



MICHIGAN

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL

AUDIT REPORT



THOMAS H. McTAVISH, C.P.A.
AUDITOR GENERAL

The auditor general shall conduct post audits of financial transactions and accounts of the state and of all branches, departments, offices, boards, commissions, agencies, authorities and institutions of the state established by this constitution or by law, and performance post audits thereof.

– Article IV, Section 53 of the Michigan Constitution

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Michigan
Office of the Auditor General
REPORT SUMMARY

Performance Audit

Report Number:
471-0112-13

Parole and Probation Services

Department of Corrections

Released:
November 2013

Field Operations Administration, Department of Corrections (DOC), supervises parolees and probationers. Supervision helps to ensure offender compliance with Parole Board and court orders that restrict offenders' movements and require the offenders to report to their field agents regularly, seek and maintain employment, comply with all rules and special conditions, and refrain from engaging in criminal behavior.

Audit Objective:

To assess the effectiveness of DOC's efforts to monitor parolees and probationers to facilitate compliance with the conditions of parole or probation.

DOC field agents did not always review offenders' Global Positioning System (GPS) points in a timely manner (Finding 3).

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Audit Conclusion:

We concluded that DOC's efforts to monitor parolees and probationers to facilitate compliance with the conditions of parole or probation were moderately effective. We noted three reportable conditions (Findings 1 through 3).

Agency Response:

Our audit report contains 3 findings and 3 corresponding recommendations. DOC's preliminary response indicates that it agrees with all of the recommendations.

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Reportable Conditions:

DOC did not always manage offenders in accordance with its established policies (Finding 1).

DOC field agents did not always document that they investigated and resolved electronic monitoring alerts in the Offender Management Network Information System (OMNI) case notes (Finding 2).

A copy of the full report can be
obtained by calling 517.334.8050
or by visiting our Web site at:
<http://audgen.michigan.gov>



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AUDITOR GENERAL

November 8, 2013

Mr. Daniel H. Heyns, Director
Department of Corrections
Grandview Plaza Building
Lansing, Michigan

Dear Mr. Heyns:

This is our report on the performance audit of Parole and Probation Services, Department of Corrections.

This report contains our report summary; a description of agency; our audit objective, scope, and methodology and agency responses and prior audit follow-up; comment, findings, recommendations, and agency preliminary responses; various exhibits, presented as supplemental information; and a glossary of acronyms and terms.

The agency preliminary responses were taken from the agency's response subsequent to our audit fieldwork. The *Michigan Compiled Laws* and administrative procedures require that the audited agency develop a plan to comply with the audit recommendations and submit it within 60 days after release of the audit report to the Office of Internal Audit Services, State Budget Office. Within 30 days of receipt, the Office of Internal Audit Services is required to review the plan and either accept the plan as final or contact the agency to take additional steps to finalize the plan.

We appreciate the courtesy and cooperation extended to us during this audit.

Sincerely,


Thomas H. McTavish, C.P.A.
Auditor General

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Description of Agency

Field Operations Administration* (FOA), Department of Corrections (DOC), is statutorily responsible under Sections 791.231 and 791.223 of the *Michigan Compiled Laws* for supervising parolees* and probationers*, respectively.

Parolees are offenders who served at least their minimum prison sentence and to whom the Parole Board* granted parole. Generally, the Parole Board will grant parole for a period of one to four years. While on parole, the offender remains under the jurisdiction of the Parole Board while being supervised by FOA.

Probationers are offenders who remain under the jurisdiction of the sentencing court while being supervised in the community by FOA. The court may order an offender to a term of probation for misdemeanors* and certain felonies*, generally for a period not to exceed five years.

Parole and probation supervision helps to ensure offender compliance with Parole Board and court orders. Parole Board and court orders restrict offenders' movements and require the offenders to report to their field agents regularly, seek and maintain employment, comply with all rules and special conditions, and refrain from engaging in criminal behavior. In addition, Parole Board and court orders prohibit any association with known criminals and the possession of firearms.

FOA uses the Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions* (COMPAS) core assessment* to determine the frequency and type of supervision contact. Also, DOC's Offender Management Network Information System* (OMNI) stores offender data. FOA field agents access OMNI to inquire about parolee and probationer data and to record essential case management activities.

FOA supervised 18,158 parolees and 48,750 probationers as of March 31, 2013. As of March 30, 2013, FOA had 1,443 parole and probation field agents, supervisors, and managers. FOA's fiscal year 2012-13 appropriation for parole and probation operations was \$297 million.

* See glossary at end of report for definition.

Audit Objective, Scope, and Methodology and Agency Responses and Prior Audit Follow-Up

Audit Objective

The objective of our performance audit* of Parole and Probation Services, Department of Corrections (DOC), was to assess the effectiveness* of DOC's efforts to monitor parolees and probationers to facilitate compliance with the conditions of parole or probation.

Audit Scope

Our audit scope was to examine the program and other records related to monitoring parolees and probationers to facilitate compliance with the conditions of parole and probation. We conducted this performance audit in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain sufficient, appropriate evidence to provide a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objective. We believe that the evidence obtained provides a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusion based on our audit objective. Our audit procedures, which included a preliminary survey, audit fieldwork, report preparation, analysis of agency responses, and quality assurance, were conducted from January through October 2013 and generally covered the period October 1, 2010 through March 31, 2013.

Supplemental information was provided by DOC and is presented in Exhibits 1 through 7. Our audit was not directed toward expressing a conclusion on this information and, accordingly, we express no conclusion on it.

Audit Methodology

To establish our audit objective and obtain an understanding of DOC's parole and probation services, we conducted a preliminary review. This included interviewing DOC parole and probation services staff and reviewing applicable laws, regulations, policy directives, work statements, DOC reports to the Legislature, and other reference materials. In addition, we visited two local parole and probation field offices, reviewed case files, and researched audits performed in other states related to the monitoring of parolees and probationers.

* See glossary at end of report for definition.

To assess the effectiveness of DOC's efforts to monitor parolees and probationers, we reviewed applicable laws and DOC policy directives and work statements. We interviewed DOC's parole and probation services staff, including a regional director, supervisors, and field agents. We randomly and judgmentally selected samples of parolees and probationers from DOC's Offender Management Network Information System (OMNI) and examined parolee and probationer records maintained within OMNI to determine that DOC's monitoring of offenders by its parole and probation services staff was in compliance with its minimum case management standards. We visited two local parole and probation field offices and reviewed hard-copy supporting documentation to determine that OMNI data was accurate and complete. We obtained electronic monitoring alert data from DOC's third party vendors. Based on this data, we reviewed the OMNI case notes for a randomly selected sample of offenders and three judgmentally selected days to determine if the field agents documented their resolution of the alerts in the OMNI case notes and monitored the movement activity for the offenders with Global Positioning System* (GPS) tracking devices. We also selected a random sample of offenders with GPS tracking devices to determine that DOC parole and probation services staff immediately outfitted the offenders with the devices upon release from custody and that DOC monitored offenders charged with certain offenses for 12 consecutive months as required by procedures.

When selecting activities or programs for audit, we use an approach based on assessment of risk and opportunity for improvement. Accordingly, we focus our audit efforts on activities or programs having the greatest probability for needing improvement as identified through a preliminary review. Our limited audit resources are used, by design, to identify where and how improvements can be made. Consequently, we prepare our performance audit reports on an exception basis.

Agency Responses and Prior Audit Follow-Up

Our audit report includes 3 findings and 3 corresponding recommendations. DOC's preliminary response indicates that it agrees with all of the recommendations.

The agency preliminary response that follows each recommendation in our report was taken from the agency's written comments and oral discussion subsequent to our audit fieldwork. Section 18.1462 of the *Michigan Compiled Laws* and the State of Michigan Financial Management Guide (Part VII, Chapter 4, Section 100) require DOC to develop

* See glossary at end of report for definition.

a plan to comply with the audit recommendations and submit it within 60 days after release of the audit report to the Office of Internal Audit Services, State Budget Office. Within 30 days of receipt, the Office of Internal Audit Services is required to review the plan and either accept the plan as final or contact the agency to take additional steps to finalize the plan.

We released our prior performance audit of the Parole Supervision and Parole Hearing Process, Department of Corrections (471-0618-06L), in January 2008. Within the scope of this audit, we followed up 3 of the 5 prior audit recommendations. DOC complied with 2 of the 3 prior audit recommendations. We rewrote the other prior audit recommendation for inclusion in Finding 1 of this audit report.

COMMENT, FINDINGS, RECOMMENDATIONS,
AND AGENCY PRELIMINARY RESPONSES

EFFORTS TO MONITOR PAROLEES AND PROBATIONERS

COMMENT

Background: Field Operations Administration (FOA), Department of Corrections (DOC), developed minimum case management standards for field agents to monitor parolees and probationers. The frequency and type of supervision contact vary depending on each offender's supervision level (minimum, medium, maximum, or intensive). For example, a field agent may be required to meet in-person with the offender, to visit the offender's place of residence, and to meet with or have verbal communication with local law enforcement, family, friends, and treatment providers. For certain offenders, field agents may be required to use electronic monitoring, such as Radio Frequency* (RF), Secure Continuous Remote Alcohol Monitoring* (SCRAM), and Global Positioning System (GPS).

DOC field agents use RF to keep offenders near their homes at certain times of the day but still allow the offenders time away from home to maintain employment, access community-based treatment, perform community service work, address medical issues, and attend religious functions. RF alerts are generated for various reasons, such as when the offender deviates from the preapproved curfew, when the offender tampers with the electronic monitoring equipment, or when the offender's bracelet does not transmit to the receiver. DOC's Electronic Monitoring Center* (EMC) performs a preliminary investigation of all alerts and notifies the respective field agents of the alerts via e-mail. The field agents also receive daily summaries of all alerts for their respective offenders.

DOC field agents use SCRAM to continually monitor the alcohol levels of offenders. The offenders' bracelets measure and transmit the offenders' alcohol level to a host computer at predetermined times. The third party vendor analyzes the data and forwards a summary of each day's alerts to EMC. EMC forwards the alerts to the respective field agents for resolution.

DOC field agents use GPS technology to continuously track the movement of offenders in the community. The electronic monitoring system will generate alerts when offenders enter an excluded zone, such as a park or school property; leave their residence

* See glossary at end of report for definition.

outside of the parameters of the offenders' preprogrammed schedule; or tamper with the electronic monitoring equipment. EMC investigates all alerts and notifies the respective field agents of the alerts via e-mail. The field agents also receive daily summaries of all alerts for their respective offenders.

Audit Objective: To assess the effectiveness of DOC's efforts to monitor parolees and probationers to facilitate compliance with the conditions of parole or probation.

Audit Conclusion: We concluded that DOC's efforts to monitor parolees and probationers to facilitate compliance with the conditions of parole or probation were moderately effective. Our assessment disclosed three reportable conditions* related to parole and probation supervision, electronic monitoring alerts, and review of GPS points* (Findings 1 through 3).

FINDING

1. Parole and Probation Supervision

DOC did not always manage offenders in accordance with its established policies. As a result, field agents may have missed opportunities to intervene prior to parole or probation violations. In addition, not performing required Law Enforcement Information Network* (LEIN) checks increases the risk that field agents did not timely detect parole and probation violations.

Depending on the offender's level of supervision, the FOA Work Statement entitled "Case Management Standards Attachment A" requires certain minimum case management contact. Also, monitoring offenders gives the field agent an opportunity to assist the offenders in making changes that strengthen the likelihood that the offenders will make a successful transition back into the community without jeopardizing public safety.

We reviewed 125 case files of offenders who were on parole or probation at any time between October 1, 2010 and February 28, 2013 and who required more than

* See glossary at end of report for definition.

five case management contacts. We analyzed the offenders' case management contacts and determined:

- a. For 121 offenders, field agents did not complete 185 (8%) of the 2,365 required in-person contacts.

DOC case management standards require field agents to complete in-person contacts with each offender bimonthly, weekly, or as needed depending on the offender's level of supervision. Completing required in-person contacts gives the field agent an opportunity to discuss the offender's progress toward meeting goals, to positively reinforce the offender's achievements, and to discuss opportunities to overcome elements that might hinder the offender from successfully reintegrating into society.

- b. For 105 offenders, field agents did not complete 27 (8%) of the 344 required home calls.

DOC case management standards require field agents to complete home calls with each offender quarterly, monthly, or as needed depending on the offender's level of supervision. Additional home calls are required within certain time parameters for an offender who changes supervision levels, changes residence, obtains release from residential program placement or custody, or reinstates from absconding. Completing home calls allows agents to verify home placement and assess conditions that may not be noticeable when completing an office visit. Home calls may also assist the field agent in forming relationships with and engaging the assistance of the offender's support network, such as family and friends.

- c. For 108 offenders, field agents did not complete 238 (19%) of the 1,225 required contacts with the offender's support network.

DOC case management standards require field agents to complete contacts with each offender's support network once or twice per month or as needed depending on the offender's level of supervision. Contact with the offender's

support network could provide insight into the offender's current criminogenic* behavior, which may provide the field agent with an opportunity to intervene prior to the behavior escalating to a violation of the offender's parole or probation order.

- d. For 64 offenders, field agents did not complete 42 (19%) of the 225 required contacts with law enforcement.

DOC case management standards require field agents to complete contacts with law enforcement for each offender monthly, quarterly, or as needed depending on the offender's level of supervision. Contact with local law enforcement can provide additional monitoring that could deter the offender from participating in behavior that could result in a violation of the offender's parole or probation order.

- e. For 111 offenders, field agents did not complete 52 (14%) of the 364 required Transition Accountability Plan* (TAP) or case plan updates.

DOC case management standards require field agents to complete updates to each offender's TAP/case plan every 90 days or 12 months depending on the offender's level of supervision. Regularly updating the TAP/case plan ensures that DOC addresses the current needs of offenders to help reduce recidivism.

- f. For 96 offenders, field agents did not complete 14 (8%) of the 185 required classification reviews.

DOC case management standards require field agents to complete classification reviews for each offender every 6 months or 12 months depending on the offender's level of supervision. Consistently performing required classification reviews helps to ensure that the offender receives the proper level of supervision based on the offender's risk level.

- g. For 89 offenders, field agents did not complete 17 (13%) of the 126 required LEIN checks.

* See glossary at end of report for definition.

DOC case management standards require field agents to complete LEIN checks for each offender every three months or annually depending on the offender's level of supervision. Consistently performing required LEIN checks will help verify that the offender did not commit any criminal activity while on parole or probation.

DOC indicated that a variety of factors may have influenced the work performed by the field agents, such as the inability of the field agent to meet with the offender because the offender was not at home, the field agent's prioritization of cases, and the field agent's noncompliance. Also, DOC indicated that its philosophy is that the case management standards are guidelines and that it encourages the field agents to ensure the quality of case management over the quantity of the monitoring contacts.

We reported a similar issue in our prior audit of parole supervision. DOC agreed with our recommendation and has improved compliance for some types of case management contact exceptions noted in the prior audit; however, DOC did not meet policy requirements for other types of case management contacts.

RECOMMENDATION

We recommend that DOC manage offenders in accordance with its established policies.

AGENCY PRELIMINARY RESPONSE

DOC agrees with the recommendation. DOC informed us that it is taking steps to comply by revising its operating procedures (work statements) to further an evolving approach to case management that focuses more on mentoring, motivating, and correcting offender behavior through evidence-based case management practices and strategic interventions than on meeting minimum case contact quotas. DOC also informed us that it is reviving a manual auditing/inspection tool (CFJ-237 Field Operations Administration Case Review) to enhance quality assurance through monthly supervisory inspections of select individual cases.

FINDING

2. Electronic Monitoring Alerts

DOC field agents did not always document that they investigated and resolved electronic monitoring alerts in the Offender Management Network Information System (OMNI) case notes. As a result, DOC could not ensure that it properly investigated and resolved all electronic monitoring alerts.

The FOA Work Statement entitled "Electronic Monitoring in Parole and Probation Supervision" requires that field agents investigate all RF and SCRAM alerts as well as alerts that resulted in the offenders' placement in LEIN and document their resolution in the OMNI case notes.

We obtained all RF and SCRAM electronic monitoring alerts from DOC's third party vendors for the period March 1, 2012 through February 28, 2013 and reviewed case note documentation for 46 offenders. In addition, we reviewed case note documentation for three days of EMC-issued warrants, totaling 240 alerts, that resulted in the offenders' placement in LEIN. Our review disclosed:

- a. DOC field agents did not document that they investigated and resolved 510 (43%) of the 1,184 RF alerts in the OMNI case notes. DOC uses RF to monitor and enforce home curfew when DOC has determined that a curfew may reduce the likelihood of the offender committing a new offense.
- b. DOC field agents did not document that they investigated and resolved 16 (19%) of the 84 SCRAM alerts in the OMNI case notes. DOC uses SCRAM to continually monitor the alcohol levels of offenders who have a history of chronic alcohol abuse or drunk driving.
- c. DOC field agents did not document that they investigated and resolved 17 (7%) of the 240 alerts in the OMNI case notes that resulted in EMC placing the offender on LEIN. EMC conducts a preliminary investigation of all alerts. If EMC cannot rule out equipment failure and cannot contact the offender, EMC places the offender on LEIN, resulting in a warrant for the offender's arrest, and notifies the field agent of the action taken.

DOC indicated that field agents may not have documented the alerts in the OMNI case notes for a variety of reasons, such as the field agent choosing case management over administrative duties or the field agent not clearly understanding the requirements of the work statement.

RECOMMENDATION

We recommend that DOC field agents document that they investigate and resolve electronic monitoring alerts in the OMNI case notes.

AGENCY PRELIMINARY RESPONSE

DOC agrees with the recommendation and informed us that it is taking steps to comply. DOC stated that its agents need to document in their case notes the actions they take on electronic monitoring alerts that signal suspicious behavior and/or violations of the offender's supervision order. DOC indicated that not all alerts rise to this level; therefore, the electronic monitoring work statement is being revised accordingly.

FINDING

3. Review of GPS Points

DOC field agents did not always review offenders' GPS points in a timely manner. As a result, DOC field agents may not have detected offenders who deviated from their established travel routes, entered excluded zones, or spent a significant amount of time in certain areas prior to the activity escalating to a violation of the offenders' parole or probation orders and/or threatening public safety.

FOA Work Statement 06.03.105 requires field agents to review offenders' GPS points at least two times a week to identify any possible exceptions to the offenders' parole or probation orders.

DOC tracked an average of 2,200 offenders through GPS between March 1, 2012 and February 28, 2013 and contracted with a third party vendor to capture and save offender movement via the offenders' GPS tracking devices. We randomly selected 22 offenders and obtained the third party vendor's "Offender's Points Not Reviewed" reports for one judgmentally selected week per offender between March 1, 2012 and February 28, 2013. This report identifies, by local field office,

all offenders for whom the field agent had not reviewed the offender's GPS points for a period of 10 days. Our review of these reports disclosed:

- a. DOC field agents had not reviewed, or had not timely reviewed, 41 (27%) of 154 days of GPS points for 8 (36%) of 22 randomly selected offenders.
- b. DOC field agents had not reviewed, or had not timely reviewed, 2,193 (9%) of 24,087 days of GPS points for another 566 of 3,441 offenders whom we identified during our review of the reports in part a.

Based on the reports' limited information, we could not readily determine whether the field agents reviewed the GPS points after the 10 days identified in the reports or if they never reviewed the GPS points for those days.

DOC indicated that field agents and supervisors did not receive the detailed training necessary to ensure proper review of GPS points.

RECOMMENDATION

We recommend that DOC field agents review offenders' GPS points in a timely manner.

AGENCY PRELIMINARY RESPONSE

DOC agrees with the recommendation and informed us that it has complied. DOC stated that this audit revealed that there is a need to provide agents and supervisors with more detailed instruction regarding the GPS point review requirement. Therefore, DOC indicated that it has revised the pertinent work statement to explain the proper protocol for reviewing GPS points, along with the supervisor's associated responsibilities.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

PAROLE AND PROBATION SERVICES
Department of Corrections (DOC)

Selected Characteristics of the Michigan Parole Population
As of July 7, 2013

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<u>Parole Population</u>	<u>16,295</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
Jurisdiction:		
Michigan	15,602	95.7%
Sent to other states	693	4.3%
Gender:		
Male (includes unspecified)	15,172	93.1%
Female	1,123	6.9%
Race:		
Black	7,686	47.2%
White	8,235	50.5%
Hispanic (underreported as this is not a required entry)	110	0.7%
American Indian	161	1.0%
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	40	0.2%
Other	60	0.4%
Not specified	3	0.0%
 <u>Parole Population in Michigan Jurisdiction</u>	 <u>15,602</u>	 <u>100.0%</u>
Controlling sentence* minimum term:		
1 year or less	2,425	15.5%
1 to 2 years	5,675	36.4%
2 to 3 years	2,363	15.1%
3 to 4 years	1,103	7.1%
4 to 5 years	1,074	6.9%
5 to 10 years	1,848	11.8%
Greater than 10 years	1,015	6.5%
Life	99	0.6%
Controlling sentence crime:		
Sex crime	2,039	13.1%
Other violent	6,621	42.4%
Drug crime	1,584	10.2%
Other nonviolent	5,358	34.3%

This exhibit presents selected characteristics of parolees under active supervision as of July 7, 2013.

Source: DOC prepared this exhibit based on Corrections Management Information System (CMIS) data.

* See glossary at end of report for definition.

PAROLE AND PROBATION SERVICES
Department of Corrections

Selected Characteristics of the Michigan Probation Population
As of July 7, 2013

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<u>Probation Population</u>	<u>47,574</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
Jurisdiction:		
Michigan	46,393	97.5%
Sent to other states	1,181	2.5%
Gender:		
Male	37,523	78.9%
Female	10,051	21.1%
Race:		
Black	17,859	37.5%
White	27,121	57.0%
Hispanic (underreported as this is not a required entry)	1,460	3.1%
American Indian	397	0.8%
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	219	0.5%
Other	192	0.4%
Not specified	326	0.7%
<u>Probation Population in Michigan Jurisdiction</u>	<u>46,393</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
Controlling sentence* minimum term:		
1 year or less	646	1.4%
1 to 2 years	9,762	21.0%
2 to 3 years	15,060	32.5%
3 to 4 years	9,477	20.4%
4 to 5 years	1,943	4.2%
5 to 10 years	9,384	20.2%
Greater than 10 years	54	0.1%
Life	67	0.1%
Controlling sentence crime:		
Sex crime	2,253	4.9%
Other violent	8,555	18.4%
Drug crime	10,471	22.6%
Other nonviolent	25,114	54.1%

This exhibit presents selected characteristics of probationers under active supervision as of July 7, 2013.

Source: DOC prepared this exhibit based on Offender Management Network Information System (OMNI) data.

* See glossary at end of report for definition.

PAROLE AND PROBATION SERVICES
Department of Corrections

Supervision Levels of Parolees and Probationers
As of July 7, 2013

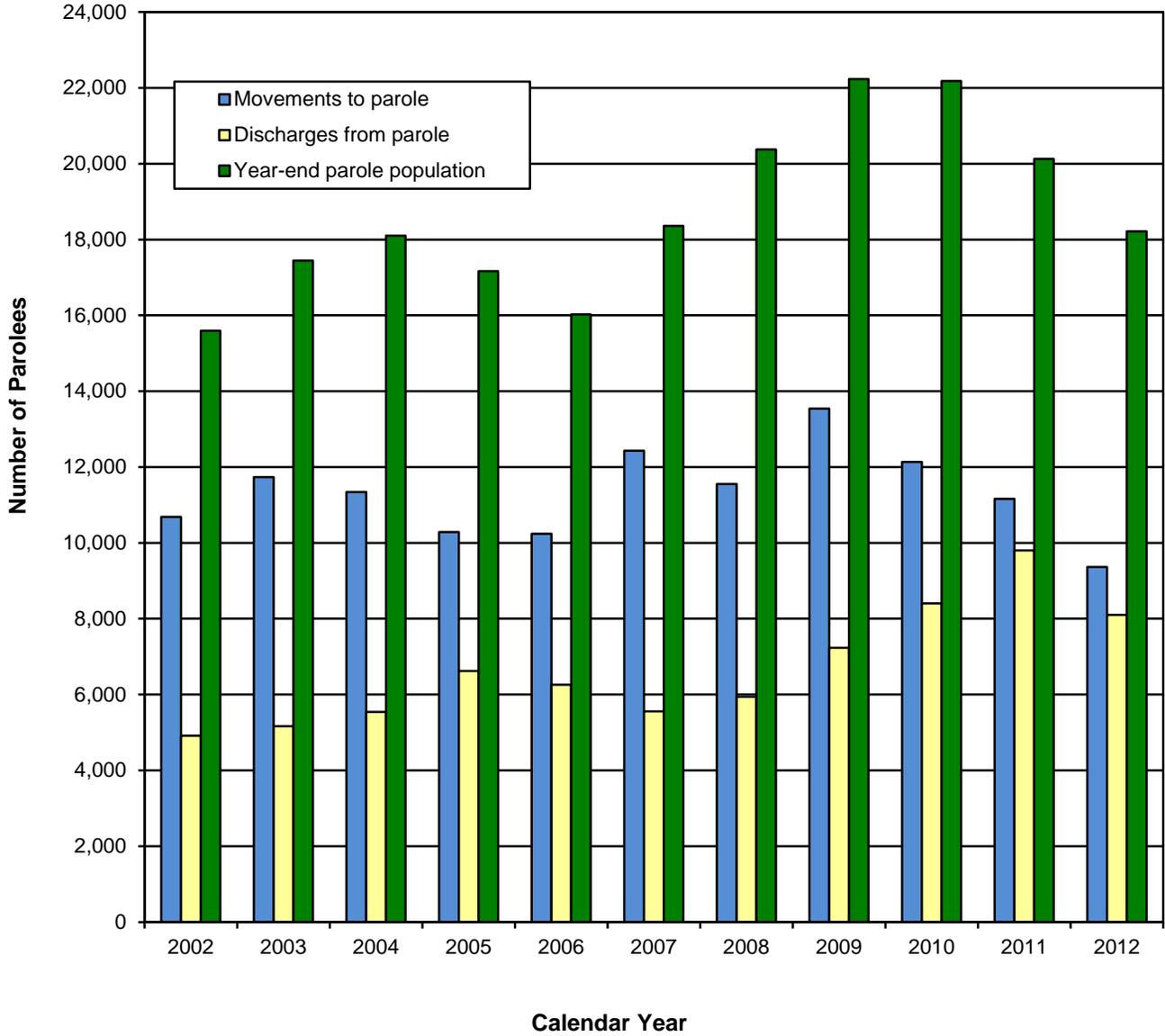
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<u>Parolee</u>		
Residential reentry placement	728	4.7%
Intensive supervision - Employed	129	0.8%
Intensive supervision - Unemployed	933	6.0%
Electronic Monitoring - Employed	842	5.4%
Electronic Monitoring - Unemployed	2,181	14.0%
Maximum supervision - Employed	570	3.7%
Maximum supervision - Unemployed	2,651	17.0%
Medium supervision - Employed	863	5.5%
Medium supervision - Unemployed	2,538	16.3%
Minimum supervision - Employed	590	3.8%
Minimum supervision - Unemployed	1,398	9.0%
Minimum supervision - Administrative status	1,354	8.7%
Minimum supervision - Employment unspecified	2	0.0%
Other	823	5.3%
Total	<u>15,602</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
<u>Probationer</u>		
Intensive supervision - Employed	50	0.1%
Intensive supervision - Unemployed	208	0.4%
Maximum supervision - Employed	1,967	4.2%
Maximum supervision - Unemployed	6,679	14.4%
Medium supervision - Employed	5,066	10.9%
Medium supervision - Unemployed	8,968	19.3%
Minimum supervision - Employed	8,083	17.4%
Minimum supervision - Unemployed	9,128	19.7%
Minimum supervision - Administrative status	4,958	10.7%
Minimum supervision - Employment unspecified	0	0.0%
Other	1,286	2.8%
Total	<u>46,393</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

This exhibit presents the parole and probation supervision levels for offenders under active supervision as of July 7, 2013.

Source: DOC prepared this exhibit based on Offender Management Network Information System (OMNI) data.

PAROLE AND PROBATION SERVICES
Department of Corrections (DOC)

Movements to Parole, Discharges From Parole, and Year-End Parole Population
For Calendar Years 2002 through 2012

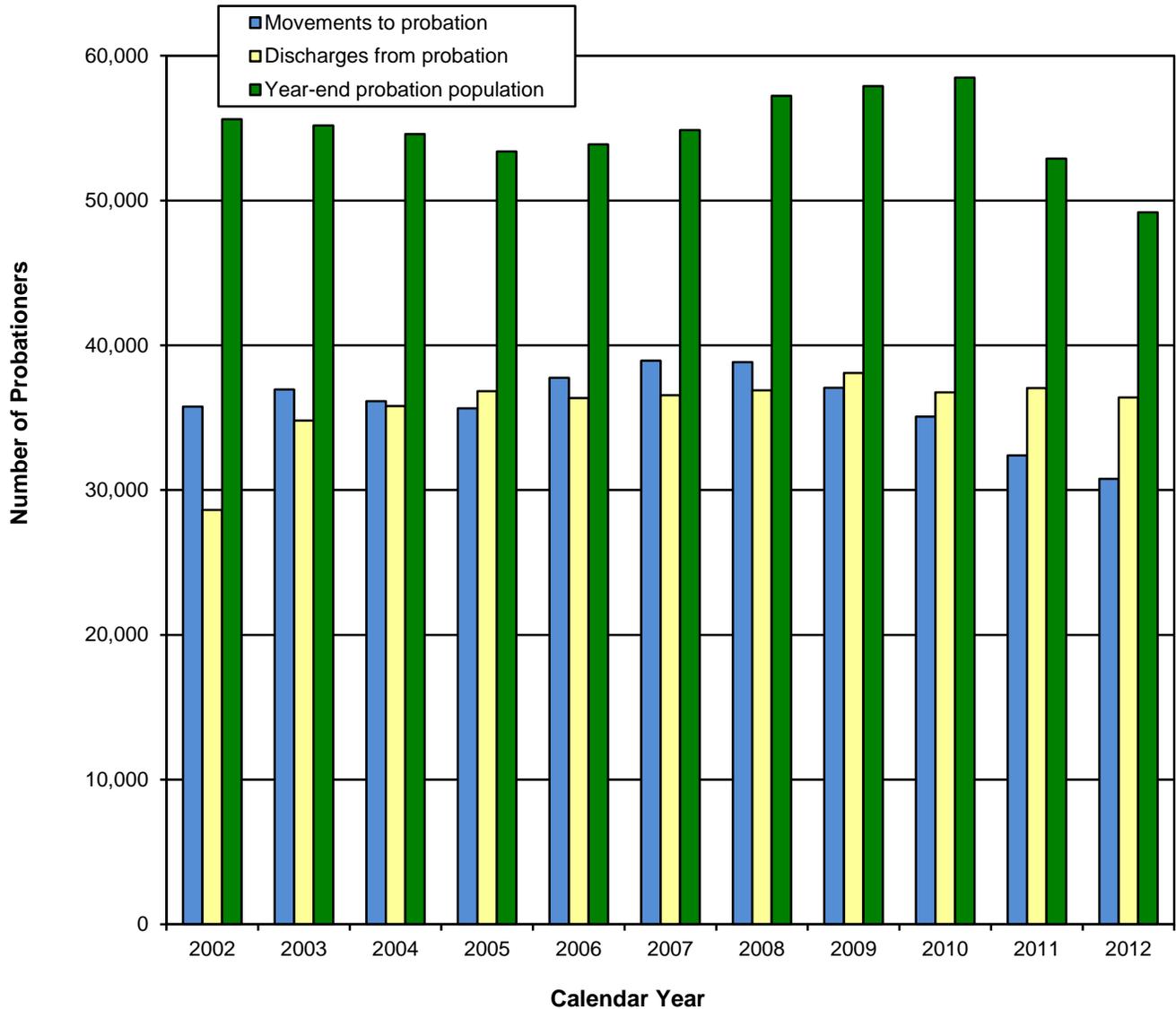


This exhibit presents the number of movements to parole and the number of discharges from parole each year for calendar years 2002 through 2012. This exhibit also presents the year-end parole population as of December 31 for each year. This exhibit does not include parolee returns to prison.

Source: DOC prepared this exhibit based on Corrections Management Information System (CMIS) data.

PAROLE AND PROBATION SERVICES
Department of Corrections (DOC)

Movements to Probation, Discharges From Probation, and Year-End Probation Population
For Calendar Years 2002 through 2012

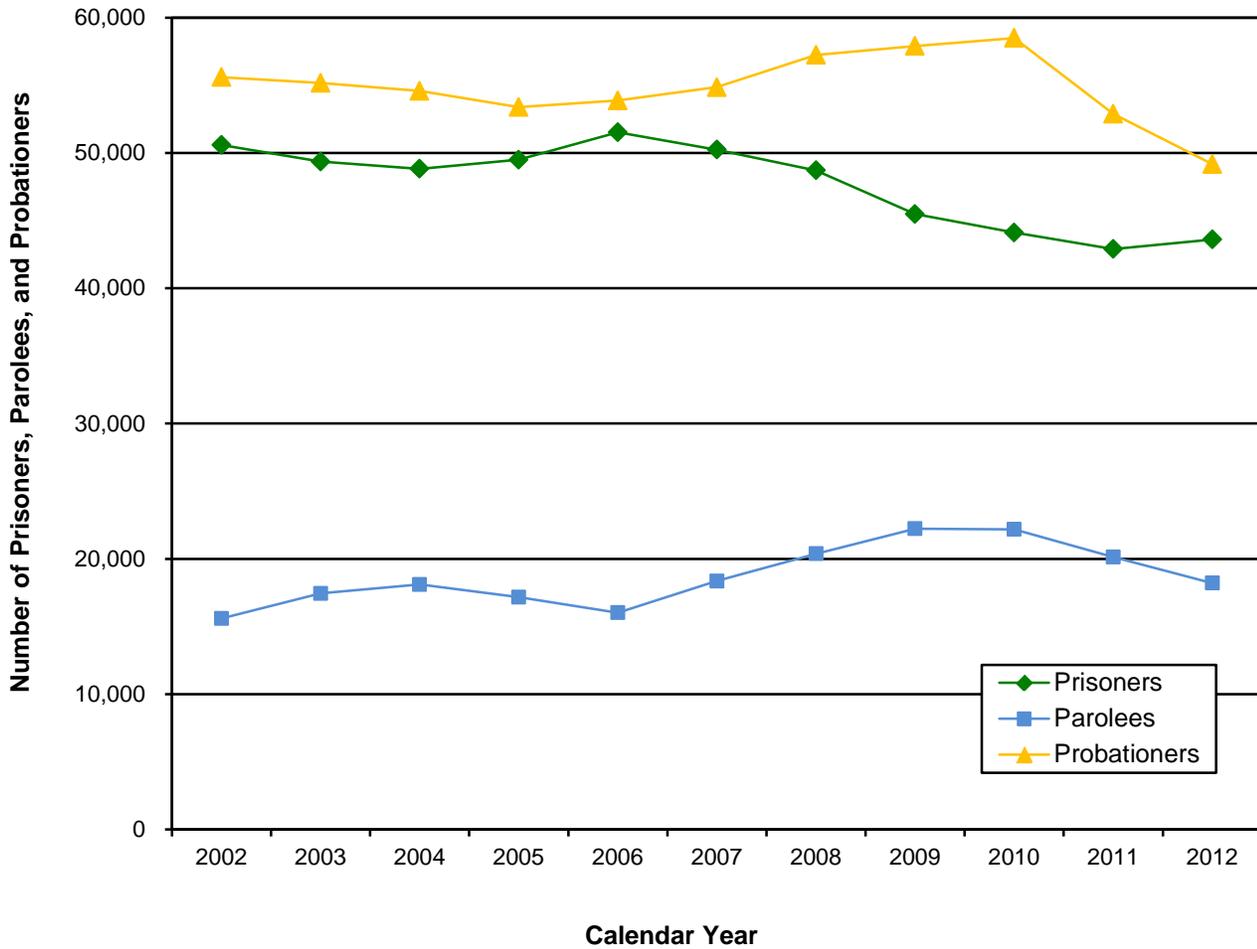


This exhibit presents the number of movements to probation and the number of discharges from probation each year for calendar years 2002 through 2012. This exhibit also presents the year-end probation population as of December 31 for each year.

Source: DOC prepared this exhibit based on Offender Management Network Information System (OMNI) data.

PAROLE AND PROBATION SERVICES
Department of Corrections (DOC)

Prisoners, Parolees, and Probationers Under DOC Supervision
For Calendar Years 2002 through 2012

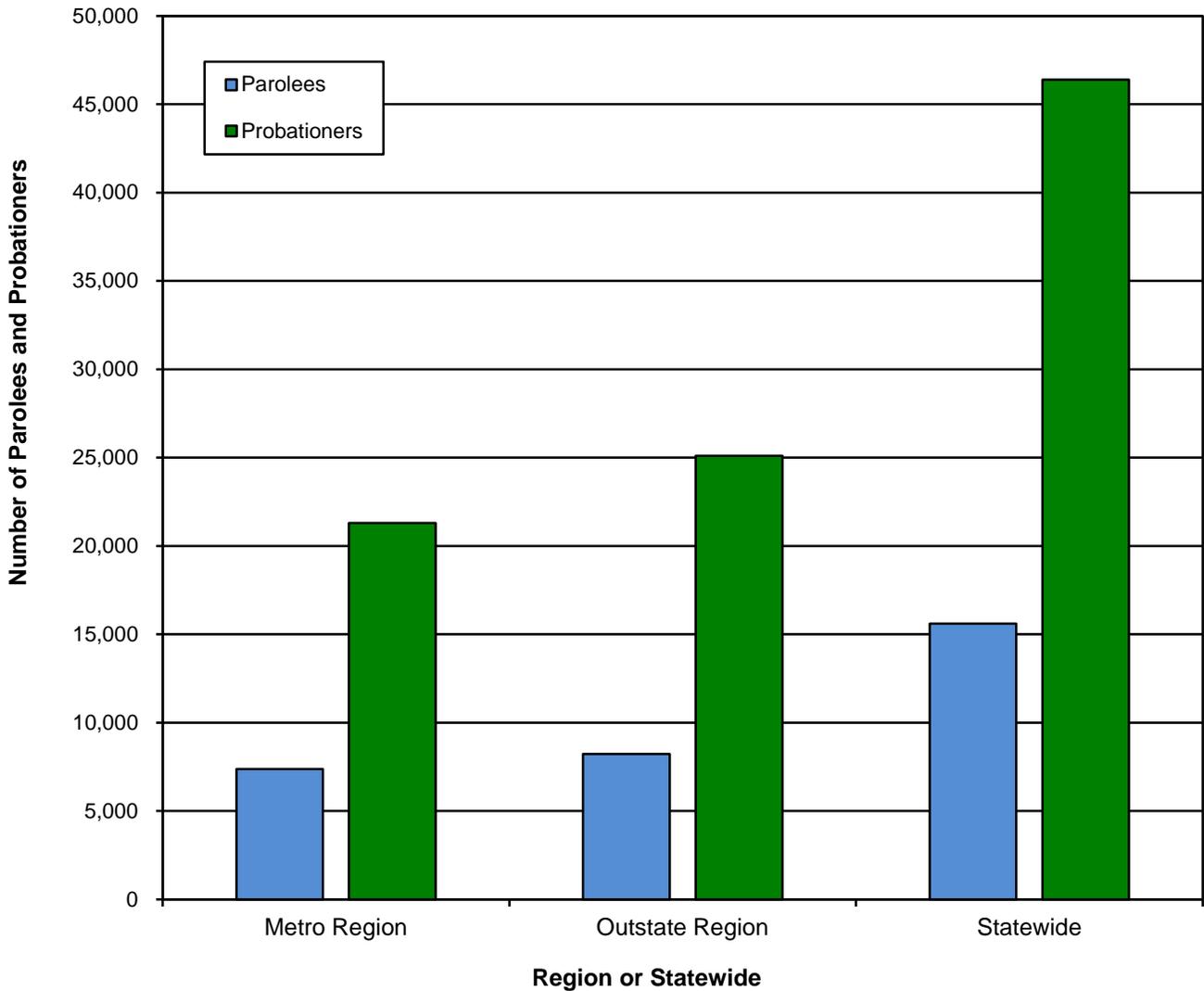


This exhibit presents the number of prisoners, parolees, and probationers at each year-end for calendar years 2002 through 2012.

Source: DOC prepared this exhibit based on Corrections Management Information System (CMIS) and Offender Management Network Information System (OMNI) data.

PAROLE AND PROBATION SERVICES
Department of Corrections (DOC)

Parole and Probation Population by Region and Statewide
As of July 7, 2013



This exhibit presents the number of parolees and probationers under active supervision by region and Statewide as of July 7, 2013. The Metro Region includes Macomb, Oakland, Washtenaw, and Wayne counties. The Outstate Region includes the other 79 counties in Michigan.

Source: DOC prepared this exhibit based on Corrections Management Information System (CMIS) and Offender Management Network Information System (OMNI) data.

GLOSSARY

Glossary of Acronyms and Terms

COMPAS core assessment	An assessment that evaluates the needs of parolees and probationers.
controlling sentence	The sentence for an offender with multiple consecutive sentences that is the last sentence in the sequence to be served. This sentence's earliest release date is when the Parole Board can first release the offender and, therefore, controls the offender's release.
Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS)	A research-based, risk and needs assessment tool for criminal justice practitioners to assist them in the placement, supervision, and case management of offenders in community and secure settings.
criminogenic	Producing or tending to produce crime or criminality.
DOC	Department of Corrections.
effectiveness	Success in achieving mission and goals.
Electronic Monitoring Center (EMC)	Provides monitoring 24 hours a day, seven days a week of all offenders for whom FOA is required to use electronic monitoring.
felony	Any serious crime for which the possible maximum sentence is more than one year in prison. Probation can be an alternative to prison in most felony crimes.
Field Operations Administration (FOA)	The DOC administration responsible for the State's probation and parole supervision, electronic monitoring of offenders, community residential programs, community corrections services, and substance abuse services.

Global Positioning System (GPS)

The system that records offender movement throughout the community and reports those movements to a host computer.

GPS point

A representation of an offender's location or movement in the community. GPS points are time- and date-stamped and show speed and direction. By reviewing GPS points, field agents are able to determine where offenders are traveling in the community, if they are loitering in specific locations, and the route and time that they took to get to their destinations.

Law Enforcement Information Network (LEIN)

The computer system and the series of computer terminal locations that allow criminal justice agencies to enter and access data.

misdemeanor

A crime less serious than a felony for which the maximum sentence is usually not more than one year in a county jail. A sentence usually involves probation, jail time, a fine, or a combination of any or all of these three.

Offender Management Network Information System (OMNI)

The prisoner management system used for parolee and probationer case management and referral of services.

Parole Board

The sole paroling authority for felony offenders committed to the jurisdiction of DOC.

parolee

A felon who is incarcerated for at least the minimum portion of his/her sentence and is placed on parole by vote of the Parole Board. With some exceptions, a typical offender is supervised on parole for a period of two years. While on parole, the offender is monitored by an FOA field agent.

performance audit	An audit that provides findings or conclusions based on an evaluation of sufficient, appropriate evidence against criteria. Performance audits provide objective analysis to assist management and those charged with governance and oversight in using the information to improve program performance and operations, reduce costs, facilitate decision making by parties with responsibility to oversee or initiate corrective action, and contribute to public accountability.
probationer	A person placed on probation pursuant to Chapter XI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act 175, P.A. 1927, as amended, being Section 771.3b of the <i>Michigan Compiled Laws</i> . While on probation, the offender is sentenced to supervision in the community. The offender remains under the jurisdiction of the sentencing court while being supervised by an FOA field agent.
Radio Frequency (RF)	The monitoring system used to determine if offenders are home when they should be. RF does not track offenders like GPS.
reportable condition	A matter that, in the auditor's judgment, is less severe than a material condition and falls within any of the following categories: an opportunity for improvement within the context of the audit objectives; a deficiency in internal control that is significant within the context of the audit objectives; all instances of fraud; illegal acts unless they are inconsequential within the context of the audit objectives; significant violations of provisions of contracts or grant agreements; and significant abuse that has occurred or is likely to have occurred.

Secure Continuous
Remote Alcohol
Monitoring (SCRAM)

The technology used to monitor offenders' alcohol consumption 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The readings are stored in bracelets and transmitted to a host computer at predetermined times. SCRAM does not offer curfew monitoring like RF and does not track offenders like GPS.

Transition
Accountability Plan
(TAP)

A case management plan that describes a parolee's or a probationer's needs and goals, tasks, and activities.

