total	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
Jan	510	419	474	567	70	59	63	73	1,117	1,118
Feb	488	449	427	561	69	57	60	79	1,044	1,146
Mar	478	451	471	589	67	54	61	82	1,077	1,176
Apr	478	428	485	577	52	50	63	62	1,078	1,117
May	449	437	496	549	59	50	74	71	1,078	1,107
Jun	449	408	521	544	69	48	85	55	1,124	1,055
Jul	416	408	527	541	64	58	70	52	1,077	1,059
Aug	433	401	526	539	68	51	66	57	1,093	1,048
Sep	427	404	540	550	64	48	68	58	1,099	1,060
Oct	417	396	564	548	66	52	71	65	1,118	1,061
Nov	437	371	582	533	73	50	71	68	1,163	1,022
Dec	424	383	563	542	64	51	77	75	1,128	1,051
Avg	450.5	412.9	514.7	553.3	65.4	52.3	69.1	66.4	1,099.7	1,085.0

* Parole SAI and Probation SAI statistics were included in the traditional Parole and Probation statistics.

Table 8 - End of Month GPS Populations by Offender Type

	Parole		Probation		Lifetime		Total	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
Jan	1,424	1,209	5	3	728	872	2,157	2,084
Feb	1,391	1,175	6	6	738	869	2,135	2,050
Mar	1,399	1,191	7	6	742	879	2,148	2,076
Apr	1,398	1,194	8	4	754	874	2,160	2,072
May	1,378	1,184	10	4	766	879	2,154	2,067
Jun	1,344	1,170	10	3	782	897	2,136	2,070
Jul	1,299	1,193	8	3	799	907	2,106	2,103
Aug	1,264	1,121	6	3	811	907	2,081	2,031
Sep	1,228	1,215	6	3	825	900	2,059	2,118
Oct	1,206	1,206	6	4	841	910	2,053	2,120
Nov	1,218	1,215	6	4	856	922	2,080	2,141
Dec	1,220	1,207	5	3	863	929	2,088	2,139
Avg	1,314.1	1,190.0	6.9	3.8	792.1	895.4	2,113.1	2,089.3

Table 9 - End of Month Totals by Monitoring Technology

	Curfew		GPS		SCRAM		Remote Breath	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
Jan	1,117	1,118	2,157	2,084	755	682	45	29
Feb	1,044	1,146	2,135	2,050	743	692	37	24
Mar	1,077	1,176	2,148	2,076	745	693	41	27
Apr	1,078	1,117	2,160	2,072	721	704	45	31
May	1,078	1,107	2,154	2,067	698	711	38	34
Jun	1,124	1,055	2,136	2,070	717	729	46	37
Jul	1,077	1,059	2,106	2,103	715	716	42	36
Aug	1,093	1,048	2,081	2,031	717	721	37	38
Sep	1,099	1,060	2,059	2,118	733	700	36	40
Oct	1,118	1,061	2,053	2,120	708	695	31	39
Nov	1,163	1,022	2,080	2,141	712	712	31	27
Dec	1,128	1,051	2,088	2,139	704	710	33	24
Avg	1,099.7	1,085.0	2,113.1	2,089.3	722.3	705.4	38.5	32.2

Return to prison statistics measure an offender’s outcome at the conclusion of a standard follow-up period, however, this is not a relevant measure for most electronic monitoring participants as return to prison is only relevant for parolees. Table 10 replicates a portion of the **Three-Year Follow-Up Outcomes of Offenders Who Paroled in 2004 to 2019 by Year** table reported in the Department's 2022 Statistical Report (the most recent available). The table shows that offenders paroled in 2019 had a Return to Prison Rate of 22.1% (Technical Violators 12.1% and New Sentence Violators 10.0%) after a full three-year follow up period. New electronic monitoring participants (parolees and parolees from SAI) for 2019 are the most recent participants that can have a three-year follow-up period; however, they would have paroled from a mixture of years from 2019 and earlier. Thus, these new participants for 2019 will have a failure rate that averages the recidivism rates for paroles in 2019 and earlier.

Table 10 - (portion of) Three-Year Follow-Up Outcomes of Offenders Who Paroled in 2004 to 2019 by Year

Year Paroled	Total Cases	Success Total	Failure Total	Absconds	Technical Violators	New Sentence	Return to Prison
2015	9,613	70.9%	29.1%	0.9%	15.1%	14.0%	29.1%
2016	9,922	72.2%	27.8%	1.1%	13.6%	13.2%	26.7%
2017	9,204	72.2%	27.8%	1.2%	13.4%	13.2%	26.6%
2018	8,528	74.9%	25.1%	1.5%	13.0%	10.6%	23.6%
2019	7,927	76.6%	23.4%	1.3%	12.1%	10.0%	22.1%

See 2022 Statistical Report, Table D3 at <https://www.michigan.gov/corrections/public-information/statistics-and-reports/statistical-reports>

Electronic monitoring of offenders impacts jail utilization by preserving jail beds for offenders that pose a more serious risk to the public. Electronic monitoring provides the Courts with an option that falls between probation and jail and additionally provides a sanction for noncompliant probationers. Electronic monitoring impacts prison admissions by diverting eligible parole violators who would otherwise be returned to prison as technical violators.

Electronic Monitoring Center

2022 Staffing		2023 Staffing
1.0	State Administrative Manager 15	1.0
1.0	Parole Probation Manager 3	1.0
3.0	Departmental Supervisor-3	3.0
4.0	Parole Probation Officer-A	5.0
1.0	Departmental Specialist-2	1.0
6.0	Departmental Technician-A	6.0
33.0	Departmental Technician-E	31.0
2.0	General Office Assistant 7	2.0
1.0	Secretary-A	1.0
1.0	Corrections Field Service AST-E9	2.0
53.0	Total Electronic Monitoring Center Staff	53.0