



The Michigan Prisoner ReEntry Initiative Model

The VISION of the Michigan Prisoner ReEntry Initiative is that every inmate released from prison will have the tools needed to succeed in the community.

The MISSION of the Michigan Prisoner ReEntry Initiative is to reduce crime by implementing a seamless plan of services and supervision developed with each offender—delivered through state and local collaboration—from the time of their entry to prison through their transition, reintegration, and aftercare in the community.

The GOALS of the Michigan Prisoner ReEntry Initiative are to:

- **Promote public safety** by reducing the threat of harm to persons and their property by released offenders in the communities to which those offenders return.
- **Increase success rates of offenders** who transition from prison by fostering effective risk management and treatment programming, offender accountability, and community and victim participation.

Building Safer Neighborhoods & Better Citizens: A Comprehensive Approach

Michigan is a leader in prisoner re-entry and is the first state in the nation to converge the three major schools of thought on prisoner re-entry to develop and fully implement a comprehensive model of inmate transition planning. The MPRI Model:

- Begins with the three-phase re-entry approach of the Department of Justice's Serious and Violent Offender ReEntry Initiative (SVORI).
- Further delineates the transition process by adding the seven decision points of the National Institute of Corrections' Transition from Prison to Community Initiative (TPCI) model.
- Is now incorporating into our approach the policy statements and recommendations from the Report of the ReEntry Policy Council that is coordinated by the Council of State Governments.

In this way, the MPRI represents a synergistic model for prisoner re-entry that is deeply influenced by all of the nation's best thinkers on how to improve parolee success.

To develop the MPRI Model, Michigan has had the tremendous benefit of technical assistance grants from the National Governors Association (NGA) and the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) that provide substantial resources for consultation, research, training, and technical assistance. As a result of the grant from NGA, the MPRI is also utilizing zip-code level parolee mapping of Michigan conducted by the Urban Institute as part of our intensive strategic-planning process. As a result, the knowledge base created by the MPRI is unprecedented.

Michigan is poised for success combining a strong mandate from the Governor, a powerful policy framework, and strong community buy-in. The challenge now is statewide implementation on a scale of 10,000 inmates per year transitioning successfully from prison.

The Three-Phase, Seven-Decision-Point MPRI Model

The emerging MPRI Model involves improved decision making at seven critical decision points in the three phases of the custody, release, and community supervision/discharge process.

PHASE ONE—GETTING READY

The **institutional phase** describes the details of events and responsibilities which occur during the offender's imprisonment from admission until the point of the parole decision and involves the first two major decision points:

1. **Assessment and classification:** Measuring the offender's risks, needs, and strengths.
2. **Inmate programming:** Assignments to reduce risk, address need, and build on strengths.

PHASE TWO—GOING HOME

The **transition to the community or re-entry phase** begins approximately six months before the offender's target release date. In this phase, highly specific re-entry plans are organized that address housing, employment, and services to address addiction and mental illness. Phase Two involves the next two major decision points:

3. **Inmate release preparation:** Developing a strong, public-safety-conscious parole plan.
4. **Release decision making:** Improving parole release guidelines.

PHASE THREE—STAYING HOME

The **community and discharge phase** begins when the inmate is released from prison and continues until discharge from community parole supervision. In this phase, it is the responsibility of the former inmate, human services providers, and the offender's network of community supports and mentors to assure continued success. Phase Three involves the final three major decision points of the transition process:

5. **Supervision and services:** Providing flexible and firm supervision and services.
6. **Revocation decision making:** Using graduated sanctions to respond to behavior.
7. **Discharge and aftercare:** Determining community responsibility to "take over" the case.

Case Management and Transition Accountability Plans

The lynchpin of the MPRI Model is the development and use of Transition Accountability Plans (TAPs) at four critical points in the offender transition process that succinctly describe for the offender, the staff, and the community exactly what is expected for offender success. The TAPs, which consist of summaries of the offender's Case Management Plan at critical junctures in the transition process, are prepared with each inmate at prison intake, at the point of the parole decision, when the offender returns to the community, and when the offender is to be discharged from parole supervision. TAPs are concise guides for the inmates and staff:

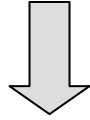
- **TAP1:** The expectations for the prison term that will help inmates prepare for release.
- **TAP2:** The terms and conditions of offender release to communities.
- **TAP3:** The supervision and services offenders will experience in the community.
- **TAP4:** The elements of the Case Management Plan for eventual discharge from parole.

Transition Accountability Plan

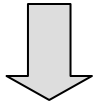
MPRI Process Flowchart

Phase 1: *Getting Ready*— Institutional Phase

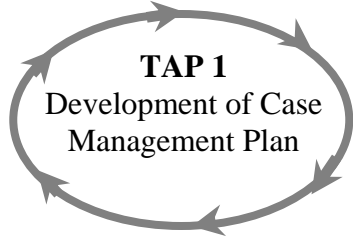
Offender enters
MDOC under
sentence



Institutional Assessment &
Classification



*TAP 1: Dynamic and changing to facilitate
transitional planning*

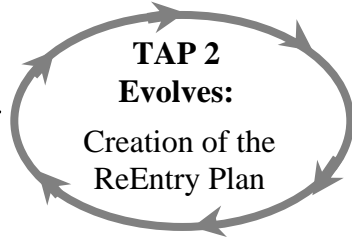


Institutional
Programming

9 Months–1 Year
Prerelease

Phase 2: *Going Home*— Transition to Community ReEntry Phase

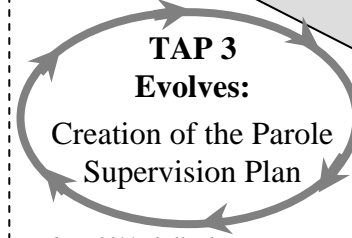
*TAP 2: Changes as details of parole plan are
verified. Dynamic to ensure communication
necessary for transition.*



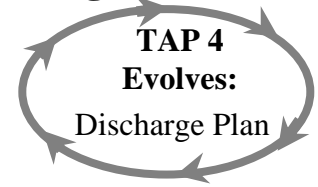
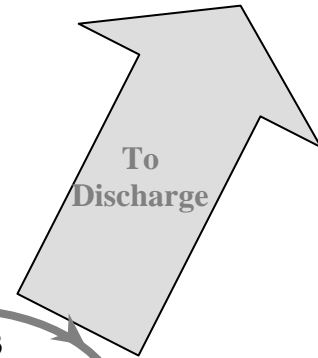
Transitional Planners

Release from
Prison

Phase 3: *Staying Home*— Community & Discharge Phase



• about 90% of all releases are to supervision



Work with offenders while they are incarcerated preparing them for release and continue to work as partners with probation & parole for as long as one year after release.

Monthly Transition Team Meetings

Include transitional planners, probation/parole reps,
service providers, offender, and his/her family