

SFA

BILL ANALYSIS

Senate Fiscal Agency

• Lansing, Michigan 48909

• (517) 373-5383

Senate Bill 495 (Substitute S-5 as reported)
Sponsor: Senator Lana Pollack
Committee: Criminal Justice and Urban Affairs

Date Completed: 11-7-89

RECEIVED**DEC 19 1989****RATIONALE**

While a majority of the State's prisoner population is housed in State correctional facilities, a number of prisoners are kept at low-capacity "halfway" houses in communities throughout the State. Prisoners in halfway houses are on neither probation nor parole, and are subject to monitoring 24 hours per day, seven days per week. Prisoners in halfway houses are allowed to leave the facilities for approved activities, such as employment, job-seeking, and education, but must return at specified times. In recent years, the Department of Corrections (DOC), in order to save the expense of running small halfway houses and to improve security, has moved toward consolidating the small facilities into larger community corrections facilities or centers. In fact, the DOC operates some large community corrections centers in some areas of the State. Some centers, particularly in Grand Rapids, Detroit, and Muskegon, have responded to requests for community involvement, which has resulted in the formation of citizen groups that act as a conduit between the centers and the community regarding citizen concerns about prisoners and the prisoner population. Though these citizen groups have kept open the lines of communication between the centers and the community, there is no formal authorization or requirement for their existence. It has been suggested that, if the DOC proceeds toward the development of more and larger community corrections centers, there should be an established method of forming citizen groups in those communities where centers are located, and that such groups be given an official capacity to oversee the centers and have input into their operations.

CONTENT

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The bill would amend the DOC law to regulate the placement and activities of prisoners in "community corrections centers", by requiring that prisoners placed in a center meet community status criteria (the criteria used to determine which prisoners are eligible for placement in community corrections facilities, as prescribed in the DOC law and the Code of Criminal Procedure). A local unit of government in which a center was located could form a five-member citizens' council, which would review placement and the supervision of prisoners in the center, and act as a liaison between area residents and the DOC regarding issues concerning the center.

(A "community corrections center" is defined in the law as a facility either contracted for or operated by the DOC, in which a security staff is on duty seven days a week, 24 hours per day.)

Placement and Activities

The bill would prohibit the placement of a prisoner in a community corrections center if the prisoner did not meet the "community status criteria" (i.e., the criteria specified in Section 2a of the Code of Criminal Procedure and Section 65a of the DOC law for determining which prisoners are eligible for placement). The bill also generally would require that a prisoner placed in a center be placed in a facility in the county in which the prisoner most recently resided (as listed in the prisoner's presentence report), or the county in which the prisoner's spouse, parent, grandparent, child, sister, or brother resided.

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No more than 10% of the prisoners who were placed in centers could, at any one time, be placed in centers not located in those counties.

The DOC would be required to establish a curfew for prisoners placed in a center. Random checks of all prisoners allowed off the premises of a center for employment, seeking employment, attending school, receiving treatment, or any other approved reason would have to be conducted, in order to verify that prisoners were participating in those functions as scheduled.

Oversight

The bill would authorize the governing body of each city, township, or village in which a center was located to form a five-member citizens council by sending a written notice of intent to do so to the county board of commissioners. Within 30 days after receiving the notice, the board would have to appoint the members. Three of the members would have to be residents of the local unit in which the center was located. The other two members would not have to be residents of that local unit, but the board would have to give priority to residents of cities, villages, and townships in which prisoners in the center were likely to be employed, seeking employment, attending school, or receiving treatment. Council members would serve at the pleasure of the county board of commissioners. A council would have to select a chairperson and other necessary officers from its membership and would have to meet at least once every month at a place that the chairperson determined.

At the request of the council chairperson, a supervisor of a center located within the council's jurisdiction would have to meet with the council and provide it with information for a period agreed to by the chairperson and the supervisor. The following information would have to be provided:

- The number of prisoners placed in the center and the number returned to a correctional facility.
- The institutional number, convictions record, and term of sentence of each prisoner in the center, as well as a summary of each prisoner's disciplinary problems or misconduct citations while in the center.

- The number of prisoners who tested positive for alcohol or controlled substances, were employed, were in education programs, and were in treatment programs; and a summary of the treatment programs' services.
- The number of prisoners who were apprehended and charged with new criminal offenses while placed in, or during periods of escape from, the center.
- The number of incidents in which a center prisoner was absent without authorization, or failed to report to approved activities as scheduled.
- The number of personnel employed at the center and their job classifications, and the number and job classifications of any unfilled positions.

A center supervisor could not be required to meet with the council more than once per month. If a center did not have a supervisor, the bill's required duties would have to be performed by a regional supervisor, field agent, or other DOC designee who was generally responsible for oversight of the center's daily operation.

If a council believed that a prisoner's placement in a center located within its jurisdiction violated the community status criteria, the council would have to notify the center supervisor of that fact. If the supervisor believed the council to be incorrect, he or she would have to meet with the council or its chairperson within 48 hours and review the prisoner's record and criteria, to determine whether the placement violated the criteria. If the supervisor determined that the placement violated the criteria, the supervisor would have to reclassify the prisoner to be returned to a correctional facility.

Each council could report annually to the county board of commissioners, and the legislators representing that district. The report would have to describe the center's effect on the local unit in which the center was located and on the surrounding local units. The report also would have to include a summary of the information that the bill would require to be provided to the council by the center supervisor.

The bill also would require a council generally to oversee and review the placement and supervision of center prisoners within its jurisdiction, and to act as a liaison between the residents of the area and the DOC regarding issues concerning a center, and review the policies and procedures governing the operation of a center in its jurisdiction.

Proposed MCL 791.265f, 791.265g, and 791.265h

FISCAL IMPACT

The bill would result in an indeterminate expenditure increase for the State in FY 1989-90 as a result of the following primary factors:

- The date the bill would take effect during FY 1989-90.
- Increased demand on a community corrections center supervisor's time to meet with the citizens' council, together with having to meet with the council or council chairperson within 48 hours in the event the citizens' council identified a prisoner placed at the center in violation of the placement criteria.
- Increased demand on Department staff time to compile detailed reports prior to the citizens' council's meetings.
- Increased costs when a prisoner was returned to a secure correctional facility for violating the community placement criteria.

ARGUMENTS

Supporting Argument

Many citizens are, rightfully, concerned about the placement of prisons in their communities, not to mention the placement of correctional centers in which the prisoners are allowed to leave at certain times, for reasons such as employment, education, or counseling. If the DOC moves to consolidate small halfway houses into larger correctional centers, such action may cause citizens' concerns to deepen even further. The bill, by allowing for the creation of citizen councils that would be allowed to exercise certain oversight powers regarding community corrections centers, could help those communities to understand and accept the centers. Creation of the councils would offer communities many opportunities for input into the operation of corrections centers, and allow

the communities a degree of control regarding the centers. In those areas where citizen groups were formed to relay community concerns to corrections centers, it could make the community more receptive to working and getting involved with the centers, and the prisoners in the centers.

In addition, the bill's requirement that 90% of the prisoners in a center be from the county in which the center was located (that is, the prisoner would have to be placed in a center located in the county where he or she last resided, or where he or she had close relatives) would ensure that centers were placed in counties from which most of the prisoners came.

Legislative Analyst: G. Towne
Fiscal Analyst: B. Burghardt

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This analysis was prepared by nonpartisan Senate staff for use by the Senate in its deliberations and does not constitute an official statement of legislative intent.