

REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE
Pursuant to P.A. 166 of 2020
Section 611
Electronic Monitoring Program

Section 611 of 2020 P.A. 166 requires that the Department of Corrections provide individual reports for the residential reentry program, the electronic monitoring program, and the special alternative to incarceration program, including information on:

- Monthly new participants by type of offender. Residential reentry program participants shall be categorized by reason for placement. For technical rule violators, the report shall sort offenders by length of time since release from prison, by the most recent violation, and by number of violations occurring since release from prison.
- Monthly participant unsuccessful terminations, including cause.
- Number of successful terminations.
- End month population by facility/program.
- Average length of placement.
- Return to prison statistics.
- Description of each program location or locations, capacity, and staffing.
- Sentencing guideline scores and actual sentence statistics for participants, if applicable.
- Comparison with prior year statistics.
- Analysis of the impact on prison admissions and jail utilization and the cost effectiveness of the program.

This report will focus on the electronic monitoring program, which includes Curfew Monitoring, Global Position System (GPS) monitoring, Secure Continuous Remote Alcohol Monitoring (SCRAM) and Remote Breath.

The Electronic Monitoring Center is staffed 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year. Monitored probationers and parolees are assigned to and supervised by field agents throughout the State, but all monitoring of the equipment, alert processing and notification, and inventory control is managed through the Monitoring Center. The Center handles all Law Enforcement Information Network (LEIN) notification activity in the Department, due to their alert processing and notification responsibilities. The Center also contracts to provide monitoring services for Community Electronic Monitoring (CEM) and for the Regional Detention Services System (RDSS).

There are four broad offender types on Curfew Monitoring: probationers, parolees, CEM and RDSS. Curfew Monitoring may have been imposed as an initial condition of sentencing or release; alternatively, Curfew Monitoring may have been imposed as a sanction for violation behavior.

The use of GPS monitoring allows for the tracking of offender movement in order to determine compliance with supervision plans. The Department only uses active GPS monitoring which constantly monitors offender movements and provides agents with dynamic alerts of boundary violations. Passive GPS monitoring, which stores offender movement information for later review, is no longer used by the Department. Offenders on GPS consist of parolees, probationers, and specified sex offenders sentenced to lifetime GPS upon completion of a term of incarceration and subsequent parole.

SCRAM provides 24/7 alcohol testing for probationers, parolees and CEM.

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Remote Breath is a handheld, portable breath alcohol device which includes automated facial recognition technology. The Remote Breath population includes parolees, probationers and CEM.

The offender counts in this report come from the monitoring vendor's database.

Tables 1 and 2 break down the new Curfew Monitoring and GPS participants by month and type of offender. Table 3 shows the monthly new participant totals by monitoring technology.

Table 1 – Monthly New Curfew Monitoring Participants by Offender Type

	Parole*		Probation*		CEM		RDSS		Total	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
Jan	299	293	261	257	33	52	29	32	622	634
Feb	307	233	267	250	21	32	34	15	629	530
Mar	293	296	273	240	32	21	30	13	628	570
Apr	325	203	248	147	18	9	26	2	617	361
May	282	150	243	149	38	20	22	5	585	324
Jun	264	206	193	157	41	32	24	18	522	413
Jul	276	200	233	158	41	28	39	28	589	414
Aug	292	202	266	148	44	26	27	23	629	399
Sep	287	197	252	180	28	31	28	13	595	421
Oct	290	171	247	172	43	21	45	19	625	383
Nov	258	156	204	118	25	16	26	12	513	302
Dec	208	146	273	167	37	17	26	6	544	336
Total	3,381	2,453	2,960	2,143	401	305	356	186	7,098	5,087
Avg	281.8	204.4	246.7	178.6	33.4	25.4	29.7	15.5	591.5	423.9

* Parole SAI and Probation SAI statistics were included in the traditional Parole and Probation statistics.

Table 2 – Monthly New GPS Participants by Offender Type

	Parole		Probation		Lifetime		Total	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
Jan	265	254	1	2	9	13	275	269
Feb	222	199	2	0	7	10	231	209
Mar	226	246	1	0	10	12	237	258
Apr	249	287	0	0	9	13	258	300
May	247	253	0	1	16	22	263	276
Jun	227	255	3	1	16	15	246	271
Jul	273	199	4	1	14	12	291	212
Aug	239	165	1	0	6	7	246	172
Sep	231	218	4	0	12	7	247	225
Oct	272	214	3	0	10	10	285	224
Nov	208	191	1	1	15	15	224	207
Dec	229	220	1	0	13	8	243	228
Total	2,888	2,701	21	6	137	144	3,046	2,851
Avg	240.7	225.1	1.8	.5	11.4	12.0	253.8	237.6

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Table 3 – Monthly New Participant Totals by Monitoring Technology

	Curfew		GPS		SCRAM		Remote Breath	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
Jan	622	634	275	269	346	327	18	14
Feb	629	530	231	209	340	263	15	15
Mar	628	570	237	258	338	325	15	14
Apr	617	361	258	300	348	227	15	10
May	585	324	263	276	365	191	21	7
Jun	522	413	246	271	330	226	11	8
Jul	589	414	291	212	397	236	12	17
Aug	629	399	246	172	339	184	22	10
Sep	595	421	247	225	376	260	23	7
Oct	625	383	285	224	359	239	20	15
Nov	513	302	224	207	299	177	20	5
Dec	544	336	243	228	303	199	21	9
Total	7,098	5,087	3,046	2,851	4,140	2,854	213	131
Avg	591.5	423.9	253.8	237.6	345.0	237.8	17.8	10.9

Tables 4 and 5 show the monthly Curfew Monitoring and GPS terminations by offender type. Table 6 shows the monthly termination totals by monitoring technology.

Table 4 - Monthly Curfew Monitoring Terminations by Offender Type

	Parole*		Probation*		CEM		RDSS		Total	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
Jan	344	291	253	261	37	34	30	33	664	619
Feb	274	260	253	200	19	36	24	37	570	533
Mar	353	243	248	255	24	48	27	15	652	561
Apr	368	318	271	195	26	15	36	15	701	543
May	338	182	262	187	35	18	19	9	654	396
Jun	297	218	272	229	37	22	30	13	636	482
Jul	292	231	240	184	39	29	21	10	592	454
Aug	286	212	218	168	33	23	45	20	582	423
Sep	278	213	233	176	29	25	26	22	566	436
Oct	330	224	259	160	42	22	32	19	663	425
Nov	242	173	225	151	33	19	36	12	536	355
Dec	294	182	258	171	34	23	29	12	615	388
Total	3,696	2,747	2,992	2,337	388	314	355	217	7,431	5,615
Avg	308.0	228.9	249.3	194.8	32.3	26.2	29.6	18.1	619.3	467.9

* Parole SAI and Probation SAI statistics were included in the traditional Parole and Probation statistics.

Table 5 - Monthly GPS Terminations by Offender Type

	Parole		Probation		Lifetime		Total	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
Jan	237	241	0	1	3	6	240	248
Feb	236	192	2	0	1	2	239	194
Mar	247	184	1	1	3	6	251	191
Apr	311	259	1	1	2	1	314	261
May	276	154	2	0	4	7	282	161
Jun	249	199	0	1	1	2	250	202
Jul	254	255	3	0	9	2	266	257
Aug	234	196	2	0	5	5	241	201
Sep	219	202	3	0	5	4	227	206
Oct	242	204	2	1	3	4	247	209
Nov	211	200	0	0	5	2	216	202
Dec	235	197	2	0	8	2	245	199
Total	2,951	2,483	18	5	49	43	3,018	2,531
Avg	245.9	206.9	1.5	.4	4.1	3.6	251.5	210.9

Table 6 – Monthly Termination Totals by Monitoring Technology

	Curfew		GPS		SCRAM		Remote Breath	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
Jan	664	619	240	248	381	374	16	25
Feb	570	533	239	194	353	305	19	10
Mar	652	561	251	191	301	309	17	13
Apr	701	543	314	261	368	305	14	17
May	654	396	282	161	369	258	28	14
Jun	636	482	250	202	350	309	23	17
Jul	592	454	266	257	348	269	22	10
Aug	582	423	241	201	336	241	13	7
Sep	566	436	227	206	330	221	16	11
Oct	663	425	247	209	400	224	18	11
Nov	536	355	216	202	301	167	17	5
Dec	615	388	247	199	358	250	20	12
Total	7,431	5,615	3,020	2,531	4,195	3,232	223	152
Avg	619.3	467.9	251.7	210.9	349.6	269.3	18.6	12.7

Below are typical reasons for unsuccessful terminations:

- Administrative terminations occur when the offender is unable to continue for reasons beyond their control, such as, loss of home placement, hospitalized, or commitment to a treatment program.
- Substance abuse violations
- Curfew violations
- Tampering with tether device
- Abscond violation
- New felony

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The monthly new monitoring participants and monthly Curfew Monitoring terminations resulted in the end of month Curfew Monitoring and GPS populations shown in Tables 7 and 8. Table 9 shows the end of month totals by Monitoring Technology.

Table 7 - End of Month Curfew Monitoring Populations by Offender Type

	Parole*		Probation*		CEM		RDSS		Total	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
Jan	1,030	799	771	732	58	93	68	62	1,927	1,686
Feb	1,045	789	779	773	59	86	73	40	1,956	1,688
Mar	1,001	853	811	750	67	63	77	40	1,956	1,706
Apr	959	743	792	713	59	58	65	28	1,875	1,542
May	924	734	770	679	64	59	72	23	1,830	1,495
Jun	888	715	695	614	66	66	62	28	1,711	1,423
Jul	879	695	675	586	67	67	82	46	1,703	1,394
Aug	895	697	732	563	62	72	80	48	1,769	1,380
Sep	900	694	759	573	79	74	65	40	1,803	1,381
Oct	863	666	744	593	80	75	79	43	1,766	1,377
Nov	895	667	729	556	72	72	67	42	1,763	1,337
Dec	834	646	749	553	78	67	67	37	1,728	1,303
Avg	926.1	724.8	750.5	640.4	67.6	71.0	71.4	39.8	1,815.6	1,476.0

* Parole SAI and Probation SAI statistics were included in the traditional Parole and Probation statistics.

Table 8 - End of Month GPS Populations by Offender Type

	Parole		Probation		Lifetime		Total	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
Jan	1,984	1,797	9	10	406	497	2,399	2,304
Feb	1,957	1,815	9	8	412	508	2,378	2,331
Mar	1,913	1,906	9	10	422	512	2,344	2,428
Apr	1,842	1,924	8	9	429	525	2,279	2,458
May	1,804	2,017	6	10	440	540	2,250	2,567
Jun	1,781	2,064	8	6	455	553	2,244	2,623
Jul	1,811	2,002	10	6	461	564	2,282	2,572
Aug	1,792	1,979	8	7	462	564	2,262	2,550
Sep	1,808	1,979	8	6	469	572	2,285	2,557
Oct	1,815	1,964	9	6	475	575	2,299	2,545
Nov	1,805	1,937	9	6	485	588	2,299	2,531
Dec	1,826	1,970	8	6	490	595	2,324	2,571
Avg	1,844.8	1,946.2	8.4	7.5	450.5	549.4	2,303.8	2,503.1

Table 9 - End of Month Totals by Monitoring Technology

	Curfew		GPS		SCRAM		Remote Breath	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
Jan	1,686	1,686	2,304	2,304	1,221	1,133	79	53
Feb	1,688	1,688	2,331	2,331	1,198	1,094	76	60
Mar	1,706	1,706	2,428	2,428	1,236	1,121	74	61
Apr	1,542	1,542	534	2,458	1,208	1,049	72	54
May	1,495	1,495	2,567	2,567	1,188	972	64	47
Jun	1,423	1,423	2,623	2,623	1,172	886	52	38
Jul	1,394	1,394	2,572	2,572	1,217	855	42	46
Aug	1,380	1,380	2,550	2,550	1,223	799	52	45
Sep	1,381	1,381	2,557	2,557	1,261	841	59	45
Oct	1,377	1,377	581	2,545	1,222	855	61	48
Nov	1,337	1,337	2,531	2,531	1,222	869	64	48
Dec	1,303	1,303	2,571	2,571	1,169	817	65	45
Avg	1,476.0	1,476.0	2,179.1	2,503.1	1,211.4	940.9	63.3	49.2

Return to prison statistics measure an offender’s outcome at the conclusion of a standard follow-up period, however, this is not a relevant measure for most electronic monitoring participants as return to prison is only relevant for parolees. Table 10 replicates a portion of the **Three-Year Follow-Up Outcomes of Offenders Who Paroled in 2001 to 2016 by Year** table reported in the Department's 2019 Statistical Report (the most recent available). The table shows that offenders paroled in 2016 had a Return to Prison Rate of 27.8% (Technical Violators 13.6% and New Sentence Violators 13.2%) after a full three-year follow up period. New electronic monitoring participants (parolees and parolees from SAI) for 2016 are the most recent participants that can have a three-year follow-up period; however, they would have paroled from a mixture of years from 2016 and earlier. Thus, these new participants for 2016 will have a failure rate that averages the recidivism rates for paroles in 2016 and earlier.

Table 10 - (portion of) Three-Year Follow-Up Outcomes of Offenders Who Paroled in 2000 to 2015 by Year

Year Paroled	Total Cases	Success Total	Failure Total	Absconds	Technical Violators	New Sentence	Return to Prison
2012	8,960	67.2%	32.8%	1.8%	15.9%	15.0%	31.0%
2013	10,110	68.9%	31.1%	1.3%	15.0%	14.7%	29.8%
2014	9,664	70.5%	29.5%	1.4%	13.8%	14.3%	28.1%
2015	9,613	70.9%	29.1%	0.9%	15.1%	14.0%	29.1%
2016	9,922	72.2%	27.8%	1.1%	13.6%	13.2%	26.7%

See 2019 Statistical Report, Table D3 at <http://www.michigan.gov/corrections/0,4551,7-119-1441---,00.html>

Electronic monitoring of offenders impacts jail utilization by preserving jail beds for offenders that pose a more serious risk to the public. Electronic monitoring provides the Courts with an option that falls between probation and jail and additionally provides a sanction for noncompliant probationers. Electronic monitoring impacts prison admissions by diverting eligible parole violators who would otherwise be returned to prison as technical violators.

Electronic Monitoring Center

2019 Staffing		2020 Staffing
1.0	State Administrative Manager 15	1.0
1.0	Parole Probation Manager 3	1.0
3.0	Departmental Supervisor-3	3.0
4.0	Parole Probation Officer-A	4.0
1.0	Departmental Specialist-2	1.0
6.0	Departmental Technician-A	6.0
33.0	Departmental Technician-E	33.0
2.0	General Office Assistant 7	2.0
1.0	Secretary-A	1.0
52.0	Total Electronic Monitoring Center Staff	52.0