

PRISONS AND CORRECTIONS FORUM

A Publication of the State Bar of Michigan's Prisons & Corrections Section

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COVID-19 Impact on the Work of the Section

For this issue, we asked our Section Council members to describe how COVID-19 restrictions have affected the work they or their organizations are doing to promote the health and safety of incarcerated individuals and the public. Their responses are included. In addition, as a result of these restrictions, we are producing this newsletter in electronic format only.

As COVID-19 restrictions went into place, the State Bar of Michigan involved the leadership of its sections, including ours, seeking important information and changes to alert Michigan attorneys and the general public, now posted on the Bar's main webpage (www.michbar.org).

The Bar also sought ideas from Sections on COVID-19 related statutory and court rule improvements. On March 31, 2020, the Prisons and Corrections section submitted the following.

- MCL 791.233 and 791.235: Expand all parole eligibility statutes to broaden medical parole eligibility (i.e., risk to health not just the documented conditions listed in the statute) and allow the board to score parole guidelines for everyone within 2 years of their earliest release date (ERD) and to release individuals who have a high or average probability of parole before they reach their ERD.
- MCL 791.231a: Expand the number of parole board members.
- MCR 6.310 and 6.429: allow delayed motions for plea withdrawal and for resentencing in the case of a pandemic or unforeseen change that would affect the health and welfare of the defendant or public. Note: On April 17, 2020, the Michigan Supreme Court expanded all pending post-judgment motions in ADM 2020-9.
- MCL 791.244: relax the time frame and requirements for filing commutation petitions. Allow for expedited procedures. Give the Governor the ability to reduce sentences for those who have an average or high probability of parole to make individuals immediately eligible for parole.
- Adjust all statutes and court rules related to court ordered fines, costs, restitution, and copying cost assessments against prisoners: Prisoner accounts are funded by families who more than likely are adversely affected by the pandemic. We

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The opinions expressed in this newsletter do not necessarily represent the views of the Prisons and Corrections Section of the State Bar of Michigan or the State Bar of Michigan, but those of the individual contributors.

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recommend suspension of court-ordered collections. We also recommend suspension of copying costs, or at least collection of those costs.

- MCL 801.257: Amend the statute to provide for a *minimum* reduction of ¼ of a jail sentence and allow for reduction if public safety is not at risk. Change to: “if approved by the court, a reduction of a *minimum of* ¼ of his or her term if his or her conduct, diligence, and general attitude merit such reduction, *or if a reduction in sentence would not endanger public safety.*” Enact a comparable statute for prison sentences.
- MCL 51.282: Expand the amount of potential sheriff’s good time credit so more people serving jail sentences can be released sooner without judicial intervention.
- MCL 800.33 and MCL 800.34: Reinstate disciplinary credits and good time credit and eliminate truth in sentencing.
- MCLA 28.1747 or Sheriff Work Release Programs: Suspend the requirements of anyone who has to do weekends in jail or is on work release but has to sleep at jail and allow full release or suspended sentences until after the pandemic.
- MCR 6.106: (B)(2) – further defining “violent felony” to make it less inclusive, (D) (2) – limiting the conditions a court can impose on pretrial release, especially the imposition of conditions that require the defendant to report in person, participate in treatment programs (unless they can be done remotely, in which case inability to obtain requisite equipment for remote programming, or otherwise pay for such programming cannot be a bar to release), seek employment, or continue/begin an educational program. Section (E) – protection of the public should not be a reason for imposing money bail, because the protection of the public is already built into other provisions of 6.106.
- Reenact and amend the Prison Overcrowding Emergency Powers Act to allow the Governor to declare a state of emergency and reduce the prisoner population.

Program Notes

Section’s June 2020 Training Canceled. The Section is disappointed to report that our training program tentatively set for June 6, 2020 has been canceled due to the coronavirus restrictions.

October 17, 2020 Annual Program in Development. The Section is jointly planning an annual program to take place on October 17, 2020 in Lansing, with the Criminal Law and Immigration sections. Topics include, from the Immigration Law Section: *Immigration and Public Charges 101*, *‘Crimmigration’ Toolkit*, and *Post-Conviction Relief and Immigration*; from the Criminal Law Section: *Forensic Science and Wrongful Convictions*; from the Prisons and Corrections Section: *Re-Entry and Parole*, and *Use of Social Worker and Mental Health Professionals*.

The State Appellate Defender Office Fights to Get People Home During COVID-19 Outbreak

By Marilena David-Martin

As public defenders, our first priority is always to protect the interests and well-being of our clients. As we fight for our clients this year, we will be put to a test unlike any other. Starting on March 16, 2020, as the state and the world shut down due to the spread of COVID-19 (coronavirus), staff at the State Appellate Defender Office (SADO) began working from home. The office handled the transition seamlessly and immediately got to work fighting to protect the incarcerated from the spread of COVID-19 (coronavirus).

SADO sent letters to the Michigan Judges Association and Michigan District Court Judges Association for distribution to their membership advocating for immediate steps that could be taken to reduce the jail population. SADO developed Executive and Legislative recommendations, sent to the Governor's Office and the Senate and House Judiciary, to protect incarcerated people against this deadly virus.

SADO Director Jonathan Sacks joined other local advocates in writing an opinion piece in the Detroit Free Press titled "Coronavirus policy must account for those in Michigan jails and prisons" (March 22, 2020). In that piece, the authors write:

What happens inside our jails, prisons, youth detention centers, and immigration detention impacts everyone. The disease simply cannot be allowed to incubate and spread unchecked, whether in Royal Oak or Central Michigan Correctional Facility. As people fighting against mass incarceration in Michigan, we are sadly familiar with the dangerous conditions inside the state's facilities. We are also familiar with what officials can do to curtail the worst effects of this outbreak among the incarcerated. We urge them to take action now.

SADO's Criminal Defense Resource Center (CDRC) launched a COVID-19 advocacy page (www.sado.org)

containing sample pleadings, updates from prisons, jails, and courts, local calls to action, resources for formerly incarcerated individuals and the community, and more. SADO also held an online training with over 200 criminal defense attorneys on the topic of COVID-19 advocacy.

SADO advocates for all incarcerated persons in Michigan through the efforts of the Prisoner Quality of Life Committee (QOL), consisting of SADO attorneys and mitigation specialists committed to learning about and working to address issues impacting the daily lives of those behind bars. Since the outbreak of COVID-19, the QOL Committee has dedicated itself exclusively to those issues impacting the health and safety of the incarcerated. Relatedly, SADO has also developed a survey for advocates to report areas of concern regarding the handling of COVID-19 in Michigan's jails and prisons.

SADO attorneys organized special projects to decrease the jail population in Macomb and Wayne Counties. Over 80 incarcerated individuals have been released during the past two months due to SADO's advocacy efforts.

Our attorneys, mitigation specialists, and investigator have been litigating individual cases, filing motions for appellate bond, negotiating with prosecutors, attending court hearings online, and communicating with clients. Our reentry team has been attempting to find housing and financial assistance for clients returning home in the midst of a global pandemic. Our administrators and support staff have been responding to the needs of a remote workplace without skipping a beat.

At SADO, it is all hands-on deck. We will continue to fight for the health and well-being of our clients and for all incarcerated individuals. We are hoping for the safety and protection of all jail and corrections staff, everyone in their care, and for the community at large.

Michigan Department of Corrections Response to COVID-19

The MDOC monitored the COVID-19 situation from January 2020 in communication with the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services and other Departments of Correction nationally. The basis for its response was the existing policy on infectious diseases, later developed into the separate COVID-19 policy in Director's Office Memorandum 2020-30R.

Early on, the MDOC was under the same constraints as the general public regarding test kits. Staff were educated about warning signs, and expected to evaluate and report on themselves and their peers. The department secured testing kits so the prison population who meet the criteria could be tested quickly. Medical co-payments were waived for any prisoner being tested for COVID-19. Regular health care, dental care and medications, were postponed, consistent with Governor Gretchen Whitmer's Executive Order 2020-17.

Visits Discontinued. As of March 31, 2020, all in-person visits of prisoners were discontinued, including outside volunteers, tours and groups who routinely go into the prisons,. Other options are being made available for communication, depending on the nature of the contact, such as by telephone, available by facility. As of March 17, prisoners are provided two free, five-minute phone calls each week and two free email "stamps" each week. The phone contractor subsequently reduced free phone calls to one per month in May.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). As the national direction toward masks evolved, Michigan State Industries began making non-medical grade cotton masks (not designated PPE) for all staff and prisoners. They were distributed as they were made and all prisoners and staff received 3 masks each in early April. Staff and prisoners must wear these masks at all times. The level of PPE provided is related to a staff member's level of exposure. Staff who are in units holding prisoners who are coronavirus positive or under investigation may have glasses, N95 masks, gowns/suits, face shields, and gloves.

Reentry. Prisoners are not being released early. The MDOC has no legal authority to release prisoners before their earliest release date. The MDOC is evaluating cases to expedite the parole release of those individuals who can safely and legally be released at this time. There are a number of steps that are included in the parole release process, which now includes testing for COVID-19 to ensure the individual will not pose a risk to loved ones or the community upon release. Parolees are being tested before release, and if positive, they are held until they are negative. As a result, a limited number of parole dates may be changed to accommodate these processes. In April, the prison population declined by 866 prisoners, the single largest monthly decline in the state's history.

COVID-19 Case Statistics. Prisoner testing continues, now assisted by members of the Michigan National Guard. At the end of April those tested at Lakeland were 55% positive, with 80% of those being asymptomatic. As of May 11, 2020 the MDOC had reported the death of 50 prisoners and 2 staff due to COVID-19. As of May 11, 2020, the facilities with the most positive test results are at Lakeland (791), Robert G. Cotton (688), Parnall (179), Macomb (108), and Women's Huron Valley (94). The breakdown of testing and case statistics by facility is updated frequently and is available on the MDOC website, noted below.

Sources:

Updated prisoner cases data: <https://medium.com/@MichiganDOC/mdoc-takes-steps-to-prevent-spread-of-coronavirus-covid-19-250f43144337>

Director's Office Memorandum, DOM 2020-30R "COVID-19" (May 13, 2020), available at https://www.michigan.gov/corrections/0,4551,7-119-1441_44369---,00.html

COVID -19 Communal Resolve

By John Brusstar

Last December I was in Manhattan around Christmas time, and I must say, I never even heard of “social distancing.” I took the subway to see the Christmas tree in Rockefeller Center, and also visited the 9/11 Memorial Museum for the first time. I reflect about that time now because the country is now in the grips of an even greater tragedy – the COVID-19 pandemic.

I am a criminal defense attorney and Council Member of the Prisons and Corrections Section of the State Bar of Michigan. Little did I think when joining the section last year it would have become so relevant and vital in these dire times of this novel coronavirus. Much of my work lately has been trying to get bonds for clients locked up on pending state and federal cases as well as seeking compassionate release on persons serving prison sentences.

COVID-19 has spread throughout the world with deadly impact. It’s coming after us all. There is no escape. But especially it is the incarcerated people that face an untenable situation due to the actual nature of prisons and jails, combined with restrictions of supplies of soap and sanitizers. The practice of social distancing is impossible. The coronavirus paradox that we stay away in order that we stay together is not possible in a prison or

jail setting. Incarcerated people do not have that luxury.

Lately there have been dozens of new grants of federal sentence reductions under compassionate relief based in whole or in part on COVID-19. The court is only allowed to modify a sentence if it finds “extraordinary and compelling reasons warrant such a reduction.” Given the highly infectious nature of COVID-19 and the limitation in a prison environment on practicing the hygienic and social distancing techniques that the Center for Disease Control has put in place to prevent rapid transmission, courts now seem to be using some modicum of common sense. At least three judges have granted relief in Michigan federal court since the onset of this pandemic. I am sure that this trend will continue.

As I harken back to my New York trip in December, seeing all of the people tending to their own business, it makes me realize that this COVID-19 pandemic has prompted me to want to make things “our” business. As a community we must take action and help where we can, and especially for the most vulnerable incarcerated people in Michigan. We are all in this together. Be safe and healthy, God bless us all.

Safe & Just Michigan

By John Cooper

Safe & Just Michigan is working to limit the impact of COVID-19 on people in Michigan’s jails and prisons, to keep the public up-to-date on what is being done, and to support advocacy for diversion and decarceration both during the pandemic and beyond it.

First, we are working to ensure that decisionmakers are aware of the risks that a pandemic poses to people in jails and prisons and of best practices in reducing these risks. To that end, we have signed on to letters from partner organizations with recommendations that were

sent to the Michigan Department of Corrections, all 83 county sheriffs (who oversee Michigan’s jails), as well as the Governor’s policy and legal staff, the National Governor’s Association, the National Sheriff’s Association, and the U.S. Conference of Mayors.

Second, we want to provide accurate information about (1) the advocacy work that is being done on these issues, (2) the steps system-actors in Michigan are taking

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in response, and (3) on the status of COVID-19 cases detected in Michigan's jails and prisons. Without accurate information on these subjects, it can be hard to assess whether the advocacy effort has been adequate or effective, or whether the situation in Michigan's jails and prisons is stable.

Third, we are working to support advocacy for diversion and decarceration both during the pandemic and beyond it. Clearly, this is an opportunity to raise awareness of (1) the risks that current incarceration rates and conditions of confinement can pose during a public health crisis, and (2) the fact that many incarcerated people are unlikely to reoffend if released. However, while the pandemic may make the need for decarceration and diversion more obvious and immediate, we do not want to lose sight of the fact that diversion and decarceration are good policies that are independently justified by the

social science research and should happen regardless of whether there is a pandemic.

SJM is also part of the work group that put together the <https://www.mijusticeresponse.org/> website, and have several other collaborations as well, including a webinar series that has covered commutation process, truth in sentencing, and why people with convictions for violent should not be carved out of relief and reform.

Source: <https://www.safeandjustmi.org/2020/03/25/safe-just-michigan-statement-on-covid-19>.

Editor's Note: Safe & Just Michigan is the new name (as of June 11, 2018) of Citizens Alliance on Prisons and Public Safety (CAPPS), its website: www.safeandjustmi.org.

The COVID-19 Response in Ingham County

By Carol Siemon

The Ingham County Prosecutor's Office and a combined effort of the sheriff, courts, and public defender, were able to reduce the Ingham County Jail population from 376 in early March (of a 444 capacity) to 214 by the end of March, a 43% reduction. The remaining population is primarily those held pretrial on homicides, criminal sexual assault, domestic violence, and serious gun charges; individuals serving sentences for which the judge did not modify sentences to allow release; individuals held pending transfer to the MDOC; and those held pending extradition.

New admissions are limited to violent offenses, including homicide and domestic violence. Law enforcement is not lodging anyone at the county jail for traffic offenses or most non-violent misdemeanors or felonies. The Ingham County Prosecutor's Office continues to screen warrants daily, but at a significantly reduced rate, and are not seeking pretrial detention except in very limited situations.

Safety for all in the criminal justice system remains top priority. We primarily work remotely with an online case management system and Zoom meetings. We have continued to be involved with some court hearings, preliminary exams for in-custody defendants, for example, and are trying to work collaboratively to protect our staff, victims and witnesses, and all other participants' safety and defendants' rights, while also creatively using technology and social-distancing to keep the court processes moving. We currently have a designated assistant prosecutor to focus on implementing SCAO guidelines for re-opening courtrooms. Our office will continue to do much work remotely while slowly bringing staff back using staggered and rotating schedules, following public health safety guidelines, and reassessing how we do everything from meeting with victims, conduct unit and case review meetings, and, of course, how we cover court hearings. We hope to take away some lessons about charging, pretrial incarceration, plea bargaining, and more to use this crisis as a way to promote responsible criminal justice reform.

Restrictions on Prisoner Visits Impact Professional Probation & Parole Consulting

By Kathleen M. Schaefer

Amid the ongoing Coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak, I want to update you on actions taken by practice, Professional Probation & Parole Consulting (PPPC). My normal practice is to meet with clients at local jails and correctional facilities. As a licensed psychotherapist the personal interaction is almost necessary to meaningfully communicate with clients. I have to be able to assess and accurately evaluate clients during sessions. Now these sessions must be done telephonically. This process takes longer and slows down the work.

The Michigan Department of Corrections administration and staff have been cooperative in providing access to clients telephonically during the COVID-19 pandemic. This is a unique situation and we are all in this together. It is important to understand and be mindful of the challenges of the MDOC staff and others working

in the criminal justice system and to support them in their work.

I am proactively working with defense attorneys and their clients to maintain plans for meeting deadlines and expectations. I am actively engaged daily, taking calls from both incarcerated individuals and their loved ones trying to encourage them, offer guidance and provide information and literature to the extent possible. I am working together with many others in the criminal justice arena toward the same goal to help individuals who are ready to gain a release on parole or probation.

As always, I am grateful for the trust and confidence of my clients. Allow me to send my best wishes to you, and your staff and your loved ones in the days ahead. Please visit my website at www.probationandparoleconsulting.com for updates.

Prisoner Class Action Filed to Enforce Safe COVID-19 Practices

By Daniel E. Manville

A class-action lawsuit seeking injunctive relief only was filed in the Eastern District of the U.S. District Court of Michigan against the MDOC as to the care being provided prisoners in relation to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Civil Rights Clinic of Michigan State University College of Law and Ernst Charata & Lovell, PLC filed this lawsuit on behalf of all prisoners confined now, and in the future, with the MDOC. The lawsuit does not request release of prisoners but seeks to enforce the social distancing requirements of the CDC and Michigan's Governor; to provide masks; to require testing; to require separation of those tested positive with symptoms; and to provide sanitizers, etc. These steps, if taken when the virus first entered the prison system, could have ensured the health and safety of prisoners, staff and local communities. The six named plaintiffs are prisoners confined at the following prisons, the hot-spots for the COVID-19 pandemic in Michigan: Lakeland

Correctional Facility, G. Robert Cotton Facility, Parnall Correctional Facility, and the Macomb Correctional Facility. The named Defendants are the Director of the MDOC and the wardens of these prisons. The lawsuit alleges that these Defendants took little, if any, action to implement the mandates issued by the CDC and the Governor of Michigan to impose social distancing and testing. As a result of these failures by these Defendants, an environment in which the virus could have been controlled was left to fester on its own until the media exposed this disaster to the public, which forced the Defendants to start implementing common sense safeguards to control the spread of COVID-19. However, for many in the prison system, and their families, it is too late.

For more information, see Angie Jackson, "Prisoners Sue Michigan Department of Corrections over Coronavirus Response" Detroit Free Press (Apr. 30, 2020).

Michigan Joint Task Force on Jail and Pretrial Incarceration Presents Data-Driven Recommendations for Reform

Data collected by the bipartisan Michigan Joint Task Force on Jail and Pretrial Incarceration was a topic in our last newsletter (Fall 2019). As expected, the Task Force delivered its report to the state Legislature with 18 major recommendations for criminal justice reform and supporting data. The January 14, 2020 report details the nature of Michigan's jail population and recommends steps to reduce jail populations and make communities safer. By March, a package of over 50 bills were in draft form based on the report, recommending over a hundred statutory changes. Many proposals relate to classification recommendations, such as changing misdemeanors to civil infractions, and defelonization. Since then, work in the state legislature has been disrupted by emergency COVID-19 restrictions, so it is difficult to know when to anticipate further action. These are key reform proposals:

Reducing the number of driver's license suspensions. In 2018, nearly 358,000 driver's licenses were suspended in Michigan for failing to appear in court and failing to pay fines and fees. Testimony revealed that these suspensions take a heavy toll on families and employers while using up limited public safety resources. To address this challenge, the Task Force recommended that license suspensions or revocations be limited to driving violations related to public safety—they should not occur for failure to pay fines or fees. They also recommended that several traffic offenses like driving with a suspended license be reclassified as civil infractions rather than misdemeanors.

Reducing arrests for failure to appear and low-level crimes. Task Force data revealed that while crime is at a 50-year low, Michigan jail populations have nearly tripled. Researchers also determined failing to appear in court is the most common reason for arrest, consuming substantial law enforcement resources that could otherwise be invested within communities. As a result, the Task Force recommends prohibiting arrest warrants for certain first-time failures to appear and developing innovative warrant resolution initiatives. It also recommends expanding officer discretion to issue appearance tickets in lieu of custodial arrests.

Divert people with behavioral health needs away from the justice system. Jail admission screening in several

counties estimated nearly one quarter of those entering jails had a serious mental illness. Substance abuse was also prevalent in a vast majority of the jail population. Recognizing the underlying cause of criminal activity is sometimes best treated outside the criminal justice system, the Task Force made ambitious recommendations to deflect and divert certain individuals with behavioral health needs away from the justice system and into treatment. The recommendations also call for behavioral health crisis training for law enforcement, dispatch, and jail officers. Such training increases safety for both the individual and law enforcement while facilitating deflection.

Establish higher thresholds for financial and non-financial pretrial release conditions. Nearly half of the 16,600 people in Michigan jails are pretrial detainees awaiting trial. In this regard, the Task Force heard expert testimony that when wealth is the deciding factor between pretrial release and detention, poor people may be denied the equal protection the U.S. Constitution requires. Pretrial incarceration also has negative effects on employment, housing, and families. Moreover, research has shown that imposing financial conditions for release are no more effective than release on recognizance for low risk defendants. To better safeguard the rights of defendants, the Task Force recommended creating a tiered statutory framework for pretrial release that presumes release on personal recognizance unless the court makes an individualized determination that the person poses a significant risk of not appearing, absconding, or causing bodily harm to another person.

Enhancing protections and services for victims. The Task Force heard extensive testimony from crime survivors and victim advocates who noted support and resources for crime victims is lacking both during and after the criminal justice process. To address this need, the Task Force recommended significant new investments to expand domestic violence training for law enforcement and increased supportive services for victims, including counseling, shelter, and transitional housing. They also recommended developing steps to ensure the restitution process is transparent, efficient, and easy to navigate.

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Further, payment to victims must be more clearly prioritized over payment of other fines and fees.

Evaluating Justice System Costs. The Task Force determined justice system costs are the third largest county expenditure after spending on health, welfare, and public works. In 2017, county-level spending for public safety and courts was more \$2 billion, with nearly one quarter spent on county jail and corrections costs, not including the costs of new jail construction or improvements. By reducing jail admissions and increasing jail alternatives, the Task Force recommendations are designed to increase the efficiency of the justice system and allow public resources to be more effectively deployed to help victims and provide support and treatment for those with behavioral disorders.

“Decades of policies and practices have fed our incarceration problem, costing taxpayers billions of dollars and threatening rather than protecting public safety,” said Blaine Koops, executive director of Michigan Sheriffs’ Association. “Many of the Task Force policy recommendations are what our law enforcement has been requesting for years – from diversion to sentencing. If our jail beds were used for a more targeted population, we could expand jail

alternatives and actually reduce victimization by steering former offenders away from further criminal behavior.”

How the Report was Developed. The report is the product of nine months of data collection, expert analysis, and discussion, including the input of more than 150 people who attended five public hearings to share their views and experiences with the criminal justice system. Task Force was appointed by Governor Gretchen Whitmer and includes judges, state legislators, law enforcement, county officials and a wide range of other stakeholders, including both a victim of crime and a formerly incarcerated person. Data analysis and technical assistance was provided to the Task Force by The Pew Charitable Trusts and will continue through September 2020 as the Legislature considers the reform plan.

Sources:

Michigan Joint Task Force on Jail and Pretrial Incarceration, Press Release, Jan. 14, 2020.

Prisons and Corrections Forum, vol. 19, no. 2 (Fall 2019).

The Task Force hearings and supporting data are available at: www.courts.mi.gov/micjreform.

Medication-Assisted Treatment Reentry Program

By Keith Barber, Legislative Corrections Ombudsman

The MDOC offers a medication assisted treatment reentry program for returning citizens with a substance abuse history for drugs or alcohol and is required to submit a report to the Michigan Legislature annually. The most recent report from the MDOC was completed in compliance with Section 425 of Public Act 268 of 2018, the MDOC budget law for Fiscal Year 2018-2019, which ended on September 30, 2019. The same language appears in the current budget law, Public Act 64 of 2019, with a reporting requirement on or before September 30, 2020.

The MDOC report to the Legislature must contain several specific statistics: the number of offenders who received injections upon release, the number of offenders who received injections and tested positive for drugs or alcohol, the number of offenders who received injections in the community for a duration of at least 3 months,

and the number of offenders who received injections and were subsequently returned to prison.

Vivitrol is the long acting injectable used by the MDOC. The program is completely voluntary and is not intended to impact an incarcerated person’s potential for parole for opting into or out of receiving the injection upon release. If a returning citizen chooses to receive the injection, the reentry program provides accompanying wrap around services to accommodate it.

Vivitrol (naltrexone) is an extended-release injectable medication used once a month to help prevent relapse to opioid dependence and to treat alcohol dependence. It is recommended to be used along with other drug or alcohol recovery programs such as counseling.

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The following chart was prepared by the MDOC for its report to the Legislature.

<u>Offenders in the Medication Assisted Treatment Program</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
Number of offenders who received injections upon release	128	86
Number of offenders who received injections and tested positive for drugs/alcohol	6	10
Number of offenders who received injections in the community for a duration of at least 3 months	12	19
Number of offenders who received injections and were subsequently returned to prison	1	1

This article is not suggesting that returning citizens *should* or *must* consider receiving Vivitrol injections upon release, but it might be something to consider along with other treatment models for those with substance abuse issues who wish to consider another tool to assist in avoiding relapse.

Moving? Changing Your Name?

In order to safeguard your member information, changes to your member record must be provided in one of the following ways:

- [Login to SBM Member Area](#) with your login name and password and make the changes online.
- [Complete contact information change form](#) and return by email, fax, or mail. Be sure to include your full name and P-number when submitting correspondence.
- [Name Change Request Form](#)—Supporting documentation is required



The Prisons and Corrections Section is now on Facebook and Twitter. “Like” us by searching “Prisons and Corrections Section of the State Bar of Michigan” on Facebook and follow us on Twitter at @SBM_PCS.



SECTION MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION FOR NON-BAR MEMBERS 2019-2020

Section Name	No.	\$ Amount	
Administrative & Regulatory Law • Individuals involved in regulatory affairs, teaching, or administrative agency operations	01	20.00	<input type="checkbox"/>
Alternative Dispute Resolution You MUST complete the membership application form at http://www.connect.michbar.org/adr/home/join to join the ADR section • Law faculty • Individuals "engaged in the use or advancement of ADR through practice or teaching"	02	40.00	<input type="checkbox"/>
American Indian Law • Michigan Tribal Judges • Michigan Tribal Prosecutors • Michigan Tribal Council Members • Law faculty • Federal attorneys not licensed by SBM • Persons engaged in the use or advancement of American Indian law	31	20.00	<input type="checkbox"/>
Elder Law & Disability Rights • Employed with a public or non-profit body, firm, corporation or agency serving the elderly in general • Providers of care to elders • Providers of counseling, aid, or assistance for the health, welfare and financial needs of elders * Consultant members shall be appointed by the Section Council	26	40.00	<input type="checkbox"/>
Health Care Law • Law faculty	28	45.00	<input type="checkbox"/>
Information Technology Law • Law faculty	06	25.00	<input type="checkbox"/>
Intellectual Property Law • Agents registered to practice before The United States Patent and Trademark office, primarily practicing in Michigan	11	35.00	<input type="checkbox"/>
International Law • Consul-generals of other countries • Members of Upper Ontario Bar Association • Law faculty • Federal and state government officials	12	35.00	<input type="checkbox"/>
Labor & Employment Law You MUST complete the application at http://www.connect.michbar.org/laborlaw/council/ to join the Labor & Employment Law Section • Individuals involved in labor & employment law	14	35.00	<input type="checkbox"/>
Prisons & Corrections • Criminal Justice practitioners	35	30.00	<input type="checkbox"/>

TOTAL AMOUNT ENCLOSED \$ _____

PLEASE NOTE YOUR QUALIFICATION FOR JOINING THE SECTION:

Several Sections of the State Bar offer membership to non-Bar members whose area of business is aligned with the Section area of practice, yet are neither attorneys, paralegals, or law students.

All non-Bar member applications are subject to review by the State Bar and individual Section's council as required by the Section's bylaws to ensure that the applicant is appropriately employed within the field of practice as described by the bylaw requirements.

The dues billing cycle for non-Bar members is aligned with the Bar year, October 1 through September 30. New member applications are accepted year round, and dues amounts will be applied to the current Bar year.

Regarding non-Bar member renewal procedures, please note that it is not possible to pre-pay dues for concurrent Bar years. Membership must be renewed annually via application and dues amounts submitted timely, by November 30 of each year, unless an extension has been provided for by the State Bar and the Section.

Please return with full payment made payable to:

State Bar of Michigan
Attn: Dues Dept.
Michael Franck Building
306 Townsend St.
Lansing, MI 48933

Prices are subject to change without notice

Name: _____

Firm: _____

Address: _____

City: _____

State, Zip Code: _____

Phone: _____

Enclosed is check# _____ for \$ _____
(Make checks payable to STATE BAR OF MICHIGAN)

Credit cards not accepted.



SECTION MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION FOR EXISTING BAR MEMBERS

Please check the section(s) you would like to join and submit with prepayment. The membership year is October 1 to September 30. Membership begins immediately through September 30.

SECTION	No.	Cost
<input type="checkbox"/> Administrative & Regulatory Law	01	\$20
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural Law	37	\$25
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural Law (70+ years of age)	37	FREE
<input type="checkbox"/> Alternative Dispute Resolution	02	\$40
<input type="checkbox"/> Alternative Dispute Resolution (judges)*	02	FREE
*Section dues free for sitting judges.		
<input type="checkbox"/> American Indian Law	31	\$20
<input type="checkbox"/> Animal Law	32	\$25
<input type="checkbox"/> Animal Law (Paralegals/Legal Assistants)	32	\$15
<input type="checkbox"/> Antitrust, Franchising & Trade Regulation	03	\$30
<input type="checkbox"/> Appellate Practice	30	\$30
<input type="checkbox"/> Arts, Communications, Entertainment and Sports	04	\$20
<input type="checkbox"/> Aviation Law	23	\$25
<input type="checkbox"/> Business Law	05	\$35
<input type="checkbox"/> Children’s Law	13	\$40
<input type="checkbox"/> Consumer Law	33	\$15
<input type="checkbox"/> Criminal Law	07	\$25
<input type="checkbox"/> Elder Law and Disability Rights	26	\$40
<input type="checkbox"/> Elder Law and Disability Rights**	26	\$20
**Section dues discounted to \$20 if you are 70+ years of age.		
<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Law	08	\$35
<input type="checkbox"/> Family Law	09	\$60
<input type="checkbox"/> Family Law (70+ years of age)	09	FREE
<input type="checkbox"/> Government Law	19	\$35
<input type="checkbox"/> Government Law (70+ years of age)	19	FREE
<input type="checkbox"/> Health Care Law	28	\$45
<input type="checkbox"/> Immigration Law	42	\$35
<input type="checkbox"/> Information Technology Law	06	\$25
<input type="checkbox"/> Insurance & Indemnity Law	36	\$35
<input type="checkbox"/> Intellectual Property Law	11	\$35
<input type="checkbox"/> International Law	12	\$35
<input type="checkbox"/> Labor & Employment Law	14	\$35
<input type="checkbox"/> Labor & Employment Law***	14	FREE
***Section dues free if you are an emeritus member.		
<input type="checkbox"/> Latin American Bar Activities	15	\$15
<input type="checkbox"/> Law Practice Management & Legal Administrators	16	\$25
<input type="checkbox"/> LGBTQA Law	40	\$45

SECTION	No.	Cost
<input type="checkbox"/> Litigation	29	\$25
<input type="checkbox"/> Litigation (70+ years of age)	29	\$12.50
<input type="checkbox"/> Marijuana Law	39	\$65
<input type="checkbox"/> Military & Veterans’ Law	38	\$25
<input type="checkbox"/> Negligence Law	17	\$50
<input type="checkbox"/> Paralegal/Legal Assistant	25	\$25
<input type="checkbox"/> Prisons & Corrections	35	\$30
<input type="checkbox"/> Probate & Estate Planning	18	\$35
<i>(Probate registers and probate court administrators contact section for waiver)</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Real Property Law	20	\$45
<input type="checkbox"/> Real Property Law (70+ years of age)	20	FREE
<input type="checkbox"/> Religious Liberty Law	41	\$35
<input type="checkbox"/> Senior Lawyers (50+ years of age)	43	\$25
<input type="checkbox"/> Social Security Lawyers	34	\$35
<input type="checkbox"/> Solo and Small Firm	10	\$30
<input type="checkbox"/> Taxation	21	\$30
<input type="checkbox"/> Workers’ Compensation Law	22	\$35
<i>(Directors of the Workers’ Compensation Agency, Members of the Board of Magistrates, Commissioners of the Workers’ Compensation Appellate Commission, and Agency Mediators contact section for waiver)</i>		
total: \$		_____
<i>(add both columns)</i>		

All orders must be accompanied with payment.

P# _____
 Name _____
 Address _____

 City _____
 State, Zip _____
 Phone _____
 Email _____

Check # _____ is enclosed, made payable to the State Bar of Michigan.

Please return to: State Bar of Michigan, Dues Department
 306 Townsend St., Lansing, MI 48933-2012

STATE BAR OF MICHIGAN

Prisons and Corrections Section

Michael Franck Building

306 Townsend Street

Lansing, MI 48933-2012