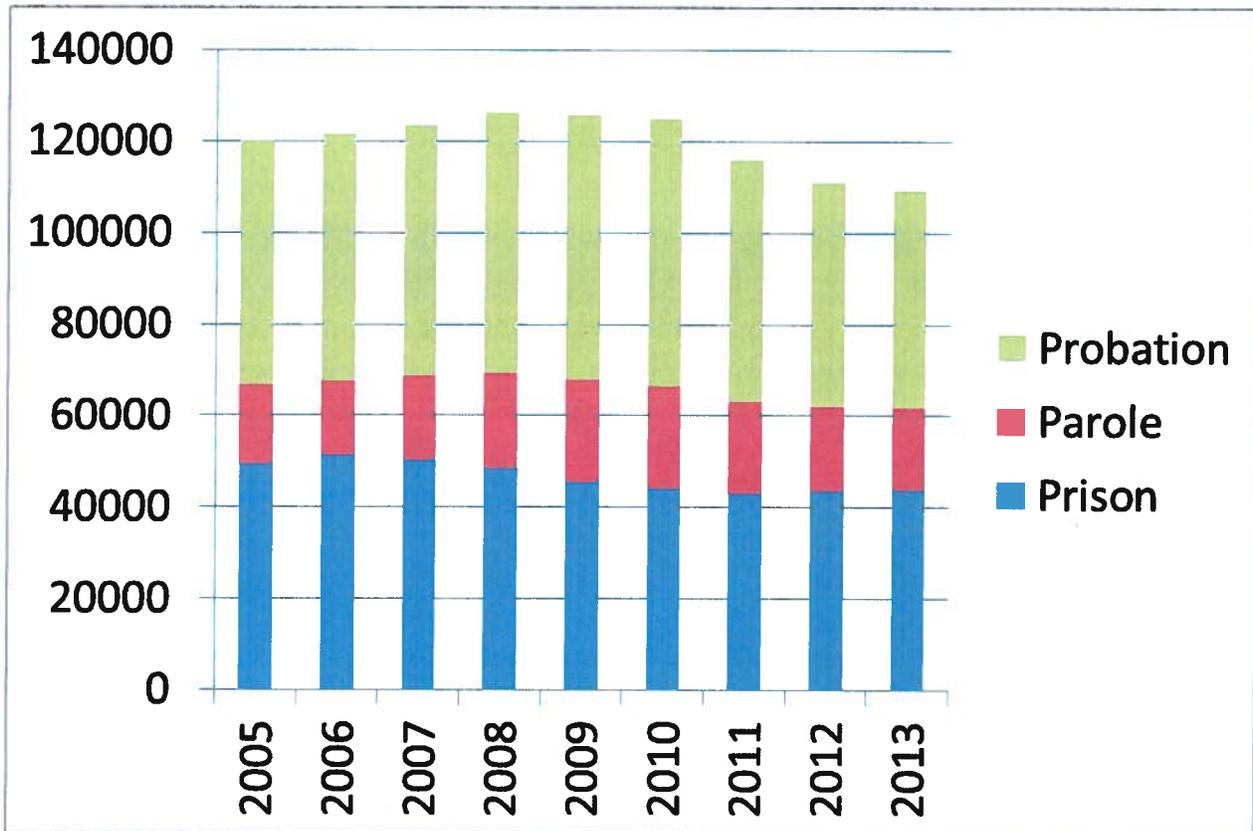




The Department of Corrections' Role within the Criminal Justice System

The Department of Corrections supervises three populations within the criminal justice system: felony probationers, parolees, and prisoners sentenced to prison. The MDOC is responsible for the incarceration of over 43,000 offenders, as well as community supervision for over 60,000 individuals. At any given time, roughly 1% of Michigan's population is under the supervision of the MDOC.



Prison

The Michigan Department of Corrections is responsible for housing offenders sentenced to a term of incarceration with a minimum term that exceeds 12-months. The Department may also house an offender with a shorter sentence if directed to do so by the courts. The MDOC operates 31 prisons to house these offenders, located throughout the state. The primary focus of these facilities is maintaining custody of the offenders, while providing a safe environment for prisoners and staff. These facilities provide prisoners with the basic necessities of life (shelter, food, clothing) in a secure setting. Prisoners also have access to healthcare, traditional (GED) and vocational education, cognitive programming to reduce risk, religious programming, and work assignments.

Parole

After completing the minimum term as established by the sentencing court, an offender becomes eligible for potential parole by the parole board. The parole board is directed by statute to only parole those offenders that they have a reasonable assurance will not become a menace to society or public safety. The board paroles over 10,000 offenders every year. Once placed on parole, the offender will return to their community where they will be monitored by a parole agent to ensure their compliance with the supervision requirements established by the parole board. These requirements may include drug testing, securing employment, not having police contact, completing programming, being placed on curfew, being monitored by GPS, and any other requirement deemed appropriate by the board for the sake of protecting victims and the general public. Parolees are required to visit their local parole office on a regular basis and are subject to home visits and searches by their parole agent. Violations can result in additional supervision requirements, short periods of incarceration in jail, or revocation of parole resulting in a return to prison.

Probation

Probation is an order of the court that represents community supervision in lieu of or in addition to a sentence to jail. The court establishes the supervision requirement for the offender, who is supervised by an MDOC probation agent. The officer monitors the behavior of the offender and reports any potential violations to the court, which can apply additional requirements on the offender or revoke probation and sentence the offender to a term of incarceration.



Michigan's Prisons

The Michigan Department of Corrections currently operates 31 prisons in the State of Michigan, holding just over 43,000 offenders. Thirty of these prisons are dedicated to holding male offenders, while one facility holds the roughly 2,100 female offenders currently incarcerated by the MDOC.

Michigan's prisons house offenders based on their individual security classification, which is a combination of their confinement and management needs. While a prisoner's offense may impact classification, classifications are fluid based on the prisoner's behavior within the prison setting. Prisoner classifications are first assigned during the intake process and are updated on a yearly basis. Prisoners are classified to Levels I, II, IV, or V. Prisons may house offenders in a single security level, or may operate as a multi-level facility. Prisoners in multi-level facilities generally do not have contact with prisoners in another security level, except for certain work assignments.

Prisons operate with a mix of state employees (custody staff, administrative staff, education staff, counselors, clinical medical staff), contract employees (specialty medical staff, mental health staff, food service supervisors), volunteers (religious based groups, non-religious groups, educational groups), and prisoner labor (food preparation, janitorial, legal writers, prisoner aides, laundry).

The living arrangements of a prisoner are based on their security level. Level V prisoners are housed in an individual cell and will have limited movement outside of their cell and will always be accompanied by a custody escort. Level IV prisoners will generally share a cell with another prisoner and will have limited time outside of their cell, but more time out than a Level V prisoner. Level II prisoners may share a cell or may be housed in an open bunk configuration. Level II prisoners will have more freedom of movement within their housing unit and will not have to remain in their individual bunk/cell for most of the day. Level I prisoners are the lowest security level and generally do not have a cell, but instead have a bunk in a more open setting. They have significant freedom of movement within their housing unit, allowing them to utilize day rooms and additional programming opportunities.

Michigan Department of Corrections Correctional Facilities Map As of January 1, 2014



● Correctional Facilities

1. Ojibway Correctional Facility
2. Baraga Correctional Facility
3. Marquette Branch Prison*
4. Alger Correctional Facility
5. Newberry Correctional Facility
6. Chippewa Correctional Facility
6. Kinross Correctional Facility
7. Pugsley Correctional Facility
8. Oaks Correctional Facility
9. Earnest C. Brooks Correctional Facility
9. West Shoreline Correctional Facility
9. Muskegon Correctional Facility
10. Central Michigan Correctional Facility
10. St. Louis Correctional Facility
11. Saginaw Correctional Facility
12. Carson City Correctional Facility
13. Richard A. Handlon Correctional Facility
13. Ionia Correctional Facility
13. Michigan Reformatory
13. Bellamy Creek Correctional Facility
14. Thumb Correctional Facility
15. Macomb Correctional Facility
16. Woodland Center Correctional Facility
17. G. Robert Cotton Correctional Facility
17. Charles E. Egeler Reception Guidance Center*
17. Pamall Correctional Facility
17. Cooper Street Correctional Facility
18. Special Alternative Incarceration Facility
19. Women's Huron Valley Correctional Facility*
20. Lakeland Correctional Facility
21. Gus Harrison Correctional Facility
22. Detroit Detention Center
22. Detroit Reentry Center

* Includes reception centers

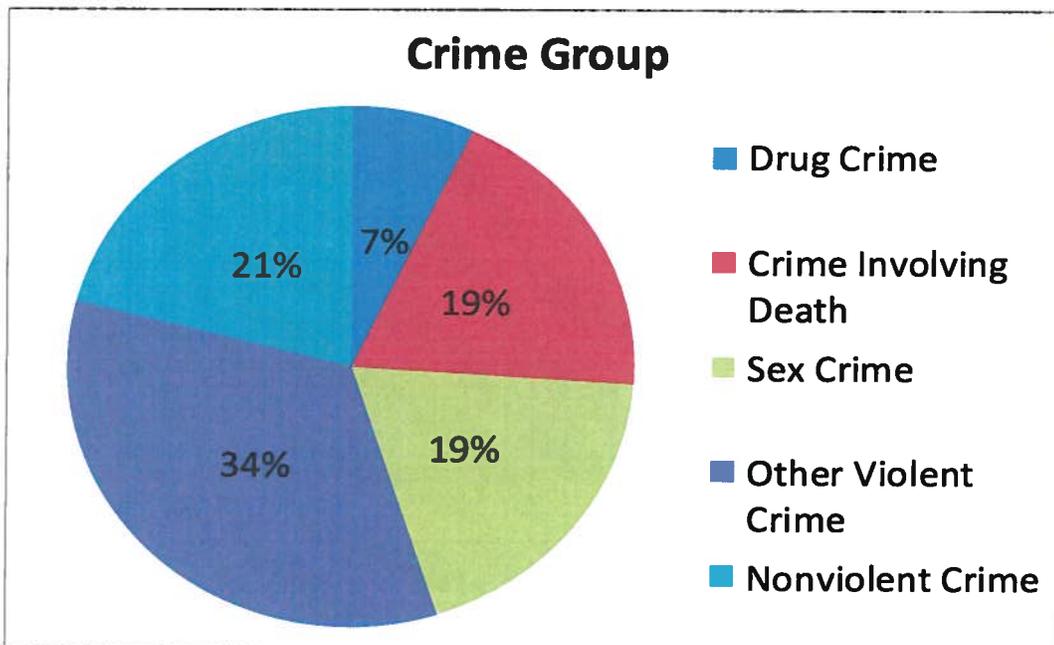


What Crimes did the Prison Population Commit?

A common misconception is that Michigan’s prisons are used primarily to house nonviolent and drug offenders, but the statistics simply don’t support this contention. While 56% of individuals sentenced by the courts to prison have non-violent controlling sentences, the overall prison population is composed primarily of violent offenders.

2013 Prison Intake	Prison Population
56% Nonviolent	28% Nonviolent
10% Sex Crime	19% Sex Crime
34% Other Violent Crime	53% Other Violent Crime

Due to sentence lengths and parole board activity, non-violent and drug crimes account for just 28% of all controlling sentences, while crimes involving death, sex crimes, and other violent crimes account for over 70% of all current prisoners.



Top 15 Crimes for Active Sentences

	Crime	Number of Prisoners		Crime	Number of Prisoners
1	Armed Robbery	4,493	2	Homicide – 2 nd Degree	3,695
3	Home Invasion – 2 nd Degree	1,712	4	Home Invasion – 1 st Degree	1,693
5	Homicide	1,616	6	Assault w/ Intent to Murder	1,445
7	CSC 1st – Victim under 13	1,416	8	Felony Firearm	1,284
9	Homicide – 1 st	1,112	10	Assault – Great Bodily Harm	1,114
11	Unarmed Robbery	975	12	CSC 1 st – Multiple Variables	957
13	Delivery/Manufacture of Cocaine under 50 grams.	929	14	Breaking and Entering	858
15	CSC 3 rd – Victim 13-15	844		Top 15 Crime Total	24,143

Top 5 Drug Crimes for Active Sentences

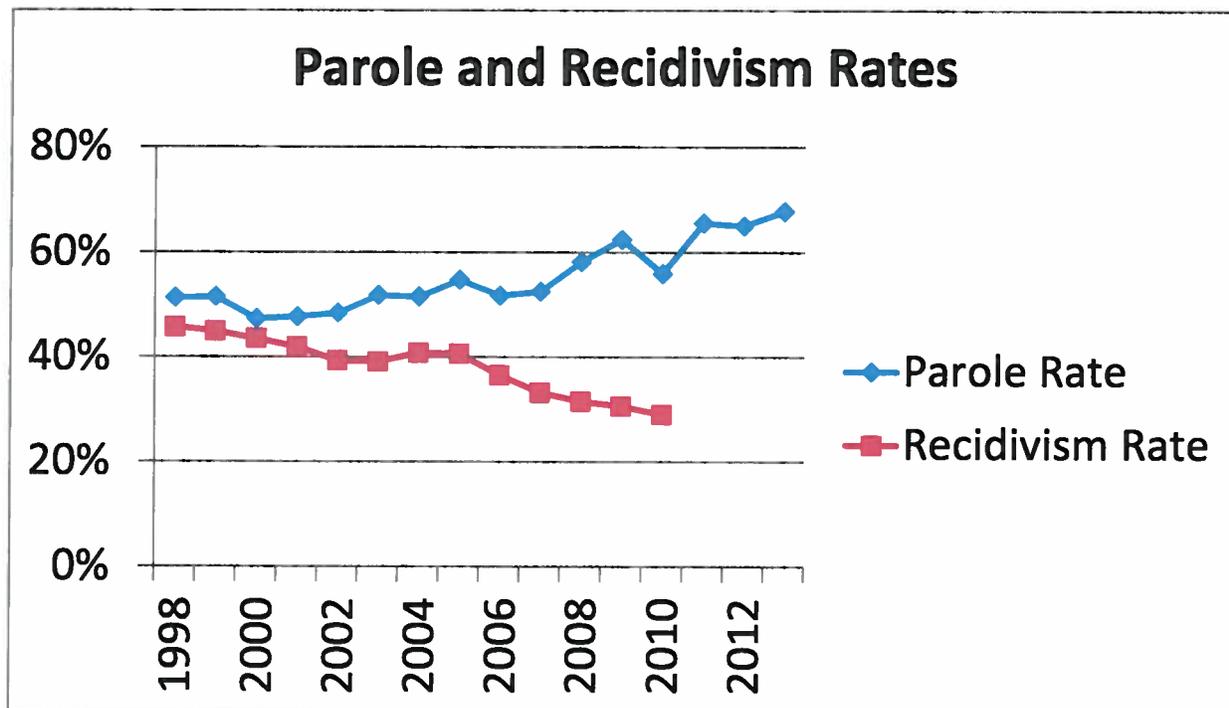
	Crime	Number of Prisoners		Crime	Number of Prisoners
1	Delivery/Manufacture of Cocaine under 50 grams.	929	2	Operating Lab Involving Meth.	486
3	Delivery/Manufacture of Cocaine 50-449 grams.	373	4	Possession of < 25 grams (narcotics).	319
5	Delivery/Manufacture of Meth/ Ecstasy	224		Top 5 Drug Crime Total	2,331



Parole and Reentry

Michigan has become a national leader in Offender Reentry. This process, which starts at prison intake, provides offenders with goals and programming to ensure that their time in prison is productive. By providing prisoners with a clear set of expectations, the MDOC has been able to steadily increase the rate of parole while decreasing the recidivism rate for offenders, protecting the public and saving taxpayers millions.

Prior to paroling, staff works with offenders to identify their needs, as well as potential barriers to reentry such as substance abuse, which may result in additional criminality. While the MDOC pushes offenders to address as many of these needs as possible with their own resources, the Department also partners with private providers in communities throughout the state to meet the needs of parolees, including housing, mental health services, substance abuse services, and job training. These partnerships have helped thousands of Michigan’s citizens successfully reintegrate into their community after being incarcerated and the re-offense rate for these individuals has steadily declined since the creation of this program.





Budget Overview

The annual operating budget of the Michigan Department of Corrections covers the costs of operating 31 correctional facilities, prisoner healthcare, prisoner transportation, community supervision of parolees and probationers, departmental administration, community alternatives to prison, and Reentry.

The MDOC budget totals roughly \$2b per year, with most of the revenue coming from the General Fund. Spending within the budget is heavily focused on the custody and care of prisoners (\$1.5b) with the remainder being spent on community supervision, community alternatives to prison, administration, and Reentry.

