

# **MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS**

*“Expecting Excellence Every Day”*

## **FIELD OPERATIONS ADMINISTRATION Office of Community Alternatives**

### **ANNUAL REPORT**

#### **Award of Funds - Fiscal Year 2012**

**Issued: November 1, 2011**

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

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION.....	2
▪ Local Government Participation	
▪ Impact on Sentencing Dispositions	
STATE COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS BOARD PRIORITIES .....	3
▪ Prison Admissions – Felony Target Populations	
▪ Jail Utilization	
▪ Target Populations for Community Corrections Programs	
▪ Interagency Policy and Program Development	
▪ Sentencing Recommendation and Probation Violation Processing	
▪ Administration and/or Operational	
▪ Public Education	
▪ Monitoring and Evaluation	
PROGRESS TOWARD ADDRESSING PRIORITIES.....	5
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAMS .....	6
▪ Comprehensive Plans and Services	
▪ Drunk Driver Jail Reduction & Community Treatment Program	
▪ Residential Services	
▪ Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation	
FY 2012 AWARD OF FUNDS.....	7
FY 2012 COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PLANS AND SERVICES .....	9
FY 2012 DRUNK DRIVER JAIL REDUCTION & COMMUNITY TREATMENT PROGRAM.....	12
FY 2012 RESIDENTIAL SERVICES .....	14

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 Alternatives, 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 Alternatives to the Department of Corrections to improve efficiencies in administration and effectiveness within government.

### **Local Government Participation**

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

Local governments elect to participate in the implementation of 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 2012 funds were awarded to support the implementation or continued operation of community-based sanctions and services in 73 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 nine 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 20.5% through FY 2010. Based on the CY 1989 prison disposition rate of 34.7%, if this rate was applied to the total felony dispositions (54,386 dispositions) through FY 2010 the Department would have experienced 7,748 additional prison dispositions – the cost to incarcerate these additional offenders would have been approximately \$263 million.

Since 1999, nearly 80% of the felony offenders are currently 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 2012 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 3<sup>rd</sup> 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 2011 and September 2011 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.

### **Jail Utilization**

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 nine 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 2012 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 Alternatives 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 Alternatives 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 2012 funds support an average daily population of 1,039. Emphases are on continued development of variable lengths of stay for different population groups – especially probation and parole violators, and improving program quality and offender movement between residential services and other local sanctions and services.

**Implementation, Monitoring, and Evaluation** - Emphases for FY 2012 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 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 2012 AWARD OF FUNDS

### Community Corrections Comprehensive Plans and Applications

In August 2011, the State Community Corrections Board reviewed 38 proposals which cover 41 counties for Community Corrections Funds for FY 2012. Fifteen CCABs representing 33 counties are under multi-year contracts and received a continuation budget for FY 2012. The State Board recommended and Director Daniel H. Heyns approved the award of \$33.5 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.

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

- Arenac/Ogemaw
- Benzie/Manistee
- Central U.P. – Alger, Schoolcraft
- 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
- Tri-County – Baraga, Houghton, Keweenaw
- 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 2012 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.

**FY 2012 RECOMMENDED AWARD AMOUNTS SUMMARY**

COMPREHENSIVE PLANS & SERVICES ANNUAL CONTRACTS						DDJR/CTP ANNUAL CONTRACTS			
CCAB	FY 2011	FY 2012 Plan Amount	FY 2012 Recommendation	FY 2012 Reserve	FY 2012 Total Recommended	FY 2011	FY 2012 Plan Amount	FY 2012 Recommendation	FY 2012 Reserve
BERRIEN	194,035	224,035	194,035	0	194,035				
MANISTEE/BENZIE	76,092	94,940	67,148	8,944	76,092	1,902	2,091	1,195	0
CALHOUN	227,894	229,893	227,893	0	227,893	24,893	23,033	13,252	0
CHARLEVOIX	42,600	42,600	0	42,600	42,600	9,450	0	5,935	0
EMMET	55,001	94,053	55,001	0	55,001	2,025	2,175	1,720	0
GENESEE	475,508	475,508	475,508	0	475,508	94,831	94,831	87,137	0
INGHAM/LANSING	292,036	285,437	285,437	0	285,437	31,347	31,347	21,169	0
JACKSON	216,608	216,608	216,563	0	216,563	34,387	34,328	25,384	0
KALAMAZOO	441,544	441,544	441,544	0	441,544	10,795	10,875	6,069	0
KALKASKA	46,208	91,029	46,208	0	46,208	7,425	3,713	4,663	0
KENT	872,566	924,823	872,566	0	872,566	87,600	87,600	86,145	0
LIVINGSTON	197,735	197,735	166,544	31,191	197,735	7,790	7,790	7,790	0
MACOMB	942,025	942,025	942,025	0	942,025	83,516	83,516	83,515	0
MONROE	208,775	208,775	208,775	0	208,775	-	0	0	0
MUSKEGON	209,305	209,305	0	209,305	209,305	36,365	36,421	33,820	0
OAKLAND	1,551,986	1,551,986	1,551,986	0	1,551,986	608,603	608,603	453,588	0
OTTAWA	241,041	241,046	241,041	0	241,041	5,247	11,525	4,974	0
ROSCOMMON	-	62,800	62,800	0	62,800	5,017	0	1,571	0
SAGINAW	330,446	355,977	330,446	0	330,446	67,200	63,138	67,197	0
ST. CLAIR	261,005	261,005	261,005	0	261,005	121,365	121,365	117,274	0
WEXFORD/MISSAUKEE	111,644	111,644	111,644	0	111,644	6,750	6,750	6,390	0
WASHTENAW	390,801	390,801	390,801	0	390,801	37,069	31,000	35,672	0
WAYNE	2,775,985	2,776,985	2,629,650	147,335	2,776,985	137,399	3,766,412	125,198	0
<b>SUB - TOTALS</b>	<b>10,160,840</b>	<b>10,430,554</b>	<b>9,778,620</b>	<b>439,375</b>	<b>10,217,995</b>	<b>1,420,976</b>	<b>5,026,512</b>	<b>1,189,658</b>	<b>-</b>

COMPREHENSIVE PLANS & SERVICES MULTI-YEAR CONTRACTS						DDJR/CTP MULTI-YEAR CONTRACTS			
CCAB	FY 2011	FY 2012 Plan Amount	FY 2012 Recommendation	FY 2012 Reserve	FY 2012 Total Recommended	FY 2011	FY 2012 Plan Amount	FY 2012 Recommendation	FY 2012 Reserve
ALLEGAN	103,845	103,044	103,845	0	103,845		0	0	0
BARRY	91,706	91,706	91,706	0	91,706	5,332	5,332	5,332	0
BRANCH	26,295	26,295	26,295	0	26,295	14,345	14,345	4,492	0
CASS	91,048	91,048	91,048	0	91,048	8,508	8,508	8,508	0
CENTRAL U.P.	84,655	84,655	78,715	5,940	84,655	435	435	136	0
CLINTON	77,200	77,200	77,200	0	77,200	4,413	4,413	1,382	0
HURON	47,025	47,025	47,025	0	47,025		0	0	0
IONIA	90,938	107,946	71,946	18,992	90,938	11,764	11,764	11,252	0
LENAWEE	49,061					1,250		1,164	
MARQUETTE	86,556	92,456	86,556	0	86,556	2,228	2,228	1,606	0
MASON	61,794	61,794	58,094	3,700	61,794	20,843	33,673	18,275	0
MECOSTA	71,545	71,545	71,545	0	71,545		0	0	0
MONTCALM	86,764	86,764	86,764	0	86,764	4,080	4,080	3,184	0
SHIAWASSEE	65,298	65,298	65,298	0	65,298	11,523	11,523	4,377	0
OSCEOLA	56,535	77,388	56,535	0	56,535		0	0	0
<b>SUB - TOTALS</b>	<b>1,090,265</b>	<b>1,084,164</b>	<b>1,012,572</b>	<b>28,632</b>	<b>1,041,204</b>	<b>84,721</b>	<b>96,301</b>	<b>59,708</b>	<b>-</b>

COMPREHENSIVE PLANS & SERVICES MULTI-YEAR CONTRACTS - CONTINUATION						DDJR/CTP MULTI-YEAR CONTRACTS - CONTINUATION			
CCAB	FY 2011				FY 12 Award	FY 2011		FY 2012 Recommendation	
ARENAC/OGEMAW	89,397				89,397	1101		346	
BAY	154,820				154,820	18,247		14,729	
EASTERN U.P.	139,147				139,147	2,085		653	
EATON	178,924				178,924	22,014		18,551	
GRATIOT	45,583				45,583	3,373		1,751	
ISABELLA	113,255				113,255	4,275		4,275	
MIDLAND	155,486				155,486	6,565		5,030	
NORTHERN	212,889				212,889	12,850		9,852	
ST. JOSEPH	114,056				114,056				
SUNRISE SIDE	130,053				130,053	2,567		2,149	
THIRTEENTH	197,993				197,993	61,988		37,257	
THUMB AREA	213,979				213,979	94,683		94,683	
TRI-COUNTY	134,853				134,853				
VAN BUREN	119,730				119,730	4,655		1,458	
WEST CENTRAL U.P.	322,908				322,908	-		-	
<b>SUB - TOTALS</b>	<b>2,323,073</b>				<b>2,323,073</b>	<b>234,403</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>190,734</b>	<b>-</b>

## COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PLANS AND SERVICES

<b>FY 2012 Appropriation</b>	<b>\$13,958,000</b>
<b>FY 2012 Award of Funds</b>	<b>\$13,520,478</b>

FY 2012 Community Corrections Plans and Services funds have been awarded to support community-based programs in 73 counties (54 county, city-county, or multi-county CCABs). It should be noted that on September 29, 2011, the Mason County Board of Commissioners voted unanimously to eliminate the Mason County Community Corrections Office – funds originally approved by the State Community Corrections Board have not been awarded. Additional awards are expected to be made during the fiscal year to continue local programming – The State Community Corrections Board recommended that funds to be set-aside for several counties until they submit revised *FY 2012 Comprehensive Community Corrections Plan and Application* program descriptions that clearly outlines objectives and strategies to address local prison commitment rates, improve jail utilization and reduce recidivism that meets the approval of OCA.

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:

Community Service	\$1,063,307
Group-Based Programs	\$3,580,009
Supervision Programs	\$2,085,252
Assessment Services	\$1,220,552
Gatekeeper & Jail Population Monitor	\$1,118,836
Case Management	\$1,184,407
Substance Abuse Testing	\$ 192,571
Other	\$ 230,566
CCAB Administration	\$2,844,978

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 2012 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.

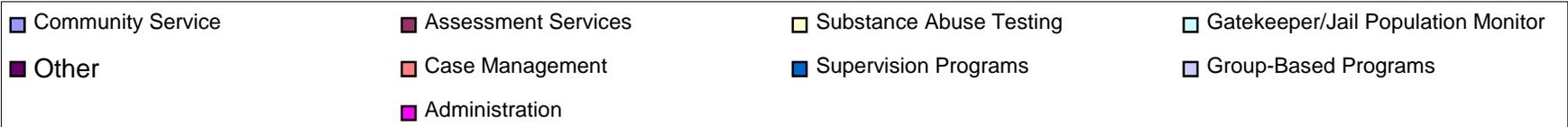
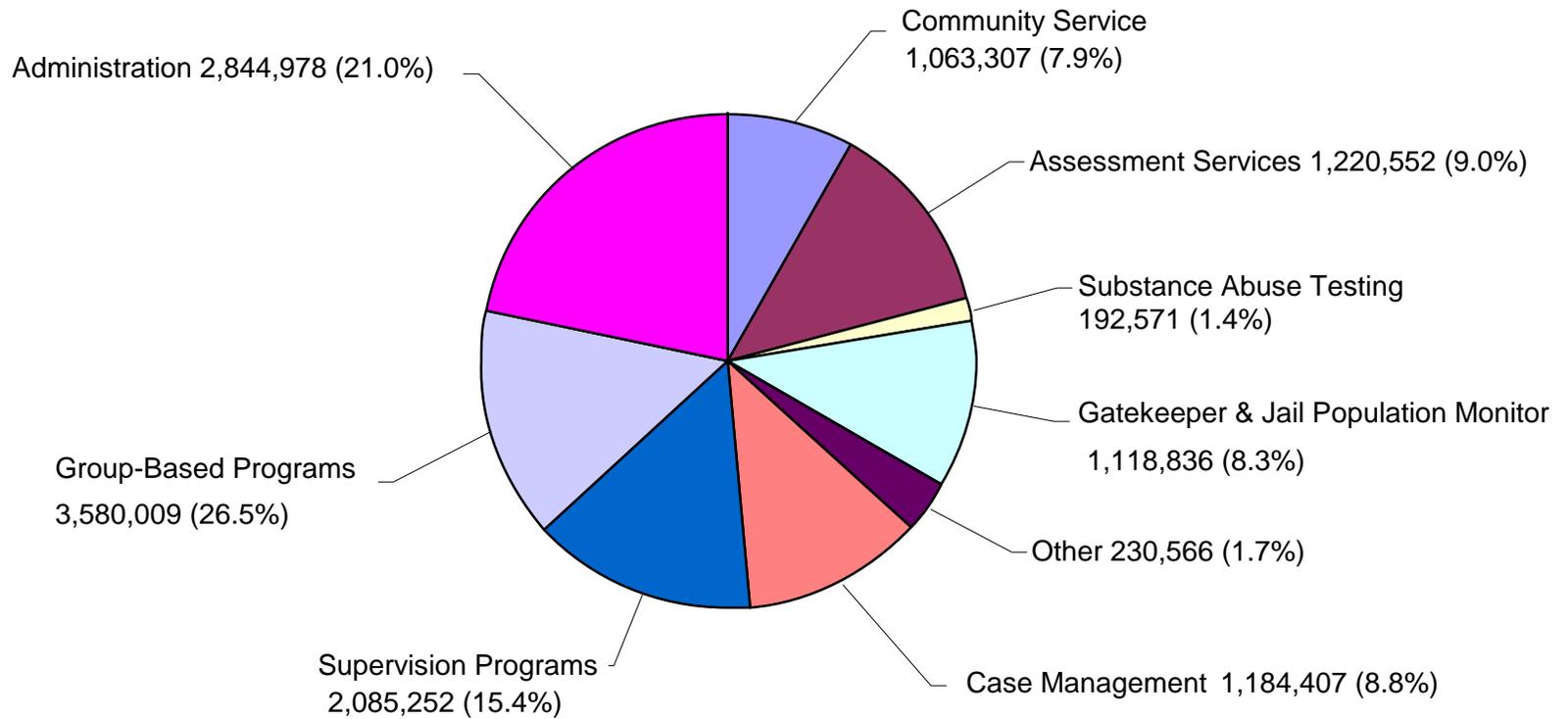
### Resource Commitment by Local Jurisdiction

The sanctions and services for each jurisdiction, which are supported by FY 2012 Comprehensive Plans and Services funds, are identified on the attached table entitled, “Comprehensive Plans and Services: FY 2012 Summary of Program Budgets”. The following chart entitled “Budget Summary Plans and Services Funds” provides the statewide amounts for each sanction and services funded.

**COMPREHENSIVE PLANS AND SERVICE FUNDS  
FY 2012 SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BUDGETS**

CCAB	COMMUNITY SERVICE	GROUP-BASED PROGRAMS	SUPERVISION PROGRAMS	ASSESSMENT SERVICES	GATEKEEPER/JAIL MONITOR	CASE MANAGEMENT	SUBSTANCE ABUSE TESTING	OTHER	ADMINISTRATION	TOTALS
ALLEGAN	41,444	60,801	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,600	103,845
BARRY	2,500	25,000	-	-	13,641	-	23,053	-	27,512	91,706
BAY	-	41,682	27,880	31,310	-	-	10,448	-	43,500	154,820
BENZIE/MANISTEE	4,000	40,248	8,500	10,000	-	-	-	-	13,344	76,092
BERRIEN	-	52,479	50,603	-	47,902	-	-	-	43,051	194,035
BRANCH	-	24,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,295	26,295
CALHOUN	-	48,126	82,574	-	43,000	-	-	-	54,193	227,893
CASS	6,000	44,903	-	-	14,500	-	-	-	25,645	91,048
CENTRAL U.P.	58,322	5,940	1,100	-	-	-	-	-	19,293	84,655
CHARLEVOIX	9,000	15,000	5,200	-	1,900	-	-	-	11,500	42,600
CLINTON	-	18,000	-	20,000	16,000	-	-	-	23,200	77,200
EASTERN U.P.	58,905	-	41,951	-	-	-	-	-	38,291	139,147
EATON	36,000	29,800	-	-	21,140	21,140	-	13,826	57,018	178,924
EMMET	3,704	25,200	6,000	1,835	7,000	-	-	-	11,262	55,001
GENESEE	15,000	67,700	60,000	56,400	59,000	62,208	25,000	-	130,200	475,508
GRATIOT	9,379	11,896	12,979	-	-	-	-	-	11,329	45,583
HURON	18,000	13,725	-	-	7,350	-	-	-	7,950	47,025
INGHAM/LANSING	-	152,587	43,350	-	12,500	-	-	15,000	62,000	285,437
IONIA	-	64,590	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,348	90,938
ISABELLA	-	72,500	15,301	-	23,454	2,000	-	-	-	113,255
JACKSON	28,100	90,000	24,575	-	13,200	-	7,850	-	52,838	216,563
KALAMAZOO	-	-	266,000	6,000	-	-	85,000	-	84,544	441,544
KALKASKA	4,000	20,000	5,000	-	3,633	-	-	-	13,575	46,208
KENT	63,896	350,333	209,729	36,150	2,500	-	-	-	209,958	872,566
LIVINGSTON	-	92,660	8,791	37,450	14,540	-	2,400	-	41,894	197,735
MACOMB	59,500	149,000	-	286,900	-	218,793	-	-	227,832	942,025
MARQUETTE	27,500	33,400	8,500	-	-	-	-	-	17,156	86,556
MECOSTA	27,525	-	15,310	-	21,020	-	-	-	7,690	71,545
MIDLAND	-	106,066	-	20,460	-	-	-	-	28,960	155,486
MONROE	-	134,620	30,200	-	-	-	-	-	43,955	208,775
MONTCALM	8,250	49,810	-	2,000	-	-	2,000	-	24,704	86,764
MUSKEGON	17,472	45,000	-	24,758	91,318	-	-	-	30,757	209,305
NEMCOG	32,000	48,819	30,000	20,000	39,100	-	-	-	42,970	212,889
OAKLAND	-	336,446	199,198	463,529	96,716	350,062	-	-	106,035	1,551,986
OGEMAW/ARENAC	27,100	38,797	1,000	2,500	3,000	-	-	-	17,000	89,397
OSCEOLA	32,701	12,302	3,519	-	-	-	-	-	8,013	56,535
OTTAWA	56,516	27,500	77,000	25,025	-	-	-	-	55,000	241,041
ROSCOMMON	12,100	31,600	-	-	2,600	-	-	-	16,500	62,800
SAGINAW	-	103,818	94,616	39,480	41,304	-	-	-	51,228	330,446
ST. CLAIR	-	199,005	32,000	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	261,005
ST. JOSEPH	-	27,600	32,900	-	-	-	-	19,340	34,216	114,056
SHIAWASSEE	-	26,083	22,415	-	-	-	-	-	16,800	65,298
SUNRISE SIDE	24,200	36,000	-	15,500	22,353	-	-	-	32,000	130,053
13TH CIRCUIT	-	27,283	70,206	-	-	61,204	-	-	39,300	197,993
THUMB REGIONAL	33,500	99,679	24,000	22,800	-	-	-	-	34,000	213,979
TRI CO REGIONAL	71,240	23,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,213	134,853
VAN BUREN	33,670	-	27,633	-	29,378	-	-	-	29,049	119,730
WASHTENAW	-	142,261	124,757	95,455	17,637	-	-	-	10,691	390,801
WAYNE	30,000	490,000	362,515	-	423,150	469,000	36,820	182,400	783,100	2,776,985
WCUP	211,783	10,850	25,950	-	-	-	-	-	74,325	322,908
WEXFORD	-	13,500	34,000	3,000	30,000	-	-	-	31,144	111,644
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,063,307</b>	<b>3,580,009</b>	<b>2,085,252</b>	<b>1,220,552</b>	<b>1,118,836</b>	<b>1,184,407</b>	<b>192,571</b>	<b>230,566</b>	<b>2,844,978</b>	<b>13,520,478</b>

## Budget Summary Plans and Services Funds FY 2012



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

<b>FY 2012 Appropriation</b>	<b>\$1,440,100</b>
<b>FY 2012 Award of Funds</b>	<b>\$1,421,825</b>

The FY 2012 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 36 local comprehensive corrections' plans developed under P.A. 511. It should be noted that on September 29, 2011, the Mason County Board of Commissioners voted unanimously to eliminate the Mason County Community Corrections Office – funds originally approved by the State Community Corrections Board have not been awarded.

The Annual Appropriations Act stipulates that the funds are appropriated and may be expended for any of the following purposes:

(a) To increase availability of treatment options to reduce drunk driving and drunk driving-related deaths by addressing the alcohol addiction of felony drunk drivers who otherwise likely would be sentenced to jail or a combination of jail and other sanctions.

(b) 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 whose recommended minimum sentence ranges under sentencing guidelines have upper limits of 18 months or less or the lower limit of the sentencing range is 1 year or less and the upper limit of the range is more than 18 months and the prior record variable is less than 35 points, through funding programs that may be used in lieu of incarceration and that increase the likelihood of rehabilitation.

(c) To provide a policy and funding framework to make additional jail space available for housing convicted felons whose recommended minimum sentence ranges under sentencing guidelines have lower limits of 12 months or less and who likely otherwise would be sentenced to prison, with the aim of enabling counties to meet or exceed amounts received through the county jail reimbursement program during Fiscal Year 2002-2003 and reducing the numbers of felons sentenced to prison.

The number of OUIL 3<sup>rd</sup> "intermediate" offenders identified in community corrections programs on a monthly average has increased (151.5%) from 285 in January 2004 to 715 in December 2005. Based on the Jail Population Information System data it appears that these programs are impacting jails – offenders occupying jail beds statewide on felony alcohol related offenses decreased from 3.2% in CY 2003 to 2.4% in CY 2009. OMNI data shows that the number of OUIL 3<sup>rd</sup> "intermediate" dispositions with a jail term decreased from 2,298 in CY 2003 to 1,740 in CY 2007 though increased to 1,820 in FY 2010. 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>MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS</b>	
OFFICE OF COMMUNITY ALTERNATIVES	
DDJR FUNDING SUMMARY - FY 2012	
CCAB	AWARD AMOUNT
ALLEGAN	0
ARENAC/OGEMAW	346
BARRY	5,332
BAY	14,729
BERRIEN	0
BRANCH	4,492
CALHOUN	13,252
CASS	8,508
CENTRAL U.P.	136
CHARLEVOIX	5,935
CLINTON	1,382
EASTERN U.P.	653
EATON	18,551
EMMET	1,720
GENESEE	87,137
GRATIOT	1,751
HURON	0
INGHAM/LANSING	21,169
IONIA	11,252
ISABELLA	4,275
JACKSON	25,384
KALAMAZOO	6,069
KALKASKA	4,663
KENT	86,145
LENAWEE	1,164
LIVINGSTON	7,790
MACOMB	83,515
MANISTEE/BENZIE	1,195
MARQUETTE	1,606
MECOSTA	-
MIDLAND	5,030
MONROE	0
MONTCALM	3,184
MUSKEGON	33,820
NORTHERN	9,852
OAKLAND	453,588
OSCEOLA	0
OTTAWA	4,974
ROSCOMMON	1,571
SAGINAW	67,197
SHIAWASSEE	4,377
ST. CLAIR	117,274
ST. JOSEPH	
SUNRISE SIDE	2,149
THIRTEENTH	37,257
THUMB AREA	94,683
TRI-COUNTY	
VAN BUREN	1,458
WASHTENAW	35,672
WAYNE	125,198
WEST CENTRAL U.P.	0
WEXFORD/MISSAUKEE	6,390
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,421,825</b>

## RESIDENTIAL SERVICES

<b>FY 2012 Appropriation</b>	<b>\$18,075,500</b>
<b>FY 2012 Allocated Funds</b>	<b>\$18,075,500</b>

Since 1991, the State has lapsed over \$13 million in Residential Services funds. In 2007, due to continued lapse funding, the State Community Corrections Board approved the Office of Community Alternatives to change the process for contracting Residential Services statewide. The intended goals of the changes were to reduce annual lapsed funds, increase Residential Services availability to counties, and implement a more efficient administrative process.

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 Community Alternatives, Substance Abuse Services (SAS) Section 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 Alternatives 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 2012 funds were allocated to support Residential Services pursuant to 51 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.

The OCA 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.

During FY 2012, 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, increasing the utilization of short-term residential services for probation violators.

The FY 2012 appropriation supports an average daily population (ADP) of 1,039 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.

In FY 2012, an over-utilization of residential services may be experienced and the actual ADP may be greater than 1,039. 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 3<sup>rd</sup> and Other Non-Assaultive crimes) which are perceived as more appropriate to target for P.A. 511 programming.
- Attention will continue to be focused on the utilization of residential services in response to parole and probation violations.

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

## Residential Services Bed Allocation - FY 2012

### CIRCUIT COURT PROBATION

PROVIDER	AUTHORIZED ADP	CONTRACT AMOUNT
Addiction Treatment Services	12	204,000
Alternative Directions	54	944,662
CEI - House of Commons	12	208,000
Community Program Inc	131	2,273,987
Detroit Rescue Mission Ministries	25	434,000
DOT Caring	7	112,700
Elmhurst Home, Inc.	75	1,300,000
Get Back Up	20	347,000
Great Lakes Recovery	7	121,400
Harbor Hall	18	304,000
Heartline (LSS)	6	104,000
Home of New Vision	12	202,800
Huron House	14	239,475
KPEP	144	2,556,335
National Council on Alcoholism	4	75,000
New Paths	64	1,117,062
Operation Get Down	45	780,000
Phoenix House	3	55,000
Pine Rest	37	637,162
Proaction	25	434,000
Salvation Army Harbor Light	45	780,312
Sequia Recovery	18	312,500
SHAR Macomb	6	104,025
SMB TRI - CAP	55	945,975
Sobriety House	24	416,000
Solutions to Recovery	56	962,500
Sunrise Center	9	155,000
Twin County Community Corrections Program	38	658,650
West Michigan Therapy	10	179,025
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>16,964,570</b>

### Level III Parole Violators

Provider	Current Auth ADP	Current Award
Alternative Directions	1	17,338
CPI	3	52,013
Huron House	6	104,025
KPEP	15	258,543
New Paths	21	366,938
Pine Rest	1	17,338
Salvation Army	5	86,688
TCCPC	4	69,350
Tri-Cap	6	104,025
West MI Therapy	2	34,675
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>1,110,930</b>