

APPROPRIATION LINE ITEM AND BOILERPLATE HISTORY
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
PART 1: LINE ITEM DETAIL
**2016 PA 268
Article V
FY 2016-17
Initial**
Sec. 101. APPROPRIATION SUMMARY

1.	<u>Average population</u> – The number of prisoners funded under the bill. Does not include probationers or parolees.	43,655
2.	<u>Unclassified full-time equated (FTE) positions</u> – Positions that are exempted from the classified State Civil Service pursuant to Article XI, Section 5 of the Michigan Constitution. These positions include elected officials, heads of principal departments, a limited number of policy-making positions in departments, members of boards and commissions, employees of State institutions of higher education, employees of the Judiciary, and employees of the Legislature.	16.0
3.	<u>Classified FTE positions</u> – All positions in State service unless exempted by Article XI, Section 5 of the Michigan Constitution. One FTE position equals 2,080 hours.	13,803.9
4.	<u>GROSS APPROPRIATION</u> – Total appropriations	\$2,002,729,000
5.	<u>Interdepartmental grants (IDG) and Intradepartmental transfers (IDT)</u> – IDGs are funds that also are appropriated in other budgets. They are categorized as IDGs in the Department that spends the funds. IDTs are funds provided from one appropriation unit to another in the same department. Both are subtracted from the Gross Appropriation to avoid double counting total statewide appropriations.	0
6.	<u>ADJUSTED GROSS APPROPRIATION</u> – Gross appropriations less IDGs.	2,002,729,000
7.	<u>Federal revenue</u> – Funding allocated to the State by the Federal government.	5,523,700
8.	<u>Local revenue</u> – Funds paid by local units of government that support State services and programs.	8,692,800
9.	<u>Private revenue</u> – Available appropriated funds from private sources, including funding from non-governmental agencies.	0
10.	<u>State restricted revenue</u> – Revenue earmarked for a specific purpose by the State Constitution, statute, or appropriation bill. Restricted revenue also includes general fund/special purpose funds, such as fee revenue used to support licensing programs.	36,554,600
11.	<u>State general fund/general purpose</u> – Revenue that has no constitutional or statutory restrictions on how it is used. Approximately 90% of the general fund/general purpose (GF/GP) revenue is derived from the income, corporate, insurance, sales, and use taxes.	1,951,957,900
12.	<u>Ongoing state general fund/general purpose</u> – Beginning in FY 2012-13, the budget bills adopted a format that shows a schedule of GF/GP funding divided between ongoing and one-time expenses.	1,942,970,500
13.	<u>One-time state general fund/general purpose</u> – Beginning in FY 2012-13, the budget bills adopted a format that shows a schedule of GF/GP funding divided between ongoing and one-time	8,987,400

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expenses.

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Sec. 102. EXECUTIVE

1.	<u>Unclassified positions</u>	1,793,800
	Unclassified FTE positions	16.0
	<p>There are 16 total unclassified positions. Six of the positions are in administrative leadership positions at the central office, including the Director, three Deputy Directors (one each for FOA, CFA, and OSA), a Legislative Liaison, and a Health Services Administrator. The remaining 10 positions are the members of the Parole Board. In 2009, the Parole Board was expanded to from 10 to 15 members, but then in 2011 it was reduced back to its original size of 10 members.</p>	
2.	<u>Executive direction</u>	4,208,600
	Classified FTE positions	20.0
	<p>In addition to funding administrative tasks such as FOIA requests, this line funds the benefits for the six unclassified positions other than parole board members. Additionally, this line includes the Effective Process Improvement and Communication (EPIC)</p>	
	UNIT GROSS APPROPRIATION	\$6,002,400
	State general fund/general purpose	6,002,400

Sec. 103. PRISONER RE-ENTRY AND COMMUNITY SUPPORT

1.	<u>Prisoner reentry local service providers</u>	13,208,600
	<p>This line (and the two subsequent lines) funds Prisoner Reentry, which was developed to significantly reduce crime and enhance public safety by implementing a seamless system of services for offenders from the time of their entry to prison through their transition, community reintegration and aftercare in their communities. This portion of PR funding flows to community-based non-profits who provide services to returning citizens.</p>	
2.	<u>Prisoner reentry MDOC programs</u>	9,624,100
	<p>This portion of PR funding is for services provided by MDOC, such as risk assessment tools, sex offender programming, or substance abuse treatment.</p>	
3.	<u>Prisoner reentry federal grants</u>	750,000
	<p>This segment of funding reflects Federal Department of Justice grants to Wayne, Oakland, and Genesee counties for prisoner reentry programming.</p>	
4.	<u>Reentry services</u>	14,965,100
	Classified FTE positions	70.0

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Line was first created in FY 2015-16. This line item centralizes the reentry functions of the department into one line. This line includes the former lines including community corrections administration and the community reentry centers.

5.	<u>Education program</u>	37,712,800
	Classified FTE positions	266.4
	Funds educational and vocational programs at correctional facilities. Line moved to this section in FY 2015-16.	
6.	<u>Felony drunk driver jail reduction and community treatment program</u>	1,440,100
	Assessment, treatment, and local housing of felony drunk drivers; collateral purpose of opening jail beds for housing additional offenders who met jail reimbursement criteria by virtue of their sentencing guideline scores. Boilerplate language sets per diem rates for reimbursement at \$43.50. Line moved to this section in FY 2015-16.	
7.	<u>Residential services</u>	15,475,500
	Grants for residential and support services to offenders who normally would be sentenced to prison or given a long-term jail sentence. The maximum per diem reimbursement for these services is \$47.50 for nonaccredited facilities, and \$48.50 for accredited facilities.	
8.	<u>Public safety initiative</u>	4,500,000
	This line was created in association with the Governor's Public Safety Initiative speech in March of 2012. The funding has primarily been used to relieve overcrowding in the Genesee County Jail. Relief has come from three items: leasing bed space from neighboring county jails to house Genesee offenders, re-opening the Flint City Lock-Up to do short term housing for offenders prior to arraignment, and thirdly it has also funded electronic monitoring for some offenders who can be housed in the community rather than in jail.	
9.	<u>Goodwill Flip the Script</u>	1,500,000
	Line was first created in FY 2014-15. Flip the script is a program run by Goodwill Industries, which helps individuals with education, finding suitable employment, and local court diversion programs.	
	UNIT GROSS APPROPRIATION	\$111,334,200
	Federal revenues:	
	DOJ, prisoner reintegration	250,000
	DOJ, second chance act reentry initiative	500,000
	Federal education funding	1,757,300
	Special revenue funds:	
	Program and special equipment fund	5,213,200
	State general fund/general purpose	103,613,700

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Sec. 104. BUDGET AND OPERATIONS ADMINISTRATION

1.	<u>Budget and operations administration</u>	24,696,700
	Classified FTE positions	185.0
	<p>This line funds training and labor relations staff, as well as personnel that provide oversight for functions throughout the unit. In FY 2014-15, Staff from Operations support, Bureau of Fiscal management as well as consolidation from other areas.</p>	
2.	<u>Prison industries operations</u>	9,837,400
	Classified FTE positions	62.0
	<p>Personnel costs for Michigan State Industries (MSI), the State's prison industries program, are included in this line. The programming offered by MSI aims to provide prisoners with marketable skills and vocational training. Line moved to this section in FY 2016-17.</p>	
3.	<u>New custody staff training</u>	9,216,500
	<p>This line funds training costs for new corrections officers. It includes three months' salary and fringe benefits while being trained, travel, books, supplies, and meals.</p>	
4.	<u>Compensatory buyout and union leave bank</u>	100
	<p>This line funds provisions in corrections officer's contracts that allow union members to buy out compensatory time. It also funds reimbursement to the DOC for overtime needed to cover the cost of replacing correctional officers while attending union business.</p>	
5.	<u>Worker's compensation</u>	14,171,300
	<p>This line funds workers compensation funding for all Departmental employees.</p>	
6.	<u>Rent</u>	2,349,100
	<p>Central office rent at Grandview Plaza.</p>	
7.	<u>Equipment and special maintenance</u>	1,559,700
	<p>Major prison equipment purchases are funded through this line includes security equipment such as surveillance systems, personal protection devices, and institutional kitchen equipment such as appliances. It also funds special maintenance and repair needs at the prisons with the aim of correcting structural and security problems before they become major structural problems requiring Capital Outlay funding. This may include roof repairs, sewer and water lines, and fire alarm systems.</p>	
8.	<u>Administrative hearings officers</u>	3,407,100

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This line supports staff that review and adjudicate prisoner and staff grievances.

9. Judicial data warehouse user fees 50,000

This line funds an IDG to the Judiciary for the MDOC's use of the judicial data warehouse.

10. Sheriffs' coordinating and training office 100,000

This line funds the Sheriff's Coordinating and Training Council as created in P.A. 125 of 2003. County jail inmates are charged \$12, and that revenue is taken by the county and given to the Sheriff's Coordinating and Training Fund so the Council can operate and provide grants to counties for training costs. Counties may provide less than \$12 to the Fund if they provide training locally so their officers can be certified. This line is entirely funded by this Restricted revenue, which has been declining as counties increasingly train officers locally.

11. Prosecutorial and detainer expenses 5,001,000

Most of this line funds the costs of "detainer" payments to counties, which are payments for housing parole violators and prisoners in community placement who have violated the conditions of that placement. This line also is used to reimburse counties for costs associated with the prosecution of prisoners who commit crimes while in prison and to reimburse counties for costs associated with transporting and housing escaped state prisoners.

12. County Jail Reimbursement Program 15,064,600

Funding for the County Jail Reimbursement Program (CJRP) through which counties are reimbursed for housing certain felons who otherwise would have been sentenced to prison. The program originally existed only through budget act boilerplate but was established in statute by Public Act 317 of 1998.

UNIT GROSS APPROPRIATION \$85,453,500

Federal revenues:

DOJ, prison rape elimination act grant 674,700

Special revenue funds:

Jail reimbursement program fund 5,900,000

Program and special equipment fund 100

Local corrections officer training fund 100,000

Correctional industries revolving fund 10,451,800

State general fund/general purpose 68,326,900

Sec. 105. FIELD OPERATIONS ADMINISTRATION

1. Field operations 213,669,400

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Classified FTE positions

1,881.9

Funds parole and probation agents, field operations administrative and clerical costs, and boot phase III/intensive supervision. Supported by statutorily-required parole and probation oversight fees and fees collected by tether participants. The primary objective of field operations is to provide investigation and supervision services to the circuit courts, the parole board, and other states participating in the Interstate Agreement on Probation and Parole. Investigation mainly includes providing pre-sentencing reports, pre-parole reports, probation and parole violation reports, and absconder/apprehension reports. Supervision of probationers and parolees includes:

- a) Enforcement of specified probation or parole conditions
- b) Determining appropriate level of supervision based on offender risk
- c) Assessing offender needs for education, substance abuse and mental health treatment, job training and placement, and emergency services
- d) Referring offenders to community resource programs to satisfy identified need for services
- e) Systematically monitoring offender home placements, employment, program participation, community service work requirements, and arrests
- f) Collection of supervision fees, restitution, attorney fees, court costs, and fines
- g) Initiation of the violation process

2. Detroit Detention Center

8,487,400

Classified FTE positions

63.1

This line funds the Detroit Detention Center, a short-term lock-up facility that houses offenders under the jurisdiction of the City of Detroit, but is operated by MDOC employees. The facility is utilizing two (out of approximately seven) of the buildings at the former Mound Correctional Facility site (the administration building, and one housing unit). The cost of the facility is fully paid for by the City of Detroit. The opening of this facility allowed several other city lock-up sites to close and consolidate into this site, and the Detroit Police officers operating those facilities were reallocated to patrol duties. Line moved to this section in FY 2016-17.

3. Detroit Reentry Center

27,073,900

Classified FTE positions

216.6

This line funds the Detroit re-entry center, which the Department first opened as Ryan Correctional Facility under the jurisdiction of Correctional Facilities Administration (CFA) in 1991. Effective October 28, 2012, the facility was repurposed and renamed the Detroit Reentry Center. Detroit Reentry Center houses parolees who are required, as a specific condition of their parole, to participate in and satisfactorily complete reentry programming, as well as parole violators who are believed to have violated a condition of parole and are being considered for parole revocation proceedings or other appropriate action. The center also houses a small population of prisoners. Line moved to this section in FY 2016-17.

4. Parole board operations

3,812,000

Classified FTE positions

33.0

Support staff and related costs for ten-member parole board. Includes parole board member benefits.

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5.	<u>Parole/probation services</u>	940,000
	<p>Statute (MCL 791.236a) requires DOC to set aside 20% of parole/probation oversight fees for administrative costs and enhanced services including staff training, offender counseling and employment services.</p>	
6.	<u>Parole sanction certainty pilot program</u>	1,440,000
	<p>Line added in FY 2015-16. Grants awarded to providers for the placement of parolees into a pilot program focused on swift and certain sanctions for violating the terms of parole.</p>	
7.	<u>Supervising region incentive program</u>	2,518,600
	<p>Line added in FY 2016-17. Grants awarded to parole and probation supervising regions to further to goal of reducing parole and probation revocations.</p>	
8.	<u>Criminal justice reinvestment</u>	4,573,300
	<p>Line added in FY 2016-17. Funds evidence-based programs designed to reduce recidivism in parolees and probationers.</p>	
	UNIT GROSS APPROPRIATION	\$262,514,600
	Special revenue funds:	
	Local - community tether program reimbursement	205,400
	*Consists of fees from local units of government for rental of tether equipment	
	Local revenues	8,487,400
	Reentry center offender reimbursement	24,300
	Parole and probation oversight fees	4,428,600
	Parole and probation oversight fees set-aside	940,000
	Tether program participant contributions	2,480,900
	State general fund/general purpose	245,948,000

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Sec. 106. CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES ADMINISTRATION

1.	<u>Correctional facilities administration</u>	5,046,600
	Classified FTE positions	21.0
	State and regional administration for prisons and camps operations including reception, classification, placement, treatment and transfer of prisoners; the female offenders program; contractual extradition services; payments to counties for transporting prisoners to reception centers where newly-arriving prisoners are evaluated and temporarily housed. In FY 2014-15 consolidated FTEs from various line-items. In FY 2015-16, several FTE positions were moved into the Reentry services line in Sec. 103.	
2.	<u>Prison food service</u>	54,455,900
	This line includes the costs of providing meals to prisoners, corrections officers, and certain inmate care and control staff.	
3.	<u>Transportation</u>	24,913,200
	Classified FTE positions	211.0
	This line funds regularly scheduled prisoner transportation and necessary transport for off-site health care.	
4.	<u>Central records</u>	6,015,600
	Classified FTE positions	52.0
	This line funds staff who coordinate and manage prisoner time computations and related prisoner information.	
5.	<u>Inmate legal services</u>	790,900
	This line funds court-mandated legal assistance to prisoners at various facilities.	
6.	<u>Housing inmates in Federal institutions</u>	611,000
	This line funds the costs of housing DOC prisoners in Federal prisons. Federal placement is usually reserved for high-profile prisoners, whose safety would be compromised if housed in a DOC facility. These costs are partially offset by the Federal reimbursements received for housing Federal prisoners in State facilities.	

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7. Prison store operations 3,294,200

Classified FTE positions 34.0

This line funds positions associated with the operation of prisoner stores at various MDOC facilities. This funding is generated by the stores themselves via surcharges on some of the items sold (the surcharge is generally higher, for example, on a bag of potato chips than the surcharge on a stick of deodorant).

8. Leased beds and alternatives to leased beds 100

This line funds prison beds leased in non-MDOC facilities. The line was reduced to \$100 in FY 2016-17.

9. Public works programs 1,000,000

This line is supported by the restricted revenue source of public works user fees. Current boilerplate requires that if a local government or non-profit is interested in contracting for public works, then that entity must pay the entire cost of MDOC providing the service (especially including the costs of the corrections officers who must supervise the prisoner labor when outside of the facility). Since this requirement, there has been limited interest in public works projects, so the actual amount of spending (funded by the user fees) has been zero or close to zero. However, the \$1.0 million in authorization ensures that if a local government or non-profit does take advantage public works projects that a supplemental appropriation will not be required.

10. Cost-effective housing initiative 100

This line item was created in FY 2011-12 and used in conjunction with Inmate Housing Fund to put a negative line item of unspecified savings into the bill. The item was reduced to a \$100 placeholder in FY 2012-13. The House version of FY 2012-13 budget bill used this line to allocate funds that could be used to reopen North Lake Correctional Facility (near Baldwin, MI, which is owned by Geo Group, Inc.).

11. Inmate housing fund 100

This line fund costs associated with housing of prisoners who are not specifically budgeted for elsewhere in the budget act. Historically, and this year, funds partial-year costs of prison beds opening during course of fiscal year. In FY 2011-12, this line became a negative line item and was used in conjunction with Cost-Effective Housing Initiative to mandate the Department to find unspecified savings. In FY 2012-13, this item changed to a \$100 placeholder.

UNIT GROSS APPROPRIATION \$96,127,700

Federal revenues:

DOJ-BOP, federal prisoner reimbursement 411,000

SSA-SSI, incentive payment 272,000

Special revenue funds:

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Correctional industries revolving fund	569,000
Public works user fees	1,000,000
Resident stores	3,294,200
State general fund/general purpose	90,581,500

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Sec. 107. HEALTH CARE

1.	<u>Health care administration</u>	3,690,800
	Classified FTE positions	21.0
	Funds central office staff responsible for planning and monitoring the prisoner health care system in institutions. Line was consolidated with 'Mental health services and support' and 'Clinical complexes' in FY 2015-16 and was broken back out in FY 2016-17.	
2.	<u>Prisoner health care services</u>	69,880,400
	Covers specialty medical care and off-site procedures for prisoners. This covers prisoner health care services not provided at the on-site clinical complexes. Physicians and mid-level practitioners (PAs and NPs) who provide physical health care in the facilities are employed through this third party contract rather than through Civil Service. The third party contract also manages care provided off-site, such as surgeries or emergency room visits. Currently the third party physical health care provider contract is managed by Corizon, Inc.	
3.	<u>Vaccination program</u>	691,200
	This program funds tuberculosis testing required of all prisoners and prison employees as well as hepatitis vaccinations offered to prisoners and employees.	
4.	<u>Interdepartmental grant to human services, eligibility specialists</u>	100,000
	New for FY 2010-11, this line provides an IDG to DHS for the assignment of one or more Medicaid eligibility specialists to MDOC supervised individuals.	
5.	<u>Mental health services and support</u>	60,465,700
	Classified FTE positions	372.0
	Funds the mental health care services provided to prisoners at each of the facilities. Civil Service employees such as psychologists and clinical social workers are funded through this line, as is a contract with a third party mental health service provider, which provides psychiatrists and occasionally mid-level practitioners with training in mental health. Third party mental health care provider was MHM Correctional Services, Inc. until June 1, 2016. Current third party provider of mental health care is Corizon, Inc. This line also includes all the pharmaceutical costs for mental health. Medication is provided through a third party pharmaceutical contractor. The third party contract was handled by Maxor National Pharmacy Services, Inc. until June 1, 2016. The current third-party provider is Corizon, Inc. Line was consolidated with 'Health care administration' and 'Clinical complexes' in FY 2015-16 and was broken back out in FY 2016-17.	
6.	<u>Clinical complexes</u>	143,622,300
	Classified FTE positions	1051.1
	This line contains the on-site prison clinics and routine health care for prisoners in correctional facilities. This line also includes all the pharmaceutical costs for physical health (except costs for	

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Hepatitis C medication). Medication is provided through a third party pharmaceutical contractor. The third party contract was handled by Maxor National Pharmacy Services, Inc. until June 1, 2016. The current third-party provider is Corizon, Inc. Nurses and other non-physician medical staff are paid out of this line item, and they are generally Civil Service, although nursing vacancies are sometimes filled via third party contracts if Civil Service has difficulty keeping spots filled. Prior to FY 2012-13, this line was divided up into northern and southern regions (and prior to that, there were three regions), but in FY 2012-13 the line was consolidated. Despite the consolidation, medical spending is higher in the southern facilities because higher-need patients tend to be kept in the southern region due to the greater availability of specialists. The line was consolidated with 'Health care administration' and 'Mental health services and support' in FY 2015-16 and was broken back out in FY 2016-17.

7. Hepatitis C treatment 14,935,000

New line created by the Senate in FY 2016-17 to track expenditures on specialty medication for Hepatitis C treatment in prison population. Medication is provided through a third party pharmaceutical contractor. The third party contract was handled by Maxor National Pharmacy Services, Inc. until June 1, 2016. The current third-party provider is Corizon, Inc.

8. Substance abuse testing and treatment services 21,590,600

Classified FTE positions 8.0

Supports residential and outpatient substance abuse treatment services for prisoner, parolees, and probationers. Services provided primarily through private substance abuse treatment providers. Includes residential substance abuse services within prison facilities supported by federal residential substance abuse treatment funds. Also supports drug testing costs for monitoring prisoners, parolees, and probationers, as well as some administrative and staffing costs for substance abuse programming, including clinical social worker staff.

9. Healthy Michigan plan administration 1,100,700

Classified FTE positions 12.0

Separate line item to identify and track the administrative costs associated with the Healthy Michigan Plan. First added in FY 2014-15.

UNIT GROSS APPROPRIATION \$316,076,700

Federal revenues:

Federal revenues and reimbursements 373,700

DOJ, Office of Justice Programs, RSAT 250,200

Special revenue funds:

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Prisoner health care copayments

257,200

Revenues from a \$5 co-pay collected from prisoners for non-emergency health care services as set forth in DOC Policy Directives.

State general fund/general purpose

315,195,600

Sec. 108. CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

This unit funds both prisons in the Upper Peninsula and Northern Lower Peninsula as well as prisons and camps in the southern Lower Peninsula. Each facility's line item funds primarily the cost of personnel, but also the physical plant maintenance, supplies, equipment, and utilities. Most of the facilities offer programs in adult basic education, GED completion, special education, as well as various counseling and treatment programs. FY 2014-15 is the first year all facilities were brought under one section.

1. Alger Correctional Facility – Munising

30,592,600

Classified FTE positions

260.0

Alger opened in 1990 and houses Level IV and Level II prisoners. It was previously a max facility, which housed Level V prisoners. It has been converted to lower and multiple levels, although it does maintain two units of administrative segregation beds.

2. Baraga Correctional Facility – Baraga

35,293,400

Classified FTE positions

294.8

Baraga, opened in 1993, is primarily a Level V facility, but it does contain one Level I housing unit that opened in 2000 which provides prisoner labor to assist with facility operations such as grounds keeping, maintenance, and food service.

3. Bellamy Creek Correctional Facility – Ionia

43,795,600

Classified FTE positions

390.2

Bellamy Creek, a multi-level facility (Levels I, II, IV) that opened in 2001, is the State's newest correctional facility. In addition to Levels I, II, and IV, Bellamy Creek also has a protective housing unit and a segregation unit. Educational programs include special education courses for prisoners with learning disabilities and vocational training is available in Custodial Maintenance Technology. Other programs include various clubs, intramural sports and a voluntary cognitive restructuring effort called Strategies for Thinking Productively (STP).

4. Earnest C. Brooks Correctional Facility – Muskegon

50,687,600

Classified FTE positions

440.9

Brooks, opened in 1989, is a multi-level facility (Levels I, II, IV). Programming includes assault reduction, impulse control therapy, and sex offender treatment. Vocational training includes food

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	service, drafting, maintenance, and one MSI program, a prison laundry. This line also includes West Shoreline Correctional Facility, a Secure Level I facility opened in 1987.	
5.	<u>Carson City Correctional Facility – Carson City</u>	48,491,500
	Classified FTE positions	425.4
	Carson City, opened in 1989, is a multi-level facility (Levels I, II, IV), and also includes 22 segregation beds. Vocational programming includes food technology, along with the standard GED completion education. This facility includes the former Boyer Road Correctional Facility, a Secure Level I facility opened in 1987 adjacent to Carson City, and has now been consolidated to be part of Carson City.	
6.	<u>Central Michigan Correctional Facility – St. Louis</u>	46,681,300
	Classified FTE positions	391.6
	Central Michigan is the result of a merger between two adjacent facilities, Pine River, which opened in 2000, and Mid-Michigan Correctional Facility, which opened in 1990. During the merger, they dropped both previous names and called the combined facility Central Michigan. All the units in the complex are Secure Level I with open bay style housing unit layouts. Programming includes sex offender therapy and assaultive therapy, and vocational training in food technology, business educational trades, building trades, building maintenance, and electrical. Central Michigan is nearby the St. Louis correctional facility.	
7.	<u>Chippewa Correctional Facility – Kincheloe</u>	50,344,100
	Classified FTE positions	435.1
	Chippewa, a multi-level facility with Levels I, II, and IV, opened in 1989. It offers vocational education in horticulture, maintenance, and food service, and it houses the MSI laundry and garment factory. This facility includes the former Straits Correctional Facility, which opened in 1988, and is now considered the west side of Chippewa.	
8.	<u>Cooper Street Correctional Facility – Jackson</u>	29,702,000
	Classified FTE positions	263.1
	Cooper Street, a Secure Level I facility, was opened in 1997 following its conversion from the former Michigan Parole Camp. It is across the street from the historic State Prison of Southern Michigan. It houses a therapeutic community for residential drug and substance abuse treatment, and hosts a number of groups such as Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous.	
9.	<u>G. Robert Cotton Correctional Facility – Jackson</u>	44,413,200
	Classified FTE positions	392.3
	Cotton, opened in 1985, is a multi-level facility (Secure Level I, Level I, II, IV), which includes the old Jackson Temporary facility. It houses a braille textbook transcription program in a new building built by the Michigan Lions Club.	

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12. <u>Charles E. Egeler Correctional Facility – Jackson</u>	44,425,500
Classified FTE positions	374.6
<p>Egeler, opened in 1988, was the first of the new facilities carved out of the old State Prison of Southern Michigan under the <u>Hadix</u> consent decree (the other facility carved out was Parnall Correctional Facility). It was remodeled into a statewide reception center for all male prisoners in 2002. When first sentenced to prison time, all male inmates are sent to RGC for screening and assessment. Prisoners typically spend between 30 and 45 days at Egeler before being sent to a longer-term location that meets their education, medical, and security needs. Egeler also contains the Duane Waters Hospital, a 152-bed inpatient facility. Supported by Federal revenues from State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP).</p>	
13. <u>Richard A. Handlon Correctional Facility – Ionia</u>	29,795,100
Classified FTE positions	252.7
<p>Handlon, opened in 1958, is a Level II facility. It contains a social skills development unit, which works with prisoners who lack the skills of daily living (some have developmental disabilities). The facility also has a Residential Treatment Program, which is an important component of the mental illness health care continuum.</p>	
14. <u>Gus Harrison Correctional Facility – Adrian</u>	49,366,400
Classified FTE positions	442.6
<p>Harrison, opened in 1991, is a multi-level facility (Levels I, II, IV). Programming includes horticulture and English as a second language. This facility includes Parr Highway Correctional Facility, also in Adrian, which opened in 1989 and was a Secure Level I facility. The two facilities consolidated in 2009.</p>	
15. <u>Ionia Correctional Facility – Ionia</u>	33,682,200
Classified FTE positions	286.3
<p>Ionia Correctional Facility, often referred to as I-Max, because it primarily houses maximum-security prisoners and was previously named Ionia Maximum Correctional Facility, opened in 1987, is a Level V maximum-security facility. However, in addition to five Level V units, there are also two Level II units (Level II workers are there primarily as the labor force for the facility to do things like maintenance, food service, and working in the MSI factory). Of the five Level V units, three are general population and two are administrative segregation (segregation is used for detention, temporary segregation, and secure-status outpatient treatment). Prisoners with poor institutional track records that include insubordination and/or violence may be directed to Ionia.</p>	
16. <u>Kinross Correctional Facility – Kincheloe</u>	33,138,100
Classified FTE positions	268.1
<p>Originally opened in 1989 as the Hiawatha Correctional Facility near the site of the old Kinross Correctional Facility. Old Kinross was a Level I and Level II facility opened in 1978 on the site of a</p>	

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former air force base. Hiawatha was closed in May 2009. The site was reopened in October 2015 and renamed Kinross Correctional Facility. It houses Level I and Level II prisoners. The inmates from Old Kinross were moved there and Old Kinross was closed at the same time.

17. Lakeland Correctional Facility – Coldwater 33,268,200

Classified FTE positions 279.4

Lakeland, opened in 1985, was developed from the former Coldwater Regional Center for Developmental Disabilities. It has Level II housing units and a geriatric unit for prisoners identified by the Bureau of Health Care as needing the services available there. Vocational training includes food service, office occupations, and horticulture. It also included the Crane Correctional Facility, a Secure Level I facility also developed from part of the Coldwater Regional Center in 1985, but Crane closed in 2011.

18. Macomb Correctional Facility – New Haven 34,622,300

Classified FTE positions 294.8

Macomb, opened in 1993, is a multi-level facility (Levels I, II, IV). The facility also contains a Residential Treatment center, which is an important component of the continuum of care for mentally ill inmates.

19. Marquette Branch Prison – Marquette 39,175,100

Classified FTE positions 321.7

Marquette Branch, opened in 1889, was extensively remodeled in 1984.

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20.	<u>Michigan Reformatory – Ionia</u>	35,418,300
	Classified FTE positions	311.7
	<p>The State's oldest prison; opened 1880 to house younger offenders. Closed December 2001 in conjunction with opening of Bellamy Creek; reopened in November 2007 in conjunction with the closing of Riverside. Now houses Level II and IV prisoners. Facility has a chapel, a horticulture program, behavior change programs, and adult basic education.</p>	
21.	<u>Muskegon Correctional Facility – Muskegon</u>	25,400,500
	Classified FTE positions	205.0
	<p>Muskegon, opened in 1974, is a Level II facility. Programming includes food preparation and horticulture. From February 2010 to May of 2011, the facility housed prisoners from the State of Pennsylvania as a result of an interstate contract. Pennsylvania terminated the contract when it found opportunities to house those inmates back in Pennsylvania facilities. Muskegon then briefly closed and was mothballed. However, in October of 2012 the facility reopened to house MDOC inmates. The reopening was part of a restructuring that saw Ryan Correctional Facility close and be repurposed as the Detroit Re-Entry Center, and Muskegon was reopened to create space for prisoners displaced from Ryan. At the point of the reopening, the MDOC and the MCO reached an agreement to do a pilot project for 12 hour shifts; the agreement was for one year, but the schedule has been well-received by staff and is anticipated it will be continued. The facility is also the pilot site for a partnership with Prison Fellowship; prisoners request to be placed in a special housing unit where ministers (who either are compensated by Prison Fellowship or are volunteers) lead them in faith-based behavior change group sessions. The cost of the programming is fully funded by Prison Fellowship, MDOC's only role was to place participating inmates in the one housing unit and commit to leaving them in that unit long enough to complete the programming whenever possible (of course they would still be moved or punished if their behavior required it).</p>	
22.	<u>Newberry Correctional Facility – Newberry</u>	24,345,100
	Classified FTE positions	200.1
	<p>Newberry, opened in 1996 on the site of a former state psychiatric hospital, is a Level I facility. The facilities provide sex offender programming and violent behavior prevention programming.</p>	
23.	<u>Oaks Correctional Facility – Eastlake</u>	34,072,200
	Classified FTE positions	290.4
	<p>Oaks, opened in 1992, is a Level IV facility. Programs include various clubs, intramural sports (indoor and outdoor), a voluntary cognitive restructuring effort called Strategies for Thinking Productively (STP), life-role competency programs, as well as various programs offered through the Corrections Learning Network®.</p>	
24.	<u>Ojibway Correctional Facility – Marenisco</u>	23,486,000
	Classified FTE positions	203.1

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Ojibway, originally opened in 1971 as a camp, converted to Level II prison in 2000. Currently, Ojibway houses Secure Level I inmates.

25. Parnall Correctional Facility – Jackson 28,374,500

Classified FTE positions 260.0

Parnall is a Level I facility that opened in 1926. It is one of the prisons that developed from the former State Prison of Southern Michigan. Inmates at Parnall have a variety of work opportunities with Michigan State Industries (MSI).

26. Pugsley Correctional Facility – Kingsley 0

Classified FTE positions 0.0

Pugsley, built as a camp in 1956, expanded to a Secure Level I prison in 2001. The facility houses a variety of programming options, including horticulture vocational education. The facility also has an on-site chapel. The facility was closed in 2016.

27. Saginaw Correctional Facility – Freeland 32,909,600

Classified FTE positions 274.9

Saginaw, a multi-level facility (Levels I, II, IV), opened in 1993. It offers life-role competency and pre-parole life transition programs and the Prison Build program, in which prisoners build prefabricated components for Habitat for Humanity houses.

28. Special Alternative Incarceration Program - Cassidy Lake 13,733,700

Classified FTE positions 119.0

This line funds Phase I of the boot camp program at Camp Cassidy Lake in Chelsea. The "boot camp" program is designed as an alternative to prison for both male and female offenders who need a highly disciplined and structured program including hard work, education, and other self-improvement programs. Phase I consists of 90 days of work and exercise modeled after military basic training combined with programming in education, substance abuse, job-seeking skills and life-coping skills. This phase takes place in a 400-bed facility, Camp Cassidy Lake in Chelsea. Phase II is an optional placement in a residential aftercare program in the community which may last from one week to 120 days. Offenders continue self-improvement programming and seek work in the community. Phase III is mandatory and consists of supervision in the community for a minimum of 120 days. This phase may include electronic monitoring.

29. St. Louis Correctional Facility – St. Louis 36,687,100

Classified FTE positions 303.6

St. Louis, opened in 1999, is a Level IV facility. There are six general population-housing units, one of which specializes in offering the Adaptive Skills Residential Program in a supportive environment. There is one administrative segregation unit with 96 beds.

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30. Thumb Correctional Facility – Lapeer 32,997,500

Classified FTE positions 283.6

Thumb, opened in 1987, has six Level II housing units, of which two units specifically house nearly all of the MDOC's youthful offenders. In addition to counseling and academic education, the facility also includes an MSI industrial laundry.

31. Women's Huron Valley Correctional Complex – Ypsilanti 59,117,400

Classified FTE positions 501.9

Huron Valley is the only prison in Michigan that houses female prisoners. It is multi-level (Level I, II, and IV). The complex is a combination of three facilities. One portion of the facility was previously Huron Valley Men's, a Level IV facility opened in 1981. Another portion was the original Huron Valley Women's, which was a Level I and IV facility, which opened in 1994. The third facility is a Level V psychiatric hospital. Huron Valley Men's was repurposed in 2009 and was combined with Huron Valley Women's. At the same time in 2009, the only other Women's facility, Scott Correctional Facility in Plymouth, was closed and those female inmates filled the former Huron Valley Men's facility (which the men had just vacated and been spread to other State facilities). As the only facility for women, Women's Huron Valley offers a large variety of substance abuse treatment, behavioral counseling, and vocational training programs. A large horticulture program provides food for local charitable food pantries.

32. Woodland Correctional Facility – Whitmore Lake 33,272,600

Classified FTE positions 284.9

The Woodland Center was converted from a juvenile justice facility and opened as a MDOC mental health unit in 2009. The facility houses 199 beds for inmates with serious mental illness, and the services provided to them include acute care, rehabilitation services, and crisis stabilization. Some of the inmates stay only for a stabilization period before they are transported to another facility where they will continue their mental health treatment via a lower tier of the mental health service continuum. Other inmates have such severe mental illness or have responded so poorly to treatment that they will likely serve out the remainder of their sentence (which in some cases is life) at the Woodland Facility. While 199 beds are for mentally ill patients, the remaining bed space is used to house a small workforce of Level I inmates who work in custodial maintenance, food service, and grounds keeping. The Level I inmates can also work as "prisoner observation aides", a program begun in FY 2012-13 where an inmate will be trained to observe an inmate who is on suicide watch or is being monitored to prevent self-injurious behavior. The prisoner observation aides are not trained to intervene; if they observe unwanted behavior, their job is to alert the corrections officer as soon as possible. Unlike many other MDOC facilities, Woodland is not authorized to utilize chemical agents or TASERS. Starting in FY 2014-15, the facility will be known as 'Woodland correctional facility'.

33. Future facility 100

Placeholder was created in FY 2016-17 for a possible future facility after the results of a Department study regarding the value of either purchasing or leasing a privately owned facility or reopening a mothballed facility as opposed to housing inmates in the currently running facilities.

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34. Northern region administration and support 5,551,100

Classified FTE positions 48.0

This line includes funding for regional administration, accounting, procurement, maintenance, and warehousing.

35. Southern Region Administration and Support 24,098,000

Classified FTE positions 124.0

This line includes funding for regional administration, accounting, procurement, maintenance, and warehousing. Ionia and Jackson area utilities were consolidated into this line in FY 2015-16 after being separately accounted for in FY 2013-14.

UNIT GROSS APPROPRIATION **\$1,086,937,900**

Federal revenues:

DOJ, state criminal alien assistance program 1,034,800

Federal funds received under the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program, to partially reimburse the State for costs of incarcerating criminal aliens.

State restricted revenues and reimbursements 102,100

State general fund/general purpose 1,085,801,000

Sec. 109. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

1. Information technology services and projects 28,813,300

DOC pays Department of Technology, Management, and Budget user fees for data processing and computer services.

UNIT GROSS APPROPRIATION **\$28,813,300**

Special revenue funds:

Correctional industries revolving fund 177,100

Parole and probation oversight fees set-aside 694,800

Program and special equipment fund 440,000

State general fund/general purpose 27,501,400

Sec. 110. ONE-TIME APPROPRIATIONS

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1.	<u>New custody staff training</u>	8,506,100
2.	<u>Ballistic vests</u>	481,300
3.	<u>Supervising region incentive program</u>	481,300
UNIT GROSS APPROPRIATION		\$9,468,700
Special revenue funds:		
	Program and special equipment fund	481,300
	State general fund/general purpose	8,987,400

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GENERAL SECTIONS

- 201 **Total State Spending in Part 1.** Total State spending and payments to locals reporting section for appropriations made in Part 1.
Background: This subsection states the total State spending from State resources contained in Part 1 of the bill. It also lists the total payment to local units of government in Part 1 by department. This is a standard boilerplate section contained in all appropriation bills pursuant to 1984 PA 431 (MCL 18.1367).
- 202 **Management and Budget Act.** States that appropriations authorized under this Act are subject to the Management and Budget Act.
Background: This is a standard section contained in all appropriation bills. The first version of this section was contained in the FY 1981-82 General Government Appropriations Bill. The former section provided that appropriations were subject to PA 18 of 1981. Act 18 was repealed by 1984 PA 431.
- 203 **Definitions.** Definitions of acronyms contained in the Public Act.
Background: This is a standard section contained in all appropriation bills. The definitions section in the Corrections budget bill is perhaps more substantive than in most, as the definitions often shape key performance metrics such as "recidivism" or "offender success."
- 206 **Communication with the Legislature.** Prohibits disciplinary action and/or acts of intimidation against employees for communicating with the Legislature. Added prisoners to this section in FY 2015-16.
Background: First included in FY 2005-06.
- 208 **Internet Reports.** Requires use of the internet to fulfill reporting requirements unless otherwise specified.
Background: First included in FY 1999-2000.
- 209 **Buy American Intent Language.** Prohibits use of funds for purchase of foreign goods or services if competitively priced and comparable quality American goods or services are available. It also provides preference for Michigan goods and services if they are competitively priced and of comparable value. Additionally, it provides preference for Michigan businesses owned and operated by veterans.
Background: A version of this section was first included in FY 1992-93, but was preceded by language with preference for goods and services from local community based firms for many years. The preference for Michigan goods was added in FY 2001-02. The preference for veterans was added in FY 2007-08.
- 211 **Authority to Collect Certain Fees.** Allows the DOC to charge fees and collect revenues in excess of appropriation for certain services and activities to cover associated expenses.
Background: First included in this version in FY 1995-96, but it was preceded for many years by similar language covering a much narrower list of services and activities.
- 212 **Civil Service and Expenditure Reporting.** Requires a quarterly report on the number of FTEs in each Civil Service classification. The report must include an accounting of the "long-term vacancies." A "long-term vacancy" is defined as a position that has not been filled at any time during the last 24 months.

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<p>Background: This section was first included in FY 2010-11, when it required a report on the number of FTEs in each classification, and also required establishment of a website detailing department expenditures. In FY 2011-12, the section was revised by also requiring the report to identify the "lower term vacancies" that exist in the Department. Additionally in FY 2011-12, the second section requiring the establishment of a website detailing expenditures was removed from this section, although similar language was added in a different section (Sec. 221 of FY 2011-12). The section was revised in FY 2011-12.</p>	
214	<p>Record Retention. Requires the Department to retain copies of reports in accordance with Federal and State guidelines. Electronic copies may be used unless otherwise advised by the guidelines.</p> <p>Background: Was previously included in the bill as Sec. 218 in FY 2011-12. In FY 2012-13 the section regarding records retention, then Sec. 218, was not included. In FY 2013-14, the section was added back as Sec. 214 because it is part of the common language included in all budget bills, as determined by leadership.</p>
216	<p>Travel Report. Requires an annual report to the Legislature detailing the dates, costs, and funding mixtures of any department employee out-of-state travel.</p> <p>Background: First included in FY 2004-05. The original language was a restriction on out-of-state travel, with some exemptions allowed. The original language required a report of exemptions that were made. In FY 2012-13 the restriction on out-of-state travel was removed, but the report was retained and revised to reflect the lifting of the restriction.</p>

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219	<p><u>Prisoner Telephone Fees.</u> Language dictates that fee schedules for prisoner telephone calls, including rates and any surcharges other than those necessary to meet special equipment costs, be equivalent to fee schedules that exist outside of correctional facilities. Revenues collected for special equipment funds shall be consider State Restricted revenue and shall not lapse to the general fund. The funds shall be used for prisoner programming, special equipment, and security projects. The Department shall submit a report outlining revenues and expenditures from the fund, and the report shall include the names of vendors.</p> <p>Background: This section was first included in FY 2007-08, when the section only included the requirement that fee schedules must be the same as called placed outside the facility (except those surcharges necessary to meet special equipment costs). In FY 2012-13, the section was revised and expanded to define the Special Equipment Fund as a Restricted revenue source and require reporting on Fund revenues and expenditures. In FY 2013-14, the section was further revised to require \$2.0 million from the Fund to be spent on programming that is a condition of parole, and also required the report to list vendors the goods were purchased from. The Special Equipment Fund generated revenue based on surcharges on prisoner telephone calls; it first started the surcharging in FY 2011-12, although the first expenditures from the fund were not made until FY 2012-13. In FY 2015-16, fund's name was changed to 'Program and special equipment fund'.</p>
220	<p><u>GF/GP Lapses.</u> The State Budget Office shall submit a report by November 30 that summarizes the lapses by major departmental program.</p> <p>Background: This section was first included in FY 2011-12, but the original date required the report by November 15. The November 15 date was maintained in FY 2012-13, but in FY 2013-14, the date was revised to November 30.</p>
221	<p><u>Public Website.</u> The Department shall cooperate with DTMB to maintain a publically accessible website containing expenditure information, including vendor information and wage rates.</p> <p>Background: This section was first included in FY 2011-12. Websites requiring some of this information had been required previously in other sections, such as Sec. 212 of FY 2010-11.</p>
223	<p><u>Contingency Funds.</u> This section specifies limits on the amounts of contingency fund transfers that may be utilized by the Department during a given fiscal year.</p> <p>Background: First included in FY 2007-08. Limit for state contingency fund increased to \$10,000,000 in FY 2015-16.</p>
229	<p><u>Restricted Fund Balances.</u> Within 14 days of the release of the Executive Budget Recommendation, the Department shall cooperate with the State Budget Office to provide a report on the estimated state restricted fund balances.</p> <p>Background: This section was first included in FY 2011-12.</p>
230	<p><u>Attorney General.</u> Specifies that funds shall not be used to hire a person to provide legal services that are the responsibility of the Attorney General and that this prohibition does not apply to legal services for bonding activities and for those approved by the Attorney General.</p> <p>Background: First included in FY 2007-08 as Sec. 222 and it remained until FY 2010-11. In FY 2011-12 and FY 2012-13 the section was not included. The section was added back as Sec. 230 in FY 2013-14.</p>

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231	<p><u>Scorecard.</u> Requires the MDOC to create a scorecard that identifies key metrics of agency performance and posts this scorecard on a publically accessible website.</p> <p>Background: First included in FY 2013-14.</p>
239	<p><u>Management to Staff Ratio.</u> Intent of the legislature that the MDOC maintain a ratio of not more than 1-to-8 supervisors per employees at all administrative offices.</p> <p>Background: First included in FY 2011-12. Modified from 1-to-5 ratio to 1-to-8 in 2014-15.</p>
246	<p><u>Legacy Cost Reporting.</u> Section details the total legacy costs for the department broken out by total pension related costs as well as retiree health care related costs as well.</p> <p>Background: First included in FY 2014-15.</p>

EXECUTIVE

301	<p><u>Offender Tracking Information System (OTIS).</u> Requires that the MDOC maintain and make publicly accessible the files of offenders formerly under the MDOC's jurisdiction in the same manner on OTIS as current offenders for 3 years following a felons release from MDOC jurisdiction.</p> <p>Background: First included in FY 2007-08.</p>
304	<p><u>Staff Savings Initiative.</u> Requires the MDOC to maintain a staff savings initiative program in conjunction with the EPIC program where employees can submit ideas for cost savings.</p> <p>Background: First included in FY 2008-09. Originally, the section also required a report to the Legislature regarding the suggestions received and must state whether the Department has implemented or not. In FY 2013-14, the report requirement was removed; the Department has implemented a team-based, collaborative approach rather than a "drop box" type of approach. Updated in FY 2015-16 to place a time element for responses. Updated in FY 2016-17 to remove time limit for responses and to combine savings initiative and EPIC program.</p>

PLANNING AND COMMUNITY SUPPORT

401	<p><u>Prison Population Projections.</u> Requires the DOC to issue three- and five-year prison population projections.</p> <p>Background: First included in FY 1992-93 requiring only three-year projections. It was expanded in FY 1995-96 to include five-year projections. Established in order to facilitate long-term planning for capacity needs.</p>
402	<p><u>Reentry Purpose.</u> Intent that MPRI funds be expended for the purpose of reducing victimization by reducing recidivism through offender programming. Language also requires a report on expenditures itemized by service provider.</p> <p>Background: The intent language was first included in FY 2007-08. In FY 2012-13, the additional language regarding the reporting was included in Sec. 402. Previously, similar language requiring reporting had been included in Sec. 403, which was first included in FY 2007-08. Therefore, in FY 2012-13, Sec. 402, and Sec. 403 from the FY 2011-12 bill were merged into one section with a few minor revisions.</p>
405	<p><u>Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT).</u> Requires the MDOC to provide reporting on expenditures, waiting lists for programming, and outcome measurements.</p> <p>Background: First included in FY 2007-08. In FY 2010-11, language was added that required at least \$5.0 million of the funds appropriated for substance abuse testing and treatment services are expended</p>

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	for residential substance abuse treatment. This \$5.0 million requirement added in FY 2010-11 was removed in FY 2011-12. Modified in FY 2014-15 to only ask for the reports on the testing and treatment.
407	<p><u>Statistical Report.</u> Requires the MDOC to complete an annual statistical report and make it available on an internet site by June 30.</p> <p>Background: First included in FY 2008-09.</p>
408	<p><u>Recidivism Rates.</u> Requires the MDOC to measure recidivism.</p> <p>Background: First included in FY 2008-09, when it said that recidivism shall be measured using a 3 year time period. In FY 2011-12, a requirement was added that the recidivism shall include any time spent in county jail or otherwise incarcerated. In FY 2013-14, the requirement to include time spent in county jail was removed because MDOC does not always have access to that data. The language specifying the 3 year time period was also removed, but the 3 year time period is contained in the definitions in Sec. 203.</p>
409	<p><u>Workforce Development.</u> Requires the Department to engage with entities to coordinate services for re-entry and vocational education programs designed for collaboration with Michigan's workforce development system. Requires the department to provide by March 1 a report on the workforce development program.</p> <p>Background: First included in FY 2014-15. Updated in FY 2015-16 to allow for the department to collaborate with the talent investment agency.</p>
410	<p><u>Community Corrections Comprehensive Plans and Services.</u> Describes the objectives that should be funded through the Community Corrections Comprehensive Plans and Services line.</p> <p>Background: A version of this was first included in FY 1989-90. Renumbered as 410 in FY 2007-08.</p>
411	<p><u>Community Corrections Local Comprehensive Corrections Plans.</u> Establishes further requirements for local comprehensive corrections plans.</p> <p>Background: First included in FY 1996-97. Renumbered as 411 in FY 2007-08.</p>
412	<p><u>Community Corrections Biannual Report.</u> Specifies details to be included in the Office of Community Corrections Biannual Report.</p> <p>Background: Prior to FY 1993-94, there were multiple reports required from the Office of Community Corrections, but starting in that year, reporting requirements were revised and combined into the biannual report already required by PA 511 of 1988, the Community Corrections Act. Renumbered as 412 in FY 2007-08.</p>
413	<p><u>Community Corrections and Jail Data.</u> Requires development of certain databases on local correctional trends and jail utilization.</p> <p>Background: Versions of this language can be found as far back as FY 1987-88. This data is relevant because the State prison population depends partially on local correctional trends and jail utilization data. Renumbered as 413 in FY 2007-08.</p>

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414	<p><u>County Jail Reimbursement Program.</u> Provides for the County Jail Reimbursement Program, which offers counties per diem payments for housing certain offenders in jail. It specifies reimbursement criteria and per diem amounts and requires an on-going study to determine impact of recently enacting sentencing guidelines.</p> <p>Background: Versions of this language can be found as far back as FY 1988-89. The eligibility criteria and reimbursement rates have changed several times since then. Renumbered as 414 in FY 2007-08. For FY 2010-11, counties have the option of choosing between a flat-rate reimbursement schedule and a three-tiered reimbursement schedule. In FY 2011-12, the choice was eliminated and the three-tiered reimbursement schedule became the only option. Additionally in FY 2011-12, \$500,000 of the funding was earmarked for reimbursing participants in the Swift and Sure Sanctions pilot program. In FY 2013-14, the \$500,000 for Swift and Sure was eliminated. In FY 2015-16, report on county jail capacity and average annual occupancy rates was added. Per diem amounts were increased in FY 2016-17.</p>
416	<p><u>Felony Drunk Drivers.</u> Provides direction for a felony drunk driver jail reduction and community treatment program as funded in Part 1.</p> <p>Background: First included in FY 2003-04. Renumbered as 416 in FY 2007-08.</p>
417	<p><u>Report on Diversion Programs.</u> Requires report on the success of diversion programs including felony drunk driver JR/CTP, CJRP, and any new program.</p> <p>Background: A version first included in FY 2005-06. Renumbered as 417 in FY 2007-08.</p>
418	<p><u>Prisoner Identification.</u> Requires the Department to cooperate with the State Court Administrative Office for the purpose of ensuring that prisoners have access to a state-issued form of identification upon parole or release. The Department shall also collaborate with the DMVA to assist veterans in obtaining military discharge documentation.</p> <p>Background: First included in FY 2007-08. The requirement for assisting with military discharge documentation was added in FY 2013-14.</p>
419	<p><u>Population Reports.</u> Requires the MDOC to submit weekly and monthly reports detailing facility populations, parolee and probationer counts, and prisoner intake and exit data.</p> <p>Background: First included in FY 2007-08.</p>
421	<p><u>Parole Certainty Pilot Program.</u> Formerly the Jail Mental Health Pilot Project language. Directs \$1,000,000.00 to address the recommendations of the Mental Health Diversion Council. Parole pilot program added in FY 2015-16.</p> <p>Background: First included in FY 2014-15. Added Genesee, Kent, and Saginaw county to the pilot in FY 2016-17.</p>
437	<p><u>Goodwill "Flip the Script".</u> Directs the department in how to spend funds associated with the Goodwill flip the script program.</p> <p>Background: First included in FY 2014-15.</p>

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT ADMINISTRATION

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501	<p><u>Prosecutorial and Detainer Expenses.</u> Requires the DOC to reimburse counties for housing and custody of parole violators and offenders being returned from community placement.</p> <p>Background: First included in FY 2000-01.</p>
502	<p><u>Sheriffs' Coordinating and Training Office.</u> Outlines allowable expenditures of appropriations for sheriffs' coordinating and training offices.</p> <p>Background: First included in FY 2004-05. Includes language from PA 237 of 2003. Renumbered as 502 in FY 2007-08.</p>
503	<p><u>Vendor Compliance Report.</u> Requires the Department to issue a biannual report covering all third-party vendor contracts that includes the start and completion date of each contract, the number of site visits completed by the Department for each vendor, and the number and amount of fines for service-level noncompliance for each vendor.</p> <p>Background: First included in FY 2016-17.</p>
505	<p><u>Mental Health Staff Training.</u> Requires the Department to provide mental health awareness and protocol training for both new and existing custody staff.</p> <p>Background: First included in FY 2011-12.</p>
508	<p><u>Correctional Facility Condition Report.</u> The department shall analyze the overall infrastructure needs of its facilities and issue a report detailing the conditions and future expected needs of the facilities.</p> <p>Background: First included in FY 2014-15. Added current unspent balance of authorized capital outlay projects in FY 2016-17.</p>
511	<p><u>Strategic Plan Report.</u> Requires the Department to submit a report detailing global goals and strategies for MDOC and aspects of correctional rehabilitation.</p> <p>Background: First included in FY 2014-15.</p>

FIELD OPERATIONS ADMINISTRATION

601	<p><u>Field Agency Caseload Audits.</u> Requires a statewide caseload audit of field agents.</p> <p>Background: This was a subsection added in FY 1999-2000 to an existing section, which required the Department to maintain a 90:1 workload ratio for parole/probation agents. The audit was to ensure the Department was maintaining this ratio. The 90:1 language was first included in FY 1994-95, but was deleted in FY 2002-03.</p>
602	<p><u>Supervising Region Incentive Program.</u> Outlines allowable expenditures for appropriations for the supervising region incentive program.</p> <p>Background: First included in FY 2016-17.</p>
603	<p><u>Curfew Monitoring Costs.</u> Requires offenders on electronic tether to reimburse the MDOC for tether costs and provides for tether rentals to local units of government. Renamed from electronic tether to curfew monitoring in FY 2015-16.</p> <p>Background: This or very similar versions have appeared since the program's inception in 1987.</p>
604	<p><u>Criminal Justice Reinvestment.</u> Outlines allowable expenditures for appropriations for criminal justice reinvestment.</p> <p>Background: First included in FY 2016-17.</p>

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Section Number	Description and History
611	<p><u>Annual Program Reports.</u> Requires the MDOC to submit annual reports to the Legislature on community re-entry, electronic tethers, and the Special Alternative Incarceration (SAI) program.</p> <p>Background: First included in its current form in FY 1995-96. Prior to that, there were individual sections requiring reports with different information for each of the programs.</p>
612	<p><u>Technical Violators of Parole and Probation.</u> Requires the DOC to examine policy, explore alternatives for, and report on policy changes regarding probation and parole technical violators.</p> <p>Background: First included in FY 1997-98 without subsection (3), which was added in FY 1998-99.</p>
615	<p><u>Life Sentence Parole Decisions.</u> Directs the parole and commutations board to provide the Legislature with a detailed explanation of why each inmate serving a life sentence with the possibility of parole who scores "high probability of release" is not being paroled.</p> <p>Background: New for FY 2010-11. In FY 2012-13, "an inmate" was changed to "each inmate" to make it clear that the Legislature is interested in the parole board's individualized consideration of each single inmate, and that parolable lifers are not treated as one group of individuals. In 2012, the report addressed all parolable lifers as one group but did not give specifics of any individual case.</p>
616	<p><u>Parole Board Review of Life Sentence Policy.</u> Parole board shall review its policies with respect to inmates who have received life sentences.</p> <p>Background: New for FY 2015-16. In FY 2016-17, added reporting requirement for parolable lifers who have served more than 25 years.</p>
HEALTH CARE	
802	<p><u>Prisoner Health Care.</u> Requires quarterly reports, itemized by vendor, on year-to-date expenditures and projected year-end expenditures for prisoner health care, mental health care, pharmaceutical service, and durable medical equipment. Also requires regular updates on any RFPs or RFIs related to health care.</p> <p>Background: First included in 1998-99.</p>
803	<p><u>Medical Release Form.</u> Directs the department to develop and post a standard medical information release form and post it to the web.</p> <p>Background: First included in FY 2014-15.</p>
804	<p><u>Off-Site Health Care.</u> Requires reports on off-site health care visits, including emergency room visits, outpatient care, and inpatient hospital stays. An additional report requires information on prisoners who receive off-site medical care who would have received on-site care if beds were available.</p> <p>Background: First included in FY 2007-08.</p>
806	<p><u>Mental Health Treatment Expansion.</u> Requires the Department to expand its mental health treatment and sex offender treatment programs.</p> <p>Background: First included in FY 2016-17.</p>
807	<p><u>Hepatitis C Treatment.</u> Requires that the Department use funding for Hepatitis C treatment only to purchase specialty medication for treatment of inmates with Hepatitis C. Also requires a quarterly report showing Hepatitis C treatment expenditures and the number of inmates treated.</p>

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Background: First included in FY 2016-17.

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Section Number	Description and History
812	<p><u>Medicaid Utilization.</u> Requires continued interagency agreement with DHS for exchange of information regarding newly committed prisoners who may be eligible for Medicaid upon release or for medical care required outside the secure perimeter. Also requires quarterly updates on Medicaid utilization for prisoners.</p> <p>Background: First included in FY 2008-09.</p>
816	<p><u>Pharmaceutical Expenditures and Prescribing Practices.</u> Requires the Department to report on expenditures of antipsychotic medications, any changes made to the prescription drug formulary, and a progress report on efforts to address findings in audit report 471-0325-09L.</p> <p>Background: New for FY 2011-12; added in response to the Auditor General report noted in the language.</p>

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Section Number	Description and History

CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES ADMINISTRATION

- 901 **Facility Cost Study.** Requires the Department to complete a study to determine the total cost of leasing or purchasing a private facility or reopening a previously mothballed facility to use in place of an existing facility to determine if it is in the best interest of the taxpayers of Michigan to pursue those options.
Background: First included in FY 2016-17.
- 902 **Vocational Village.** Requires the Department to use \$2,000,000 appropriated for the education program to expand the vocational village program.
Background: First included in FY 2016-17.
- 904 **Per Prisoner Per Day Cost.** Requires the Department to calculate the cost per prisoner, per day for each custody level. The calculations shall include all direct and indirect costs and shall be issued in a report to the Legislature.
Background: First included in FY 2013-14. The Legislature was concerned about the direct and indirect costs, including legacy costs, particularly as those costs factor in to the evaluation of competitive bid processes. In FY 2016-17, removed cost by age
- 906 **Public Works Crews – User Fees.** Any local unit of government or non-profit agency that contracts with the Department for public works services shall be responsible for the entire cost of such an agreement.
Background: A version of this was first included in FY 1991-92. The original version required the development of a uniform reimbursement rate that was to be charged to nonprofit agencies and local governments who contracted for public works services provided by offenders. In FY 2011-12, the section was revised to state intent that the Department maintain or expand current public works programming, but the organizations must be responsible for the entire cost of such an agreement. In FY 2013-14, the intent language regarding maintaining or expanding the programming was removed, leaving only language about the contracting organization bearing the entire cost of the public works project. Since this language has been in effect, public works projects have been rare or non-existent, except for out of SAI. The "entire cost" is interpreted to mean that cost of not only paying for the prisoner labor, but also paying the wages of the custody staff that must monitor the prisoner laborers, and the cost of the transportation itself. Once looking at the entire cost, many organizations find that it is simply not a cost-effective way to accomplish their labor needs. Modified in FY 2014-15 to add non-profit requirement for private organization.
- 907 **Educational Programs Reporting.** Requires a report on MDOC-sponsored academic/vocational programs.
Background: First included in FY 1999-2000 for just vocational programs. It was expanded to include academic programs in FY 2000-01, and then expanded again in FY 2001-02 to require more detailed information. In FY 2016-17, modified language regarding prisoner failures to avoid double counting prisoners who transfer and subsequently reenroll in programs. Also removed reporting requirement about high school equivalency.

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908	<p><u>Online Career High School Pilot.</u> Requires the Department to explore the feasibility of establishing an online career high school education pilot program or other alternatives to providing prisoners with a high school diploma in lieu of a high school equivalency.</p> <p>Background: First included in FY 2016-17.</p>
909	<p><u>Career-based Educational Focus.</u> Requires the Department to focus on providing career-based educational programming for prisoners.</p> <p>Background: First included in FY 2016-17.</p>
910	<p><u>Braille Transcription Program.</u> Requires the DOC to maintain the Braille transcribing service in its current location in the G. Robert Cotton Correctional Facility in Jackson. Also acknowledges the Michigan Braille Transcribing Fund for the donation of the building and encourages the Fund to continue the program.</p> <p>Background: Language requiring the Braille transcribing service to operate in Jackson first included in FY 2004-05. Additional language regarding the donation by the Michigan Braille Transcribing Fund added in FY 2005-06.</p>
911	<p><u>Facility Critical Incidents.</u> Requires the Department to issue a report in the number of critical incidents and assaults by facility.</p> <p>Background: First included in FY 2005-06, and included language stating that the Department must ensure a sufficient number of custody staff to maintain the safety and security of facilities, along with reporting the number of critical incidents. In FY 2011-12, the first part about the sufficient number of staff was deleted, keeping only the part about reporting the number of critical incidents. Modified in FY 2014-15 to add escape attempts as a reporting requirement for the report.</p>

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912	<p><u>Institutional Staffing.</u> Requires the MDOC to report annually on the ratios of: corrections officers to prisoners, shift command to line custody staff, and non-custody staff to prisoners in each correctional facility.</p> <p>Background: First included in FY 2007-08.</p>
913	<p><u>Assaultive Offender Program.</u> States legislative intent that any prisoner required to complete an assaultive offender program, sexual offender program, or other program as a condition of parole shall be transferred to a facility where that program is available prior to the expiration of his or her minimum sentence and eligibility for parole. The section also requires a report accounting for the number of individuals nearing or beyond their earliest release date who have not yet completed required programming.</p> <p>Background: The section was first included in FY 2007-08. The second part requiring the report was added in FY 2011-12. In FY 2016-17, added language that prisoners must be placed on wait list upon entrance to prison and the Department shall focus on providing required programming to prisoners past their earliest release date.</p>
924	<p><u>Mental Health Evaluations.</u> Requires the Department to evaluate all prisoners at intake for certain disorders and serious mental illness. Also limits the use of administrative segregation for individuals with serious mental illness or developmental disorders.</p> <p>Background: First included in FY 2008-09. The original language said that seriously mentally ill prisoners shall not be put in administrative segregation due to their serious mental illness, which implied that they could still be held in administrative segregation for other reasons. In FY 2012-13, the "due to serious mental illness" was removed. Also in FY 2012-13, the frequency of monitoring was changed from every 12 hours to a "frequency required in the mental health code or every 12 hours, whichever required more frequent monitoring." In FY 2013-14, the section was further revised to specifically allow administrative segregation to be used with individuals with serious mental illness, but only in cases of "persistent high violence risk or severe disruptive behavior that is unresponsive to treatment." The FY 2013-14 language also calls for ongoing mental health treatment and evaluation by a medical professional at least every 12 hours. FY 2014-15 modified language to disallow removal from general population as a punitive measure.</p>
925	<p><u>Administrative Segregation Report.</u> Requires the MDOC to submit a report to the Legislature on the use of administrative segregation in correctional facilities; in particular, this report must include detail on the use of segregation for prisoners with serious mental illness or developmental disorders.</p> <p>Background: First included in FY 2008-09.</p>
929	<p><u>Youthful Offenders.</u> Requires specialized training for inmate care and control staff in contact with prisoners under the age of 18. Also limits the use of administrative segregation for youthful offenders with serious mental illness or developmental disorders.</p> <p>Background: First included in FY 2009-10. The original language said that seriously mentally ill youth prisoners shall not be put in administrative segregation due to their serious mental illness, which implied that they could still be held in administrative segregation for other reasons. In FY 2012-13, the "due to serious mental illness" was removed. In FY 2013-14, the section was further revised to specifically allow administrative segregation to be used with individuals with serious mental illness, but only in cases of "persistent high violence risk or severe disruptive behavior that is unresponsive to treatment." The FY 2013-14 language also calls for ongoing mental health treatment and evaluation by a medical professional at least every 12 hours. FY 2014-15 modified language to disallow removal from general population as a punitive measure.</p>

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937	<p><u>RFI Requirement.</u> Requires the Department to first issue an RFI before issuing any RFP in excess of \$5.0 million.</p> <p>Background: New for FY 2013-14.</p>
940	<p><u>Use of State-Owned Land.</u> Any private entity using State-owned facilities shall pay fair market value for the lease and the lease shall also require PILT payments to the local jurisdiction.</p> <p>Background: First added in FY 2013-14. Although the language is quite general, the primary relevance of the language is related to Standish Correctional Facility, which is being considered as a possible location to have a prison run by a private third party operator.</p>
942	<p><u>Access Rights for Private Facility.</u> Requires any contract with a third party to operate a facility, which houses state prisoners, to allow for access rights for the Auditor General and the Legislative Corrections Ombudsman.</p> <p>Background: First added in FY 2011-12.</p>
945	<p><u>Visitation Space at Central Mich.</u> Department will investigate the options for expansion of the space at the Central Michigan Correctional Facility.</p> <p>Background: First added in FY 2015-16.</p>
1000	<p><u>Bandwidth Expansion.</u> Requires the Department to use information technology appropriations to expand bandwidth to 27 correctional facilities and 113 field operations offices.</p> <p>Background: First included in FY 2016-17.</p>
1009	<p><u>Information Packet for Families.</u> Requires the Department to produce and make available on the MDOC website an information packet for prisoner families about visitation policies, grievance policies, and other important information. The Department is encouraged to partner with external advocacy groups in the packet writing process.</p> <p>Background: First added in FY 2012-13.</p>
1011	<p><u>Religious Television Programming.</u> Instructs that the Department may accept in-kind services and equipment donations to allow for additional religious television programming, at no additional cost to the State.</p> <p>Background: First added in FY 2012-13.</p>
1100	<p><u>Corrections Officer Academy.</u> Requires the Department to increase custody staff training capacity by 350 officers for FY 2016-17.</p> <p>Background: First included in FY 2016-17.</p>
1201	<p><u>Appropriations for Next Fiscal Year.</u> Indicates intent that the appropriations for the following fiscal year be the same as the current fiscal year, except for adjustments determined necessary by the Consensus Revenue Estimating Conference.</p> <p>Background: First included in FY 2011-12.</p>