

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

“Committed to Protect, Dedicated to Success”

REENTRY ADMINISTRATION Office of Community Corrections

ANNUAL REPORT

Award of Funds - Fiscal Year 2017

Issued: November 1, 2016

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 offender recidivism rates, improve rehabilitative services to offenders, and strengthen offender accountability.

Local governments elect to participate in 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, 61 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 2017 funds were awarded to support the implementation or continued operation of community-based sanctions and services in 61 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 thirteen 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 21.5% through FY 2015. Based on the CY 1989 prison disposition rate of 34.7%, if this rate was applied to the total felony dispositions (50,977 dispositions) through FY 2015 the Department would have experienced nearly 6,329 additional prison dispositions – the cost to incarcerate these additional offenders would have been approximately \$221.5 million.

Since 1999, nearly 80% of felony offenders are 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 2017 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 2016 and September 2016 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 2014.

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.

Recidivism

- Recidivism - defined as “Probation Violations, either technical or new sentence, resulting in prison.” This will be measured by the following:
 - Male Probation Violators with a new felony conviction resulting in a prison sentence
 - Female Probation Violators with a new felony conviction resulting in a prison sentence
 - Male Technical Probation Violators
 - Female Technical Probation Violators

Jail Utilization

Although no longer a Board Priority beyond 2015, 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 2017 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 2017 funds support an average daily population of 858. 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 2017 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 2017 AWARD OF FUNDS

Community Corrections Comprehensive Plans and Applications

In August 2016, the State Community Corrections Board reviewed forty-four (34) proposals which cover fifty-six (45) counties for Community Corrections Funds for FY 2017. The State Board recommended and Director Heidi Washington approved the award of \$28.3 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.

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

- Arenac/Ogemaw
- Thirteenth Judicial Circuit – Antrim, Grand Traverse, Leelanau
- Thumb Region – Lapeer, Tuscola
- 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 2017 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
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS SERVICES**

FY 2017 CONTRACT AWARD SUMMARY

COMPREHENSIVE PLANS & SERVICES ANNUAL CONTRACTS					DDJR/CTP ANNUAL CONTRACTS			
CCAB	FY 2017 Plan Amount	FY 2017 Recommendatio n	FY 2017 Reserve	FY 2017 Total Recommende d	FY 2017 Plan Amount	FY 2017 Recommendation	FY 2017 Reserve	FY 2017 Total Recommended
ALLEGAN	63,584	59,431	-	59,431	-	-	-	-
ARENAC-OGEMAW	56,242	51,408	-	51,408	-	-	-	-
BARRY	86,762	78,348	-	78,348	5,332	5,332	-	5,332
BAY	170,225	149,555	-	149,555	10,654	10,654	-	10,654
BERRIEN	288,459	288,459	-	288,459	-	-	-	-
CALHOUN	181,229	107,238	-	107,238	3,263	3,263	-	3,263
CASS	79,505	75,545	-	75,545	8,508	8,508	-	8,508
EATON	139,100	126,255	-	126,255	18,551	18,551	-	18,551
EMMET	60,835	32,863	-	32,863	-	-	-	-
GENESEE	455,030	455,030	-	455,030	60,156	60,156	-	60,156
INGHAM	211,918	203,864	-	203,864	21,169	21,169	-	21,169
IONIA	61,115	61,115	-	61,115	17,802	17,802	-	17,802
ISABELLA	117,316	115,040	-	115,040	4,275	4,275	-	4,275
JACKSON	205,333	205,333	-	205,333	-	-	-	-
KALAMAZOO	972,195	574,138	-	574,138	8,700	8,700	-	8,700
KENT	890,941	799,846	-	799,846	86,145	86,145	-	86,145
LIVINGSTON	254,795	117,126	-	117,126	8,250	8,250	-	8,250
MACOMB	1,254,869	1,254,869	-	1,254,869	99,380	99,380	-	99,380
MARQUETTE	81,221	76,221	-	76,221	1,606	1,606	-	1,606
MIDLAND	178,700	139,394	-	139,394	10,000	10,000	-	10,000
MONROE	227,600	227,600	-	227,600	-	-	-	-
MONTCALM	82,024	82,024	-	82,024	3,184	3,184	-	3,184
MUSKEGON	187,094	187,094	-	187,094	33,820	653	-	653
OAKLAND	1,553,775	1,478,775	-	1,478,775	295,177	295,177	-	295,177
OTTAWA	282,066	282,066	-	282,066	56,750	56,750	-	56,750
SAGINAW	498,576	412,826	-	412,826	33,000	33,000	-	33,000
ST. CLAIR	243,736	217,868	-	217,868	117,274	100,174	-	100,174
ST. JOSEPH	199,768	174,478	-	174,478	-	-	-	-
THIRTEENTH	269,186	264,256	-	264,256	37,257	37,257	-	37,257
THUMB	199,375	148,875	-	148,875	4,000	4,000	-	4,000
VAN BUREN	195,588	133,729	-	133,729	-	-	-	-
WASHTENAW	643,038	643,038	-	643,038	-	-	-	-
WAYNE	2,696,455	2,696,455	-	2,696,455	125,198	125,198	-	125,198
WCUP	237,660	127,624	-	127,624	-	-	-	-
WEXFORD	110,214	110,214	-	110,214	6,390	6,390	-	6,390
TOTALS	13,435,528	12,158,000	-	12,158,000	1,075,841	1,025,574	-	1,025,574
					RESIDENTIAL SERVICES ALLOTMENT			
					414,426			
APPROPRIATION \$ 12,158,000					APPROPRIATION \$ 1,440,000			

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PLANS AND SERVICES

FY 2017 Appropriation	\$12,158,000
FY 2017 Award of Funds	\$12,158,000

FY 2017 Community Corrections Plans and Services funds have been awarded to support community-based programs in 45 counties (34 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 several CCABs abolished their contract with OCC over FY 2016, or did not seek funding for 2017. The distribution of funds among program categories is presented below.

Resource Commitment by Program Category:

Community Service	\$ 124,592
Group-Based Programs	\$3,385,855
Supervision Programs	\$1,852,855
Assessment Services	\$1,128,772
Gatekeeper & Jail Population Monitor	\$ 810,384
Case Management	\$1,347,621
Substance Abuse Testing	\$ 395,543
Other	\$ 546,906
CCAB Administration	\$2,565,427

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 2017 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

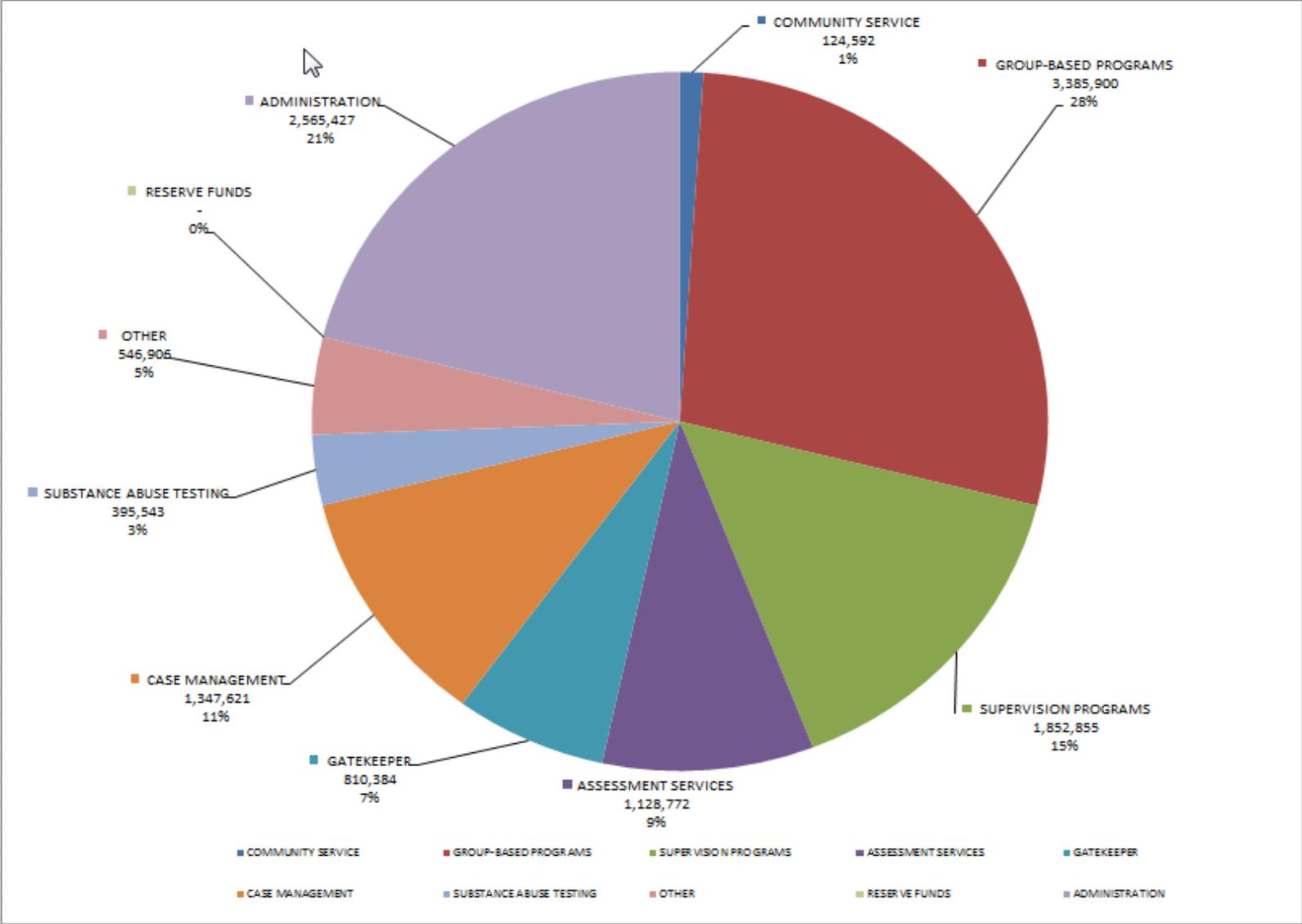
The sanctions and services for each jurisdiction, which are supported by FY 2017 Comprehensive Plans and Services funds, are identified on the attached table entitled, "Comprehensive Plans and Services Fund: Summary of Program Budgets – FY 2017". The following chart entitled "Budget Summary Plans and Services Funds FY 2017" 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 17

CCAB	COMMUNITY SERVICE	GROUP-BASED PROGRAMS	SUPERVISION PROGRAMS	ASSESSMENT SERVICES	GATEKEEPER	CASE MANAGEMENT	SUBSTANCE ABUSE TESTING	OTHER	RESERVE FUNDS	ADMINISTRATIO N	TOTALS
ALLEGAN	-	59,031	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	59,431
ARENAC/OGEMAW	-	30,164	-	-	5,822	-	-	-	-	15,422	51,408
BARRY	-	21,700	-	-	19,074	-	14,400	-	-	23,174	78,348
BAY	-	54,240	22,500	22,860	-	-	9,500	-	-	40,455	149,555
BERRIEN	-	59,750	-	-	-	-	80,461	110,248	-	38,000	288,459
CALHOUN	-	32,000	37,944	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,294	107,238
CASS	-	35,645	-	-	17,300	-	-	-	-	22,600	75,545
EATON	-	80,000	-	-	8,600	-	-	-	-	37,655	126,255
EMMET	1,760	20,000	-	-	3,519	-	-	-	-	7,584	32,863
GENESEE	-	34,030	68,000	190,000	-	30,000	20,000	-	-	113,000	455,030
INGHAM	-	73,282	76,091	-	4,069	-	-	-	-	50,422	203,864
IONIA	-	42,780	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,335	61,115
ISABELLA	-	81,755	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,285	115,040
JACKSON	21,912	58,475	24,575	-	41,525	-	6,850	-	-	51,996	205,333
KALAMAZOO	-	75,100	243,206	4,365	-	-	137,500	37,750	-	76,217	574,138
KENT	-	361,617	210,234	-	1,737	19,296	-	-	-	206,962	799,846
LIVINGSTON	-	101,383	-	-	-	7,103	8,640	-	-	-	117,126
MACOMB	59,000	304,936	147,425	244,500	-	248,700	-	-	-	250,308	1,254,869
MARQUETTE	-	52,408	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,813	76,221
MIDLAND	-	89,012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,382	139,394
MONROE	-	160,340	24,420	-	-	-	-	-	-	42,840	227,600
MONTCALM	-	40,271	17,789	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	21,964	82,024
MUSKEGON	-	61,858	40,000	-	38,236	-	-	-	-	47,000	187,094
OAKLAND	-	220,052	165,402	436,713	-	476,032	-	-	-	180,576	1,478,775
OTTAWA	-	28,140	70,457	75,561	-	-	37,192	-	-	70,716	282,066
ROSCOMMON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGINAW	-	101,000	-	67,758	-	150,700	9,000	-	-	84,368	412,826
ST. CLAIR	-	155,382	-	-	26,667	-	-	-	-	35,819	217,868
ST. JOSEPH	-	56,220	69,758	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,500	174,478
THIRTEENTH CIRCUIT	-	19,250	130,214	-	21,000	49,419	-	-	-	44,373	264,256
THUMB REGIONAL	-	84,775	24,000	-	22,800	-	-	-	-	17,300	148,875
VAN BUREN	41,920	-	22,589	-	15,643	21,371	-	-	-	32,206	133,729
WASHTENAW	-	381,326	117,501	80,715	25,178	-	-	-	-	38,318	643,038
WAYNE	-	377,786	230,000	-	531,214	345,000	70,000	398,908	-	743,547	2,696,455
WCUP	-	19,692	72,180	6,300	-	-	-	-	-	29,452	127,624
WEXFORD	-	12,500	38,570	-	28,000	-	-	-	-	31,144	110,214
TOTALS	124,592	3,385,900	1,852,855	1,128,772	810,384	1,347,621	395,543	546,906	-	2,565,427	12,158,000

Budget Summary Plans and Services Funds FY 2017



DRUNK DRIVER JAIL REDUCTION & COMMUNITY TREATMENT PROGRAM

FY 2017 Appropriation	\$1,055,404
FY 2017 Award of Funds (CCAB)	\$1,025,574
FY 2017 Award of Funds (PRS)	\$29,830

The FY 2017 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 2017

COMP. PLANS & SVCS. CCAB	CURRENT AWARD AMOUNT
Allegan County	-
Arenac-Ogemaw	-
Barry County	5,332.00
Bay County	10,654.00
Berrien County	-
Calhoun County	3,263.00
Cass County	8,508.00
Eaton County	18,551.00
Emmet County	-
Genesee County	60,156.00
Ingham County	21,169.00
Ionia County	17,802.00
Isabella County	4,275.00
Jackson County	-
Kalamazoo County	8,700.00
Kent County	86,145.00
Livingston County	8,250.00
Macomb County	99,380.00
Marquette County	1,606.00
Midland County	10,000.00
Monroe County	-
Montcalm County	3,184.00
Muskegon County	653.00
Oakland County	295,177.00
Ottawa County	56,750.00
Saginaw County	33,000.00
St. Clair County	100,174.00
St. Joseph County	-
Thirteenth District - Grand Traverse	37,257.00
Thumb Regional - Lapeer County	4,000.00
Van Buren County	-
Washtenaw County	-
Wayne County	125,198.00
WCUP - UPCAP Services	-
Westford County	6,390.00
TOTAL CURRENT AWARD	1,025,574.00

RESIDENTIAL SERVICES

FY 2017 Appropriation	\$15,133,000
FY 2017 Allocated Funds	\$15,133,000

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 2017 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.

In FY 2017, residential services may be experiencing 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 focused on the utilization of residential services in response to probation and parole violations.

During FY 2017, 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.

Several changes were implemented in 2016 to the offender eligibility criteria. In an effort to assure that appropriate referrals are targeted, and to open services to those who may have lacked sufficient sentencing guidelines previously, sentencing guidelines will no longer be the foundation for eligibility and enrollment. Instead, program eligibility will be based on actuarial assessment scores which identify offender's risk and needs. This allows probation/parole agents and case managers to specifically

The FY 2017 appropriation supports an average daily population (ADP) of 858 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.

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

RESIDENTIAL SERVICES BED ALLOCATION		
FY 2017		
PROVIDER	AUTHORIZED ANNUAL ADP	2017 ANNUAL BUDGET
ADDICTION TREATMENT SERVICES	4	79,000.00
ALTERNATIVE DIRECTIONS	66	1,150,000
CEI - HOUSE OF COMMONS	15	273,000
CHRISTIAN GUIDANCE CENTER	23	417,000
COMMUNITY PROGRAMS, INC.	69	1,219,000
COMPLETION HOUSE	16	276,000
ELMHURST HOME, INC.	35	620,000
GREAT LAKES RECOVERY CENTERS	8	144,000
GET BACK UP	-	-
HURON HOUSE, INCORPORATED	18	308,000
K-PEP	195	3,459,000
NEW PATHS, INCORPORATED	74	1,319,000
OPERATION GET DOWN	8	141,000
PHOENIX HOUSE, INCORPORATED	2	40,000
PINE REST CHRISTIAN MH SERVICES	23	402,000
SALVATION ARMY HARBOR LIGHT (Macomb-Monro	51	914,000
SAMARITAS (HEARTLINE, INC.-Lutheran Social Servic	6	114,000
SELF HELP ADDICTION REHABILITATION	71	1,254,000
SMB TRI-CAP	98	1,706,000
SOLUTIONS TO RECOVERY	23	405,000
TWIN COUNTY COMMUNITY PROBATION CENTER	51	893,000
TOTALS	858	15,133,000