



STATE OF MICHIGAN

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

LANSING

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DATE: November 1, 2007

TO: Senate Judiciary Committee
Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Judiciary and Corrections
House Judiciary Committee
House Appropriations Subcommittee on Corrections

FROM: Heidi Washington
Administrative Assistant

SUBJECT: Office of Community Corrections Annual Report
Award of Funds – Fiscal Year 2008

Pursuant to MCL 791.412 (1), the Department of Corrections has compiled the Office of Community Corrections Annual Report – Award of Funds – Fiscal Year 2008. This report is now posted on the Department's Web site at www.michigan.gov/corrections. At this site, click on "Publications and Information" on the left-hand side, and then click on "Legislative Reports." From there, select the report entitled "Office of Community Corrections Annual Report – Award of Funds – Fiscal Year 2008."

Please let me know if you have any questions regarding the content of this report.

c Senate Fiscal Agency
House Fiscal Agency
Department of Management and Budget

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

“Expecting Excellence Every Day”

PLANNING & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

Office of Community Corrections

ANNUAL REPORT

Award of Funds - Fiscal Year 2008

Issued: November 1, 2007

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

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

Local Government Participation

The Office of Community Corrections 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 2008 funds were awarded to support the implementation or continued operation of community-based sanctions and services in 74 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 the 2003. In the past five 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 prison commitment rate was 21.0% for the last four quarters through June 2007. Based on the CY 1989 prison disposition rate of 34.7%, if this rate was applied to the total felony dispositions (59,547 dispositions) through June 2007 the Department would have experienced nearly 8,151 additional prison dispositions.

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 2008 with priority given to offenders that are convicted of less assaultive offenses (Larceny, Fraud, Forgery/Embezzle, Motor Vehicle, Malicious Destruction, Drugs, OUIL 3rd and Other Non-Assaultive) which are perceived as more appropriate to target for P.A. 511 programming; and offenders with sentencing guidelines in the straddle cells, probation violators and parole violators.

The March 2007 and September 2007 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.

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, (b) probation violators; and (c) parole 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.
- Parole violators should be a priority population since this group contributes to jail crowding, increases utilization of prison resources and must be reintegrated into the community effectively to reduce recidivism.

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.
- MDOC/FOA may refer state parole violators to appropriate local correctional interventions. This includes available community corrections-funded sanctions and services. A parole violator who is bound for prison or TRV center should be considered for referral to community corrections-funded sanctions and services. All referrals and placements shall comply with state and local policy and be consistent with state and local target populations.

- 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 five 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, offenders sentenced to prison for two years or less, and parole violators). 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, including FY 2008 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 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.

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 2008 funds support an average daily population of 973. 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. In FY 2008, the Office of Community Corrections Substance Abuse Services Section will administer these contracts which will increase operational efficiencies and reduce annual lapsed funds.

County Jail Reimbursement Program (CJRP) funds are used to reimburse counties that sentence certain felony offenders — such as nonviolent, habitual offenders — to jail instead of prison. CJRP reimburses for specific felony populations as outlined in the annual Appropriations Act.

Implementation, Monitoring, and Evaluation - Emphases for FY 2008 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/BIR extract 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 utilized 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 2008 AWARD OF FUNDS

Community Corrections Comprehensive Plans and Applications

In August 2007, the State Community Corrections Board reviewed 19 proposals for Community Corrections Funds for FY 2008. The State Board recommended and Director Patricia L. Caruso approved the award of \$29.8 million to support Community Corrections programs in 19 counties.

- The proposals are pursuant to 19 county comprehensive corrections' plans which provide a policy framework for community corrections' funded programs in the 19 counties.
- Twenty-nine CCABs representing 55 counties are under multi-year contracts and received a continuation budget for FY 2008.

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

- Central U.P. – Alger, Schoolcraft
- Eastern U.P. – Chippewa, Luce, Mackinac
- Northern Michigan – Cheboygan, Crawford, Otsego, Presque Isle
- Northwest Michigan – Benzie, Charlevoix, Emmett, Kalkaska, Manistee, Missaukee, Wexford
- Sunrise Side – Alcona, Alpena, Montmorency
- Thirteenth Judicial Circuit – Antrim, Grand Traverse, Leelanau
- Thirty-Fourth Judicial Circuit – Arenac, Ogemaw, Roscommon
- Thumb Region – Lapeer, Tuscola
- Tri-County – Baraga, Houghton, Keweenaw
- West Central U.P. – Delta, Dickinson, Gogebic, Iron, Menominee, Ontonagon

The comprehensive plans and applications submitted by local jurisdictions addressed 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 2008 - 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.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Office of Community Corrections

FY 2008 AWARD AMOUNTS SUMMARY

Comprehensive Plans and Service Funding				DDJR / CTP Funding		
CCAB	Plan Amount	Reserve	Total Award	Plan Amount	Reserve	Total Award
BERRIEN	178,497	8,600	177,097	0	0	0
BRANCH	38,000	-	24,000	0	0	0
CALHOUN	208,000	-	208,000	3,870	0	5,730
GENESEE	434,000	-	434,000	88,572	0	88,449
GRATIOT	26,808	-	45,583	23,400	0	0
INGHAM/LANSING	279,300	-	279,300	43,200	0	43,200
JACKSON	201,900	-	197,700	0	0	12,001
KALAMAZOO	403,000	-	403,000	10,806	0	10,806
KENT	796,670	-	796,670	88,020	0	87,600
LIVINGSTON	273,048	-	180,474	0	0	0
MACOMB	886,893	-	859,793	90,450	0	90,450
MONROE	190,550	-	190,550	0	0	0
MUSKEGON	191,034	58,505	191,034	7,956	0	7,837
OAKLAND	1,416,508	-	1,416,508	356,374	0	344,008
OTTAWA	220,000	-	220,000	21,325	0	4,000
SAGINAW	301,600	-	301,600	33,700	0	33,191
ST. CLAIR	187,500	-	187,500	121,500	0	121,500
WASHTENAW	395,303	-	356,597	22,362	15,028	37,390
WAYNE	2,925,939	-	2,533,660	98,199	0	95,969
TOTALS	9,554,550	67,105	9,003,066	1,009,734	15,028	982,131

CCAB	MULTI-YEAR CONTRACTS Comprehensive Plans and Service Funds			MULTI-YEAR CONTRACTS DDJRP/CTP Funds		
	FY 2007 Award	Reserve	Total Award	FY 2007 Award	Reserve	Total Award
ALLEGAN	94,780		94,780	0		0
BARRY	83,901		83,901	5,332		5,332
BAY	147,820		147,820	22,950		7,999
CASS	83,100		83,100	9,350		9,350
CENTRAL U.P.	81,217		81,217	2,700		2,700
CLINTON	77,000		77,000	4,414		4,414
EASTERN U.P.	127,000		127,000	2,279		2,279
EATON	151,305		151,305	26,255		18,258
HURON	45,800		45,800	0		0
IONIA	83,000		83,000	25,557		17,892
ISABELLA	103,369		103,369	12,150		0
LENAWEE	59,000		59,000	1,744		1,744
MARQUETTE	79,000		79,000	2,228		2,228
MASON	56,400		56,400	29,698		12,313
MECOSTA	65,300		65,300	0		0
MIDLAND	141,913		141,913	33,750		19,500
MONTCALM	79,190		79,190	4,950		4,950
NEMCOG	194,305		194,305	19,640		8,201
NORTHWEST MICH	392,160		392,160	30,010		21,318
OSCEOLA	51,600		51,600	0		0
ST. JOSEPH	104,100		104,100	0		0
SHIAWASSEE	59,598		59,598	18,158		773
SUNRISE SIDE	118,700		118,700	4,138		4,138
THIRTEENTH CIRCUIT	180,710		180,710	62,100		1,253
THIRTY FOURTH CIRCUIT	152,000		152,000	11,556		11,556
THUMB REGIONAL	179,800		179,800	97,330		97,330
TRI CO REGIONAL	123,081		123,081	0		0
VAN BUREN	119,730		119,730	13,500		0
WCUP	294,720		294,720	0		0
TOTALS	3,529,599		3,529,599	439,789		253,528

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PLANS AND SERVICES

FY 2008 Appropriation	\$12,533,000
FY 2008 Award of Funds	\$12,465,560

FY 2008 Community Corrections Plans and Services funds have been awarded to support community-based programs in 74 counties (48 county, city-county, or multi-county CCABs). Approximately \$67,000 is being held in reserve for two counties until specific contractual conditions are complied with – additional awards are expected to be made during the fiscal year to continue local programming.

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	\$1,030,640
Education	\$1,472,256
Employment/Training	\$ 128,778
Intensive Supervision	\$1,202,608
Mental Health	\$ 406,787
Pretrial	\$1,542,274
Substance Abuse	\$1,784,038
Case Management	\$2,016,489
Other	\$ 84,405
CCAB Administration	\$2,797,285

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 2008 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.

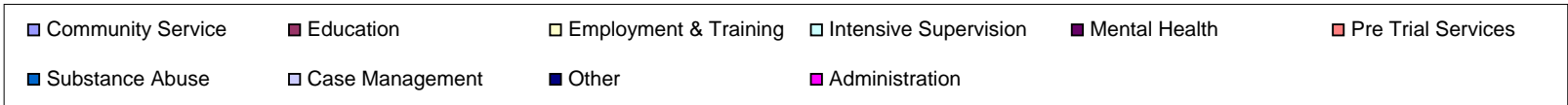
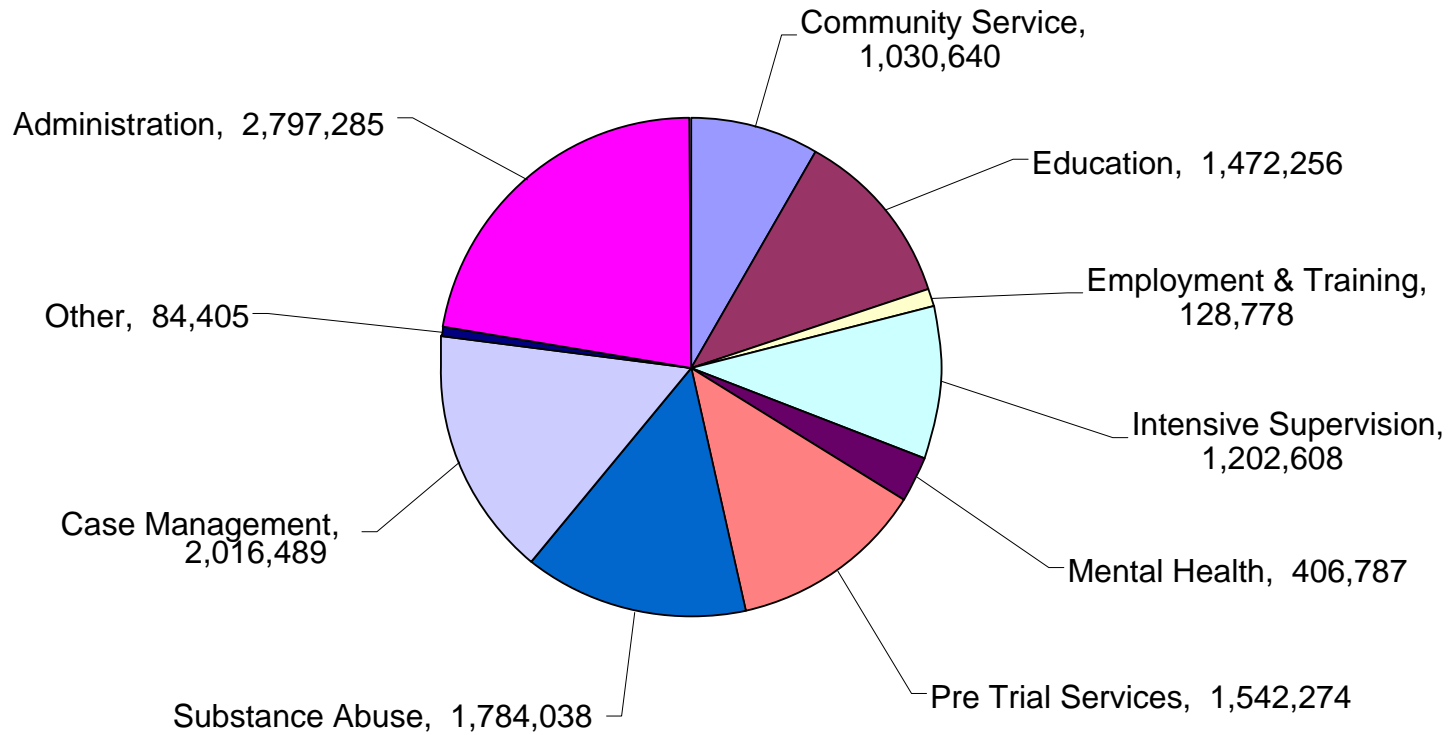
Resource Commitment by Local Jurisdiction

The sanctions and services for each jurisdiction, which are supported by FY 2008 Comprehensive Plans and Services funds, are identified on the attached table entitled, "Comprehensive Plans and Services: Summary of Program Budgets - FY 2008". The following chart entitled "Budget Summary Plans and Services Funds" provides the statewide amounts for each sanction and services funded.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
OFFICE OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS
Comprehensive Plans and Services Summary of Program Budgets
FY 2008

CCAB	Community Service	Education	Employment & Training	Intensive Supervision	Mental Health	Pre Trial Services	Substance Abuse	Case Management	Other	Administration	TOTALS
ALLEGAN	16,640	10,000	-	-	-	-	36,240	19,000	-	12,900	94,780
BARRY	2,500	34,672	-	-	-	-	23,053	-	-	23,676	83,901
BAY	12,000	-	-	-	-	21,990	54,630	15,700	-	43,500	147,820
BERRIEN	-	-	-	60,000	-	-	20,000	55,297	-	33,200	168,497
BRANCH	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,000	-	-	-	24,000
CALHOUN	-	35,500	-	-	-	80,000	-	43,000	-	49,500	208,000
CASS	5,400	-	-	9,600	-	-	19,715	23,185	-	25,200	83,100
CENTRAL U.P.	55,852	-	-	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-	23,365	81,217
CLINTON	-	22,752	-	-	-	-	-	33,998	-	20,250	77,000
EASTERN U.P.	52,593	-	-	36,116	-	-	-	-	-	38,291	127,000
EATON	36,000	26,000	-	-	-	-	-	34,000	9,405	45,900	151,305
GENESEE	15,000	-	-	60,000	5,000	59,000	97,750	67,050	-	130,200	434,000
GRATIOT	10,379	11,896	-	10,379	-	-	-	-	-	12,929	45,583
HURON	18,000	4,500	-	-	-	-	9,575	-	-	13,725	45,800
INGHAM/LANSING	-	15,000	64,600	39,000	-	-	62,200	36,500	-	62,000	279,300
IONIA	18,000	25,000	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	25,000	83,000
ISABELLA	-	57,520	-	18,050	8,675	6,350	-	4,724	-	8,050	103,369
JACKSON	48,950	27,000	-	-	-	-	48,950	20,000	-	52,800	197,700
KALAMAZOO	23,700	11,200	-	82,000	-	151,200	63,700	-	-	71,200	403,000
KENT	58,086	45,980	-	55,000	50,400	135,664	224,890	41,150	-	185,500	796,670
LENAWEE	24,000	-	-	13,500	-	-	-	6,000	-	15,500	59,000
LIVINGSTON	-	30,500	-	26,975	-	68,041	-	22,000	-	32,958	180,474
MACOMB	59,500	109,000	-	51,900	218,793	106,000	24,000	104,000	-	186,600	859,793
MARQUETTE	26,000	15,000	-	17,000	-	-	-	-	-	21,000	79,000
MASON	-	10,000	-	-	10,000	-	-	20,500	-	15,900	56,400
MECOSTA	22,000	-	-	14,000	-	-	-	13,500	-	15,800	65,300
MIDLAND	-	-	2,600	-	15,408	-	71,485	20,460	-	31,960	141,913
MONROE	-	-	12,000	7,150	15,600	12,000	108,800	-	-	35,000	190,550
MONTCALM	8,250	25,617	7,578	-	-	-	12,880	6,615	-	18,250	79,190
MUSKEGON	21,034	-	35,000	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	36,495	132,529
NEMCOG	26,605	32,000	-	30,000	9,000	-	-	50,400	-	46,300	194,305
NORTHWEST MICH	-	88,200	-	-	12,285	-	41,500	204,301	-	45,874	392,160
OAKLAND	-	215,591	-	-	-	603,567	61,932	433,000	-	102,418	1,416,508
OSCEOLA	33,099	3,123	-	2,901	-	-	-	-	-	12,477	51,600
OTTAWA	54,000	25,000	-	70,000	-	-	-	22,755	-	48,245	220,000
SAGINAW	-	17,714	7,000	2,000	-	123,814	58,300	30,000	-	62,772	301,600
ST. CLAIR	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	141,400	-	-	31,100	187,500
ST. JOSEPH	-	25,000	-	32,900	20,200	-	-	-	-	26,000	104,100
SHIAWASSEE	-	25,083	-	16,715	-	-	-	-	-	17,800	59,598
SUNRISE SIDE	8,000	21,600	-	2,200	29,400	-	3,000	22,500	-	32,000	118,700
13TH CIRCUIT	-	20,000	-	57,860	-	-	-	77,150	-	25,700	180,710
34TH CIRCUIT	17,922	31,308	-	11,187	12,026	-	20,500	19,557	-	39,500	152,000
THUMB REGIONAL	43,000	-	-	24,000	-	-	56,000	22,800	-	34,000	179,800
TRI CO REGIONAL	76,000	8,400	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	36,681	123,081
VAN BUREN	27,630	-	-	34,210	-	-	-	29,635	-	28,255	119,730
WASHTENAW	-	20,000	-	24,265	-	174,648	52,638	57,552	-	27,494	356,597
WAYNE	20,000	420,000	-	354,000	-	-	381,000	458,160	75,000	825,500	2,533,660
WCUP	190,500	2,100	-	23,700	-	-	9,900	-	-	68,520	294,720
TOTALS	1,030,640	1,472,256	128,778	1,202,608	406,787	1,542,274	1,784,038	2,016,489	84,405	2,797,285	12,465,560

Budget Summary Plans and Services Funds FY 2008



DRUNK DRIVER JAIL REDUCTION & COMMUNITY TREATMENT PROGRAM

FY 2008 Appropriation	\$2,097,400
FY 2008 Award of Funds *	\$2,097,400

The FY 2008 Drunk Driver Jail Reduction and Community Treatment Program (DDJR&CTP) funds were awarded to support treatment options to reduce drunk driving and drunk driving-related deaths by addressing the alcohol addiction pursuant to 39 local comprehensive corrections' plans developed under P.A. 511.

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, 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 3rd "intermediate" offenders identified in community corrections programs on a monthly average has increased (250.5%) 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 2.3% in CY 2004, and declined to 2.1% thru June of 2005. OMNI data shows that the number of OUIL 3rd "intermediate" dispositions decreased from 1,717 in CY 2003 to 1,347 thru March 2006. During this period the number of disposition with a jail term decreased from 2,298 to 1,206. 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.

* Pursuant to the FY 2008 Community Corrections Comprehensive Plans, \$861,737 DDJR/CTP funds were used to contract for residential services via the MDOC contracts with services providers. Please refer to the Residential Services section for additional details.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
OFFICE OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS
DDJRP/CTP
FY 2008

CCAB	In-Jail Assessment	Assessment & Treatment Services
ALLEGAN	-	-
BARRY	-	5,332
BAY	2,950	5,090
BERRIEN	-	-
BRANCH	-	-
CALHOUN	3,870	1,860
CASS	3,480	5,870
CENTRAL U.P.	2,700	-
CLINTON	1,088	-
EASTERN U.P.	435	1,844
EATON	3,900	14,383
GENESEE	79,849	8,600
GRATIOT	-	-
HURON	-	-
INGHAM/LANSING	43,200	-
IONIA	5,220	12,737
ISABELLA	1,957	5,918
JACKSON	4,261	7,740
KALAMAZOO	7,806	3,000
KENT	82,380	5,220
LENAWEE	1,250	494
LIVINGSTON	-	-
MACOMB	90,450	-
MARQUETTE	435	1,793
MASON	2,175	14,473
MECOSTA	-	-
MIDLAND	-	28,312
MONROE	-	-
MONTCALM	1,305	3,645
MUSKEGON	3,480	4,357
NEMCOG	8,240	-
NORTHWEST MICH	6,501	9,102
OAKLAND	296,331	47,677
OSCEOLA	-	-
OTTAWA	1,500	2,500
SAGINAW	27,000	6,191
ST. CLAIR	103,000	18,500
ST. JOSEPH	-	-
SHIAWASSEE	4,350	-
SUNRISE SIDE	4,138	-
13TH CIRCUIT	-	-
34TH CIRCUIT	3,262	-
THUMB REGIONAL	6,960	90,370
TRI CO REGIONAL	-	-
VAN BUREN	-	-
WASHTENAW	37,390	-
WAYNE	54,000	41,969
WCUP	-	-
TOTALS	894,863	346,977

RESIDENTIAL SERVICES

FY 2008 Appropriation	\$16,925,500
FY 2008 Award of Funds	\$16,925,500

Since 1991, the State has lapsed over \$11 million in Residential Services funds. In the past three fiscal years there has been nearly \$2.5 million lapsed.

In order to reduce the potential lapsed funds and ensure Residential Services are available as an alternative sanction and service to local jurisdictions, the State Community Correction Board has approved the Office of Community Corrections to change the process for contracting Residential Services statewide. The intended goals of the changes are 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 will contract directly with providers for Residential Services. The Office of Community Corrections, Substance Abuse Services (SAS) Section will administer the contracts. Centralizing this service will increase the efficiency of these operations – administrative costs will be reduced by allowing the provider to have one contract with the State rather than individual contracts with each CCAB. Counties may also have increased flexibility to access programs that may not have traditionally been part of their residential provider network.

The OCC is cognizant that each jurisdiction has developed an offender referral process that provides for effective program placement. Therefore, the current local referral process will remain the same to ensure offenders are placed into programs expeditiously and not utilize jail beds awaiting placement. Local oversight of utilization trends will still be maintained locally to ensure that the allocated beds for each county is available throughout the fiscal year.

FY 2008 funds were allocated to support Residential Services pursuant to 48 local comprehensive corrections' plans. The bed allocation plan responds to program utilization patterns between local jurisdictions and create greater capabilities for local jurisdictions to access residential services for eligible felony offenders from a wider range of providers.

During FY 2008, 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 residence, increasing the utilization of short-term residential services for probation violators, and increasing utilization for parole violators.

The FY 2008 appropriation supports an average daily population (ADP) of 973 with a maximum per diem of \$47.50.

It is expected that with the decrease of 32 residential bed services from FY 2005 that an over-utilization of residential services may be experienced in FY 2008 and that the actual ADP will be greater than 973.

The increased utilization for FY 2008 is expected due to several factors:

- A decrease in the average daily population for residential services.
- Parole violators will have an impact on the utilization rates of residential services – in the past five years the average daily population has increased from 23 beds to 102 beds.
- A greater emphasis on offenders that are convicted of less assaultive offenses (Larceny, Fraud, Forgery/Embezzle, Motor Vehicle, Malicious Destruction, Drugs, OUIL 3rd and Other Non-Assaultive) which are perceived as more appropriate to target for P.A. 511 programming.
- Administrative changes and program referral processes in Wayne County are likely to have a greater impact on program utilization rates of residential services.
- Attention will continue to be focused on the utilization of residential services in response to probation violations and eligible parole violators in accordance with the department's policies and procedures.

The attached table provides information regarding the past four fiscal years' data of the actual average daily population and the FY 2008 allocation for each jurisdiction, including the DDJR/CTP allocation.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
OFFICE OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS
RESIDENTIAL SERVICES
Summary of Average Daily Populations

CCAB	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	
	ACTUAL ADP	ACTUAL ADP	ACTUAL ADP	ACTUAL ADP	ADP Allocation	
					Residential Services	DDJR&CTP
ALLEGAN	4.5	5.2	2.8	5.0	5	0.0
BARRY*	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.3	2	0.0
BAY	5.9	13.9	13.0	13.0	13	0.86
BERRIEN	33.0	34.3	35.4	33.0	35	0.0
BRANCH	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	1	1.55
CALHOUN	22.4	24.7	25.6	24.1	25	2.0
CASS	0.0	9.1	8.7	6.8	9	0.0
CLINTON	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.2	1	0.0
EATON	8.6	10.0	11.8	11.3	12	0.46
GENESEE	71.6	82.7	79.0	78.9	81	2.6
GRATIOT*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1	0.66
HURON*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.58	0.0
INGHAM	24.9	26.6	30.1	26.7	32	0.0
IONIA	0.0	2.1	2.4	2.7	3	0.44
ISABELLA	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.0	2	0.70
JACKSON	8.5	11.5	6.2	7.8	8	1.29
KALAMAZOO	73.7	75.8	67.9	66.2	71	0.0
KENT	84.7	74.0	73.1	70.3	68	0.0
LENAWEE	7.9	5.9	7.5	7.1	6	0.0
LIVINGSTON	6.8	6.5	7.5	4.9	7	0.96
MACOMB	28.0	35.1	40.0	40.7	44	0.0
MARQUETTE	1.4	2.0	2.0	1.4	2	0.0
MASON	0.0	1.3	1.1	1.3	1	1
MECOSTA	0.0	1.6	0.8	2.1	2	0.0
MIDLAND	3.5	6.1	7.6	10.7	8	0.82
MONROE*	20.2	19.7	21.8	23.2	24	0.0
MONTCALM*	0.0	5.9	4.9	4.8	6	0.0
MUSKEGON*	39.9	43.6	42.4	43.2	43	2.50
NORTHERN MICHIGAN	2.7	4.7	3.2	4.0	4	0.658
NORTHWEST MICHIGAN	7.1	7.9	7.6	7.9	8	0.50
OAKLAND	104.8	88.4	96.9	104.9	97	20.6
OSCEOLA	0.0	1.0	0.8	1.2	1	0.0
OTTAWA	3.1	6.0	4.6	4.9	6	0.94
SAGINAW	59.1	44.8	34.1	35.8	45	2.75
SHIAWASSEE	0.5	0.8	1.1	39.0	1	1
ST. CLAIR	30.6	38.2	38.4	22.4	39	0.0
ST JOSEPH	34.3	22.8	22.6	1.4	20	0.0
SUNRISE SIDE	3.4	4.1	3.6	3.8	5	0.0
THIRTEENTH	9.3	7.9	8.9	8.1	8	3.5
THIRTY FOURTH	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.3	2	0.0
THUMB	3.3	4.9	3.6	4.2	5	0.0
VAN BUREN	11.6	8.1	7.4	8.6	9	0.0
WASHTENAW	21.7	17.8	17.2	15.8	18	0.0
WAYNE	200.5	181.4	179.1	183.8	191	3
WEST CENTRAL	0.8	1.9	2.1	1.0	2	0.0
TOTAL	943.1	943.6	927.2	937.5	973.6	48.8

* Note: ADP is based on partial year - CCAB has not submitted full fiscal year expenditures.