

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

“Help Make Things Right”

**REENTRY ADMINISTRATION
Office of Community Corrections**

ANNUAL REPORT

Award of Funds - Fiscal Year 2015

Issued: November 1, 2014

This report is prepared annually by the Michigan Department of Corrections/Community Corrections 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 2015 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 20.0% through FY 2011. Based on the CY 1989 prison disposition rate of 34.7%, if this rate was applied to the total felony dispositions (50,833 dispositions) through FY 2012 the Department would have experienced 7,092 additional prison dispositions – the cost to incarcerate these additional offenders would have been approximately \$241 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 2015 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 3rd 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 2014 and September 2014 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 ten 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 2015 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 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 2015 funds support an average daily population of 879. Emphases are on continued development of variable lengths of stay for different population groups – especially probation violators, and improving program quality and offender movement between residential services and other local sanctions and services.

Implementation, Monitoring, and Evaluation - Emphases for FY 2015 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 COMPAS Case Manager 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 2015 AWARD OF FUNDS

Community Corrections Comprehensive Plans and Applications

In August 2014, the State Community Corrections Board reviewed thirty-five (35) proposals which covers thirty-nine (39) counties for Community Corrections Funds for FY 2015. Sixteen (16) CCABs representing thirty-four (34) counties are under multi-year contracts and received a continuation budget for FY 2015. The State Board recommended and Director Daniel H. Heyns approved the award of \$29.07 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-one 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 2015 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.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
Office of Community Corrections
FY 2015 RECOMMENDED AWARD AMOUNTS SUMMARY

COMPREHENSIVE PLANS & SERVICES ANNUAL CONTRACTS					DDJR/CTP ANNUAL CONTRACTS			
CCAB	FY 2015 Plan Amount	FY 2015 Recommendation	FY 2015 Reserve	FY 2015 Total Recommended	FY 2015 Plan Amount	FY 2015 Recommendation	FY 2015 Reserve	FY 2015 Total Recommended
BERRIEN	157,285	157,285		157,285	-	-	-	-
CALHOUN	181,229	181,229		181,229	13,252	13,252	-	13,252
EASTERN U.P.	129,923	129,923		129,923	653	653		653
GENESEE	386,630	386,630	0	386,630	87,137	87,137		87,137
INGHAM/LANSING	218,498	212,295	0	212,295	21,169	21,169	-	21,169
JACKSON	212,557	212,557		212,557	25,384	25,384	-	25,384
KALAMAZOO	424,138	424,138		424,138	6,069	6,069		6,069
KENT	837,193	837,193		837,193	86,145	86,145		86,145
LIVINGSTON	178,162	169,920	8,242	178,162	7,790	7,790		7,790
MACOMB	922,234	922,234		922,234	83,515	83,515		83,515
MONROE	199,764	199,764		199,764	-	-		-
MUSKEGON	157,094	157,094		157,094	33,820	33,820		33,820
OAKLAND	1,457,440	1,457,440		1,457,440	453,588	453,588		453,588
OTTAWA	235,721	235,721	0	235,721	4,974	4,974	-	4,974
SAGINAW	313,103	308,321	0	308,321	67,197	67,197	-	67,197
ST. CLAIR	187,868	187,868	0	187,868	117,274	117,274	-	117,274
WASHTENAW	386,228	386,228	0	386,228	35,672	35,672	-	35,672
WAYNE	2,447,547	2,447,547	0	2,447,547	125,198	124,198	-	124,198
SUB - TOTALS	9,032,614	9,013,387	8,242	9,021,629	1,168,837	1,167,837	-	1,167,837

COMPREHENSIVE PLANS & SERVICES MULTI-YEAR CONTRACTS					DDJR/CTP MULTI-YEAR CONTRACTS			
CCAB	FY 2015 Plan Amount	FY 2015 Recommendation	FY 2015 Reserve	FY 2015 Total Recommended	FY 2015 Plan Amount	FY 2015 Recommendation	FY 2015 Reserve	FY 2015 Total Recommended
ALLEGAN	117,794	75,804	0	75,804	-	-	-	-
BARRY	86,962	86,962	0	86,962	5,332	5,332	-	5,332
BRANCH	24,894	24,894	0	24,894	4,492	4,492	-	4,492
CASS	76,745	75,545	0	75,545	8,508	8,508	-	8,508
CENTRAL U.P.	73,391	75,391	0	75,391	-	-	-	-
CHARLEVOIX	38,100	39,408	0	39,408	5,935	3,935	2,000	5,935
EMMET	59,516	52,316	1,200	53,516	1,720	1,720	-	1,720
HURON	39,295	39,295	0	39,295	-	-	-	-
IONIA	60,382	60,382	0	60,382	17,802	17,802	-	17,802
KALKASKA	39,912	39,912	0	39,912	4,663	4,663	-	4,663
MANISTEE/BENZIE	50,844	0	54,906	54,906	-	-	-	-
MARQUETTE	90,646	81,221	0	81,221	1,606	1,606	-	1,606
MECOSTA	70,708	70,708	0	70,708	-	-	-	-
MONTCALM	82,024	82,024	0	82,024	3,184	3,184	-	3,184
SHIAWASSEE	50,448	47,598	2,850	50,448	4,377	4,377	-	4,377
OSCEOLA	85,857	48,204	0	48,204	-	-	-	-
WEXFORD/MISSAUKEE	110,214	110,214	0	110,214	6,390	6,390	-	6,390
SUB - TOTALS	1,157,732	1,009,878	58,956	1,068,834	64,009	62,009	2,000	64,009

COMPREHENSIVE PLANS & SERVICES MULTI-YEAR CONTRACTS (Expiring September 30, 2015)					DDJR/CTP MULTI-YEAR CONTRACTS (Expiring September 30, 2015)			
CCAB	FY 2015 Plan Amount	FY 2015 Recommendation	FY 2015 Reserve	FY 2015 Total Recommended	FY 2015 Plan Amount	FY 2015 Recommendation	FY 2015 Reserve	FY 2015 Total Recommended
ARENAC/OGEMAW	56,242			56,242				-
BAY	136,350			136,350	14,729			14,729
EATON	164,012			164,012	18,551			18,551
GRATIOT	42,712			42,712	1,750			1,750
ISABELLA	97,163			97,163	4,275			4,275
MIDLAND	133,232			133,232	5,030			5,030
NORTHERN	180,811			180,811	9,852			9,852
ROSCOMMON	41,909			41,909	1,571			1,571
ST. JOSEPH	103,264			103,264	-			-
SUNRISE SIDE	106,886			106,886	2,149			2,149
THIRTEENTH	188,915			188,915	37,257			37,257
THUMB AREA	199,075			199,075	94,683			94,683
TRI-COUNTY	121,467			121,467	-			-
VAN BUREN	113,508			113,508	1,458			1,458
WEST CENTRAL U.P.	319,130			319,130	-			-
SUB - TOTALS	2,004,676	-	-	2,004,676	191,305	-	-	191,305

Totals	12,195,022	10,023,265	67,198	12,095,139	1,424,151	1,229,846	2,000	1,423,151
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COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PLANS AND SERVICES

FY 2015 Appropriation	\$12,158,000
FY 2015 Award of Funds	\$12,095,139

FY 2015 Community Corrections Plans and Services funds have been awarded to support community-based programs in 73 counties (52 county, city-county, or multi-county CCABs). The Plans and Services funds are utilized within local jurisdictions to support a wide range of programming options for eligible defendants and sentenced offenders. It is noted that Clinton County abolished their contract with OCC in January of 2014, this accounts for the \$62,860 in unallocated funds. The distribution of funds among program categories is presented below.

Resource Commitment by Program Category:

Community Service	\$ 900,600
Group-Based Programs	\$3,115,048
Supervision Programs	\$1,891,390
Assessment Services	\$ 932,800
Gatekeeper & Jail Population Monitor	\$1,147,575
Case Management	\$ 975,126
Substance Abuse Testing	\$ 213,152
Other	\$ 150,000
CCAB Administration	\$2,705,100

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 2015 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.

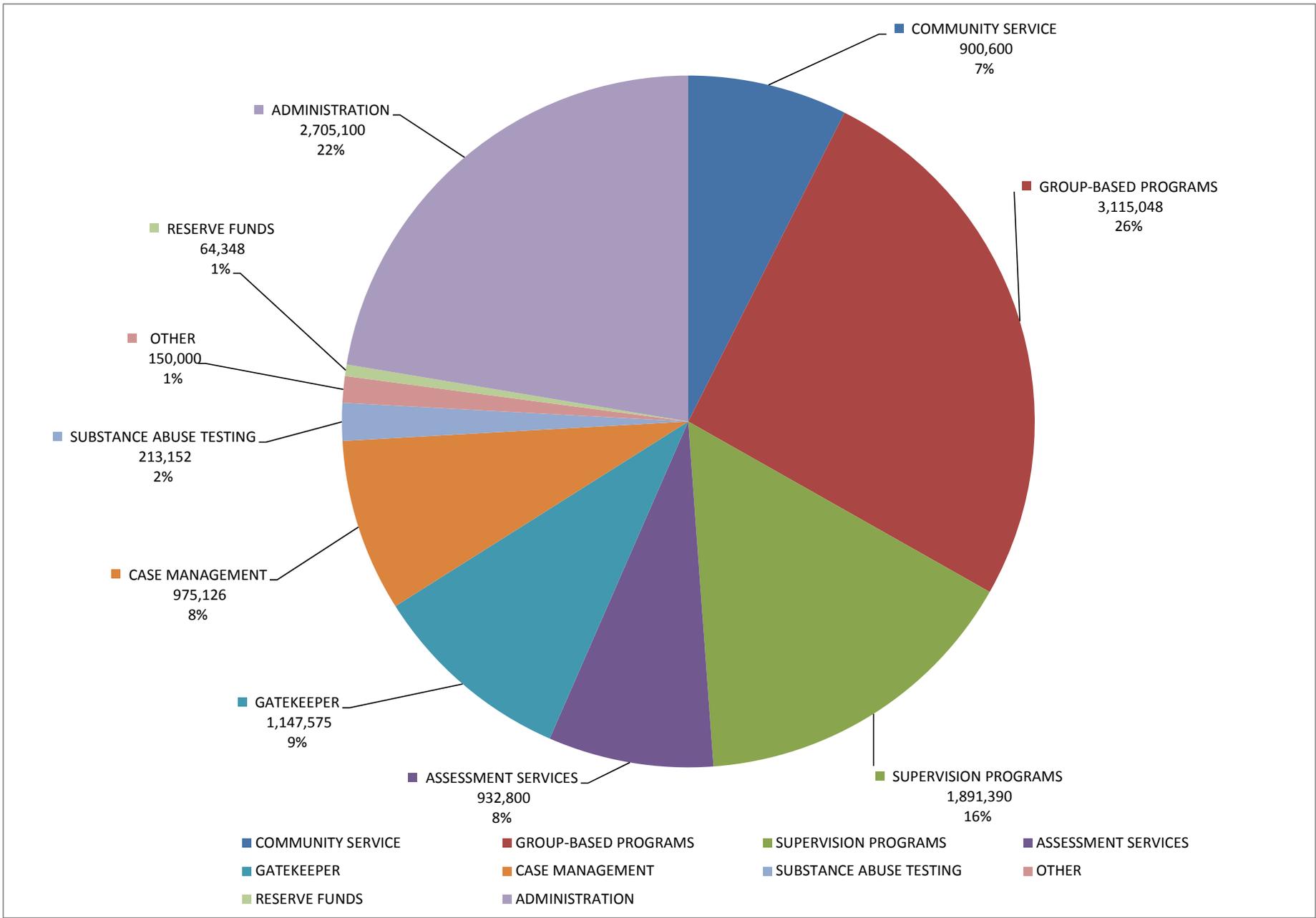
Resource Commitment by Local Jurisdiction

The sanctions and services for each jurisdiction, which are supported by FY 2015 Comprehensive Plans and Services funds, are identified on the attached table entitled, "Comprehensive Plans and Services Fund: Summary of Program Budgets – FY 2015". The following chart entitled "Budget Summary Plans and Services Funds FY 2015" provides the statewide amounts and percentages for each sanction and service funded.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Parole & Probation Services
Office of Community Corrections
Comprehensive Plans and Services Fund
Summary of Program Budgets
FY 15

CCAB	COMMUNITY SERVICE	GROUP-BASED PROGRAMS	SUPERVISION PROGRAMS	ASSESSMENT SERVICES	GATEKEEPER	CASE MANAGEMENT	SUBSTANCE ABUSE TESTING	OTHER	RESERVE FUNDS	ADMINISTRATION	TOTALS
ALLEGAN	14,604	60,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	75,804
ARENAC/OGEMAW	-	32,370	-	-	7,000	-	-	-	-	16,872	56,242
BARRY	2,500	23,824	-	-	13,641	-	23,053	-	-	23,944	86,962
BAY	-	40,470	22,500	25,480	-	-	7,000	-	-	40,900	136,350
BENZIE/MANISTEE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54,906	-	54,906
BERRIEN	-	31,424	57,750	19,404	-	-	6,749	-	-	41,958	157,285
BRANCH	-	22,599	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,295	24,894
CALHOUN	-	32,000	94,861	-	-	-	-	-	-	54,368	181,229
CASS	6,000	29,645	-	-	17,300	-	-	-	-	22,600	75,545
CENTRAL U.P.	59,362	-	5,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,729	75,391
CHARLEVOIX	8,000	13,308	5,200	-	2,900	-	-	-	-	10,000	39,408
EASTERN U.P.	77,863	-	42,689	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,371	129,923
EATON	-	86,900	-	1,500	26,625	-	-	-	-	48,987	164,012
EMMET	2,719	24,000	6,000	-	7,000	-	-	-	1,200	12,597	53,516
GENESEE	12,000	39,030	56,875	36,125	75,000	33,000	20,000	-	-	114,600	386,630
GRATIOT	9,379	10,829	11,125	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,379	42,712
HURON	16,645	7,350	-	-	7,350	-	-	-	-	7,950	39,295
INGHAM/LANSING	-	71,136	78,237	-	12,500	-	-	-	-	50,422	212,295
IONIA	-	42,267	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,115	60,382
ISABELLA	-	56,908	14,301	-	14,954	9,000	-	-	-	2,000	97,163
JACKSON	26,400	55,000	24,575	-	45,000	-	6,850	-	-	54,732	212,557
KALAMAZOO	-	22,000	248,538	6,000	-	-	70,000	-	-	77,600	424,138
KALKASKA	-	20,000	-	-	7,939	-	-	-	-	-	39,912
KENT	62,756	338,040	205,079	1,930	-	19,430	-	-	-	209,958	837,193
LIVINGSTON	-	38,605	-	50,150	36,358	-	-	-	8,242	44,807	178,162
MACOMB	59,500	144,709	-	272,147	-	214,793	-	-	-	231,085	922,234
MARQUETTE	22,500	37,650	4,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,821	81,221
MECOSTA	26,525	-	26,220	-	10,273	-	-	-	-	7,690	70,708
MIDLAND	-	78,912	-	-	20,460	-	-	-	-	33,860	133,232
MONROE	-	132,800	24,090	-	-	-	-	-	-	42,874	199,764
MONTCALM	8,250	49,810	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	21,964	82,024
MUSKEGON	8,736	59,724	-	2,134	39,500	-	-	-	-	47,000	157,094
NEMCOG	23,500	45,745	16,000	-	41,966	16,800	-	-	-	36,800	180,811
OAKLAND	-	404,112	206,519	356,384	95,133	276,034	-	-	-	119,258	1,457,440
OSCEOLA	35,601	-	3,519	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,084	48,204
OTTAWA	56,521	27,500	77,000	19,700	-	-	-	-	-	55,000	235,721
ROSCOMMON	8,709	15,000	-	-	6,700	-	-	-	-	11,500	41,909
SAGINAW	-	83,030	81,022	42,453	25,218	-	7,500	-	-	69,098	308,321
ST. CLAIR	-	129,378	-	5,000	38,000	-	-	-	-	15,490	187,868
ST. JOSEPH	-	20,160	52,125	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,979	103,264
SHIAWASSEE	-	25,183	22,415	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,850	50,448
SUNRISE SIDE	7,067	45,026	-	-	17,269	11,134	-	-	-	26,390	106,886
13TH CIRCUIT	-	18,205	69,455	-	36,020	24,935	-	-	-	40,300	188,915
THUMB REGIONAL	33,500	84,775	24,000	-	22,800	-	-	-	-	34,000	199,075
TRI CO REGIONAL	61,747	23,280	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,440	121,467
VAN BUREN	42,944	-	9,670	-	33,169	-	-	-	-	27,725	113,508
WASHTENAW	-	137,587	117,429	94,393	18,500	-	-	-	-	18,319	386,228
WAYNE	10,000	415,000	230,000	-	435,000	370,000	70,000	150,000	-	767,547	2,447,547
WCUP	197,272	26,457	22,076	-	-	-	-	-	-	73,325	319,130
WEXFORD	-	12,500	32,570	-	34,000	-	-	-	-	31,144	110,214
TOTALS	900,600	3,115,048	1,891,390	932,800	1,147,575	975,126	213,152	150,000	64,348	2,705,100	12,095,139



DRUNK DRIVER JAIL REDUCTION & COMMUNITY TREATMENT PROGRAM

FY 2015 Appropriation	\$1,440,100
FY 2015 Award of Funds	\$1,424,151

The FY 2015 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 local comprehensive corrections' plans developed under P.A. 511.

The Annual Appropriations Act stipulates that the funds are appropriated and shall be expended for transportation, treatment costs, and housing felony drunk drivers during a period of assessment and treatment planning.

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.

DDJR FUNDING SUMMARY - FY 2015

COMP. PLANS & SVCS. CCAB	CURRENT AWARD AMOUNT
Allegan County	-
Barry County	5,332.00
Bay County	14,729.00
Berrien County	-
Branch County	4,492.00
Calhoun County	13,252.00
Cass County	8,508.00
Charlevoix County	5,935.00
CUP	-
Eaton County	18,551.00
Emmet County	1,720.00
EUP	653.00
Genesee County	87,137.00
Gratiot County	1,750.00
Huron County	-
Ingham County	21,169.00
Ionia County	17,802.00
Isabella County	4,275.00
Jackson County	25,384.00
Kalamazoo County	6,069.00
Kalkaska County	4,663.00
Kent County	86,145.00
Livingston County	7,790.00
Macomb County	83,515.00
Manistee County	-
Marquette County	1,606.00
Mecosta County	-
Midland County	5,030.00
Monroe County	-
Montcalm County	3,184.00
Muskegon County	33,820.00
Northern	9,852.00
Oakland County	453,588.00
Ogemaw County	-
Osceola County	-
Ottawa County	4,974.00
Roscommon County	1,571.00
Saginaw County	67,197.00
Shiawassee County	4,377.00
St. Clair County	117,274.00
St. Joseph County	-
Sunrise Side	2,149.00
Thirteenth	37,257.00
Thumb	94,683.00
Tri-County	-
Van Buren County	1,458.00
Washtenaw County	35,672.00
Wayne County	125,198.00
WCUP	-
Wexford County	6,390.00
TOTAL CURRENT AWARD	1,424,151.00

RESIDENTIAL SERVICES

FY 2014 Appropriation	\$15,475,500
FY 2014 Allocated Funds	\$15,475,500

In 2007, due to continued lapse funding, the State Community Corrections Board approved the Office of Community Corrections 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 Substance Abuse Services 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 Corrections 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 2015 funds were allocated to support Residential Services pursuant to 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.

Office of Community Corrections 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 2015, 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, and increasing the utilization of short-term residential services for probation violators.

The FY 2015 appropriation supports an average daily population (ADP) of 879 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 2015, residential services may be experience an increase in utilization. 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 3rd 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 probation and parole violations.

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

RESIDENTIAL SERVICES BED ALLOCATION		
FY 2015		
PROVIDER	AUTHORIZED ADP	CONTRACT AMOUNT
ADDICTION TREATMENT SERVICES	2	31,702
ALTERNATIVE DIRECTIONS	61	1,059,537
CEI - HOUSE OF COMMONS	10	177,025
CHRISTIAN GUIDANCE CENTER	47	832,695
COMPLETION HOUSE	15	257,025
COMMUNITY PROGRAMS, INC.	95	1,681,737
ELMHURST HOME, INC.	63	1,109,852
GREAT LAKES RECOVERY CENTERS	12	212,430
HARBOR HALL, INCORPORATED	6	106,215
HEARTLINE, INC. (Lutheran Social Services)	5	92,702
HURON HOUSE, INCORPORATED	18	310,762
K-PEP	140	2,474,792
NATIONAL COUNCIL ON ALCOHOLISM - LRA	5	93,917
NEW PATHS, INCORPORATED	65	1,144,275
OPERATION GET DOWN	16	282,157
PHOENIX HOUSE, INCORPORATED	4	70,810
PINE REST CHRISTIAN MH SERVICES	25	449,257
SALVATION ARMY HARBOR LIGHT (Macomb-Monroe)	41	725,802
SELF HELP ADDICTION REHABILITATION	48	846,587
SOBRIETY HOUSE, INCORPORATED	15	265,537
SOLUTIONS TO RECOVERY	56	979,037
SUNRISE CENTRE, INCORPORATED	11	201,620
TWIN COUNTY COMMUNITY PROBATION CENTER	37	641,487
SMB TRI-CAP	72	1,252,325
WEST MICHIGAN THERAPY, INCORPORATED	10	176,215
TOTALS	879	15,475,500