

Implementation of the Transition Accountability Plan 4th Quarter Fiscal Year 2009

Required by the Legislature pursuant to Section 403.8 of the FY2009 appropriation law

Introduction

The following is a status report on the implementation of the Transition Accountability Plan (TAP) as required by Fiscal Year 2009 appropriation law. These requirements from the Legislature pertaining to standards are found in Section 403.8 and state as follows:

Sec. 403 (8) The department shall ensure that each prisoner develops a transition accountability plan at intake in order to successfully reenter the community after release from prison. Each prisoner's transition accountability plan shall be reviewed at least once each year to assure adequate progress. The department shall develop a plan to implement this section and shall report quarterly...on progress of the implementation of the plan.

The lynchpin of the MPRI model is the development and use of Transition Accountability Plans (TAPs) at key points in the prisoner transition process. The TAP succinctly describes for the prisoner or former prisoner, corrections and field staff, and the community exactly what is expected for a successful re-entry process. Under the Michigan Prisoner ReEntry Initiative (MPRI) Model, the TAP is prepared with each prisoner at reception as part of the intake process, then is updated based upon his or her progress as part of the parole decision process as the prisoner approaches his or her Earliest Release Date (ERD). When the prisoner re-enters the community and when the former prisoner is to be discharged from parole supervision, the TAP is again updated based on the new expectations and current progress.

The TAP contains the Needs, Goals, Tasks, and Activities for each offender:

- **Needs** are the criminogenic factors that contribute to risk and are individually assessed using the COMPAS risk assessment instrument.
- **Goals** are designed to mitigate each criminogenic need.
- **Tasks** are developed with each offender to meet the goals defined in the plan.
- **Activities** are created with each offender to break each task down into manageable steps.

Figure 1. SAMPLE Transition Accountability Plan

Need: Criminal Thinking and Attitudes

Goal: Increase Motivation and Insight into Criminal Thinking and Thoughts

Task: Enroll in Thinking Matters

Start Date: **End Date:**

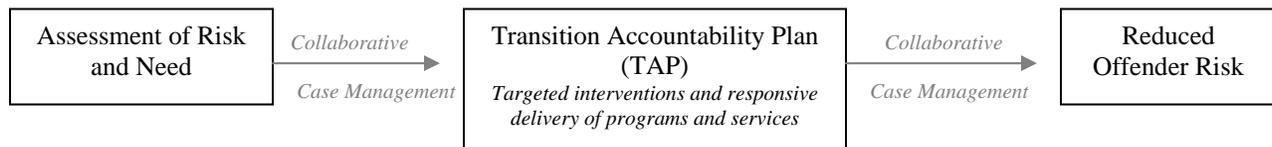
Completion Code:

Service Provider: Assistant Resident Unit Manager A. Jones

Activity: Send Form CSJ-175, Prisoner Program Classification Report, to Classification Director to enroll.

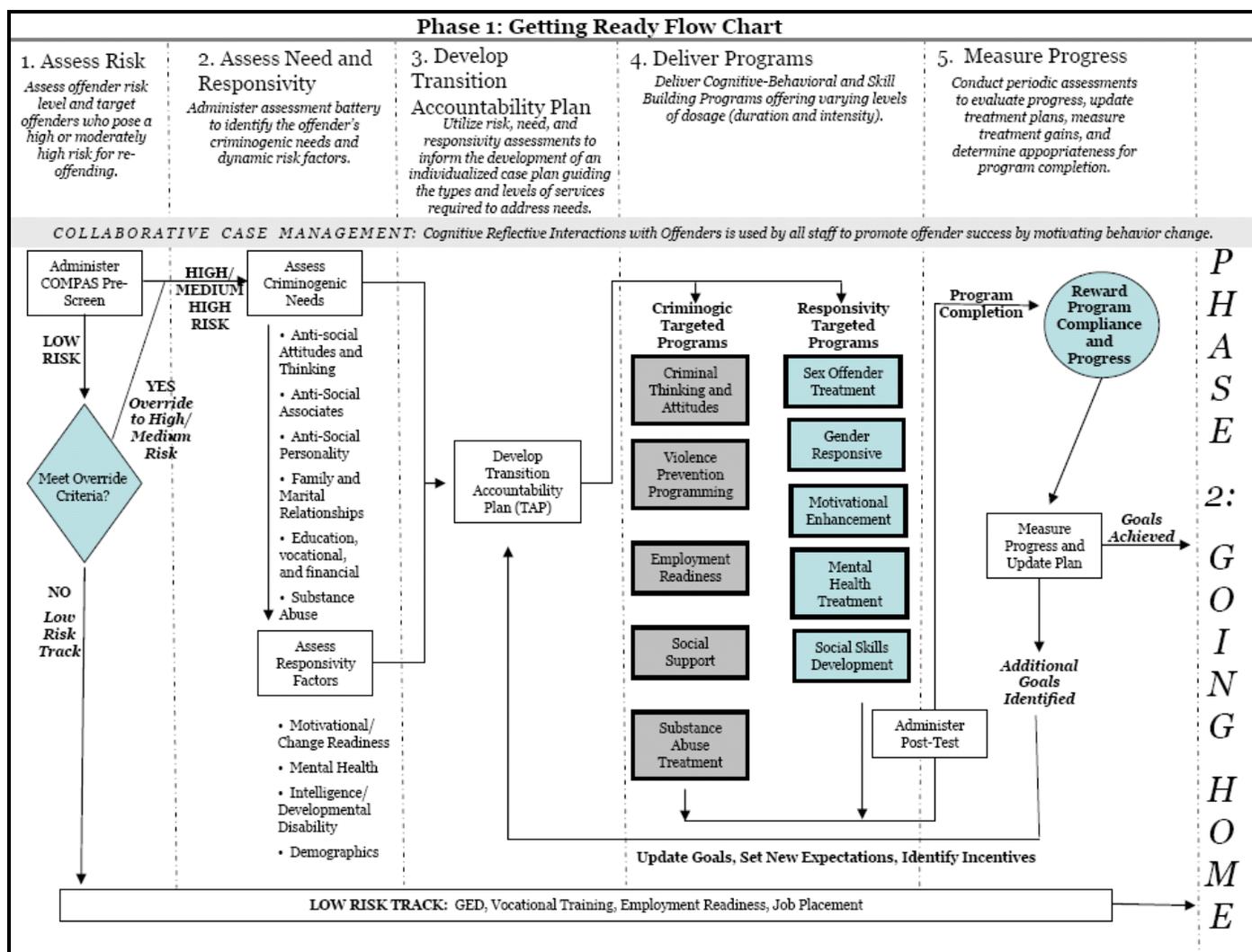
The TAP is developed with each individual offender by designated case managers who have been trained in Collaborative Case Management to enhance their engagement skills engaging the motivation of the offender to actively participate in required programming.

Figure 2. Basic MPRI Logic Model



The TAP integrates offenders' transition from prison to community by spanning phases in the transition process as well as agency boundaries. The TAP is a collaborative product continuously developed throughout all 3 phases involving prison staff, the prisoner, the parole board, parole field agents, human services providers (public and/or private), victims, neighborhood and community organizations and the offender's social support network. The objective of the TAP process is to increase both overall community protection by lowering risk to persons and property and by increasing individual offender's prospects for successful return to the community.

Transition Accountability Plan
Figure 3. Phase 1 Getting Ready Flow Chart



Phase I Progress Snapshot – December, 2010

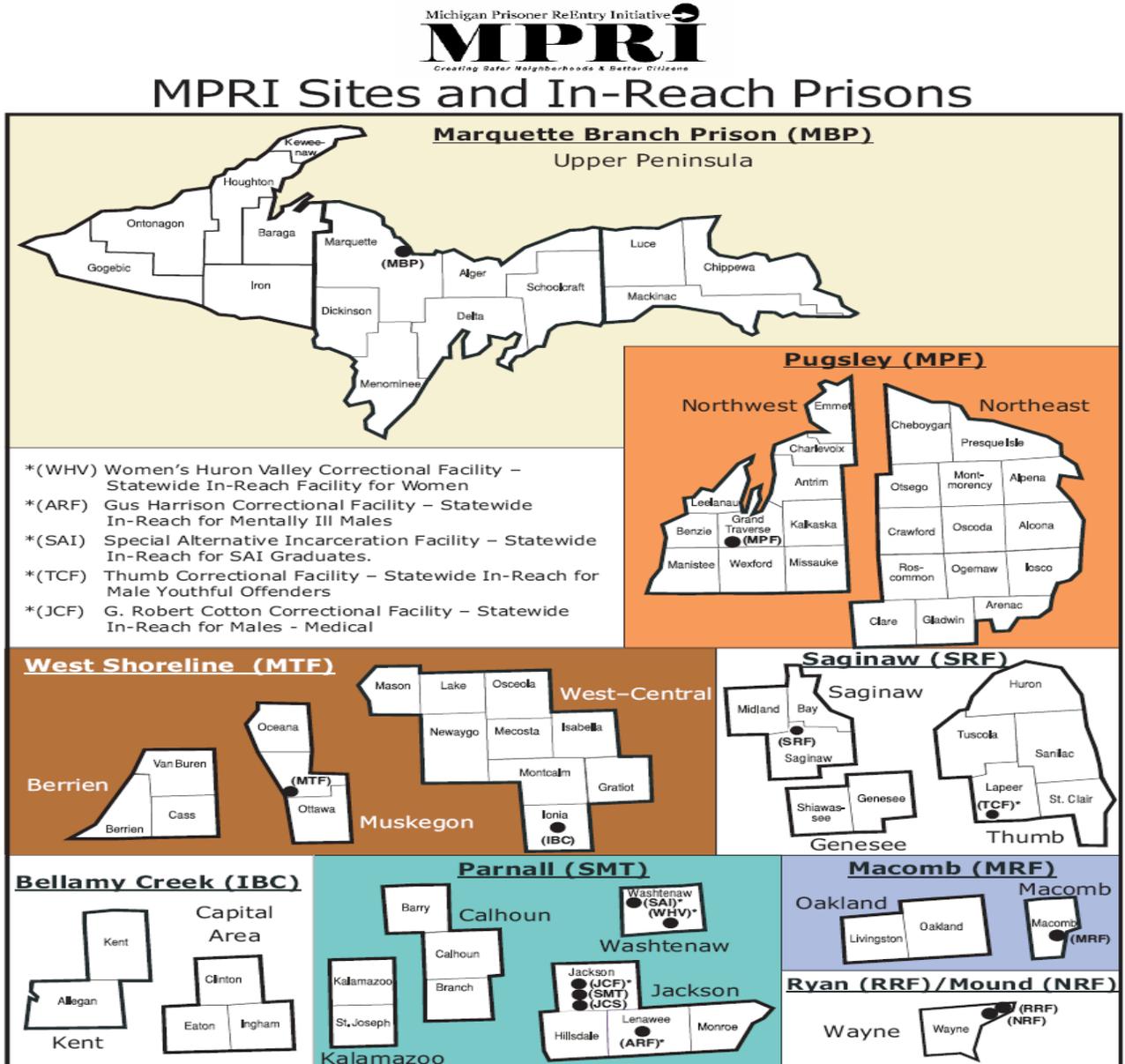
All offenders start a TAP at Intake. Currently, over 80% of all offenders have a COMPAS assessment completed. Accomplishments this period include:

- An MPRI Phase I Implementation Workgroup has been established with the mission of implementing a state-wide classification system in FY2010 to provide evidence-based programming matched to assessed risks and needs of each prisoner.
- A Parole Readiness Assessment Report (PRA) is being developed which summarizes a variety of static and dynamic factors used by the Parole and Commutation Board, (e.g. risk and needs assessments, program

completions). The PRA is being piloted to determine its usefulness by the Parole and Commutation Board in reviewing cases for possible release.

Transition Accountability Plan
Figure 4. Phase 2 Going Home/Phase 3 Staying Home

Attachment A - MPRI Administrative Agency Site Map



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Phase II – Progress Snapshot – December, 2010

Currently about 60% of all returning prisoners transition through an In-Reach Unit at designated sites across the state, (see above map). As can be seen, there are 18 MPRI sites covering all of Michigan's 83 counties with each MPRI In-Reach Prison transitioning offenders into one or more MPRI sites. Within 60 days prior to release the TAP is further developed as the offender meets with their local transition team identifying strengths and weakness

and applying supportive services and programming to address identified goals and tasks within the TAP. Accomplishments this period include:

- The Marquette Branch Prison was designated as the In-Reach Prison for the Upper Peninsula MPRI Site in October, 2009 with TAPs being developed locally at this In-Reach Prison.
- A successful vendor was selected through a competitive process to provide services for the Reentry Project for Offenders with Special Needs (RPOSN). The RPOSN provides targeted case management, health and mental health services for parolees, or those recently discharged from supervision, with chronic mental illness, developmental disabilities and mental illness focusing on coordination of medical, mental health and housing services. This contract supports parolees in Phase 3 of the MPRI Model who may not otherwise qualify for local community mental health services and in Phase 2 as the Michigan Parole and Commutation Board works directly with the vendor, prior to release, on developing case plans for home placements and services. Vendor staff works closely with parole agents and the local MPRI Administrative Agency on case planning resulting in TAP development.