

REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE
Pursuant to P.A. 124 of 2007
Section 417(1)(c)
Intensive Detention / ReEntry Program (IDRP)

Section 417(1)(c) of P.A. 124 of 2007 requires that the Department of Corrections report on the alternatives to prison jail and treatment programs including information on:

- Program objectives and outcome measures
- Expenditures by location
- The impact on jail utilization
- The impact on prison admissions
- Other information relevant to an evaluation of the program

The Intensive Detention ReEntry Program, IDRP, began in July 2004 as a result of the need to deal with technical parole violators in counties where jail overcrowding had diminished the Department's ability to detain them. The goal was to provide parole agents the opportunity to detain parolees with compliance problems before they became more serious parole violators and, if needed, repeated incidents of noncompliance could be handled with repeated detentions.

The Department contracted with the Ingham County Jail and the Clinton County Jail to house up to 90 and up to 60 parole violators, respectively. Two field agents were placed in the jails to supervise the population. The field agents in the jails assisted the field agents in the community by developing an updated release plan for the parolee, which included updated placement information, and outpatient or residential substance abuse treatment. Parolees were also assessed to determine level of care needed for substance abuse treatment. While in the jails, parolees received up to 60 hours of cognitive programming. Michigan Works provided employability skills training, which included enrollment in the Michigan Works Talent Bank and copies of resumes for the parolees to use while searching for employment.

IDRP has minimal impact on statewide jail utilization beyond the maximum contracted 150 jail beds. IDRP coincidentally does lessen the need for jail beds elsewhere in the state for local usage in those communities from which the parole violators derived.

IDRP impacts prison admissions by intervening and diverting eligible parole violators who would otherwise be returned to prison. At the end of 2007, the average time before reparole for a parole technical violator was 16.5 months. The FY 2007 average successful IDRP stay was 33.4 days which saved an average of 15.4 months per IDRP participant. Assuming these measures for 2007 are representative of most years and discounting for repeat IDRP stays, IDRP beds are housing parolees that, if returned to prison, would be occupying nearly 600 prison beds.

| Program Location | Offenders | | | | Bed Days | | | | FY2007 Expenditures |
|----------------------|--------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|---------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| | Total | Successful Terminations | Unsuccessful Terminations | Medically Ineligible | Total | Successful Terminations | Unsuccessful Terminations | Medically Ineligible | |
| Clinton | 598 | 570 | 6 | 22 | 17,351 | 17,024 | 83 | 244 | \$607,285.00 |
| Ingham | 804 | 780 | 6 | 18 | 28,271 | 28,012 | 40 | 219 | \$989,485.00 |
| Program Total | 1,402 | 1,350 | 12 | 40 | 45,622 | 45,036 | 123 | 463 | \$1,596,770.00 |