



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

Audit report information can be accessed at:

<http://audgen.michigan.gov>



Michigan
Office of the Auditor General
REPORT SUMMARY

Performance Audit
Substance Abuse Services
Department of Corrections

Report Number:
471-0360-08

Released:
September 2009

Substance Abuse Services (SAS) is responsible for all Department of Corrections (DOC) substance abuse treatment programs and for obtaining drug testing resources. SAS contracts with independent contractors to provide outpatient and residential treatment program services to prisoners, parolees, and probationers.

Audit Objective:

To assess the effectiveness of SAS's efforts to evaluate outcomes related to substance abuse services provided to prisoners and parolees.

Audit Conclusion:

We concluded that SAS's efforts to evaluate outcomes related to substance abuse services provided to prisoners and parolees were moderately effective. We noted one reportable condition (Finding 1).

Reportable Condition:

SAS had not performed a comprehensive assessment of outcomes for each of its substance abuse programs (Finding 1).

~ ~ ~ ~ ~

Audit Objective:

To assess the effectiveness of SAS's contract management over providers of substance abuse services.

Audit Conclusion:

We concluded that SAS's contract management over providers of substance

abuse services was moderately effective. We noted one reportable condition (Finding 2).

Reportable Condition:

SAS needs to improve its monitoring activity related to substance abuse treatment service providers (Finding 2).

Noteworthy Accomplishments:

During 2005, SAS assumed the function of managing the placement of offenders in residential substance abuse treatment facilities following a referral from Field Operations Administration agents. This process, commonly referred to as gatekeeping, entails analyzing the substance abuse treatment needs of the individual offender and matching those needs to a particular residential treatment provider. Prior to this change, SAS had contracted for this service with a private vendor. Upon assuming this activity, SAS realized a cost savings of approximately \$250,000 per year.

~ ~ ~ ~ ~

Agency Response:

Our audit report includes 2 findings and 2 corresponding recommendations. SAS's preliminary response indicates that it agrees with the recommendations.

~ ~ ~ ~ ~

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>



Michigan Office of the Auditor General
201 N. Washington Square
Lansing, Michigan 48913

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

Scott M. Strong, C.P.A., C.I.A.
Deputy Auditor General



STATE OF MICHIGAN
OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL
201 N. WASHINGTON SQUARE
LANSING, MICHIGAN 48913
(517) 334-8050
FAX (517) 334-8079

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

September 15, 2009

Ms. Patricia L. Caruso, Director
Department of Corrections
Grandview Plaza Building
Lansing, Michigan

Dear Ms. Caruso:

This is our report on the performance audit of Substance Abuse Services, Department of Corrections.

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

Our comments, findings, and recommendations are organized by audit objective. The agency preliminary responses were taken from the agency's responses subsequent to our audit fieldwork. The *Michigan Compiled Laws* and administrative procedures require that the audited agency develop a formal response within 60 days after the release of the audit report.

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

AUDITOR GENERAL

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICES DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

	<u>Page</u>
INTRODUCTION	
Report Summary	1
Report Letter	3
Description of Agency	7
Audit Objectives, Scope, and Methodology and Agency Responses and Prior Audit Follow-Up	9
COMMENTS, FINDINGS, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND AGENCY PRELIMINARY RESPONSES	
Evaluation Outcomes	13
1. Program Assessment	13
Contract Management	15
2. Contract Monitoring	15
SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION	
Exhibit 1 - SAS Clients Served and Treatment Costs	20
Exhibit 2 - Program Completion Rates	21
Exhibit 3 - SAS Program Completions	22
Exhibit 4 - Program Outcomes	23
Exhibit 5 - Program Outcomes by Program	24

GLOSSARY

Glossary of Acronyms and Terms

26

Description of Agency

Substance Abuse Services (SAS) is responsible for all Department of Corrections (DOC) substance abuse treatment programs and for obtaining drug testing resources. SAS contracted with 67 independent contractors during fiscal year 2007-08 to provide outpatient and residential treatment program services.

Each newly committed prisoner* is screened and assessed regarding his/her need for substance abuse treatment services. If a substance abuse problem is identified, the prisoner is referred to a treatment program within the correctional facility. SAS is responsible for ensuring that a continuum of treatment options is available and for matching the prisoner with the most appropriate and cost-effective level of care. The initial and most basic level of treatment is an alcohol and drug education curriculum for offenders* with a substance abuse history. The next level of treatment is the outpatient treatment programs, which use education, interactive group processes, basic counseling, recovery dynamics, and relapse prevention interventions to achieve cognitive change and sobriety. For those offenders who need more intensive and structured treatment, SAS offers residential care services.

In addition, SAS provides substance abuse treatment services to parolees* through a network of treatment programs across the State. These services include transitional housing services, outpatient, and residential programs. Probationers* under the supervision of DOC may also access these services. During fiscal year 2007-08, SAS reported that it provided substance abuse treatment services to 11,158 prisoners, 11,724 parolees, and 1,653 probationers.

SAS audited 28 treatment program contractors from October 1, 2005 through September 30, 2008 to assess their performance and ensure that treatment was provided in a professional manner consistent with the design of the program.

SAS provides funding for purchasing drug testing kits for prisons and parole and probation offices to monitor and detect drug use among offenders in prison and those under community supervision. During fiscal year 2007-08, more than 615,700 substance abuse tests were performed on the offender population.

* See glossary at end of report for definition.

For fiscal year 2007-08, SAS expended \$15.5 million (see Exhibit 1) to provide substance abuse services and \$2.5 million for prisoner drug testing. As of December 31, 2008, SAS had 11 employees.

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

Audit Objectives

Our performance audit* of Substance Abuse Services (SAS), Department of Corrections (DOC), had the following objectives:

1. To assess the effectiveness* of SAS's efforts to evaluate outcomes* related to substance abuse services provided to prisoners and parolees.
2. To assess the effectiveness of SAS's contract management over providers of substance abuse services.

Audit Scope

Our audit scope was to examine the program and other records of Substance Abuse Services. 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 objectives. We believe that the evidence obtained provides a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives. Our audit procedures, performed from August 2008 through January 2009, generally covered the period October 1, 2005 through December 31, 2008.

As part of our audit, we prepared supplemental information that relates to our audit objectives. 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 objectives and to gain an understanding of SAS's activities, we conducted a preliminary review of SAS's operations. This included discussions with various agency staff regarding their functions and responsibilities; observation and examination of program records, policy directives, and operating procedures; and a review of SAS annual reports and reports to the Legislature.

* See glossary at end of report for definition.

To assess the effectiveness of SAS's efforts to evaluate outcomes related to substance abuse services provided to prisoners and parolees, we obtained prisoner data from the DOC Corrections Management Information System (CMIS) database. We analyzed the population of prisoners paroled during the period October 1, 2005 through September 30, 2008 to determine whether those with an identified need received substance abuse services. We also reviewed SAS's efforts to evaluate the success of its programs and performed our own analysis of the CMIS data regarding program performance for the prisoner population paroled from October 1, 2005 through September 30, 2008, as of October 21, 2008.

To assess the effectiveness of SAS's contract management over providers of substance abuse services, we examined SAS's process to award contracts to substance abuse treatment providers, we analyzed SAS's process for auditing providers, and we reviewed provider monthly and quarterly reports. We visited four providers and reviewed their operations, client case files, and billing records to ensure that services were properly provided. In addition, we reviewed SAS's procedures for processing provider payments for performing substance abuse treatment services and analyzed a sample of such payments made to providers.

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. To the extent practical, we add balance to our audit reports by presenting noteworthy accomplishments for exemplary achievements identified during our audits.

Agency Responses and Prior Audit Follow-Up

Our audit report includes 2 findings and 2 corresponding recommendations. SAS's preliminary response indicates that it agrees with 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 a formal response to our audit findings and recommendations within 60 days after release of the audit report.

We released our prior performance audit of Substance Abuse Services, Department of Corrections (47-360-95), in August 1996. Within the scope of this audit, we followed up 5 of the 6 prior audit recommendations. SAS complied with 3 of the prior audit recommendations, and 2 of the prior audit recommendations were rewritten for inclusion in this report.

COMMENTS, FINDINGS, RECOMMENDATIONS,
AND AGENCY PRELIMINARY RESPONSES

EVALUATION OUTCOMES

COMMENT

Audit Objective: To assess the effectiveness of Substance Abuse Services' (SAS's) efforts to evaluate outcomes related to substance abuse services provided to prisoners and parolees.

Audit Conclusion: We concluded that SAS's efforts to evaluate outcomes related to substance abuse services provided to prisoners and parolees were moderately effective. Our assessment disclosed one reportable condition* related to program assessment (Finding 1).

FINDING

1. Program Assessment

SAS had not performed a comprehensive assessment of outcomes for each of its substance abuse programs.

Comprehensive assessments would provide SAS with sufficient information to make critical decisions for program improvements. Although program success could be measured by a number of factors, we believe that, at a minimum, SAS should consider whether offenders completed the substance abuse programs and whether the offenders returned to prison after parole in assessing program success. In addition, SAS could monitor drug screen results to determine whether offenders had relapsed.

During the intake process, the Department of Corrections (DOC) classifies offenders with a Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory (SASSI) score as follows:

SASSI Score 0 - No score received

SASSI Score 1 - Low probability of substance dependence

SASSI Score 2 - Possible substance abuse problem

SASSI Score 3 - High probability of substance dependence

SASSI Score 4 - High probability of severe substance dependence

SASSI Score 9 - Random answer - no evaluation

* See glossary at end of report for definition.

Based on the offenders' SASSI scores and other subsequent information obtained, SAS provides offenders with services such as alcohol and drug education curriculum, transitional housing services, outpatient treatment services, and residential treatment services.

Under contract with DOC, the University of Michigan Substance Abuse Research Center issued a program evaluation report of SAS's Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) Program in July 2004. In addition, SAS had compiled data regarding offenders' program completions and its RSAT Program during our audit period. However, SAS had not performed a comprehensive analysis of program completions and outcomes for its other programs.

We compiled SAS program completion and limited outcome data as of October 21, 2008 by SASSI score for offenders who were paroled, for the first time on their current sentence, from October 1, 2005 through September 30, 2006 (see Exhibits 2 through 5). While these exhibits present limited program outcome data, SAS should further collect and analyze program data to evaluate how well offenders function upon program completion.

RECOMMENDATION

We recommend that SAS perform a comprehensive assessment of outcomes for each of its substance abuse programs.

AGENCY PRELIMINARY RESPONSE

SAS informed us that it agrees with the need to conduct a more comprehensive assessment of its substance abuse programs.

SAS informed us that, during the audit period, it tested methods to compile data relative to prison return and positive drug testing rates for offenders who complete various SAS programs. Also, SAS informed us that, during the audit period, it also completed a recidivism analysis for the RSAT Program.

The finding states that, in addition to program completion rates and prison return rates, SAS could monitor drug screen results. SAS informed us that, until DOC's information systems are upgraded, it is not feasible to analyze drug screen results

by program or provider for all parolees and probationers. Consequently, SAS stated that it will continue to collect sample data on outcomes relative to prison return and substance abuse relapse rates in sufficient detail to compare treatment modalities and to make comparisons between service providers. SAS informed us that contracted treatment providers with higher than expected failure rates are subject to audit and recommendations for improvement. If success rates do not improve, the contract is subject to termination or it is not renewed. SAS informed us that, during the period of review, 10 contracts with providers were either terminated or not renewed because of poor performance as reflected in their program reviews. Also, SAS informed us that, after the audit period, 3 additional providers did not have their contracts renewed for fiscal year 2009-10.

CONTRACT MANAGEMENT

COMMENT

Audit Objective: To assess the effectiveness of SAS's contract management over providers of substance abuse services.

Audit Conclusion: **We concluded that SAS's contract management over providers of substance abuse services was moderately effective.** Our assessment disclosed one reportable condition related to contract monitoring (Finding 2).

Noteworthy Accomplishments: During 2005, SAS assumed the function of managing the placement of offenders in residential substance abuse treatment facilities following a referral from Field Operations Administration agents. This process, commonly referred to as gatekeeping, entails analyzing the substance abuse treatment needs of the individual offender and matching those needs to a particular residential treatment provider. Prior to this change, SAS had contracted for this service with a private vendor. Upon assuming this activity, SAS realized a cost savings of approximately \$250,000 per year.

FINDING

2. Contract Monitoring

SAS needs to improve its monitoring activity related to substance abuse treatment service providers. Improved monitoring may help ensure that all service providers delivered the necessary treatment services and that SAS appropriately reimbursed

service providers only for services that were provided in accordance with the contract provisions.

SAS is responsible for implementing and providing substance abuse programs and services to persons under the jurisdiction of DOC. SAS contracted with 67 service providers to deliver substance abuse treatment services for prisoners, parolees, and probationers.

Although SAS had performed billing reviews and audits of contractual service providers, our review of SAS's monitoring efforts disclosed:

- a. SAS did not obtain corrective action statements for 4 (50%) of 8 service provider audits that had audit exceptions. Therefore, SAS had no indication whether these providers had corrected noted audit exceptions.

The SAS contract requires service providers to take appropriate corrective action regarding discrepancies identified in an audit within 30 days of notification. In addition, the contract states that discrepancies identified but not corrected by the service provider could result in termination of the contract.

- b. SAS had not established a process to ensure that it obtained and reviewed all monthly and quarterly activity reports from its service providers. Failing to obtain and review activity reports reduces SAS's ability to effectively monitor provider activity and performance.

We reviewed monthly and quarterly reports for 10 of the 41 providers who were reimbursed for substance abuse services during fiscal years 2006-07 and 2007-08. DOC had retained documentation for only 70 (31%) of the 228 required monthly reports and 19 (25%) of the 76 required quarterly reports during the two-year period. Our review disclosed that 4 (40%) of the providers did not submit any reports during our review period. Furthermore, for the reports that were received, SAS did not document that it reviewed or used the reports to help monitor the effectiveness of service provider activity.

- c. SAS had not developed specific activity reporting templates or instructions for its service providers. Specific reporting requirements and instructions may enable SAS to collect uniform data necessary for improving its monitoring activity.

SAS relied on provisions of the SAS contract and contractor training meeting minutes to offer guidance to service providers on preparation of the reports. However, those resources were not specific and stated only that service providers were to submit monthly progress reports summarizing the services performed, problems identified or anticipated, and any deviation from agreed upon work plans and quarterly reports addressing programmatic objectives and outcome measures.

Our review of the monthly and quarterly reports, identified in part b. of this finding, disclosed that service providers submitted information that varied in both content and format. For example, reports differed in how they reported offenders waiting for services, recorded offenders who received and successfully completed programs, and identified service providers that failed to address progress toward meeting programmatic objectives and outcome measures.

SAS informed us that the person responsible for performing contract monitoring activity left State service as of December 2007 and that the position remained unfilled until December 2008. SAS stated that the staffing vacancy has hindered its ability to perform its contract monitoring activity.

RECOMMENDATION

We recommend that SAS improve its monitoring activity related to substance abuse treatment service providers.

AGENCY PRELIMINARY RESPONSE

SAS agrees and informed us that it has taken steps to comply.

Regarding part a., SAS informed us that it has established a tracking system to ensure that SAS receives a corrective action statement from each provider within 30 days of the audit report. SAS stated that it is important to note that, of the 4 agencies reported in this review as having audit exceptions, 1 did not have its contract renewed because of repeated audit exceptions. In addition, SAS informed us that it conducted follow-up audits of the 3 remaining agencies.

Regarding part b., subsequent to the audit fieldwork, SAS informed us that it determined that 4 of the 10 providers submitted all of the required reports, 2 did not

submit any of the required reports, and 4 had sporadic reporting. SAS also informed us that it reviews provider compliance with reporting requirements during its on-site audits of providers. In addition, SAS informed us that 2 of the noncompliant providers did not have their contracts renewed because of noncompliant reporting and other performance issues.

SAS informed us that it has since created a spreadsheet that documents when reports are received and when they are reviewed. As these programmatic reports are to be submitted with the vendor's invoice, the billing specialist has been instructed not to process the invoice unless the required programmatic reports are attached.

Regarding part c., SAS informed us that it has trained providers on the content of the monthly and quarterly reports. To date, SAS stated that it has not mandated a specific reporting template. SAS informed us that providers had asked SAS to consider accepting various formats, including those formats required by other funding sources, so that they would not have to create a DOC specific form in order to report the content. To comply with the auditors' recommendation, SAS stated that a DOC specific template will be created and contractors will be trained on the proper method to complete this report. Effective October 1, 2009, providers' invoices will not be processed unless their monthly report complies with the DOC monthly reporting template.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICES (SAS)
Department of Corrections

SAS Clients Served and Treatment Costs
Fiscal Years 2005-06 through 2007-08

Fiscal Year	Clients Served					Treatment Costs	Average Cost Per Client Served
	Residential or RSAT	Outpatient	Educational	Assessment Only	Total		
2005-06	3,078	19,795	4,980	1,716	29,569	\$ 15,383,500	\$520.26
2006-07	4,373	17,321	4,881	1,641	28,216	\$ 14,944,800	\$529.66
2007-08	3,894	14,646	4,426	1,569	24,535	\$ 15,510,600	\$632.18

RSAT = Residential Substance Abuse Treatment.

Source: Costs were traced to State of Michigan accounting records; clients served information was obtained from SAS.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICES (SAS)
Department of Corrections

Program Completion Rates
For Offenders Paroled From October 1, 2005 Through September 30, 2006
As of October 21, 2008

SASSI Score (1)	Number of Offenders			Percent of Offenders Who Completed SAS Program
	Completed SAS Program (2)	Had Not Completed SAS Program	Total	
0	1,388	373	1,761	78.8%
1	732	406	1,138	64.3%
2	622	110	732	85.0%
3	2,618	312	2,930	89.4%
4	897	105	1,002	89.5%
9	232	70	302	76.8%
Total	<u>6,489</u>	<u>1,376</u>	<u>7,865</u>	82.5%

This table identifies the total number of offenders who were paroled, for the first time on their current sentence, from October 1, 2005 through September 30, 2006 and whether they completed or had not completed a SAS program. Overall, 82.5% completed a SAS program.

- (1) SASSI = Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory.
 0 - No score received
 1 - Low probability of substance dependence
 2 - Possible substance abuse problem
 3 - High probability of substance dependence
 4 - High probability of severe substance dependence
 9 - Random answer - no evaluation
- (2) This exhibit excludes offenders who completed the transitional housing program (a total of 21 offenders).

SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICES (SAS)
Department of Corrections

SAS Program Completions
For Offenders Paroled From October 1, 2005 Through September 30, 2006

SASSI Score	Number of Offenders Who Completed SAS Program			
	Residential or RSAT	Outpatient	Educational	Total
0	251	958	179	1,388
1	83	503	146	732
2	74	380	168	622
3	529	1,924	165	2,618
4	258	576	63	897
9	46	152	34	232
Total	1,241	4,493	755	6,489

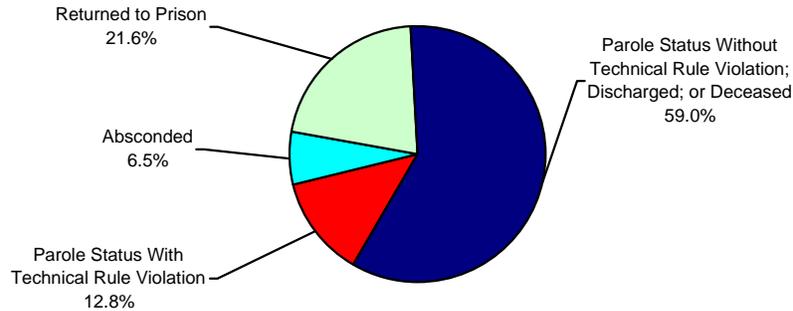
This table identifies, by SASSI score and by type of SAS program completed, the number of offenders who were paroled, for the first time on their current sentence, from October 1, 2005 through September 30, 2006.

SASSI = Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory.

RSAT = Residential Substance Abuse Treatment.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICES (SAS)
Department of Corrections

Program Outcomes
For Offenders Paroled From October 1, 2005 Through September 30, 2006
Who Completed a SAS Program
As of October 21, 2008



Any SAS Program	SASSI Score	Total Program Completers (1)	Offender Status			
			Returned to Prison (2)	Absconded (3)	Parole Status With Technical Rule Violation (4)	Parole Status Without Technical Rule Violation; Discharged; or Deceased
	0	1,388	997	29	83	279
	1	732	55	58	93	526
	2	622	48	42	79	453
	3	2,618	212	197	374	1,835
	4	897	69	77	161	590
	9	232	22	22	43	145
	Total	6,489	1,403	425	833	3,828
	Percent	100.0%	21.6%	6.5%	12.8%	59.0%

This exhibit identifies the number and percent of offenders who were paroled, for the first time on their current sentence, from October 1, 2005 through September 30, 2006; who completed a SAS program; and who returned to prison, who absconded, who were still on parole status with a technical rule violation, or who were still on parole status without a technical rule violation, were discharged, or were deceased. Overall, the exhibit indicates that 21.6% returned to prison, 6.5% absconded; 12.8% were on parole status with a technical rule violation; and 59.0% were on parole status without a technical rule violation, were discharged, or were deceased.

- (1) Total program completers as identified in Exhibits 2 and 3.
- (2) Offenders who were identified as on "Active" status as of October 21, 2008, i.e., offenders who had returned to prison.
- (3) Parolees who were identified as on "Escape" status as of October 21, 2008.
- (4) Offenders who were identified as on "Parole" status as of October 21, 2008 but who had a technical rule violation at some time during their parole.

SASSI = Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICES (SAS)
Department of Corrections

Program Outcomes by Program
For Offenders Paroled From October 1, 2005 Through September 30, 2006
Who Completed a SAS Program
As of October 21, 2008

	SASSI Score	Total Program Completers (1)	Offender Status			
			Returned to Prison (2)	Absconded (3)	Parole Status With Technical Rule Violation (4)	Parole Status Without Technical Rule Violation; Discharged; or Deceased
Residential or RSAT Program	0	251	185	7	26	33
	1	83	6	17	18	42
	2	74	7	7	18	42
	3	529	34	64	149	282
	4	258	10	31	76	141
	9	46	3	10	14	19
	Total	1,241	245	136	301	559
	Percent	100.0%	19.7%	11.0%	24.3%	45.0%
Outpatient Program	0	958	690	20	49	199
	1	503	38	31	57	377
	2	380	25	30	48	277
	3	1,924	173	123	206	1,422
	4	576	54	40	81	401
	9	152	15	10	25	102
	Total	4,493	995	254	466	2,778
	Percent	100.0%	22.1%	5.7%	10.4%	61.8%
Educational Program	0	179	122	2	8	47
	1	146	11	10	18	107
	2	168	16	5	13	134
	3	165	5	10	19	131
	4	63	5	6	4	48
	9	34	4	2	4	24
	Total	755	163	35	66	491
	Percent	100.0%	21.6%	4.6%	8.7%	65.0%

This exhibit identifies the number and percent of offenders who were paroled, for the first time on their current sentence, from October 1, 2005 through September 30, 2006; who completed a SAS program; and who returned to prison, who absconded, who were still on parole status with a technical rule violation, or who were still on parole status without a technical rule violation, were discharged, or were deceased.

- (1) Total program completers as identified in Exhibits 2 and 3.
- (2) Offenders who were identified as on "Active" status as of October 21, 2008, i.e., offenders who had returned to prison.
- (3) Parolees who were identified as on "Escape" status as of October 21, 2008.
- (4) Offenders who were identified as on "Parole" status as of October 21, 2008 but who had a technical rule violation at some time during their parole.

SASSI = Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory.

GLOSSARY

Glossary of Acronyms and Terms

CMIS	Corrections Management Information System.
DOC	Department of Corrections.
effectiveness	Success in achieving mission and goals.
offender	A prisoner, parolee, or probationer.
outcomes	The actual impacts of the program.
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. Typically, an offender is supervised on parole for a period of one to four years. While on parole, the offender is monitored by a parole agent employed by DOC.
performance audit	An economy and efficiency audit or a program audit that is designed to provide an independent assessment of the performance of a governmental entity, program, activity, or function to improve program operations, to facilitate decision making by parties responsible for overseeing or initiating corrective action, and to improve public accountability.
prisoner	A person serving a term of incarceration under the jurisdiction of DOC.
probationer	A person placed on probation pursuant to Chapter XI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act 175, P.A. 1927, being Section 771.3b of the <i>Michigan Compiled Laws</i> .

reportable condition	A matter that, in the auditor's judgment, 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 objectives of the audit; 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.
RSAT	Residential Substance Abuse Treatment.
SAS	Substance Abuse Services.
SASSI	Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory.

