



STATE OF MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
LANSING

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Overview of the Michigan Department of Corrections (MDOC)

Three Administrations

Correctional Facilities Administration (CFA)

- Currently operate 32 correctional facilities
- 30 male facilities, 1 female facility and the Special Alternative Incarceration Facility (houses both male and female prisoners and probationers)
- Approximately 300 prisoners housed in county jails
- Current prisoner count – 43,392
- Prisoner Records
- Prisoner Transportation
- The Office of Employment Readiness
- Michigan State Industries

Field Operations Administration (FOA)

- Parole /probation offices in all 83 counties
- The Office of the Parole Board
- The Office of Parole and Probation Services
- The Office of Community Alternatives
- The Electronic Monitoring Center
- Prisoner reentry in the community
- Current number of parolees - 15,598

- Current number of probationers - 49,154
- Current number of offenders at reentry centers (Detroit Reentry Center, Lake County Sheriff's Department and Ingham County Sheriff's Department) – 962
- Current number of offenders on electronic monitoring supervision (all types of monitoring & both parolees and probationers) - 5,254

Operations Support Administration (OSA)

- Bureau of Fiscal Management
- Bureau of Health Care Services
- Bureau of Human Resources
- Office of Legal Affairs
- Office of Research and Planning
- Training Division
- The Absconder Recovery Unit

Accomplishments

Cost Containment

Over the past two years, the MDOC has taken a number of steps that will result in \$258 million in savings by the end of Fiscal Year 2013. Examples of some of the measure put into place include:

- Reducing and restructuring funded positions within the MDOC.
- Closing prisons that were no longer needed.
- Revising custody levels at certain correctional facilities to more appropriately match the makeup of the prisoner population.
- Reorganizing correctional health care including savings associated with revising inmate pharmacy.
- Utilizing supply chain management initiatives and other related efficiencies.
- Reorganizing prisoner education, prisoner transportation and warehouse delivery systems.
- Moving to an electronic law library for prisoners.

- Closing parole offices and moving parole agents into the community where they should be to appropriately supervise the offenders they are responsible for.
- Consolidating prisoner mental health staff so they are all MDOC employees (previously some worked for the MDOC and some were employed by the Department of Community Health).
- Contracting with county sheriffs to house certain prisoners. This arrangement benefits both state and local government.
- Reducing the amount of clothing prisoners receive.
- Moving to random patrols of prison perimeters.
- Putting some parameters in place for prisoner reentry funding.

In January 2011, the MDOC had 15,856 FTEs and 21 unclassified positions – currently the MDOC has 14,679 FTEs and 16 unclassified positions. A reduction of 1,182 positions or 7.4%

Reducing Overtime - For the first quarter of this Fiscal Year 2013, the MDOC has saved \$1.5 million on overtime costs compared to Fiscal Year 2012 numbers.

Reducing Workers Compensation Claims - In October & November of 2011, the MDOC had a total of 91 staff injuries resulting in workers compensation claims. In October & November of 2012, that number dropped to 35. That represents a 61% reduction in staff injuries and workers comp claims primarily related to the use of tasers in our correctional facilities. Tasers have helped to reduce injuries to MDOC staff, create a safer environment for prisoners and reduced workers compensation costs.

Competitive Bidding – The MDOC currently has several components of the Department out for competitive bid. Prisoner health care, mental health care and food service are all in progress at this time. The Request for Proposals (RFP) for 960 custody beds was released last week. The RFP process is important for the MDOC to benchmark costs and ensure the citizens of Michigan are receiving the best value for their tax dollars.

Over the past two years, the MDOC has not sought a supplemental appropriation from the Legislature. The MDOC places tremendous importance on living within its allocated budget and being fiscally responsible and prudent with taxpayer dollars.

Demographics

In January 2011, the prison population was 44,122 - today it is 43,392, a reduction of 730 or 1.7%.

In January 2011, the MDOC supervised 20,324 parolees and 58,497 probationers (78,821 total offenders) in the community. Today the MDOC supervises 15,598 parolees and 49,154 probationers (64,752 total offenders) in communities across Michigan. This represents a reduction of 14,069 or 18%.

The MDOC's current recidivism rate is 31.5%. Just four years ago, Michigan's recidivism rate was almost 10% higher.

Michigan's recidivism rate continues to drop and is one of the lowest in the country. Last year, the MDOC was highlighted in a national policy brief from the Council of State Governments Justice Center for advancements in reducing recidivism. Seven states were noted in the report, with Michigan showing the largest decline. A lower recidivism rate means safer communities across Michigan.

In 2012, the number of parolees being returned to prison for new convictions following their release from prison was the smallest since 2001 and has declined by 22% since 2010.

Parole violators being returned to prison for technical parole violations preempt new criminal behavior by recognizing a negative pattern of behavior by a parolee and returning them to custody before they can victimize citizens. In 2012, the number of parolees returned to prison for technical violations was the largest figure since 2005. The number of parole technical returns for 2012 was 2,694 which was a 42% increase over the 2011 figure.

At the end of 2005, the MDOC held almost 1,500 prisoners in Administrative Segregation beds in Michigan. At the end of 2010, that number dropped to around 1,100 and today the number is at 974. The MDOC has decreased the number of Administrative Segregation prisoners by 34% since 2005 and dropped the number by 11% in the last two years.

In 2012, the MDOC Bureau of Health Care Services developed a five year Strategic Plan with numerous strategies for care improvement, cost savings and efficiencies. Some targeted areas of focus under this Strategic Plan include the continued reduction of seriously mentally ill in Administrative Segregation and the older and aging prisoner population.

The MDOC is currently working with the Michigan Department of Community Health (MDCH) on a plan to improve local collaboration and strengthen mental health courts and diversion programs which will help reduce the unnecessary incarceration of individuals with mental illness, when appropriate.

Repairing Relationships

At the beginning of 2011, the MDOC's relationship with other partners in the criminal justice system was extremely strained.

In 2011, the MDOC met with county prosecutors to determine what information they needed to do their jobs and address the concerns of crime victims. The MDOC listened and developed a Web-based version of its internal database; giving state prosecutors access to the information they had long been looking for.

The MDOC also met with law enforcement agencies to determine their information needs. The MDOC will soon begin piloting a Web-based application for law enforcement at several sites and will make it available to all law enforcement agencies across Michigan by April 1st. This will give law enforcement

agencies instant access to critical information collected by the MDOC. This will significantly enhance law enforcement investigations across Michigan.

Over the course of only 11 weeks at the end of 2011, MDOC staff collected approximately 5,000 DNA samples from prisoners who previously failed to provide samples and sent them to the Michigan State Police for processing. This tremendous work considerably assisted in criminal investigations and helped bring justice for many crime victims.

For too long the MDOC failed to be good neighbors by leaving abandoned correctional facilities and camps in local communities across the state. These closed facilities had fallen into complete disrepair and were often the target for vandals. In 2012, prisoner work crews were dispatched to some of these abandoned sites to secure and clean these properties to make them less of a hazard and eyesore for local communities. Last year, the MDOC worked with Legislators to secure funding to begin the formal demolition of these abandoned properties.

In Fiscal Year 2013, the MDOC received \$3.4 million to demolish some of these sites that have been left unattended for much too long. Last month the MDOC began the demolition of Camp Brighton, and will soon begin the demolition of Camp Waterloo, Camp Cusino, Camp Baraga, several buildings on the Newberry Correctional Facility complex, the old waste water treatment plant at Cooper Street Correctional Facility, and various dilapidated buildings in the Jackson complex.

Public Safety

The MDOC has decreased the number of parole fugitives by almost 18% since January 2011.

The MDOC has embedded parole officers into several local police departments throughout Michigan.

The MDOC has enhanced collaboration with law enforcement - leading to increased information sharing, additional arrests as well as significantly stepping up compliance checks of offenders at night and on weekends.

The MDOC repurposed the Ryan Correctional Facility in Detroit, thereby providing hundreds of additional custody beds to house parole violators.

In 2012, the MDOC began monthly inspections of all offender caseloads with a full audit every year.