

**Michigan Department of Corrections**  
**Technical Violators of Parole/Probation**  
**Section 405(4) - Public Act 41 of 2001**

The Department continues to promote use of electronic monitoring, corrections centers, Special Alternative Incarceration and Technical Rule Violator (TRV) placement, and residential and outpatient substance abuse treatment, for appropriate technical parole and probation violators. Case management strategies, which include the addition of special supervision conditions and extension of the supervision term, are also used to address current or potential violation behavior which could result in violation and re-incarceration.

The Department continues to operate multiple intervention/diversion programs at the Kalamazoo Programming Center.

- A 20-bed restitution program targets parolees and probationers who have failed to make restitution payments. As a result of this program initiative, victims have received thousands of dollars that would not have been paid absent this type of “motivational” programming.
- A 20-bed STOP program is an intensive drug testing/immediate sanction program. Program participants are new parolees with a history of substance abuse. These parolees are randomly tested at the center at least twice a week. Parolees who test positive are immediately detained at the center and required to serve a three-day detention. Department research indicates that parolees in the STOP program have a significantly lower positive test rate and recidivism rate than parolees supervised with traditional testing/sanction strategies.
- A 20-bed intensive outpatient substance abuse treatment program provides 25 hours per week of both group and individual therapy, providing a case management intervention tool short of 90-day TRV placement or return to the institution for parolees who have been detected using controlled substances.
- Twenty beds are targeted for use as tools for agent use in responding to specific short term case management problems. Program placement is used to temporarily house parolees who are homeless while they establish an approved residence. Program placement is also used to impose a short term detention period for parolees who have violated certain conditions of their order but do not appear to need the more costly/lengthy detention at either a TRV or prison return. Program beds are also used for short term detention pending offender transfer to TRV or a residential drug treatment program.

The Department has continued statewide implementation of the “gatekeeper” residential treatment strategy. Gatekeeper services have resulted in a 3.5 day reduction in the average length of stay per offender and a 15% increase (403) in the number of offenders placed in residential programming during Fiscal Year 2001.