

## Operating MDOC Facilities

- Operating Prison
- Consolidated Prison

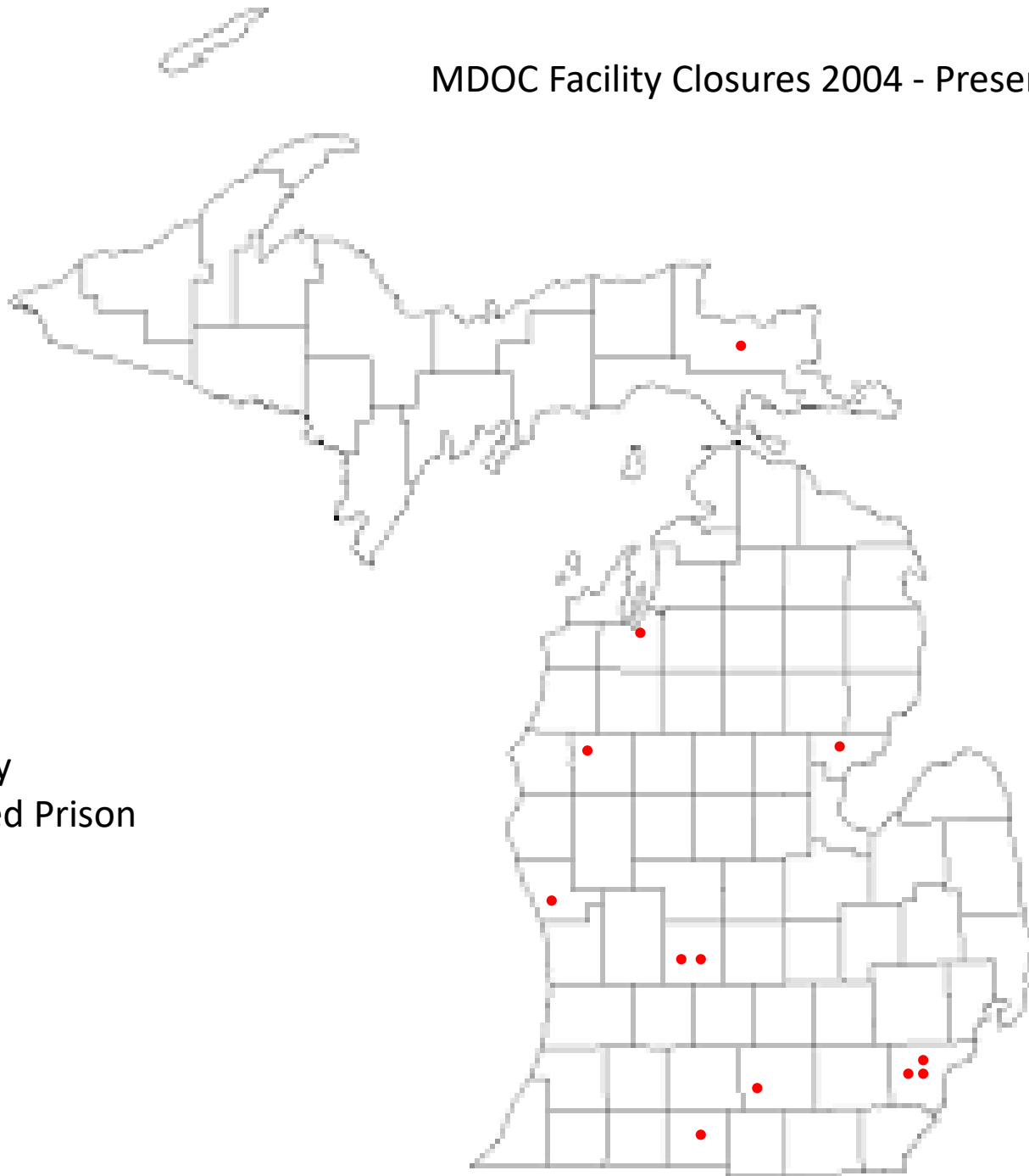
- Operating Prison
- Consolidated Prison

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# MDOC Facility Closures 2004 - Present

## Map Key

● Closed Prison





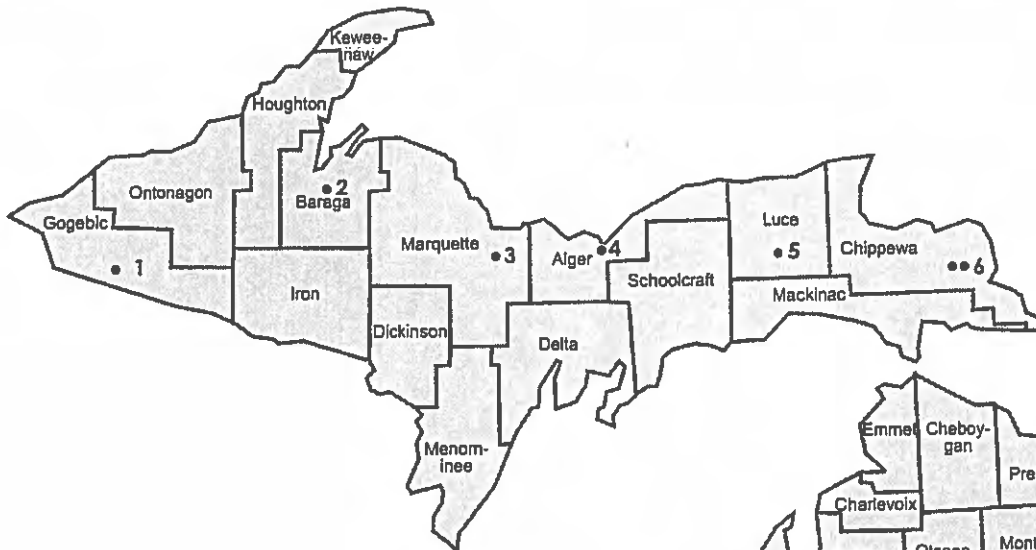


## History of Permanent Closure Dates and Consolidations from December 2004 - Present

Date	Facility/Camp
12/16/04	Western Wayne Correctional Facility (Women) – Closed (WCF)
4/29/05	Camp Sauble – Closed (CSA)
6/2/05	Camp Tuscola – Repurposed as Technical Rules Violations Center (CTU) Before Permanent Closure in 2012/2013
6/20/05	Camp Koehler – Absorbed into Kinross Correctional Facility (CKO)
12/1/05	Michigan Youth Correctional Facility (Contracted) – Closed (MYC)
3/24/07	Camp Brighton (Female) – Closed (CBI)
10/10/07	Camp Manistique – Closed (CMQ)
10/25/07	Southern Michigan Correctional Facility – Closed (JMF)
11/7/07	Riverside Correctional Facility – Closed (RCF)
1/23/09	Camp Valley – Closed (CVH)
2/4/09	Camp Branch – Closed (CDW)
3/13/09	Deerfield Correctional Facility – Closed (ITF)
4/20/09	Huron Valley Mens Consolidated (HVM) with Women's Huron Valley (WHV)
5/5/09	Robert Scott Correctional Facility (Women) – Closed (SCF)
7/2/09	Camp Kitwen – Closed (CKT)
7/13/09	Camp Ottawa – Closed (COT)
7/23/09	Camp Cusino – Closed (CCU)
8/8/09	Boyer Road Correctional Facility (OTF) -Consolidated with Carson City Correctional (DRF)
8/8/09	Parr Highway Correctional Facility (ATF)–Consolidated with Gus Harrison Correctional (ARF)
8/8/09	Straits Correctional Facility (KTF) – Consolidated with Chippewa Correctional (URF)
9/11/09	Camp White Lake – Closed (CWL)
10/21/09	Standish Maximum Correctional Facility – Closed (SMF)
10/30/09	Camp Lehman – Closed (CLE)
10/17/10	Pine River (SPR) Consolidated with Mid Michigan Correctional Facility (STF) – New Facility is Central Michigan Correctional Facility (STF)
5/13/11	Florence Crane Correctional Facility - Closed (ACF)
12/22/11	Mound Correctional Facility - Closed (NRF)
10/1/12	Ryan Correctional Facility - Partially Closed and Converted to Reentry Center – (RRF)
10/15/15	Kinross Correctional Facility - Closed/Moved to Former Hiawatha Site, Renamed Kinross (KCF)
10/1/16	Pugsley Correctional Facility - Closed (MPF)
3/24/18	West Shoreline Correctional Facility - Closed (MTF)

# Michigan Department of Corrections Correctional Facilities Map

As of January 1, 2017



## ● Correctional Facilities

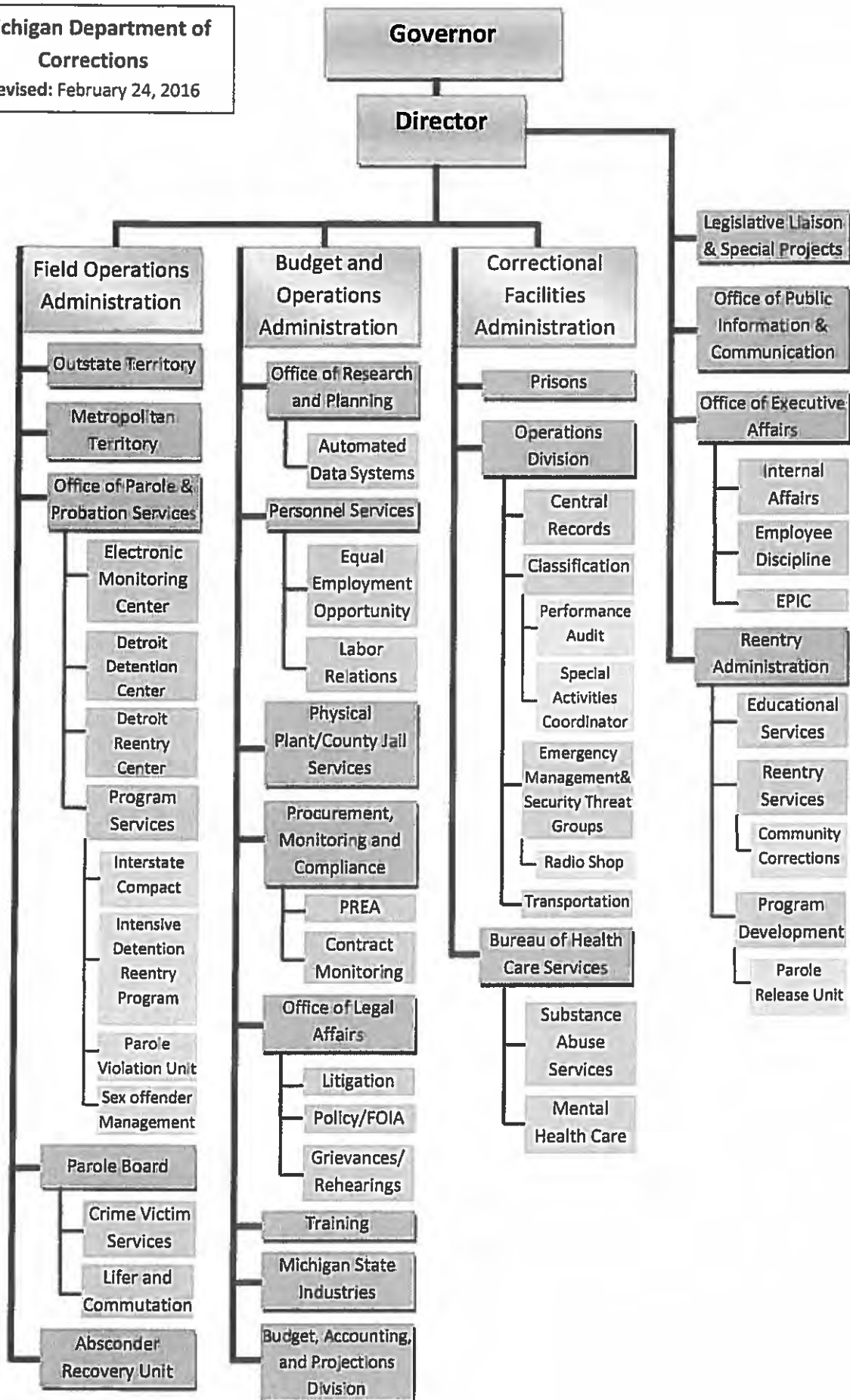
1. Ojibway Correctional Facility
2. Baraga Correctional Facility
3. Marquette Branch Prison\*
4. Alger Correctional Facility
5. Newberry Correctional Facility
6. Chippewa Correctional Facility
6. Kinross Correctional Facility
7. Oaks Correctional Facility
8. Earnest C. Brooks Correctional Facility
8. West Shoreline Correctional Facility
8. Muskegon Correctional Facility
9. Central Michigan Correctional Facility
9. St. Louis Correctional Facility
10. Saginaw Correctional Facility
11. Carson City Correctional Facility
12. Richard A. Handlon Correctional Facility
12. Ionia Correctional Facility
12. Michigan Reformatory
12. Bellamy Creek Correctional Facility
13. Thumb Correctional Facility
14. Macomb Correctional Facility
15. Woodland Center Correctional Facility
16. G. Robert Cotton Correctional Facility
16. Charles E. Egeler Reception Guidance Center\*
16. Parnall Correctional Facility
16. Cooper Street Correctional Facility
17. Special Alternative Incarceration Facility
18. Women's Huron Valley Correctional Facility\*
19. Lakeland Correctional Facility
20. Gus Harrison Correctional Facility
21. Detroit Detention Center
21. Detroit Reentry Center



\* Includes reception centers

**Michigan Department of  
Corrections**

Revised: February 24, 2016



**Governor Snyder**

Governor Rick Snyder  
P.O. Box 30013  
Lansing, MI 48909

Phone (517) 373-3400

**MDOC Director Heidi Washington**

Director Heidi Washington  
Michigan Department of Corrections  
P.O. Box 30003  
Lansing, MI 48909

Phone (517) 335-1426

**Senator Tom Casperson**

Senator Tom Casperson  
P.O. Box 30036  
Lansing, MI 48909-7536

Phone (517) 373-7840

Fax (517) 373-3932

**Representative Scott Dianda**

Representative Scott Dianda  
P.O. Box 30014  
Lansing, MI 48909-7514

Phone: (517) 373-0850

Toll-Free: (888) 663-4031

Email: [scottdianda@house.mi.gov](mailto:scottdianda@house.mi.gov)

## **FISCAL YEAR 2019: PRISON FACILITY CLOSURE** **CONSIDERATION**

### ***TALKING POINTS***

The Michigan Department of Corrections (MDOC) is tasked with protecting the public safety, while ensuring the efficient use of the State's resources to carry out this responsibility. Thanks to the “Offender Success” model, which includes effective and timely programming for prisoners, improved community service and programs, and a focus on offender employment, the MDOC has seen the prison population decline as fewer offenders enter or return to prison. The result is a surplus of prison beds that exceeds the operational needs of the Department to safely operate. The MDOC and Legislature have recognized that a permanent closure of these surplus beds results in significant savings for the taxpayers of Michigan, which is why the FY '19 state budget includes over \$19m in savings from an additional prison closure. This will be the third prison closure since 2015 due to the declining prisoner population. While prison closures impact the local community, it is a positive sign for the MDOC and the State of Michigan that more citizens are living and working in their communities, rather than being incarcerated at a significant cost to taxpayers.

- Since the Offender Success model was launched in 2015, Michigan’s prison population has declined by over 4,300 prisoners, or just over 10%, while the recidivism rate (offenders returned to prisoner within 3 years) has reached a historic low at 28.1%.
- Prison intake was at its lowest level in over two decades in 2017 (7,695), the parole grant rate was at its highest level in 20 years (72.2%), and the total number of parole failures (2,720) was amongst the lowest in two decades. As a result, the prisoner population has now dipped below 39,000 for the first time since the early 1990’s and the MDOC is projecting a continued slow decline in the prison population for the next 5 years.
- Our success in safely diverting offenders from prison and preparing those that have been sent to prison for a productive return to the community has resulted in significant number of prison beds which are not being used. As part of the budget agreement between the legislature and administration, a closure of a single MDOC facility will occur in early FY '19. This will mark the third facility closure since the launch of the “Offender Success” model in the MDOC, producing an aggregate savings in excess of \$60m per year for taxpayers.

### ***CRITERIA FOR CLOSING FACILITIES***

- A number of factors are used in determining the selection of prison closings:
  - The custody level of the facility and custody needs of the department,
  - The role of the facility in the department’s Offender Success model,
  - The cost to operate the facility,
  - The need for additional improvement or renovations to the facility,
  - The number of prisoners housed at the facility,
  - The age of the facility,
  - The proximity to other prisons so that opportunities for staff who are displaced is maximized.
  - The impact on the community in which the facility is located.

## ***Fiscal Year 2019 Prison Facility Closure: Talking Points***

### ***IMPACT ON JOBS AND COMMUNITIES***

- The department has closed 22 facilities and camps since 2005 which resulted in over \$320 million in budget reductions and the elimination of over 7,000 beds. By managing vacancies and selecting facilities near other facilities for closure, we have been able to greatly reduce the impact on employees and the community from many of these closures. As more facilities close, however, it becomes increasingly difficult to not have some impact on employees and the local community.
- The MDOC's most recent closure was the West Shoreline Correctional Facility (Muskegon), which was selected in part to minimize the impact on staff and the community, as two other MDOC facilities remain operational in the community. The MDOC has now closed two facilities in the northwest lower peninsula over the past three years and does not have any other facilities located in "complexes" that are eligible for closure based on size, security level, and specialized operations.
- The Department values the hard work and commitment of staff, and the support of the communities that house our facilities, but we must ultimately make decisions based on the operational needs of the Department and our responsibility to provide for public safety at the most efficient cost to taxpayers. The department recognizes that the selected facility represents a major economic driver/employer within the community, but that cannot be the primary factor in determining a closure site.
- The operations of the MDOC are increasingly complex and rely on the efficient placement and movement of prisoners along with access to comprehensive programming, physical, and mental healthcare. The location and limitations on certain types of programming and services at this facility due to challenges with hiring qualified staff and contractors limits the types of prisoners that can be housed there. These challenges will not diminish over time, so the facility will be limited to serving a smaller and smaller portion of the MDOC's population if it remains open.
- We will begin working with the various unions and the Office of State Employer on bumping chains and transfer options for our employees. All options will be considered to reduce impact on staff.
- We will also work with other state departments, such as the Department of Talent and Economic Development and Michigan Works! Agencies across the state, to take advantage of each agency's ability to assist with displaced workers and assist the community after the closure is announced.

### ***TIME FRAMES AND BUMPING RIGHTS***

- For the Michigan Corrections Organization (MCO), which represents the bulk of the employees who will be affected due to these closings, bumping regions will be developed in cooperation with the MCO union. Contractually, bumping regions are negotiated between MCO and the Department. In order to minimize the impact of closures the Department works with MCO to give employees the option of requesting placement to areas outside the bump region. Placement is made by operation need and seniority.
- The target date for closure is December 1, 2018.

***Facility description follows***

## **OJIBWAY CORRECTIONAL FACILITY (OCF)**

**Rationale:** The location of Ojibway is an impediment to the Department's efforts regarding "Offender Success" and job placement, as many prisoners at the site are at least 11 hours from their homes in southeast Michigan. This limits family engagement which is a key to successful reentry. The location of this facility also prevents it from being a site at which the Department can foster strategic relationships with employers to hire prisoners upon release.

While the facility does offer some cognitive core programming, it is not able to offer substance abuse treatment programming, sex offender programming or mental health support due to the lack of professional staff in the region. The need for these programs remains high within the MDOC's population, limiting the type and number of prisoners that can be placed at the facility. The programs that are being offered at OCF are offered at nearly every MDOC facility and there are no unique core programs available only at this site.

The location results in higher than average costs for the Department for these low-level prisoners. This facility also presents unique challenges for the Department if an emergency or natural disaster were to occur, as the nearest facility with additional staff is over 100 miles from this site.

**History/Description:** Ojibway Correctional Facility in Marenisco Township, Gogebic County, originally opened as Camp Ojibway in 1971. It was converted to a prison in 2000 and is currently operated as a secure level I (minimum security) prison. The facility consists of a mixture of newer prison buildings and older camp buildings. The site has an independent waste water treatment plant and water production. Buildings include an administration building, a warehouse and store, and buildings for education, food service, training and housing of inmates. The facility has five housing units and can accommodate up to 1,162 prisoners. The current prisoner count at OCF is 843, as two housing units are temporarily closed to save on staffing and transportation costs.

Ojibway Correctional Facility--Marenisco		
<u>APPROPRIATION COMPONENTS</u>	<u>FUNDING</u>	<u>FTEs</u>
Facility base:	\$23,747,300	201.1
Education:	\$887,900	5.5
Health Care:	\$1,653,200	13.8
<b>TOTAL GF/GP</b>	<b>\$26,288,400</b>	<b>220.4</b>
Non-GF/GP Prison Store:	\$92,000	1.0

Factor	Ojibway Correctional Facility--Marenisco
Age	Over 45 years old, originally designed as a camp.
Cost	\$87.58 per prisoner per day, above average for Level I.
Needed Improvements	Roof replacements
Custody Level	Secure Level I
Total Beds	1,162
Proximity to Other Prisons	Baraga Maximum Correctional Facility – 102 Miles
Total FTE's	221.4
Total CO FTE's	135.4
Current CO Vacancies	Ojibway – 12.9, Baraga – 15.7
County Total Employment	6,194
County Unemployment Rate	6.6%

***Fiscal Year 2019 Prison Facility Closure: Talking Points***



# City of Bessemer Newsletter

## Ojibway Correctional Facility

The state is looking at closing another prison and Ojibway is on the chopping block. To help the State of Michigan understand the importance of the prison on our local economy, please contact Michigan Department of Corrections Director, Heidi Washington at 517-335-1426. The City will be sharing more information around the Fourth of July and on our Facebook page so keep an eye out.

## Live Streaming City Council Meetings

The City of Bessemer is live streaming our City council meetings on our facebook page. Check us out at [facebook.com/BessemerMich](https://www.facebook.com/BessemerMich).

## Events

- Fourth of July: [Bessemer4th.com](http://Bessemer4th.com)
- Bridges and Bluffs half marathon: [Bridge-sandBluffs.com](http://Bridge-sandBluffs.com)
- Pumpkin Fest: [BessemerPumpkin-Fest.com](http://BessemerPumpkin-Fest.com)
- Summer Reading Program including Toddler Play Time, Kids Bingo and Kids Book Club: Bessemer Library Facebook page.

## Garbage Services

Eagle Waste would like to remind all residents that garbage and recycling bins must be by the curb at 6:00 AM. If you are affected by the construction project, put your garbage out as normal and the contractors will make sure the garbage truck gets it.

## Get Involved!

Attend a meeting: City Council Meetings are the 1st and 3rd Monday of each month at 6:00.

Volunteer on a commission: Contact Charly at 906-663-4311 for more information.

Adopt-a-spot: Help keep our town clean and beautiful by adopting and taking care of a lot. Contact Jan Massie at 663-4557 or by email at [jan.massie@yahoo.com](mailto:jan.massie@yahoo.com).

## Roads

The City of Bessemer will be conducting a road study this summer to identify how we can best spend our limited funds to maintain and improve our roads. We will also be seeing many new roads as part of the Sewer and Water Project which will be wrapped up in 2019. US-2 is projected to be redone in 2021.



Michigan  
**Bessemer**

## Contact us

- Sewer and Water Project Concerns: Snow Country Contracting: (906) 932-3393
- City of Bessemer: (906) 667-0333
- Like us on Facebook at [facebook.com/BessemerMich](https://www.facebook.com/BessemerMich)
- Check out our website at [cityofbessemer.org](http://cityofbessemer.org)

**Olson, Kathleen M. (MDOC)**

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**From:** Michelli, Scott O. (MDOC)  
**Sent:** Monday, July 02, 2018 10:05 AM  
**To:** Olson, Kathleen M. (MDOC)  
**Subject:** FW: FW: Ojibway Correctional Facility Meeting

My wife received this in her personal email from the Lake Gogebic Chamber.

*Inspector Scott Michelli  
Ojibway Correctional Facility  
N5705 Ojibway Road  
Marquette MI. 49947  
906-287-1136  
906-287-2217 ext. 11122-72138*

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**From:** Holly Michelli [REDACTED]  
**Sent:** Saturday, June 30, 2018 8:09 PM  
**To:** Michelli, Scott O. (MDOC)  
**Subject:** Fw: FW: Ojibway Correctional Facility Meeting

— Forwarded Message —  
**From:** info@lakegogebicarea.com <info@lakegogebicarea.com>

[REDACTED]

**Sent:** Friday, June 29, 2018, 8:52:32 PM CDT  
**Subject:** FW: Ojibway Correctional Facility Meeting

**From:** David Sim <David.Sim@aspinus.org>  
**Sent:** Friday, June 29, 2018 8:49 AM  
**Subject:** Ojibway Correctional Facility Meeting  
**Importance:** High

Good morning everyone,

I hope this finds you well as the weekend nears. This e-mail is to inform you of a community meeting regarding Ojibway Correctional Facility at Aspirus Ironwood on Wednesday, July 11<sup>th</sup> at 9:00 a.m. It will be led by Scott Erickson and Erik Guenard. The meeting will be located in the community education room in the Aspirus Ironwood Clinic (The same room that the previous ambulance meetings have been in.).

Representatives from each community are extremely encouraged to attend as well as any key individuals from your community that may be important to this effort. If you could please confirm your attendance, and indicate any others who would be attending, it would be appreciated. Also, if you have any questions in advance, please send them to me and I will do my best to get them answered.

Have a safe and happy 4<sup>th</sup> of July.

David Sim

Aspirus Ironwood Hospital & Clinics, Inc.

Manager of Marketing and Public Relations

906.932.7087

**2015 • 2016 • 2017 • 2018**

**4 Years in a Row**

**TOP20** CRITICAL ACCESS  
HOSPITAL

EMPLOYER	COUNTY
Alger Correctional Facility	Alger
Timber Products CO	Alger
Neenah Paper Inc	Alger
Kewadin Christmas Casino	Alger
Tendercare Health Ctr Rsdnts	Alger
Baraga Maximum Correctional	Baraga
Ojibwa Casino	Baraga
Keweenaw Bay Ojibwa Cmnty Clg	Baraga
Keweenaw Bay Tribal Ctr	Baraga
Certain Teed Corp	Baraga
Ferrellgas	Chippewa
Kewadin Casino Hotel-Cnvntn	Chippewa
War Memorial Hospital	Chippewa
Bay Mills Resort & Casinos	Chippewa
Chippewa Regional Facility	Chippewa
Ferrellgas	Delta
Verso Corp	Delta
Olson's Gas Refrigeration Inc	Delta
Walmart Supercenter	Delta
Osf St Francis Hosp-Med Group	Delta
Dickinson County Healthcare	Dickinson
Verso	Dickinson
Grede	Dickinson
Walmart Supercenter	Dickinson
US Veterans Medical Ctr	Dickinson
Ducks Creek Tribal Financial	Gogebic
Lac Vieux Desert Resrt-Casino	Gogebic
Ojibway Correctional Facility	Gogebic
Michigan Corrections Org Ocf	Gogebic
Aspirus Ironwood Hospital	Gogebic
Ferrellgas	Houghton
Up Health System-Portage	Houghton
Walmart Supercenter	Houghton
Aspirus Keweenaw Hospital	Houghton
Bhk Child Development Board	Houghton
Iron County Med Care Facility	Iron
Aspirus Iron River Hospital	Iron
Oldenburg Group Inc	Iron
Connor Sport Court Wood Mill	Iron
Angeli's Food CO	Iron
Keweenaw Mountain Lodge	Keweenaw
Mariner North	Keweenaw
Gitche Gumees Bible Camp	Keweenaw
Great Lakes Hosp For Animals	Keweenaw
Fort Wilkins Historic State	Keweenaw
Helen Newberry Joy Hospital	Luce



Newberry Correctional Facility	Luce
Luce County Human Svc Dept	Luce
Tahquamemon Middle School	Luce
Tahquamenon High School	Luce
Grand Hotel	Mackinac
Mission Point	Mackinac
Kewadin Shores Casino-Hotel-St	Mackinac
Mackinac Straits Health Sys	Mackinac
Chippewa Hotel Waterfront	Mackinac
Ferrellgas	Marquette
Marquette General Hospital	Marquette
Up Health System-Marquette	Marquette
Cliffs Technology Group	Marquette
Island Resort & Casino	Menominee
L E Jones CO	Menominee
Anchor Coupling Inc	Menominee
Menominee Area Public Schools	Menominee
Lloyd/Flanders Inc	Menominee
Ferrellgas	Ontonagon
Up Health System	Ontonagon
Aspirus Ontonagon Hosp-Clinic	Ontonagon
Ontonagon School District Supt	Ontonagon
Gogebic Ontonagon School Dist	Ontonagon
Ferrellgas	Schoolcraft
Schoolcraft Memorial Hospital	Schoolcraft
Kewadin Casino Manistique	Schoolcraft
Schoolcraft Cnty Commissioners	Schoolcraft
Schoolcraft County Med Care	Schoolcraft

EMPLOYER	COUNTY
Shanty Creek Resorts	Antrim
Great Lakes Packing CO	Antrim
Meadowbrook Medical Care	Antrim
Ymca	Antrim
Antrim County Information	Antrim
Graceland Fruit Inc	Benzie
Centra Wellness Network	Benzie
Paul Oliver Memorial Hospital	Benzie
Munson Care Ctr	Benzie
Honor Bancorp Inc	Benzie
East Jordan Iron Works Inc	Charlevoix
Town & Country Log Homes	Charlevoix
Charlevoix Area Hospital	Charlevoix
Lexa Mar Corp	Charlevoix
Horizonvue-Alzheimer's Unit	Charlevoix
Little Traverse Area Bay Band	Emmet
Mc Laren Northern Michigan	Emmet
Odawa Casinos	Emmet
Walmart Supercenter	Emmet
Meijer	Emmet
Ferrellgas	Grand Traverse
Munson Medical Ctr	Grand Traverse
Eci Healthcare Partners	Grand Traverse
Ashleigh's	Grand Traverse
Meijer	Grand Traverse
Ferrellgas	Kalkaska
Northern A1	Kalkaska
American Waste	Kalkaska
Kalkaska Memorial Health Ctr	Kalkaska
Beckman Production Svc Inc	Kalkaska
Grand Traverse Resort	Leelanau
Sleeping Bear Dunes Vistors	Leelanau
Turtle Creek Casino & Hotel	Leelanau
Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa	Leelanau
Sleeping Bear Point Maritime	Leelanau
Ferrellgas	Manistee
Little River Casino Resort	Manistee
Packaging Corp of America	Manistee
Oaks Maximum Correctional	Manistee
Munson Healthcare Manistee Hsp	Manistee
Lake City Area Schools	Missaukee
Autumnwood of Mcbain	Missaukee
Mcbain Superintendents Office	Missaukee
Biewer Sawmill Inc	Missaukee
Ebels General Store	Missaukee
Ferrellgas	Wexford

Avon Automotive	Wexford
Meijer	Wexford
Munson Healthcare Cadillac	Wexford
Recreational Boat Group Lp	Wexford

EMPLOYER	COUNTY
Lost Lake Woods Club	Alcona
Alcona Health Ctr	Alcona
Alcona Elementary	Alcona
Alcona High School	Alcona
Lincoln Haven Hlth Ctr	Alcona
Ferrellgas	Alpena
Mid Michigan Med Ctr	Alpena
Nemcsa Inc	Alpena
Aklpena Community College	Alpena
Walmart Supercenter	Alpena
Ferrellgas	Cheboygan
Mc Laren Northern MI Cheboygan	Cheboygan
Walmart Supercenter	Cheboygan
Arnold Transit CO-Arnold	Cheboygan
Colonial Michilimackinac Park	Cheboygan
Ferrellgas	Crawford
Munson Healthcare Grayling	Crawford
Weyerhaeuser CO	Crawford
Big Boy	Crawford
Atrium Centers	Crawford
Ferrellgas	Iosco
Kalitta Air	Iosco
St Joseph Health System	Iosco
Plastic Trim Intl Inc	Iosco
Cooper Automotive Fluid System	Iosco
Ferrellgas	Montmorency
Medilodge of Hillman	Montmorency
H B Carbide CO	Montmorency
Atlanta Elementary School	Montmorency
Thunder Bay Resort	Montmorency
Ferrellgas	Ogemaw
Walmart Supercenter	Ogemaw
Rally's Hamburgers	Ogemaw
Sandvik Hard Material	Ogemaw
Au Sable Valley Cmnty Mntl Hth	Ogemaw
Garland Lodge & Golf Resort	Oscoda
Cooper-Standard	Oscoda
Au Sable Valley Community	Oscoda
Ami Industries Inc	Oscoda
Mio Ausable Schools	Oscoda
Otsego Memorial Hospital	Otsego
Treetops Resort	Otsego
Walmart Supercenter	Otsego
Otsego Club & Resort	Otsego
Rally's Hamburgers	Otsego
Tendercare Health Ctr	Presque Isle



Onaway Area Community Schools	Presque Isle
Rogers City Industries	Presque Isle
Rogers City High School	Presque Isle
Rogers City Rehab Hospital	Presque Isle
Ferrellgas	Roscommon
Houghton Lake Middle School	Roscommon
Houghton Lake Community Sch	Roscommon
Walmart Supercenter	Roscommon
Kirtland Community College	Roscommon

EMPLOYER	COUNTY
Alger Correctional Facility	Alger
Timber Products CO	Alger
Neenah Paper Inc	Alger
Kewadin Christmas Casino	Alger
Tendercare Health Ctr Rsdnts	Alger
Baraga Maximum Correctional	Baraga
Ojibwa Casino	Baraga
Keweenaw Bay Ojibwa Cmnty Clg	Baraga
Keweenaw Bay Tribal Ctr	Baraga
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Walmart Supercenter	Delta
Osf St Francis Hosp-Med Group	Delta
Dickinson County Healthcare	Dickinson
Verso	Dickinson
Grede	Dickinson
Walmart Supercenter	Dickinson
US Veterans Medical Ctr	Dickinson
Ducks Creek Tribal Financial	Gogebic
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Ojibway Correctional Facility	Gogebic
Michigan Corrections Org Ocf	Gogebic
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Walmart Supercenter	Houghton
Aspirus Keweenaw Hospital	Houghton
Bhk Child Development Board	Houghton
Iron County Med Care Facility	Iron
Aspirus Iron River Hospital	Iron
Oldenburg Group Inc	Iron
Connor Sport Court Wood Mill	Iron
Angeli's Food CO	Iron
Keweenaw Mountain Lodge	Keweenaw
Mariner North	Keweenaw
Gitche Gumee Bible Camp	Keweenaw
Great Lakes Hosp For Animals	Keweenaw
Fort Wilkins Historic State	Keweenaw
Helen Newberry Joy Hospital	Luce

Newberry Correctional Facility	Luce
Luce County Human Svc Dept	Luce
Tahquamemon Middle School	Luce
Tahquamenon High School	Luce
Grand Hotel	Mackinac
Mission Point	Mackinac
Kewadin Shores Casino-Hotel-St	Mackinac
Mackinac Straits Health Sys	Mackinac
Chippewa Hotel Waterfront	Mackinac
Ferrellgas	Marquette
Marquette General Hospital	Marquette
Up Health System-Marquette	Marquette
Cliffs Technology Group	Marquette
Island Resort & Casino	Menominee
L E Jones CO	Menominee
Anchor Coupling Inc	Menominee
Menominee Area Public Schools	Menominee
Lloyd/Flanders Inc	Menominee
Ferrellgas	Ontonagon
Up Health System	Ontonagon
Aspirus Ontonagon Hosp-Clinic	Ontonagon
Ontonagon School District Supt	Ontonagon
Gogebic Ontonagon School Dist	Ontonagon
Ferrellgas	Schoolcraft
Schoolcraft Memorial Hospital	Schoolcraft
Kewadin Casino Manistique	Schoolcraft
Schoolcraft Cnty Commissioners	Schoolcraft
Schoolcraft County Med Care	Schoolcraft

EMPLOYER	COUNTY
Shanty Creek Resorts	Antrim
Great Lakes Packing CO	Antrim
Meadowbrook Medical Care	Antrim
Ymca	Antrim
Antrim County Information	Antrim
Graceland Fruit Inc	Benzie
Centra Wellness Network	Benzie
Paul Oliver Memorial Hospital	Benzie
Munson Care Ctr	Benzie
Honor Bancorp Inc	Benzie
East Jordan Iron Works Inc	Charlevoix
Town & Country Log Homes	Charlevoix
Charlevoix Area Hospital	Charlevoix
Lexa Mar Corp	Charlevoix
Horizonvue-Alzheimer's Unit	Charlevoix
Little Traverse Area Bay Band	Emmet
Mc Laren Northern Michigan	Emmet
Odawa Casinos	Emmet
Walmart Supercenter	Emmet
Meijer	Emmet
Ferrellgas	Grand Traverse
Munson Medical Ctr	Grand Traverse
Eci Healthcare Partners	Grand Traverse
Ashleigh's	Grand Traverse
Meijer	Grand Traverse
Ferrellgas	Kalkaska
Northern A1	Kalkaska
American Waste	Kalkaska
Kalkaska Memorial Health Ctr	Kalkaska
Beckman Production Svc Inc	Kalkaska
Grand Traverse Resort	Leelanau
Sleeping Bear Dunes Vistors	Leelanau
Turtle Creek Casino & Hotel	Leelanau
Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa	Leelanau
Sleeping Bear Point Maritime	Leelanau
Ferrellgas	Manistee
Little River Casino Resort	Manistee
Packaging Corp of America	Manistee
Oaks Maximum Correctional	Manistee
Munson Healthcare Manistee Hsp	Manistee
Lake City Area Schools	Missaukee
Autumnwood of Mcbain	Missaukee
Mcbain Superintendents Office	Missaukee
Biewer Sawmill Inc	Missaukee
Ebels General Store	Missaukee
Ferrellgas	Wexford

Avon Automotive	Wexford
Meijer	Wexford
Munson Healthcare Cadillac	Wexford
Recreational Boat Group Lp	Wexford

EMPLOYER	COUNTY
Lost Lake Woods Club	Alcona
Alcona Health Ctr	Alcona
Alcona Elementary	Alcona
Alcona High School	Alcona
Lincoln Haven Hlth Ctr	Alcona
Ferrellgas	Alpena
Mid Michigan Med Ctr	Alpena
Nemcsa Inc	Alpena
Aklpena Community College	Alpena
Walmart Supercenter	Alpena
Ferrellgas	Cheboygan
Mc Laren Northern MI Cheboygan	Cheboygan
Walmart Supercenter	Cheboygan
Arnold Transit CO-Arnold	Cheboygan
Colonial Michilimackinac Park	Cheboygan
Ferrellgas	Crawford
Munson Healthcare Grayling	Crawford
Weyerhaeuser CO	Crawford
Big Boy	Crawford
Atrium Centers	Crawford
Ferrellgas	Iosco
Kalitta Air	Iosco
St Joseph Health System	Iosco
Plastic Trim Intl Inc	Iosco
Cooper Automotive Fluid System	Iosco
Ferrellgas	Montmorency
Medilodge of Hillman	Montmorency
H B Carbide CO	Montmorency
Atlanta Elementary School	Montmorency
Thunder Bay Resort	Montmorency
Ferrellgas	Ogemaw
Walmart Supercenter	Ogemaw
Rally's Hamburgers	Ogemaw
Sandvik Hard Material	Ogemaw
Au Sable Valley Cmnty Mntl Hth	Ogemaw
Garland Lodge & Golf Resort	Oscoda
Cooper-Standard	Oscoda
Au Sable Valley Community	Oscoda
Ami Industries Inc	Oscoda
Mio Ausable Schools	Oscoda
Otsego Memorial Hospital	Otsego
Treetops Resort	Otsego
Walmart Supercenter	Otsego
Otsego Club & Resort	Otsego
Rally's Hamburgers	Otsego
Tendercare Health Ctr	Presque Isle

Onaway Area Community Schools	Presque Isle
Rogers City Industries	Presque Isle
Rogers City High School	Presque Isle
Rogers City Rehab Hospital	Presque Isle
Ferrellgas	Roscommon
Houghton Lake Middle School	Roscommon
Houghton Lake Community Sch	Roscommon
Walmart Supercenter	Roscommon
Kirtland Community College	Roscommon



# Ojibway Correctional Facility



# Michigan Department of Corrections Correctional Facilities Map

As of January 1, 2017



## ● Correctional Facilities

1. Ojibway Correctional Facility
2. Baraga Correctional Facility
3. Marquette Branch Prison\*
4. Alger Correctional Facility
5. Newberry Correctional Facility
6. Chippewa Correctional Facility
6. Kirtland Correctional Facility
7. Oaks Correctional Facility
8. Earnest C. Brooks Correctional Facility
8. West Shoreline Correctional Facility
8. Muskegon Correctional Facility
9. Central Michigan Correctional Facility
9. St. Louis Correctional Facility
10. Saginaw Correctional Facility
11. Carson City Correctional Facility
12. Richard A. Handlon Correctional Facility
12. Ionia Correctional Facility
12. Michigan Reformatory
12. Bellamy Creek Correctional Facility
13. Thumb Correctional Facility
14. Macomb Correctional Facility
15. Woodland Center Correctional Facility
16. G. Robert Cotton Correctional Facility
16. Charles E. Egeler Reception Guidance Center\*
16. Parnall Correctional Facility
16. Cooper Street Correctional Facility
17. Special Alternative Incarceration Facility
18. Women's Huron Valley Correctional Facility\*
19. Lakeland Correctional Facility
20. Gus Harrison Correctional Facility
21. Detroit Detention Center
21. Detroit Reentry Center

\* Includes reception centers.

Source: Correctional Facilities Administration

# OCF's Background

OJIBWAY CORRECTIONAL FACILITY OPERATES AS A STAND-ALONE SECURE LEVEL I FACILITY. WE EMPLOY APPROXIMATELY 212 STAFF MEMBERS WHO HAIL FROM GOGEBIC, IRON, AND ONTONAGON COUNTIES IN MICHIGAN AS WELL AS A FEW FROM NORTHERN WISCONSIN. WE HAVE THE CAPACITY TO HOUSE 1,120 PRISONERS.

WITH THAT, WE PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING SERVICES TO THE PRISONERS, IN-HOUSE LAUNDRY, LAW & GENERAL LIBRARY PRIVILEGES, BARBER SHOP, MEDICAL/DENTAL APPOINTMENTS, ACCESS TO A SOCIAL WORKER, SCHOOLING TO GET GED, AND RELIGIOUS SERVICES,

TO PREPARE PRISONERS TO RE-ENTER SOCIETY, WE PROVIDE EMPLOYMENT COUNSELING, HELP OBTAINING VITAL RECORDS SUCH AS BIRTH CERTIFICATES, SOCIAL SECURITY CARDS, AND VETERAN'S BENEFITS. WE ALSO PROVIDE PROGRAMMING AT OCF SUCH AS VIOLENCE PREVENTION PROGRAMS, THINKING FOR A CHANGE, AND BRIDGES.

# Level 1 Correctional Facilities Comparison

Facility Name	Total Prisoner Days	Actual Per Diem	Total Allocated Expenses	Yearly Utility Costs	Expected Future Capital Cost
Central Michigan	859,722	\$79.90	\$68,694,390	\$1,567,033	\$1,990,000
Cooper Street	629,671	\$75.01	\$47,229,473	\$ 516,742	\$ 621,000
Newberry	393,790	\$88.22	\$34,739,062	\$ 838,027	\$1,117,400
Ojibway	403,687	\$84.41	\$34,073,466	\$ 357,902	\$ 467,814
Parnall	601,415	\$75.54	\$45,428,887	\$1,312,526	\$2,067,000

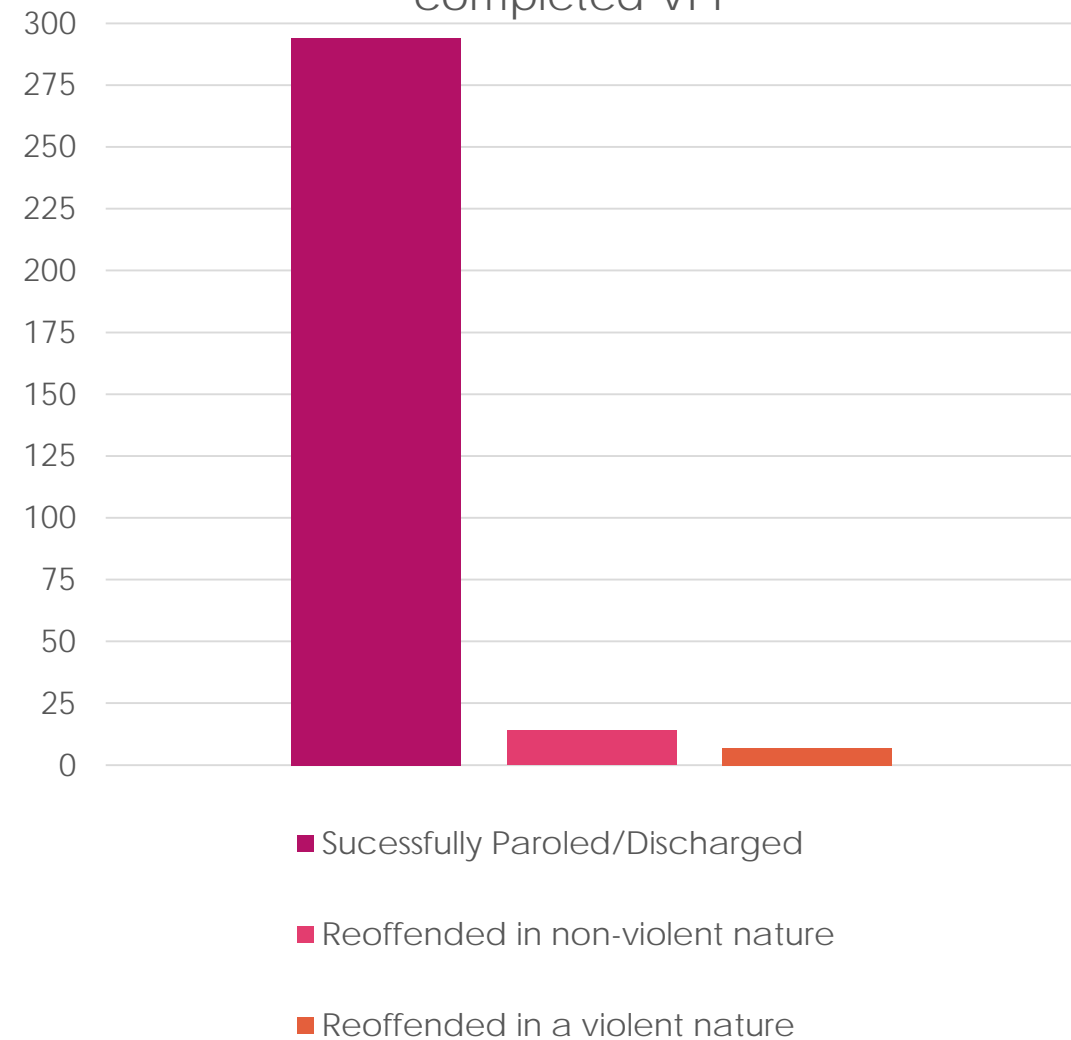


# Violence Prevention Program

VPP was chosen as the program to report recidivism rates. It should be noted that this was an independent study focused only on those offenders who have been enrolled in VPP programming at OCF from 1/1/13 through 10/1/17.

The following is a comprehensive list of **525** offenders who have been enrolled in VPP programming at OCF. The first bar represents the **294** offenders who are either currently on parole status or have successfully discharged. The second bar represents the **14** offenders who have successfully completed VPP and reoffended in any other nature. The third bar represents the **7** offenders who have successfully completed VPP and reoffended in a violent nature.

Outcome of Offenders that have completed VPP



## Employees' Wages & Benefits per County

Gogebic County – \$16,182,486

Iron County - \$1,227,172

Ontonagon County - \$1,859,155

Wisconsin - \$1,892,583



# Schools with Ojibway employees' children

Wakefield – 47

Ironwood – 22

Bessemer – 21

Hurley – 14

Ewen – 8

Iron River – 5

Watersmeet - 1



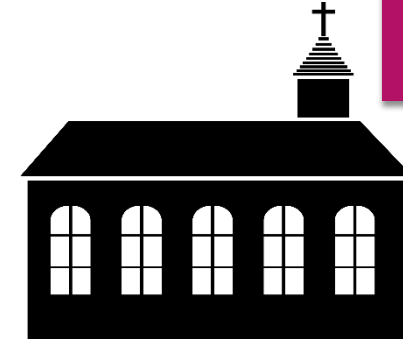


1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

## Local schools



# Community Involvement by employees



School board members  
Booster club members

FIRE Dept. volunteers  
Volunteer EMTs

Church councils  
Coaches/Referees –  
little league/babe ruth



# Employee Donations from 2014 - 2017

## Casual Fridays

\$5,689.51

Dove  
Suicide Awareness  
Shop with a cop/Santa's  
headquarters  
Special Olympics  
Ironwood Theater

## Dress Down Weeks

\$8,236.43

Local Fire Victims  
M.S. Transport Van  
Robotic Club  
Regional Hospice  
Area Cancer Patients  
SECC – Bay Cliff  
SECC – Make a Wish  
Hurricane Relief

## Employee Club

\$10,149.50

Scholarships for Students & GCC  
W-M Athletic Fund  
W-M PTO  
Gogebic County Victim Services  
Gogebic/Ontonagon Great Start  
Collaborative  
Polar Bear Hockey  
Northwood's Animal Shelter  
Gogebic 4-H flower garden

# OCF GOES GREEN

- ▶ We have proposed to the Director that OCF becomes a “Green” facility. Not only does this help the environment, but it’s good for the overall success of the Department and it supports the Governor’s statewide recycling initiative.
- ▶ We feel OCF is the facility best suited for this because it’s situated on 125 acres in Marenisco Township and is surrounded by the Ottawa National Forest. The facility has its own potable water system, wastewater system, an emergency diesel generator that has the capability to run the entire facility, and a 30,000 gallon propane storage tank with a vaporizer for alternate fuel in the event of any natural gas shortage. OCF has completed 9 projects in the past 3 years including upgrades for efficient lighting, windows, and insulation. We also received roughly \$50,000 in rebates from the Efficiency United group.



# Contacts

Governor Rick Snyder  
P.O. Box 30013  
Lansing, MI 48909  
Phone (517) 373-3400

Senator Tom Casperson  
P.O. Box 30036  
Lansing, MI 48909-7536  
Phone (517) 373-7840  
Fax (517) 373-3932

Director Heidi Washington  
Michigan Dept. of Corrections  
P.O. Box 30003  
Lansing, MI 48909  
Phone (517) 335-1426

Representative Scott Dianda  
P.O. Box 30014  
Lansing, MI 48909-7514  
Phone: (517) 373-0850  
Toll-Free: (888) 663-4031  
Email: [scottdianda@house.mi.gov](mailto:scottdianda@house.mi.gov)

## **Closure Q&A Talking Points**

### **Why was Ojibway Correctional chosen for closure?**

There was no one reason for the closure.

The MDOC looks at a variety of factors when choosing a facility for closure. Those include the age of the facility; cost to operate; need for renovations and improvements; bed space vacancies by custody level and staff impact.

Michigan's decreasing prison population has put the department in the position of being able to safely close a facility without an impact on public safety, or the safety of staff or prisoners.

Due to the location of the facility, transportation costs are higher than average. It also makes it difficult for family and friends to visit prisoners at this facility which is five miles from the Wisconsin border.

The remoteness of the facility also presents a unique challenge as if there were ever an emergency or natural disaster, the nearest facility to send staff to assist is more than 100 miles away.

The budget passed by the legislature requires the department to close a facility and has cut the department's budget by \$19M to reflect that.

No single factor was the determinate factor when making this decision, but based on weighing all the criteria above, Ojibway was chosen for closure.

### **Were other facilities considered?**

As part of this process, the MDOC looked across its operations for efficiencies as well as the possibility of closing a facility. When the department looked at a host of factors, and looked at other facilities in comparison, Ojibway was chosen for closure.

### **What were some of those factors?**

We took many factors into account:

The age of the facility (It is 47 years old.)

The role the facility plays in the department's Offender Success model.

Lack of programming ability – The department has been unable to do more advanced programming there because staffing for professional positions like healthcare and mental health are extremely challenging. It also limits the type of prisoners that can be sent there, because the programming they need does not exist there. We have not been able to offer substance abuse treatment or mental health programs.

The cost to run it: (At \$23.7M per year, it is one of the most expensive level I facilities and is 8% higher than the average level I facility.

The needed improvements: (\$3.7M in improvements over the next five years, which ranks it 14<sup>th</sup> highest among 30 facilities)

**Will you be closing any other prisons as part of this plan?**

This is the only prison closure the department is planning. But through the department's Offender Success model, the goal is to continue to bring down the state's prison population safely. While there are no plans to close additional facilities at this time because there are not enough vacant beds to do so, the department will continue with its Offender Success model of providing quality education and vocational training to prisoners.

This will be the third prison closure in three years. All three have come since the creation of the Offender Success model, which has saved taxpayers more than \$60M per year.

**How old is this facility?**

This facility was built in 1971 as a camp and is 47 years old. It was converted to a prison in 2000.

**How much will this save?**

There will be an expected savings of \$19M reflected in the FY 19 state budget. That is how much the Legislature cut the department's budget this year to account for this closure.

**How many people will lose their jobs?**

That will take time to fully know, as some union employees with seniority have the ability to bump to another facility. Others may retire. All options will be considered to minimize the impact on staff.

There are 203 employees at Ojibway, of which 116 are officers. There are currently more than 10 officers at Ojibway that are eligible for retirement. There are about 20 officer vacancies at the next closest facility and another more than 15 officers there that could retire.

We have about 700 vacancies across the state for officer positions, so we can absorb all of them and none would have to lose their job, but we understand that the vast majority will have to either commute much farther or move to fill those positions.

When the Pugsley Correctional Facility closed in 2016, there were 230 employees and 44 were laid off. About half of those were offered positions in the department but declined to take them.

When West Shoreline closed earlier this year, there were 281 employees and 33 were laid off. Of the 33, there were 21 that were offered positions, but declined to take them.

So with the last two prison closures, there were 511 employees impacted and 434 continued their employment with the department.

But as more facilities close, realize it becomes more difficult to not have an impact on employees and the local community.

**Where will the prisoners go?**

There are about 840 prisoners(**DOUBLECHECK**). There is a process in place for prisoners to be transported to new facilities prior to the closure. The prisoner movements will be determined by their security level and programming needs.

**When will the facility be closed for good?**

The facility is set to close its doors on Dec. 1.

**Do we have any plans for the site right now?**

There are no immediate plans for the site.

**What kind of economic impact will this have on the community?**

That will take time to measure, but of the 203 employees at Ojibway, we know that 155 live in Gogebic County. There are also 19 who live in Wisconsin.

If the department were to eventually sell the property the facility sits on, it would return to the tax rolls, benefitting the local tax base.

**Did you talk with the area lawmakers or local government leaders before making this decision? If not, why not?**

This decision was made by the department based on its operational needs. It also heard from numerous stakeholders in the community and listened to their concerns and their suggestions. But in the end, this was the decision that was best met the operational needs of the department, and its responsibility to provide public safety at the most efficient cost to taxpayers.

**Does this closure still give you the 500-700 bed cushion you said you wanted when the legislature was pushing for you to close a facility last time?**

Yes ??? (DOUBLECHECK)

**Why make this announcement now?**

There is no good date to announce a closure for the staff affected by this. But as soon as we felt we were able to make this announcement, we wanted to do so in order to be as transparent as possible. This will also enable our employees to have more time to prepare and make the necessary arrangements. .... Before the start of the school year. Etc.

**Things we may hear from staff/community**

It has low capital outlay costs – The five year-plan for OCF was \$3.7M, which ranks it 14<sup>th</sup> highest among 30 facilities

Has one of the lowest operating budgets of any level I facility in the state. – Actually, it is the second most expensive level I facility and is 8% higher than the average level I facility.

Salaries will pull \$21M from local counties. – The actual number for salaries is \$13.7M

It does a lot of programming – The programming done at OCF is the same basic programming done at other level I facilities. We have been unable to do more advanced programming because staffing for professional positions like healthcare and mental health are extremely challenging. It also limits the type of prisoners that can be sent there, because the programming they need does not exist there. We have not been able to offer substance abuse treatment or mental health programs.

**Quick hit numbers**

Number of employees: 203

Number of officers: 116

Number of prisoners: More than 800

Year opened/how old: 1971 / 47 years old

Budget savings: \$19M





RICK SNYDER  
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN  
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS  
LANSING

HEIDI E. WASHINGTON  
DIRECTOR

Aug. 14, 2018

Contact: Chris Gautz (517) 241-0363  
[GautzC@Michigan.gov](mailto:GautzC@Michigan.gov)

## FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

### **Ojibway Correctional Facility slated for closure in December**

*Michigan Department of Corrections closes second correctional facility in 2018 due to falling prisoner population and historically-low recidivism rate*

The Michigan Department of Corrections announced today that Ojibway Correctional Facility in Gogebic County will close in December as the prisoner population continues to decline statewide, allowing for a second facility to be safely closed in 2018.

MDOC leadership travelled to the facility today to notify staff. The facility has 203 employees.

“The department values the dedication of the hard working staff at Ojibway Correctional Facility, and the support surrounding communities have provided over the years,” MDOC Director Heidi Washington said. “We recognize this is a challenging time for staff and we will continue to support them through this process.”

The department will begin working immediately with the employees, their union leadership, and the Office of State Employer on bumping chains and transfer options for employees. The department will attempt to absorb as many staff as possible into vacancies the MDOC currently has throughout the system, including the approximately 700 corrections officer vacancies.

The MDOC has also committed to working with the Department of Talent and Economic Development and Michigan Works! Agencies across the state to leverage their ability to assist any displaced employees.

The department’s Offender Success model, which emphasizes education and vocational training for prisoners, parolees and probationers to ensure their success in the community, has led to the state’s prison population declining by more than 10 percent in the last three years. In 2017, the state’s prison population dropped below 40,000 for the first time in more than 20 years, and in 2018 the state’s recidivism rate declined to its lowest-recorded level at 28.1 percent.

“We are committed to using taxpayer resources wisely as we further our mission to make Michigan a safer place to live by ensuring returning citizens have the education and skills they need to lead productive lives,” Washington said.

The 2019 fiscal year state budget included a more than \$19 million reduction in spending for the MDOC through an additional prison closure.

It will be the second prison to close in the 2018 calendar year, due to declines in the prisoner population, and it is the third closure since the department launched its Offender Success model. West Shoreline Correctional Facility in Muskegon closed in March saving an estimated \$18.8 million for the 2019 fiscal year. The department closed Pugsley Correctional Facility in 2016.

Since 2005, the department has closed and consolidated 27 facilities and camps, which has resulted in more than \$400 million in budget reductions.

Ojibway Correctional Facility, which was built in 1971 as an MDOC camp and converted to a prison in 2000, has the capacity to house 1,162 secure level I prisoners.

It is expected to close its doors on December 1, 2018.

There was no single determining factor that led to the closure of the facility. The department weighs a variety of issues when making a decision including bed space vacancy, location, security level and programming availability.

#### **Facility Facts**

Location: Gogebic County

Opened in: 1971 as a camp and converted to a prison in 2000.

Prisoner beds: 1,162

Total employees: 203

Corrections officers: 116

Anticipated closure date: December 1, 2018

## Region 1 - Upper Peninsula Prosperity Alliance

**Table 1 - Population Trends - 2011 - 2017**

Area	2011	2013	2015	2017	2011 - 2017 Numeric Change	2011 - 2017 Percent Change
Upper Peninsula Prosperity Alliance	310,926	309,107	305,113	302,077	-8,849	-2.9%
Alger	9,513	9,431	9,246	9,121	-392	-4.3%
Baraga	8,829	8,710	8,575	8,441	-388	-4.6%
Chippewa	38,862	38,529	37,965	37,711	-1,151	-3.1%
Delta	36,940	36,798	36,412	35,965	-975	-2.7%
Dickinson	26,060	26,005	25,647	25,415	-645	-2.5%
Gogebic	16,115	15,903	15,539	15,342	-773	-5.0%
Houghton	36,729	36,557	36,169	36,305	-424	-1.2%
Iron	11,761	11,495	11,315	11,124	-637	-5.7%
Keweenaw	2,178	2,141	2,122	2,105	-73	-3.5%
Luce	6,519	6,499	6,423	6,358	-161	-2.5%
Mackinac	11,012	10,999	10,796	10,712	-300	-2.8%
Marquette	67,446	67,750	67,280	66,502	-944	-1.4%
Menominee	23,862	23,709	23,460	23,046	-816	-3.5%
Ontonagon	6,626	6,320	6,037	5,881	-745	-12.7%
Schoolcraft	8,474	8,261	8,127	8,049	-425	-5.3%
<b>Michigan</b>	9,876,199	9,899,219	9,918,170	9,962,311	86,112	0.9%
<b>United States</b>	311,644,280	316,234,505	321,039,839	325,719,178	14,074,898	4.5%

**Required: WIOA Act, Section 108, (b), (1), (A)**

**Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Annual Population Estimates**

**Table 2 - Population by Demographic Group - 2012 - 2016**

Demographic Group	2012 - 2016 Estimate	Percent Distribution
<b>Total Population</b>	307,386	100.0%
<b>Age</b>		
15-19	19,977	6.5%
20-24	25,095	8.2%
25-54	107,202	34.9%
55-64	47,614	15.5%
65 Plus	60,923	19.8%
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	160,092	52.1%
Female	147,294	47.9%
<b>Race / Ethnic</b>		
White	274,204	89.2%
Black / African American	8,085	2.6%
Native American	11,828	3.8%
Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	114	0.0%
Asian	2,786	0.9%
Some Other Race	637	0.2%
Two or More Races	9,732	3.2%
<b>Ethnicity</b>		
Hispanic	4,401	1.4%

**Required: WIOA Act, Section 108, (b), (1), (A)**

**Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates**

**Table 3 - Population by Educational Attainment - 2012 - 2016**

Demographic Group	2012 - 2016 Estimate	Percent Distribution
<b>Population 18 to 24 years</b>	34,586	100.0%
Less than High School Graduate	4,224	12.2%
High School Graduate (Includes Equivalency)	9,829	28.4%
Some College or Associate's Degree	18,339	53.0%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	2,194	6.3%
<b>Population 25 years and over</b>	215,739	100.0%
Less than 9th Grade	5,015	2.3%
9th to 12th Grade, No Diploma	12,629	5.9%
High School Graduate (Includes Equivalency)	80,440	37.3%
Some College, No Degree	49,384	22.9%
Associate's Degree	19,854	9.2%
Bachelor's Degree	32,302	15.0%
Graduate or Professional Degree	16,115	7.5%

**Required: WIOA Act, Section 108, (b), (1), (A)**

**Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates**

**Table 4 - Labor Force Trends - 2011 - 2017**

Area	2011	2013	2015	2017	2011 - 2017 Numeric Change	2011 - 2017 Percent Change
Upper Peninsula Prosperity Alliance	145,516	143,424	140,421	138,594	-6,922	-4.8%
Alger	3,475	3,386	3,226	3,336	-139	-4.0%
Baraga	3,661	3,555	3,294	3,173	-488	-13.3%
Chippewa	17,390	17,051	16,680	16,451	-939	-5.4%
Delta	17,814	17,551	17,230	17,038	-776	-4.4%
Dickinson	12,810	12,657	12,597	12,549	-261	-2.0%
Gogebic	6,947	6,733	6,490	6,286	-661	-9.5%
Houghton	17,322	16,885	16,558	16,542	-780	-4.5%
Iron	5,170	5,087	5,204	5,213	43	0.8%
Keweenaw	1,017	990	938	940	-77	-7.6%
Luce	2,412	2,406	2,457	2,431	19	0.8%
Mackinac	5,289	5,256	5,116	5,282	-7	-0.1%
Marquette	33,939	34,050	33,364	32,799	-1,140	-3.4%
Menominee	11,815	11,790	11,521	11,018	-797	-6.7%
Ontonagon	2,777	2,455	2,292	2,166	-611	-22.0%
Schoolcraft	3,678	3,572	3,454	3,370	-308	-8.4%
<b>Michigan</b>	4,685,000	4,724,000	4,751,000	4,884,000	199,000	4.2%
<b>United States</b>	153,617,000	155,389,000	157,130,000	160,320,000	6,703,000	4.4%

**Required: WIOA Act, Section 108, (b), (1), (C)**

**Source: DTMB, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)**

**Table 5 - Employment Trends - 2011 - 2017**

Area	2011	2013	2015	2017	2011 - 2017 Numeric Change	2011 - 2017 Percent Change
Upper Peninsula Prosperity Alliance	130,257	129,511	130,864	129,638	-619	-0.5%
Alger	3,035	2,987	2,953	3,055	20	0.7%
Baraga	3,060	3,037	2,995	2,919	-141	-4.6%
Chippewa	15,503	15,256	15,390	15,164	-339	-2.2%
Delta	15,897	15,736	16,067	15,940	43	0.3%
Dickinson	11,581	11,599	11,890	11,940	359	3.1%
Gogebic	6,122	5,998	6,018	5,900	-222	-3.6%
Houghton	15,662	15,378	15,512	15,539	-123	-0.8%
Iron	4,634	4,566	4,839	4,873	239	5.2%
Keweenaw	877	855	852	858	-19	-2.2%
Luce	2,117	2,155	2,287	2,263	146	6.9%
Mackinac	4,595	4,610	4,623	4,741	146	3.2%
Marquette	30,923	31,244	31,374	30,931	8	0.0%
Menominee	10,736	10,866	10,904	10,464	-272	-2.5%
Ontonagon	2,326	2,113	2,078	1,969	-357	-15.3%
Schoolcraft	3,189	3,111	3,082	3,082	-107	-3.4%
<b>Michigan</b>	4,198,000	4,308,000	4,493,000	4,657,000	459,000	10.9%
<b>United States</b>	139,869,000	143,929,000	148,834,000	153,337,000	13,468,000	9.6%

**Required: WIOA Act, Section 108, (b), (1), (C)**

**Source: DTMB, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)**

**Table 6 - Unemployment Rates (Percent) – 2011 - 2017**

Area	2011	2013	2015	2017	2011 - 2017 Rate Change
Upper Peninsula Prosperity Alliance	10.5%	9.7%	6.8%	6.5%	-4.0%
Alger	12.7%	11.8%	8.5%	8.4%	-4.2%
Baraga	16.4%	14.6%	9.1%	8.0%	-8.4%
Chippewa	10.9%	10.5%	7.7%	7.8%	-3.0%
Delta	10.8%	10.3%	6.7%	6.4%	-4.3%
Dickinson	9.6%	8.4%	5.6%	4.9%	-4.7%
Gogebic	11.9%	10.9%	7.3%	6.1%	-5.7%
Houghton	9.6%	8.9%	6.3%	6.1%	-3.5%
Iron	10.4%	10.2%	7.0%	6.5%	-3.8%
Keweenaw	13.8%	13.6%	9.2%	8.7%	-5.0%
Luce	12.2%	10.4%	6.9%	6.9%	-5.3%
Mackinac	13.1%	12.3%	9.6%	10.2%	-2.9%
Marquette	8.9%	8.2%	6.0%	5.7%	-3.2%
Menominee	9.1%	7.8%	5.4%	5.0%	-4.1%
Ontonagon	16.2%	13.9%	9.3%	9.1%	-7.1%
Schoolcraft	13.3%	12.9%	10.8%	8.5%	-4.7%
<b>Michigan</b>	10.4%	8.8%	5.4%	4.6%	-5.8%
<b>United States</b>	8.9%	7.4%	5.3%	4.4%	-4.5%

(C)

Source: DTMB, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)



**Table 7 - Civilian Labor Force by Demographic Group - 2012 - 2016**

Demographic Group	Civilian Labor Force	Total Employment	Total Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
<b>Total Population 16+</b>	135,584	124,601	10,983	8.1%
<b>Sex</b>				
Male 16+	71,762	65,056	6,706	9.3%
16-19	3,217	2,515	702	21.8%
20-24	9,371	8,043	1,328	14.2%
25-54	42,506	39,016	3,490	8.2%
55-64	13,293	12,403	890	6.7%
65 Plus	3,375	3,079	296	8.8%
Female 16+	63,822	59,545	4,277	6.7%
16-19	3,425	2,706	719	21.0%
20-24	7,855	7,069	786	10.0%
25-54	37,309	35,147	2,162	5.8%
55-64	12,277	11,772	505	4.1%
65 Plus	2,956	2,851	105	3.6%
<b>Race</b>				
White	124,879	114,904	9,600	7.7%
Black / African American	1,128	928	180	16.0%
Native American	5,192	4,457	734	14.1%
Asian	1,264	1,203	61	4.8%
Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	57	57	0	0.0%
Some Other Race	202	171	31	15.3%
Two or More Races	3,299	2,883	416	12.6%
<b>Ethnicity</b>				
Hispanic	1,536	1,356	174	11.3%

**Required: WIOA Act, Section 108, (b), (1), (C)**

**Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates**

**Table 8 - Private Industry Employment Trends - 2011 - 2017**

Industry	Second Quarter 2011	Second Quarter 2013	Second Quarter 2015	Second Quarter 2017	2011 - 2017 Numeric Change	2011 - 2017 Percent Change
Total Employment	80,711	81,805	81,730	81,314	603	0.7%
Natural Resources and Mining	3,141	2,892	2,933	2,605	-536	-17.1%
Construction	5,181	5,285	5,821	5,914	733	14.1%
Manufacturing	10,234	10,368	11,143	11,160	926	9.0%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	19,682	19,804	19,832	19,777	95	0.5%
Information	1,421	1,353	1,279	1,165	-256	-18.0%
Financial Activities	3,928	4,029	4,006	3,971	43	1.1%
Professional and Business Services	5,424	5,644	5,111	4,941	-483	-8.9%
Education and Health Services	14,923	15,215	14,371	14,114	-809	-5.4%
Leisure and Hospitality	12,931	13,278	13,377	13,875	944	7.3%
Other Services	3,846	3,937	3,857	3,792	-54	-1.4%

**Required: WIOA Act, Section 108, (b), (1), (A)**

**Source: DTMB, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)**

**Table 9 - Top Private Industries by Employment - Second Quarter 2017**

Industry	Jobs	Percent of Total
Food Services and Drinking Places	9,227	11.3%
Hospitals	4,487	5.5%
Ambulatory Health Care Services	4,256	5.2%
General Merchandise Stores	4,004	4.9%
Accommodation	3,279	4.0%
Food and Beverage Stores	2,930	3.6%
Specialty Trade Contractors	2,840	3.5%
Professional and Technical Services	2,577	3.2%
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	2,577	3.2%
Social Assistance	2,166	2.7%
Credit Intermediation & Related Activity	2,128	2.6%
Construction of Buildings	1,897	2.3%
Administrative and Support Services	1,799	2.2%
Wood Product Manufacturing	1,791	2.2%
Paper Manufacturing	1,676	2.1%

**Required: WIOA Act, Section 108, (b), (1), (A), (i), (ii)**

**Source: DTMB, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)**

**Table 10 - Top Private Industries by Percent Job Growth - 2011 - 2017**

Industry	2011 - 2017 Numeric Job Growth	2011 - 2017 Percent Job Growth
Water Transportation	67	69.8%
Couriers and Messengers	99	44.4%
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	333	39.5%
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	192	37.6%
Electronics and Appliance Stores	93	33.8%
Computer and Electronic Product Mfg	72	30.4%
Accommodation	601	22.4%
Nonmetallic Mineral Product Mfg	75	20.4%
Primary Metal Manufacturing	108	20.2%
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	125	18.4%
Forestry and Logging	117	16.6%
Construction of Buildings	235	14.1%
Machinery Manufacturing	144	13.5%
Personal and Laundry Services	102	11.5%
Support Activities for Transportation	20	11.1%

**Required: WIOA Act, Section 108, (b), (1), (A), (i), (ii)**

**Source: DTMB, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)**

**Table 11 - Declining Industries - 2011 - 2017**

Industry	Second Quarter 2011	Second Quarter 2013	Second Quarter 2015	Second Quarter 2017	2011 - 2017 Numeric Change	2011 - 2017 Percent Change
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	657	675	586	389	-268	-40.8%
Mining (except Oil and Gas)	1,915	1,648	1,652	1,294	-621	-32.4%
Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	319	308	241	219	-100	-31.3%
Telecommunications	512	497	445	369	-143	-27.9%
Waste Management and Remediation Service	312	264	231	240	-72	-23.1%
Paper Manufacturing	2,070	1,893	1,671	1,676	-394	-19.0%
Administrative and Support Services	2,218	2,450	1,979	1,799	-419	-18.9%
Publishing Industries	450	422	411	381	-69	-15.3%
Furniture and Related Product Mfg	200	195	204	176	-24	-12.0%
Utilities	689	657	631	611	-78	-11.3%
Broadcasting (except Internet)	291	288	290	258	-33	-11.3%
Food and Beverage Stores	3,278	3,256	3,119	2,930	-348	-10.6%
Educational Services	702	693	681	628	-74	-10.5%
Nonstore Retailers	272	233	227	244	-28	-10.3%
Ambulatory Health Care Services	4,744	4,430	4,210	4,256	-488	-10.3%

**Required: WIOA Act, Section 108, (b), (1), (A), (i), (ii)**

**Source: DTMB, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)**

**Table 12 - Number of Unemployed - 2011 - 2017**

Area	2011	2013	2015	2017	2011 - 2017 Numeric Change	2011 - 2017 Percent Change
Upper Peninsula Prosperity Alliance	15,259	13,913	9,557	8,956	-6,303	-41.3%
Alger	440	399	273	281	-159	-36.1%
Baraga	601	518	299	254	-347	-57.7%
Chippewa	1,887	1,795	1,290	1,287	-600	-31.8%
Delta	1,917	1,815	1,163	1,098	-819	-42.7%
Dickinson	1,229	1,058	707	609	-620	-50.4%
Gogebic	825	735	472	386	-439	-53.2%
Houghton	1,660	1,507	1,046	1,003	-657	-39.6%
Iron	536	521	365	340	-196	-36.6%
Keweenaw	140	135	86	82	-58	-41.4%
Luce	295	251	170	168	-127	-43.1%
Mackinac	694	646	493	541	-153	-22.0%
Marquette	3,016	2,806	1,990	1,868	-1,148	-38.1%
Menominee	1,079	924	617	554	-525	-48.7%
Ontonagon	451	342	214	197	-254	-56.3%
Schoolcraft	489	461	372	288	-201	-41.1%
<b>Michigan</b>	487,000	416,000	258,000	227,000	-260,000	-53.4%
<b>United States</b>	13,747,000	11,460,000	8,296,000	6,982,000	-6,765,000	-49.2%

**Required: WIOA Act, Section 108, (b), (1), (C)**

**Source: DTMB, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)**

**Table 13 - High School Graduates in Michigan by County - 2013 - 2016 School Years**

County	2013	2014	2015	2016	2013 - 2016 Numeric Change	2013 - 2016 Percent Change
Alcona	52	51	56	63	11	21.2%
Alger	62	68	72	73	11	17.7%
Allegan	1,228	1,202	1,209	1,112	-116	-9.4%
Alpena	291	261	259	266	-25	-8.6%
Antrim	254	230	222	222	-32	-12.6%
Arenac	147	169	129	155	8	5.4%
Baraga	89	83	86	76	-13	-14.6%
Barry	511	476	472	487	-24	-4.7%
Bay	964	1,005	951	944	-20	-2.1%
Benzie	128	144	117	129	1	0.8%
Berrien	1,541	1,635	1,603	1,606	65	4.2%
Branch	342	393	324	359	17	5.0%
Calhoun	1,263	1,192	1,301	1,261	-2	-0.2%
Cass	410	435	452	433	23	5.6%
Charlevoix	255	239	256	252	-3	-1.2%
Cheboygan	252	257	239	239	-13	-5.2%
Chippewa	352	322	328	287	-65	-18.5%
Clare	273	285	321	282	9	3.3%
Clinton	780	825	751	823	43	5.5%
Crawford	103	115	111	82	-21	-20.4%
Delta	349	415	321	333	-16	-4.6%
Dickinson	315	265	314	272	-43	-13.7%
Eaton	1,040	1,102	1,027	963	-77	-7.4%
Emmet	372	341	361	326	-46	-12.4%
Genesee	4,273	4,172	4,123	4,162	-111	-2.6%
Gladwin	175	188	199	177	2	1.1%
Gogebic	128	127	134	113	-15	-11.7%

**Table 13 - High School Graduates in Michigan by County - 2013 - 2016 School Years (Continued)**

County	2013	2014	2015	2016	2013 - 2016 Numeric Change	2013 - 2016 Percent Change
Grand Traverse	843	814	814	845	2	0.2%
Gratiot	439	455	474	442	3	0.7%
Hillsdale	385	399	383	392	7	1.8%
Houghton	341	291	361	341	0	0.0%
Huron	360	322	343	364	4	1.1%
Ingham	2,554	2,709	2,717	2,690	136	5.3%
Ionia	704	662	658	699	-5	-0.7%
Iosco	283	238	235	237	-46	-16.3%
Iron	82	104	81	86	4	4.9%
Isabella	361	377	400	393	32	8.9%
Jackson	1,507	1,483	1,460	1,421	-86	-5.7%
Kalamazoo	1,870	2,059	2,001	2,029	159	8.5%
Kalkaska	130	137	106	117	-13	-10.0%
Kent	5,883	5,884	6,021	6,153	270	4.6%
Keweenaw	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Lake	15	15	24	23	8	53.3%
Lapeer	1,000	942	944	907	-93	-9.3%
Leelanau	161	123	144	143	-18	-11.2%
Lenawee	1,082	1,043	1,071	1,064	-18	-1.7%
Livingston	2,114	2,155	2,131	2,067	-47	-2.2%
Luce	41	45	54	40	-1	-2.4%
Mackinac	111	90	72	85	-26	-23.4%
Macomb	9,073	9,191	9,191	9,230	157	1.7%
Manistee	189	188	225	261	72	38.1%
Marquette	566	536	566	525	-41	-7.2%
Mason	291	258	265	266	-25	-8.6%
Mecosta	398	361	363	384	-14	-3.5%



**Table 13 - High School Graduates in Michigan by County - 2013 - 2016 School Years (Continued)**

County	2013	2014	2015	2016	2013 - 2016 Numeric Change	2013 - 2016 Percent Change
Menominee	177	190	201	158	-19	-10.7%
Midland	931	853	877	826	-105	-11.3%
Missaukee	157	144	116	130	-27	-17.2%
Monroe	1,518	1,548	1,498	1,607	89	5.9%
Montcalm	729	697	755	711	-18	-2.5%
Montmorency	46	49	46	40	-6	-13.0%
Muskegon	1,574	1,557	1,670	1,610	36	2.3%
Newaygo	481	531	520	496	15	3.1%
Oakland	13,702	13,829	13,594	13,407	-295	-2.2%
Oceana	203	179	201	191	-12	-5.9%
Ogemaw	141	159	144	152	11	7.8%
Ontonagon	56	49	47	51	-5	-8.9%
Osceola	295	260	262	283	-12	-4.1%
Oscoda	65	76	71	46	-19	-29.2%
Otsego	273	245	254	252	-21	-7.7%
Ottawa	2,844	3,015	2,990	2,937	93	3.3%
Presque Isle	80	121	111	104	24	30.0%
Roscommon	198	165	155	153	-45	-22.7%
Saginaw	1,847	1,710	1,772	1,805	-42	-2.3%
St. Clair	1,542	1,526	1,527	1,404	-138	-8.9%
St. Joseph	711	609	651	649	-62	-8.7%
Sanilac	526	505	448	424	-102	-19.4%
Schoolcraft	82	70	55	68	-14	-17.1%
Shiawassee	878	838	854	851	-27	-3.1%
Tuscola	645	668	588	599	-46	-7.1%
Van Buren	997	936	955	1,042	45	4.5%
Washtenaw	3,184	3,121	3,266	3,296	112	3.5%

**Table 13 - High School Graduates in Michigan by County - 2013 - 2016 School Years (Continued)**

County	2013	2014	2015	2016	2013 - 2016 Numeric Change	2013 - 2016 Percent Change
Wayne	16,214	15,773	16,048	16,039	-175	-1.1%
Wexford	280	293	264	249	-31	-11.1%
<b>Michigan</b>	98,299	97,664	97,773	97,146	-1,153	-1.2%

**Required: WIOA Act, Section 108, (b), (1), (C)**

**Source: Michigan Department of Education**

**Note: The sum of the areas do not add to the statewide total**

**Table 14 - Community College Graduates in Michigan by County - 2012 - 2015 School Years**

County	2012	2013	2014	2015	2012 - 2015 Numeric Change	2012 - 2015 Percent Change
Alcona	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Alger	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Allegan	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Alpena	399	382	424	396	-3	-0.8%
Antrim	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Arenac	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Baraga	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Barry	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Bay	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Benzie	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Berrien	484	541	459	455	-29	-6.0%
Branch	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Calhoun	1,224	1,133	923	1,154	-70	-5.7%
Cass	461	548	634	670	209	45.3%
Charlevoix	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Cheboygan	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Chippewa	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Clare	937	843	835	810	-127	-13.6%
Clinton	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Crawford	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Delta	549	490	492	444	-105	-19.1%
Dickinson	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Eaton	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Emmet	396	349	326	382	-14	-3.5%
Genesee	1,951	1,769	2,768	2,201	250	12.8%
Gladwin	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Gogebic	259	281	253	251	-8	-3.1%

**Table 14 - Community College Graduates in Michigan by County - 2012 - 2015 School Years (Continued)**

County	2012	2013	2014	2015	2012 - 2015 Numeric Change	2012 - 2015 Percent Change
Grand Traverse	943	933	829	847	-96	-10.2%
Gratiot	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Hillsdale	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Houghton	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Huron	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Ingham	3,606	3,661	3,482	3,452	-154	-4.3%
Ionia	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Iosco	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Iron	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Isabella	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Jackson	1,228	1,198	1,072	963	-265	-21.6%
Kalamazoo	1,506	1,740	1,556	1,357	-149	-9.9%
Kalkaska	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Kent	1,865	1,896	1,926	2,427	562	30.1%
Keweenaw	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Lake	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Lapeer	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Leelanau	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Lenawee	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Livingston	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Luce	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Mackinac	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Macomb	3,747	3,480	3,321	3,115	-632	-16.9%
Manistee	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Marquette	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Mason	227	209	225	197	-30	-13.2%
Mecosta	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%

**Table 14 - Community College Graduates in Michigan by County - 2012 - 2015 School Years (Continued)**

County	2012	2013	2014	2015	2012 - 2015 Numeric Change	2012 - 2015 Percent Change
Menominee	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Midland	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Missaukee	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Monroe	564	554	559	523	-41	-7.3%
Montcalm	358	377	448	311	-47	-13.1%
Montmorency	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Muskegon	689	690	571	564	-125	-18.1%
Newaygo	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Oakland	2,839	3,446	2,959	2,954	115	4.1%
Oceana	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Ogemaw	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Ontonagon	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Osceola	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Oscoda	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Otsego	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Ottawa	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Presque Isle	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Roscommon	388	399	430	340	-48	-12.4%
Saginaw	2,514	2,368	2,080	2,103	-411	-16.3%
St. Clair	697	673	651	753	56	8.0%
St. Joseph	290	427	244	226	-64	-22.1%
Sanilac	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Schoolcraft	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Shiawassee	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Tuscola	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Van Buren	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Washtenaw	3,567	3,289	2,995	2,762	-805	-22.6%

**Table 14 - Community College Graduates in Michigan by County - 2012 - 2015 School Years (Continued)**

County	2012	2013	2014	2015	2012 - 2015 Numeric Change	2012 - 2015 Percent Change
Wayne	6,454	7,090	6,784	6,276	-178	-2.8%
Wexford	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
<b>Michigan</b>	38,142	38,766	37,246	35,933	-2,209	-5.8%

**Required: WIOA Act, Section 108, (b), (1), (C)**

**Source: Michigan Community College Network (MCCNET)**

**Table 15 - Career Technical Graduates in Michigan by County - 2013 - 2016**

County	2013	2014	2015	2016	2013 - 2016 Numeric Change	2013 - 2016 Percent Change
Alcona	20	0	0	8	-12	-60.0%
Alger	17	14	15	15	-2	-11.8%
Allegan	237	190	185	218	-19	-8.0%
Alpena	117	95	69	86	-31	-26.5%
Antrim	33	14	25	25	-8	-24.2%
Arenac	40	0	18	13	-27	-67.5%
Baraga	17	20	25	24	7	41.2%
Barry	70	78	63	100	30	42.9%
Bay	572	505	524	363	-209	-36.5%
Benzie	0	6	0	1	1	0.0%
Berrien	574	521	380	466	-108	-18.8%
Branch	227	166	181	149	-78	-34.4%
Calhoun	420	352	339	305	-115	-27.4%
Cass	119	79	65	100	-19	-16.0%
Charlevoix	140	105	104	106	-34	-24.3%
Cheboygan	105	103	109	88	-17	-16.2%
Chippewa	170	160	175	200	30	17.6%
Clare	188	185	191	157	-31	-16.5%
Clinton	331	230	270	211	-120	-36.3%
Crawford	18	17	23	19	1	5.6%
Delta	199	134	205	188	-11	-5.5%
Dickinson	119	136	91	83	-36	-30.3%
Eaton	534	443	458	357	-177	-33.1%
Emmet	147	151	96	111	-36	-24.5%
Genesee	1671	1343	1335	1570	-101	-6.0%
Gladwin	32	24	15	29	-3	-9.4%
Gogebic	48	49	35	57	9	18.8%

**Table 15 - Career Technical Graduates in Michigan by County - 2013 - 2016 (Continued)**

County	2013	2014	2015	2016	2013 - 2016 Numeric Change	2013 - 2016 Percent Change
Grand Traverse	501	360	358	314	-187	-37.3%
Gratiot	82	101	69	100	18	22.0%
Hillsdale	187	190	189	180	-7	-3.7%
Houghton	97	86	54	70	-27	-27.8%
Huron	165	167	142	210	45	27.3%
Ingham	579	400	366	391	-188	-32.5%
Ionia	193	175	171	151	-42	-21.8%
Iosco	127	133	107	92	-35	-27.6%
Iron	24	22	27	13	-11	-45.8%
Isabella	264	185	211	229	-35	-13.3%
Jackson	520	451	472	482	-38	-7.3%
Kalamazoo	533	364	399	442	-91	-17.1%
Kalkaska	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Kent	1034	988	965	862	-172	-16.6%
Keweenaw	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Lake	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Lapeer	231	236	225	246	15	6.5%
Leelanau	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Lenawee	338	284	295	304	-34	-10.1%
Livingston	631	455	558	536	-95	-15.1%
Luce	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Mackinac	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Macomb	4101	3379	3401	3397	-704	-17.2%
Manistee	26	11	0	0	0	0.0%
Marquette	297	290	257	291	-6	-2.0%
Mason	180	205	158	163	-17	-9.4%
Mecosta	183	169	168	194	11	6.0%



**Table 15 - Career Technical Graduates in Michigan by County - 2013 - 2016 (Continued)**

County	2013	2014	2015	2016	2013 - 2016 Numeric Change	2013 - 2016 Percent Change
Menominee	112	76	83	96	-16	-14.3%
Midland	180	127	159	128	-52	-28.9%
Missaukee	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Monroe	412	332	350	335	-77	-18.7%
Montcalm	169	107	92	122	-47	-27.8%
Montmorency	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Muskegon	477	401	348	352	-125	-26.2%
Newaygo	208	158	217	186	-22	-10.6%
Oakland	4106	3615	3669	3461	-645	-15.7%
Oceana	0	0	0	16	0	0.0%
Ogemaw	72	59	59	57	-15	-20.8%
Ontonagon	32	25	27	21	-11	-34.4%
Osceola	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Oscoda	6	0	0	0	-6	-100.0%
Otsego	118	122	132	147	29	24.6%
Ottawa	579	523	568	635	56	9.7%
Presque Isle	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Roscommon	103	99	99	78	-25	-24.3%
Saginaw	389	325	281	283	-106	-27.2%
St. Clair	454	328	338	148	-306	-67.4%
St. Joseph	192	128	135	307	115	59.9%
Sanilac	193	179	166	359	166	86.0%
Schoolcraft	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Shiawassee	298	320	296	166	-132	-44.3%
Tuscola	224	186	222	183	-41	-18.3%
Van Buren	415	260	253	315	-100	-24.1%
Washtenaw	673	663	637	714	41	6.1%

**Table 15 - Career Technical Graduates in Michigan by County - 2013 - 2016 (Continued)**

County	2013	2014	2015	2016	2013 - 2016 Numeric Change	2013 - 2016 Percent Change
Wayne	3946	3635	3344	3299	-647	-16.4%
Wexford	180	165	197	183	3	1.7%
<b>Michigan</b>	7,874	7,017	6,754	6,895	-979	12.4%

**Required: WIOA Act, Section 108, (b), (1), (C)**

**Source: Michigan Department of Education**

**Table 16 - Adult Education Graduates in Michigan by County - 2012 - 2015**

County	2012	2013	2014	2015	2012 - 2015 Numeric Change
Alcona	0	1	5	1	1
Alger	0	0	1	0	0
Allegan	22	56	61	19	-3
Alpena	0	8	9	1	1
Antrim	0	8	2	6	6
Arenac	1	0	1	2	1
Baraga	0	2	0	0	0
Barry	1	2	0	1	0
Bay	11	13	15	4	-7
Benzie	0	2	2	1	1
Berrien	25	71	48	10	-15
Branch	17	1	0	7	-10
Calhoun	14	14	22	14	0
Cass	17	33	17	3	-14
Charlevoix	1	3	2	3	2
Cheboygan	0	1	4	2	2
Chippewa	20	25	24	9	-11
Clare	36	39	19	9	-27
Clinton	2	2	5	0	-2
Crawford	3	0	4	0	-3
Delta	11	23	17	2	-9
Dickinson	13	0	13	4	-9
Eaton	23	43	40	4	-19
Emmet	1	4	0	4	3
Genesee	101	191	154	77	-24
Gladwin	9	7	12	9	0
Gogebic	10	4	2	5	-5

**Table 16 - Adult Education Graduates in Michigan by County - 2012 - 2015 (Continued)**

County	2012	2013	2014	2015	2012 - 2015 Numeric Change
Grand Traverse	7	24	15	4	-3
Gratiot	19	8	9	0	-19
Hillsdale	0	1	0	5	5
Houghton	0	0	0	0	0
Huron	0	2	2	4	4
Ingham*	84	217	1,337	807	723
Ionia	14	9	9	2	-12
Iosco	0	1	0	1	1
Iron	2	0	0	3	1
Isabella	10	20	16	4	-6
Jackson	8	3	9	5	-3
Kalamazoo	92	38	43	35	-57
Kalkaska	6	10	3	4	-2
Kent	162	207	183	55	-107
Keweenaw	0	0	0	0	0
Lake	1	3	2	0	-1
Lapeer	4	15	13	17	13
Leelanau	0	1	2	3	3
Lenawee	22	40	34	5	-17
Livingston	10	25	21	8	-2
Luce	2	5	3	3	1
Mackinac	7	6	6	5	-2
Macomb	90	142	77	40	-50
Manistee	17	16	11	2	-15
Marquette	7	7	8	0	-7
Mason	2	9	7	0	-2
Mecosta	2	2	0	0	-2

**Table 16 - Adult Education Graduates in Michigan by County - 2012 - 2015 (Continued)**

County	2012	2013	2014	2015	2012 - 2015 Numeric Change
Menominee	7	12	14	1	-6
Midland	6	53	46	7	1
Missaukee	2	4	1	25	23
Monroe	42	25	47	0	-42
Montcalm	13	3	10	1	-12
Montmorency	0	0	1	0	0
Muskegon	154	181	169	32	-122
Newaygo	5	10	29	6	1
Oakland	125	148	128	29	-96
Oceana	6	5	8	3	-3
Ogemaw	1	0	2	1	0
Ontonagon	0	0	0	1	1
Osceola	5	6	2	0	-5
Oscoda	0	7	3	1	1
Otsego	0	0	0	0	0
Ottawa	74	122	87	36	-38
Presque Isle	0	2	0	0	0
Roscommon	16	20	18	6	-10
Saginaw	31	42	51	10	-21
St. Clair	14	28	24	11	-3
St. Joseph	79	22	29	17	-62
Sanilac	9	4	2	1	-8
Schoolcraft	0	4	3	1	1
Shiawassee	12	16	9	8	-4
Tuscola	2	9	8	4	2
Van Buren	37	44	44	9	-28
Washtenaw	180	198	164	73	-107

**Table 16 - Adult Education Graduates in Michigan by County - 2012 - 2015 (Continued)**

County	2012	2013	2014	2015	2012 - 2015 Numeric Change
Wayne	156	381	317	170	14
Wexford	18	18	12	6	-12
<b>Michigan</b>	1,979	2,883	3,619	1,668	-311

**Required: WIOA Act, Section 108, (b), (1), (C)**

**Source: Michigan Department of Education**

**\* The Michigan Department of Corrections (MDOC) locates all prisoners in Ingham County, regardless of the prison where they are incarcerated, for Michigan Adult Education Reporting System (MAERS) reporting purposes.**

**Table 17 - Current OnLine Job Advertisements by Major Occupational Category - Second Quarter 2017**

Occupations	Number	Percent of Total
<b>Total, All Occupations</b>	3,568	100.0%
Management	202	5.7%
Business and Financial Operations	59	1.7%
Computer and Mathematical	51	1.4%
Architecture and Engineering	99	2.8%
Life, Physical, and Social Science	16	0.4%
Community and Social Service	108	3.0%
Legal	0	0.0%
Education, Training, and Library	67	1.9%
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media	67	1.9%
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical	768	21.5%
Healthcare Support	175	4.9%
Protective Service	46	1.3%
Food Preparation and Serving Related	258	7.2%
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	138	3.9%
Personal Care and Service	80	2.2%
Sales and Related	337	9.4%
Office and Administrative Support	362	10.1%
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	14	0.4%
Construction and Extraction	156	4.4%
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	184	5.2%
Production	115	3.2%
Transportation and Material Moving	266	7.5%

**Required: WIOA Act, Section 108, (b), (1), (A), (i)**

**Source: The Conference Board, Help Wanted Online® (HWOL)**

**Table 18 - Top Current OnLine Job Advertisements - Second Quarter 2017**

Occupations	Number	Percent of Total
Total, All Occupations	3,568	100.0%
Registered Nurses	225	6.3%
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	102	2.9%
First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	88	2.5%
Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	71	2.0%
Retail Salespersons	62	1.7%
Medical and Health Services Managers	55	1.5%
Demonstrators and Product Promoters	48	1.3%
Medical Assistants	48	1.3%
Customer Service Representatives	45	1.3%
First-Line Supervisors of Food Preparation and Ser	42	1.2%
Social and Human Service Assistants	42	1.2%
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekee	41	1.1%
Nursing Assistants	37	1.0%
Physical Therapists	35	1.0%
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers,	34	1.0%

**Required: WIOA Act, Section 108, (b), (1), (A), (i)**

**Source: The Conference Board, Help Wanted Online® (HWOL)**



**Table 19 - Employment Projections by Major Occupational Category - 2014 - 2024**

Occupational Category	2014	2024	Employment Growth	
			Number	Percent
Total, All Occupations	130,165	131,480	1,315	1.0%
Management Occupations	7,630	7,660	30	0.4%
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	4,115	4,330	215	5.2%
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	930	985	55	5.9%
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	1,425	1,475	50	3.5%
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	1,030	1,020	-10	-1.0%
Community and Social Services Occupations	2,960	3,040	80	2.7%
Legal Occupations	550	555	5	0.9%
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	9,455	9,175	-280	-3.0%
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	1,475	1,460	-15	-1.0%
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	9,035	9,440	405	4.5%
Healthcare Support Occupations	5,040	5,400	360	7.1%
Protective Service Occupations	3,865	3,590	-275	-7.1%
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	11,675	12,195	520	4.5%
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	5,230	5,445	215	4.1%
Personal Care and Service Occupations	4,090	4,215	125	3.1%
Sales and Related Occupations	11,610	11,870	260	2.2%
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	19,410	18,975	-435	-2.2%
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	1,590	1,570	-20	-1.3%
Construction and Extraction Occupations	6,420	6,470	50	0.8%
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	6,545	6,800	255	3.9%
Production Occupations	9,085	8,830	-255	-2.8%
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	7,010	6,970	-40	-0.6%

**Required: WIOA Act, Section 108, (b), (1), (A), (ii)**

**Source: DTMB, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives**

**Table 20 - Annual Job Openings by Major Occupational Category - 2014 - 2024**

Occupational Category	Total Openings	Growth	Replacement
Total, All Occupations	3,561	429	3,132
Management Occupations	191	18	173
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	109	26	83
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	19	6	13
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	43	7	36
Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	34	2	32
Community and Social Services Occupations	77	13	64
Legal Occupations	12	2	10
Education, Training, and Library Occupations	210	6	204
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	40	3	37
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	252	50	202
Healthcare Support Occupations	155	41	114
Protective Service Occupations	105	3	102
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	482	75	407
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	127	21	106
Personal Care and Service Occupations	114	15	99
Sales and Related Occupations	407	33	374
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	442	24	418
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	43	3	40
Construction and Extraction Occupations	120	16	104
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	192	32	160
Production Occupations	221	26	195
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	169	9	160

**Required: WIOA Act, Section 108, (b), (1), (A), (ii)**

**Source: DTMB, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives**

**Table 21 - Occupations with Largest Percent Growth - 2014 - 2024**

Occupations	Employment Change	
	Number	Percent
Electrical Power-Line Installers and Repairers	140	31.1%
Software Developers, Applications	15	30.0%
Web Developers	10	28.6%
Personal Financial Advisors	25	26.3%
Software Developers, Systems Software	15	23.1%
Computer-Controlled Machine Tool Operators, Metal	60	22.2%
Market Research Analysts and Marketing Specialists	65	21.0%
Physical Therapist Aides	20	19.0%
Nurse Practitioners	25	18.5%
Cardiovascular Technologists and Technicians	10	18.2%
Physical Therapist Assistants	20	18.2%
Physical Therapists	35	17.5%
Surgeons	5	16.7%
Diagnostic Medical Sonographers	10	16.7%
Morticians, Undertakers, and Funeral Directors	5	16.7%

**Required: WIOA Act, Section 108, (b), (1), (A), (ii)**

**Source: DTMB, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives**

**Table 22 - Occupations with Largest Numeric Growth - 2014 - 2024**

Occupations	Employment Change	
	Number	Percent
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers,	285	9.7%
Home Health Aides	250	15.7%
Registered Nurses	220	7.3%
Cooks, Restaurant	180	14.1%
Electrical Power-Line Installers and Repairers	140	31.1%
Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	120	8.8%
Retail Salespersons	120	3.4%
Bartenders	115	11.2%
Machinists	95	14.1%
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Food Preparation	80	9.3%
Customer Service Representatives	75	4.5%
Construction Laborers	75	6.8%
General and Operations Managers	75	4.5%
Market Research Analysts and Marketing Specialist	65	21.0%
Insurance Sales Agents	65	11.7%

**Required: WIOA Act, Section 108, (b), (1), (A), (i), (ii)**

**Source: DTMB, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives**

**Table 23 - High Demand - High Wage Occupations - 2014 - 2024**

Occupations	2014 Employment	2024 Employment	Growth Rate	Annual Openings	Hourly Wage
Electrical Power-Line Installers and Repairers	450	590	31.1%	32	
Insurance Sales Agents	555	620	11.7%	21	33.45
Registered Nurses	2,995	3,215	7.3%	93	27.81
Physical Therapists	200	235	17.5%	9	38.83
General and Operations Managers	1,650	1,725	4.5%	49	34.41
Medical and Health Services Managers	525	550	4.8%	16	37.04
Financial Managers	360	380	5.6%	10	45.06
Mechanical Engineers	230	255	10.9%	9	29.5
Industrial Machinery Mechanics	510	545	6.9%	16	27.04
Accountants and Auditors	610	655	7.4%	20	24.22
Machinists	675	770	14.1%	29	18.34
Physicians and Surgeons, All Other	230	240	4.3%	7	
Civil Engineers	165	175	6.1%	6	36.6
First-Line Supervisors of Office and Administrative Support Workers	885	935	5.6%	18	22.53
Computer-Controlled Machine Tool Operators, Metal and Plastic	270	330	22.2%	14	17.05

**Required: WIOA Act, Section 108, (b), (1), (A), (ii)**

**Source: DTMB, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives**

**Table 24 - High Demand - High Wage Occupations Requiring at Least a Bachelor's Degree - 2014 - 2024**

Occupations	2014 Employment	2024 Employment	Growth Rate	Annual Openings	Hourly Wage
Registered Nurses	2,995	3,215	7.3%	93	27.81
Physical Therapists	200	235	17.5%	9	38.83
General and Operations Managers	1,650	1,725	4.5%	49	34.41
Medical and Health Services Managers	525	550	4.8%	16	37.04
Financial Managers	360	380	5.6%	10	45.06
Mechanical Engineers	230	255	10.9%	9	29.5
Accountants and Auditors	610	655	7.4%	20	24.22
Physicians and Surgeons, All Other	230	240	4.3%	7	
Civil Engineers	165	175	6.1%	6	36.6
Market Research Analysts & Marketing Specialists	310	375	21.0%	11	20.9
Medical and Clinical Laboratory Technologists	205	220	7.3%	7	25.15
Speech-Language Pathologists	175	185	5.7%	5	33.17
Pharmacists	285	285	0.0%	7	57.15
Industrial Engineers	245	245	0.0%	7	37.53
Purchasing Agents, exc. Wholesale, Retail & Farm.	200	210	5.0%	7	22.58

**Required: WIOA Act, Section 108, (b), (1), (A), (ii)**

**Source: DTMB, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives**

**Table 25 - High Demand - High Wage Occupations Requiring an Associate's Degree or Moderate/Long-term Training - 2014 - 2024**

Occupations	2014 Employment	2024 Employment	Growth Rate	Annual Openings	Hourly Wage
Electrical Power-Line Installers and Repairers	450	590	31.1%	32	
Insurance Sales Agents	555	620	11.7%	21	33.45
Industrial Machinery Mechanics	510	545	6.9%	16	27.04
Machinists	675	770	14.1%	29	18.34
Computer-Controlled Machine Tool Operators, Metal	270	330	22.2%	14	17.05
Electricians	615	635	3.3%	11	26.73
Sales Rep., Wholesale & Manufacturing, Except Tech	945	980	3.7%	22	21.27
Bus & Truck Mechanics & Diesel Engine Specialists	315	350	11.1%	9	17.21
Automotive Body and Related Repairers	260	280	7.7%	8	16.35
Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters	410	425	3.7%	7	22.28
Heating, Air Conditioning, and Refrigeration Mecha	190	205	7.9%	5	22.31
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, and Brazers	510	525	2.9%	17	16.51
Packaging and Filling Machine Operators & Tenders	175	175	0.0%	6	26.25
Correctional Officers and Jailers	1,605	1,430	-10.9%	44	26
Medical Secretaries	400	415	3.8%	5	15.67

**Required: WIOA Act, Section 108, (b), (1), (A), (ii)**

**Source: DTMB, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives**

**Table 26 - High Demand - High Wage Occupations Requiring at Most Short-term Training - 2014 - 2024**

Occupations	2014 Employment	2024 Employment	Growth Rate	Annual Openings	Hourly Wage
First-Line Supervisors of Office and Administrative Support Workers	885	935	5.6%	18	22.53
Self-Enrichment Education Teachers	200	230	15.0%	7	21.72
Construction Laborers	1,110	1,185	6.8%	30	16.79
First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	1,565	1,605	2.6%	39	16.03
First-Line Supervisors of Mechanics, Installers, and Repairers	405	410	1.2%	8	27.41
Farmers, Ranchers & Other Ag. Managers	980	935	-4.6%	17	
Supervisors of Construction and Extraction Workers	580	585	0.9%	5	25.99
First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers	570	565	-0.9%	9	26.79
First-Line Supervisors of Personal Service Workers	245	255	4.1%	6	15.89
First-Line Supervisors of Non-Retail Sales Workers	185	185	0.0%	2	33.37
First-Line Supervisors of Housekeeping and Janitorial Workers	250	260	4.0%	5	15.79
Food Service Managers	245	245	0.0%	5	20.48
Property, Real Estate & Community Assoc. Mgr.	150	155	3.3%	3	21.15
Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators	210	205	-2.4%	5	20.24
Postal Service Mail Carriers	335	300	-10.4%	6	23.88

**Required: WIOA Act, Section 108, (b), (1), (A), (ii)**

**Source: DTMB, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives**



**Table 27 - Individuals with Disabilities in Michigan by County - 2012 - 2016**

County	2012 - 2016 Estimate*
Alcona	2,360
Alger	1,595
Allegan	12,050
Alpena	5,269
Antrim	3,617
Arenac	3,111
Baraga	1,011
Barry	7,914
Bay	17,471
Benzie	2,886
Berrien	22,173
Branch	5,946
Calhoun	20,940
Cass	8,958
Charlevoix	3,882
Cheboygan	5,078
Chippewa	6,014
Clare	6,584
Clinton	8,973
Crawford	2,722
Delta	6,576
Dickinson	4,520
Eaton	16,778
Emmet	4,625
Genesee	67,931
Gladwin	5,390
Gogebic	2,278

**Table 27 - Individuals with Disabilities in Michigan by County - 2012 - 2016 (Continued)**

County	2012 - 2016 Estimate*
Grand Traverse	11,400
Gratiot	5,661
Hillsdale	6,594
Houghton	4,167
Huron	5,154
Ingham	34,673
Ionia	8,591
Iosco	5,608
Iron	2,122
Isabella	8,565
Jackson	23,359
Kalamazoo	33,154
Kalkaska	3,317
Kent	73,094
Keweenaw	435
Lake	2,709
Lapeer	12,618
Leelanau	2,691
Lenawee	14,876
Livingston	19,139
Luce	1,367
Mackinac	1,986
Macomb	118,370
Manistee	4,393
Marquette	9,120
Mason	4,952
Mecosta	6,744

**Table 27 - Individuals with Disabilities in Michigan by County - 2012 - 2016 (Continued)**

County	2012 - 2016 Estimate*
Menominee	4,289
Midland	11,016
Missaukee	2,791
Monroe	19,087
Montcalm	11,188
Montmorency	2,309
Muskegon	26,475
Newaygo	8,823
Oakland	143,237
Oceana	4,608
Ogemaw	4,802
Ontonagon	1,158
Osceola	4,057
Oscoda	1,895
Otsego	4,011
Ottawa	27,707
Presque Isle	2,481
Roscommon	6,284
Saginaw	31,053
St. Clair	26,693
St. Joseph	8,943
Sanilac	6,867
Schoolcraft	1,655
Shiawassee	10,667
Tuscola	10,075
Van Buren	11,329
Washtenaw	30,467

**Table 27 - Individuals with Disabilities in Michigan by County - 2012 - 2016 (Continued)**

County	2012 - 2016 Estimate*
Wayne	283,470
Wexford	5,315
<b>Michigan</b>	1,394,263

**Required: WIOA Act, Section 108, (b), (1), (C)**

**Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates**

**Table 28 - Individuals with Disabilities by Demographic Group - 2012 - 2016**

Demographic Group	2012 - 2016 Estimate	Percent Distribution
<b>Total Population</b>	48,293	100.0%
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	25,602	53.0%
Female	22,691	47.0%
<b>Age</b>		
Under 17	3,068	6.4%
18-64	24,485	50.7%
65 +	20,740	42.9%
<b>Race</b>		
White	43,866	90.8%
Black / African American	417	0.9%
Native American	2,096	4.3%
Asian	250	0.5%
Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	15	0.0%
Some Other Race	63	0.1%
Two or More Races	1,586	3.3%
<b>Ethnicity</b>		
Hispanic	472	1.0%

**Required: WIOA Act, Section 108, (b), (1), (C)**

**Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates**

**Table 29 - Assistance Program Recipients in Michigan by County - 2014 - 2017**

County	2014	2017	2014-2017 Percent Change
Alcona*	0	0	-
Alger	379	271	-28.5%
Allegan	3,678	2,780	-24.4%
Alpena	1,922	1,231	-36.0%
Antrim	879	695	-20.9%
Arenac	1,158	808	-30.2%
Baraga	471	431	-8.5%
Barry	2,174	1,411	-35.1%
Bay	5,525	4,778	-13.5%
Benzie	702	466	-33.6%
Berrien	8,035	6,303	-21.6%
Branch	1,846	1,330	-28.0%
Calhoun	8,416	6,490	-22.9%
Cass	2,352	1,857	-21.0%
Charlevoix*	0	0	-
Cheboygan	1,575	1,134	-28.0%
Chippewa	1,693	1,254	-25.9%
Clare	2,356	2,007	-14.8%
Clinton	1,834	1,345	-26.7%
Crawford	868	647	-25.5%
Delta	1,972	1,517	-23.1%
Dickinson	1,117	814	-27.1%
Eaton	3,914	2,870	-26.7%
Emmet	2,020	1,244	-38.4%
Genesee	35,204	28,518	-19.0%
Gladwin	1,366	1,121	-17.9%
Gogebic	917	852	-7.1%

**Table 29 - Assistance Program Recipients in Michigan by County - 2014 - 2017 (Continued)**

County	2014	2017	2014-2017 Percent Change
Grand Traverse	3,438	2,337	-32.0%
Gratiot	2,179	1,738	-20.2%
Hillsdale	2,090	1,665	-20.3%
Houghton	1,390	1,115	-19.8%
Huron	1,296	980	-24.4%
Ingham	16,669	12,785	-23.3%
Ionia	2,917	2,187	-25.0%
Iosco	1,891	1,828	-3.3%
Iron	609	427	-29.9%
Isabella	3,004	2,290	-23.8%
Jackson	7,928	6,392	-19.4%
Kalamazoo	12,126	9,582	-21.0%
Kalkaska	1,050	919	-12.5%
Kent	25,719	16,420	-36.2%
Keweenaw	135	125	-7.4%
Lake	869	733	-15.7%
Lapeer	3,741	2,939	-21.4%
Leelanau*	0	0	-
Lenawee	4,848	3,821	-21.2%
Livingston	3,684	2,631	-28.6%
Luce	403	315	-21.8%
Mackinac	344	223	-35.2%
Macomb	41,322	33,346	-19.3%
Manistee	1,071	954	-10.9%
Marquette	2,737	2,326	-15.0%
Mason	1,489	1,162	-22.0%
Mecosta	3,065	2,583	-15.7%

**Table 29 - Assistance Program Recipients in Michigan by County - 2014 - 2017 (Continued)**

County	2014	2017	2014-2017 Percent Change
Menominee	781	746	-4.5%
Midland	3,720	2,938	-21.0%
Missaukee*	0	0	-
Monroe	5,790	4,604	-20.5%
Montcalm	3,476	2,739	-21.2%
Montmorency	469	306	-34.8%
Muskegon	12,654	10,293	-18.7%
Newaygo	2,811	2,165	-23.0%
Oakland	36,287	22,362	-38.4%
Oceana	1,418	1,229	-13.3%
Ogemaw	1,596	1,347	-15.6%
Ontonagon	279	208	-25.4%
Osceola*	0	0	-
Oscoda	500	490	-2.0%
Otsego	1,557	1,164	-25.2%
Ottawa	5,197	3,155	-39.3%
Presque Isle	476	376	-21.0%
Roscommon	1,668	1,269	-23.9%
Saginaw	13,259	10,630	-19.8%
St. Clair	9,441	7,344	-22.2%
St. Joseph	2,771	2,079	-25.0%
Sanilac	2,110	1,478	-30.0%
Schoolcraft	404	306	-24.3%
Shiawassee	4,085	2,836	-30.6%
Tuscola	3,215	2,544	-20.9%
Van Buren	4,213	3,403	-19.2%
Washtenaw	10,502	6,582	-37.3%



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**Table 29 - Assistance Program Recipients in Michigan by County - 2014 - 2017 (Continued)**

County	2014	2017	2014-2017 Percent Change
Wayne	176,892	146,474	-17.2%
Wexford	3,059	2,369	-22.6%
<b>Michigan</b>	547,047	425,786	-22.2%

**Required: WIOA Act, Section 108, (b), (1), (C)**

**Source:** Michigan Department of Health & Human Services

**Note:** This table reflects all FIP/FAP Assistance Recipients with a Work Requirement

\* County office was closed and clients are serviced in adjoining counties.

**Table 30 - Assistance Program Recipients - June 2017**

Demographic Group	Assistance Program Recipients	Percent of Total
<b>Total</b>	10,930	100.0%
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	5,337	48.8%
Female	5,593	51.2%
<b>Age</b>		
14-15	59	0.5%
16-19	660	6.0%
20-21	458	4.2%
22-44	6,993	64.0%
45-54	1,926	17.6%
55-64	834	7.6%
65+	0	0.0%
<b>Race</b>		
White	8,768	80.2%
Black / African American	155	1.4%
Native American	1,017	9.3%
Other	857	7.8%
Hispanic	133	1.2%

**Required: WIOA Act, Section 108, (b), (1), (C)**

**Source: Michigan Department of Health & Human Services**

**Note: This table reflects all FIP/FAP Assistance Recipients with a Work Requirement**

**Table 31 - Limited English Proficiency by Regional Prosperity Region - 2012 - 2016**

<b>Prosperity Region</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percent of Prosperity Region</b>
Upper Peninsula Prosperity Alliance	3,002	1.0%
Northwest Prosperity Region	2,910	1.0%
Northeast Prosperity Region	1,496	0.8%
West Michigan Prosperity Region	48,712	3.3%
East Central Michigan Prosperity Region	7,733	1.4%
East Michigan Prosperity Region	8,060	1.0%
South Central Prosperity Region	16,583	3.7%
Southwest Prosperity Region	16,641	2.3%
Southeast Prosperity Region	21,862	2.3%
Detroit Metro Prosperity Region	186,049	5.1%
<b>Michigan</b>	<b>313,048</b>	<b>3.4%</b>

**Required: WIOA Act, Section 108, (b), (1), (C)**

**Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2012 - 2016 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates**

**Table 32 - Per Capita Personal Income in Michigan by County - 2010- 2016**

County	2010	2012	2014	2016	2010 - 2016 Numeric Change	2010 - 2016 Percent Change
Alcona	28,234	31,036	33,536	35,639	7,405	26.2%
Alger	24,521	26,088	27,864	30,483	5,962	24.3%
Allegan	32,695	35,515	37,841	40,389	7,694	23.5%
Alpena	31,717	33,455	34,758	38,043	6,326	19.9%
Antrim	31,345	34,365	37,893	40,985	9,640	30.8%
Arenac	28,396	30,980	32,519	35,647	7,251	25.5%
Baraga	26,571	28,798	29,630	31,150	4,579	17.2%
Barry	32,180	35,998	38,369	40,469	8,289	25.8%
Bay	33,308	35,088	36,388	39,404	6,096	18.3%
Benzie	30,226	32,590	35,835	38,599	8,373	27.7%
Berrien	36,148	37,554	40,006	44,007	7,859	21.7%
Branch	26,848	29,103	30,918	33,259	6,411	23.9%
Calhoun	31,786	33,736	35,129	38,086	6,300	19.8%
Cass	31,493	34,495	36,950	40,294	8,801	27.9%
Charlevoix	37,709	40,953	43,623	48,503	10,794	28.6%
Cheboygan	28,218	30,331	32,775	35,600	7,382	26.2%
Chippewa	28,016	30,092	30,008	32,858	4,842	17.3%
Clare	26,438	27,893	29,444	32,204	5,766	21.8%
Clinton	34,712	36,970	39,224	42,177	7,465	21.5%
Crawford	25,162	26,800	28,795	31,120	5,958	23.7%
Delta	32,078	33,636	34,896	37,306	5,228	16.3%
Dickinson	35,934	39,008	41,354	43,948	8,014	22.3%
Eaton	32,858	34,383	36,329	39,777	6,919	21.1%
Emmet	40,367	43,317	46,709	50,256	9,889	24.5%
Genesee	30,195	32,773	34,787	37,675	7,480	24.8%
Gladwin	28,053	29,687	30,943	33,807	5,754	20.5%
Gogebic	28,511	30,901	33,425	36,887	8,376	29.4%

**Table 32 - Per Capita Personal Income in Michigan by County - 2010- 2016 (Continued)**

County	2010	2012	2014	2016	2010 - 2016 Numeric Change	2010 - 2016 Percent Change
Grand Traverse	35,651	39,269	42,107	44,834	9,183	25.8%
Gratiot	28,850	31,953	32,323	34,641	5,791	20.1%
Hillsdale	28,537	29,530	31,482	33,927	5,390	18.9%
Houghton	28,343	29,940	31,579	33,957	5,614	19.8%
Huron	37,017	41,177	42,651	43,865	6,848	18.5%
Ingham	33,050	34,462	35,565	37,952	4,902	14.8%
Ionia	26,360	27,815	29,796	31,467	5,107	19.4%
Iosco	28,154	30,752	32,259	34,645	6,491	23.1%
Iron	31,633	33,748	35,778	40,312	8,679	27.4%
Isabella	26,947	28,721	30,892	32,728	5,781	21.5%
Jackson	30,570	32,850	34,877	38,331	7,761	25.4%
Kalamazoo	36,139	39,150	41,208	44,729	8,590	23.8%
Kalkaska	25,911	28,461	31,094	32,456	6,545	25.3%
Kent	38,529	44,686	46,349	49,599	11,070	28.7%
Keweenaw	33,830	35,629	36,796	40,622	6,792	20.1%
Lake	25,128	26,825	28,222	30,452	5,324	21.2%
Lapeer	30,884	34,570	36,489	39,449	8,565	27.7%
Leelanau	40,497	49,935	59,121	59,943	19,446	48.0%
Lenawee	30,037	32,619	33,948	36,918	6,881	22.9%
Livingston	39,403	44,579	47,174	51,722	12,319	31.3%
Luce	24,573	25,988	26,836	29,579	5,006	20.4%
Mackinac	32,499	35,271	36,662	40,589	8,090	24.9%
Macomb	34,260	37,566	39,660	43,328	9,068	26.5%
Manistee	30,714	32,426	33,916	37,326	6,612	21.5%
Marquette	32,749	34,679	35,714	38,387	5,638	17.2%
Mason	31,589	33,589	36,005	38,074	6,485	20.5%
Mecosta	25,510	26,871	28,408	30,441	4,931	19.3%

**Table 32 - Per Capita Personal Income in Michigan by County - 2010- 2016 (Continued)**

County	2010	2012	2014	2016	2010 - 2016 Numeric Change	2010 - 2016 Percent Change
Menominee	32,333	35,083	37,244	38,931	6,598	20.4%
Midland	42,588	45,610	44,133	41,310	-1,278	-3.0%
Missaukee	26,776	28,205	30,980	31,896	5,120	19.1%
Monroe	33,989	37,145	39,623	43,263	9,274	27.3%
Montcalm	25,868	28,343	29,473	31,981	6,113	23.6%
Montmorency	26,914	28,753	31,835	35,274	8,360	31.1%
Muskegon	28,605	31,234	32,936	35,641	7,036	24.6%
Newaygo	27,566	29,709	31,816	34,466	6,900	25.0%
Oakland	49,821	57,372	60,610	65,759	15,938	32.0%
Oceana	27,664	30,262	32,638	34,771	7,107	25.7%
Ogemaw	26,436	27,343	29,736	31,566	5,130	19.4%
Ontonagon	29,943	30,096	32,224	35,033	5,090	17.0%
Osceola	26,100	28,506	30,558	32,901	6,801	26.1%
Oscoda	26,429	27,996	31,325	33,076	6,647	25.2%
Otsego	30,063	32,410	33,617	35,792	5,729	19.1%
Ottawa	34,286	38,105	40,743	44,035	9,749	28.4%
Presque Isle	29,432	30,873	32,597	35,637	6,205	21.1%
Roscommon	28,740	30,120	31,637	34,542	5,802	20.2%
Saginaw	30,527	32,298	33,992	36,630	6,103	20.0%
St. Clair	32,115	35,543	37,270	40,437	8,322	25.9%
St. Joseph	29,340	31,233	32,506	35,452	6,112	20.8%
Sanilac	28,594	32,757	33,632	35,711	7,117	24.9%
Schoolcraft	30,738	31,962	34,420	36,652	5,914	19.2%
Shiawassee	29,553	31,905	33,592	36,663	7,110	24.1%
Tuscola	27,328	30,043	32,379	35,075	7,747	28.3%
Van Buren	32,318	33,623	35,339	38,752	6,434	19.9%
Washtenaw	44,703	47,041	48,807	52,814	8,111	18.1%

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**Table 32 - Per Capita Personal Income in Michigan by County - 2010- 2016 (Continued)**

County	2010	2012	2014	2016	2010 - 2016 Numeric Change	2010 - 2016 Percent Change
Wayne	32,247	34,719	36,624	40,110	7,863	24.4%
Wexford	28,141	30,079	31,519	33,435	5,294	18.8%
Michigan	33,966	37,400	39,214	38,699	4,733	13.9%

**Required: WIOA Act, Section 108, (b), (1), (A)**

**Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis**

**Table 33 - Veterans in Michigan by County - 2012 - 2016**

County	2012 - 2016 Estimate*
Alcona	1,567
Alger	925
Allegan	6,265
Alpena	2,567
Antrim	1,991
Arenac	1,357
Baraga	721
Barry	4,281
Bay	8,152
Benzie	1,757
Berrien	10,788
Branch	2,968
Calhoun	11,020
Cass	4,435
Charlevoix	2,098
Cheboygan	2,330
Chippewa	3,487
Clare	2,697
Clinton	4,596
Crawford	1,622
Delta	3,634
Dickinson	2,662
Eaton	7,179
Emmet	2,790
Genesee	24,969
Gladwin	2,316
Gogebic	1,666



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**Table 33 - Veterans in Michigan by County - 2012 - 2016 (Continued)**

County	2012 - 2016 Estimate*
Grand Traverse	6,598
Gratiot	2,859
Hillsdale	3,534
Houghton	2,745
Huron	2,429
Ingham	14,616
Ionia	3,948
Iosco	3,255
Iron	1,334
Isabella	3,128
Jackson	11,108
Kalamazoo	14,625
Kalkaska	1,445
Kent	30,919
Keweenaw	317
Lake	1,127
Lapeer	6,054
Leelanau	1,869
Lenawee	7,234
Livingston	11,360
Luce	643
Mackinac	1,096
Macomb	51,689
Manistee	2,456
Marquette	6,000
Mason	2,318
Mecosta	3,265

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**Table 33 - Veterans in Michigan by County - 2012 - 2016 (Continued)**

<b>County</b>	<b>2012 - 2016 Estimate*</b>
Menominee	2,221
Midland	5,134
Missaukee	1,118
Monroe	10,655
Montcalm	4,554
Montmorency	1,197
Muskegon	12,356
Newaygo	3,925
Oakland	60,543
Oceana	2,080
Ogemaw	2,079
Ontonagon	853
Osceola	2,122
Oscoda	798
Otsego	2,135
Ottawa	13,992
Presque Isle	1,485
Roscommon	2,611
Saginaw	13,235
St. Clair	11,314
St. Joseph	3,871
Sanilac	2,824
Schoolcraft	817
Shiawassee	4,786
Tuscola	4,249
Van Buren	5,185
Washtenaw	14,521

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**Table 33 - Veterans in Michigan by County - 2012 - 2016 (Continued)**

County	2012 - 2016 Estimate*
Wayne	90,502
Wexford	2,657
<b>Michigan</b>	602,630

**Required: WIOA Act, Section 108, (b), (1), (C)**

**Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2012 - 2016 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates**

**Table 34 - Long Term Unemployment by Prosperity Region - 2015 - 2017**

Area	2015 Total Unemployment	2015 > 26 Weeks Unemployed	2015 % of Total Unemployed	2017 Total Unemployment	2017 > 26 Weeks Unemployed	2017 % of Total Unemployed
Upper Peninsula Prosperity Alliance	9,603	3,011	31.4%	8,956	2,027	22.6%
Northwest Prosperity Region	8,931	3,047	34.1%	8,342	1,756	21.1%
Northeast Prosperity Region	6,459	2,187	33.9%	6,457	1,507	23.3%
West Michigan Prosperity Region	34,893	8,723	25.0%	33,232	4,840	14.6%
East Central Michigan Prosperity Region	14,973	4,512	30.1%	14,275	2,671	18.7%
East Michigan Prosperity Region	24,543	8,062	32.8%	21,787	4,743	21.8%
South Central Prosperity Region	10,833	2,616	24.1%	10,559	1,374	13.0%
Southwest Prosperity Region	18,409	4,998	27.1%	17,672	2,920	16.5%
Southeast Prosperity Region	22,254	4,972	22.3%	20,876	2,780	13.3%
Detroit Metro Prosperity Region	106,893	32,176	30.1%	84,388	20,488	24.3%
<b>Michigan</b>	257,787	74,300	28.8%	226,543	45,100	19.9%

**Required: WIOA Act, Section 108, (b), (1), (C)**

**Source: DTMB, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)**

**Table 35 - Labor Force Status of Older Workers (55 Years Plus) - 2012 - 2016**

Category	2012 - 2016 Estimate
Total Population	103,783
Civilian Labor Force	31,901
Labor Force Participation Rate	30.7%
Employment	30,105
Unemployment	1,796
Unemployment Rate	5.6%

**Required: WIOA Act, Section 108, (b), (1), (C)**

**Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2012 - 2016 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates**

**Table 36 - Population Living Below the Poverty Level - 2012 - 2016**

Demographic Group	Total	White	Black	Native American
<b>Total</b>	51,295	42,788	754	2,774
<15	10,990	8,048	133	969
15	598	451	5	44
16-17	1,317	1,071	13	68
18-24	10,926	9,207	209	329
25-34	6,480	5,505	60	313
35-44	4,765	4,002	116	232
45-54	5,346	4,509	108	349
55-64	5,414	4,837	99	268
65+	5,459	5,158	11	202
<b>Male</b>	24,853	20,748	417	1,306
<15	5,770	4,280	58	526
15	260	191	5	20
16-17	635	546	13	34
18-24	5,601	4,671	75	171
25-34	2,898	2,461	36	112
35-44	2,268	1,881	107	156
45-54	2,585	2,234	34	139
55-64	2,691	2,442	79	95
65+	2,145	2,042	10	53
<b>Female</b>	26,442	22,040	337	1,468
<15	5,220	3,768	75	443
15	338	260	0	24
16-17	682	525	0	34
18-24	5,325	4,536	134	158
25-34	3,582	3,044	24	201
35-44	2,497	2,121	9	76
45-54	2,761	2,275	74	210
55-64	2,723	2,395	20	173
65+	3,314	3,116	1	149

**Table 36 - Population Living Below the Poverty Level - 2012 - 2016 (Continued)**

Demographic Group	Asian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Two or More Races	Hispanic
<b>Total</b>	933	180	2,661	1,205
<15	84	36	1,202	518
15	1	2	71	24
16-17	61	0	70	34
18-24	381	92	473	235
25-34	208	4	255	135
35-44	97	28	165	125
45-54	66	13	206	95
55-64	22	2	160	26
65+	13	3	59	13
<b>Male</b>	569	67	1,238	508
<15	50	3	667	186
15	1	0	31	12
16-17	2	0	26	14
18-24	337	36	176	135
25-34	127	4	106	52
35-44	32	14	31	47
45-54	18	5	114	41
55-64	2	2	59	12
65+	0	3	28	9
<b>Female</b>	364	113	1,423	697
<15	34	33	535	332
15	0	2	40	12
16-17	59	0	44	20
18-24	44	56	297	100
25-34	81	0	149	83
35-44	65	14	134	78
45-54	48	8	92	54
55-64	20	0	101	14
65+	13	0	31	4

**Required: WIOA Act, Section 108, (b), (1), (C)**

**Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2012 - 2016 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates**

# Annual Planning Information and Workforce Analysis Reports: Upper Peninsula

State of Michigan

Department of Technology, Management and Budget

Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives

**Regional Contact:**

Leonidas Murembya

517-241-6574

[murembyal@michigan.gov](mailto:murembyal@michigan.gov)

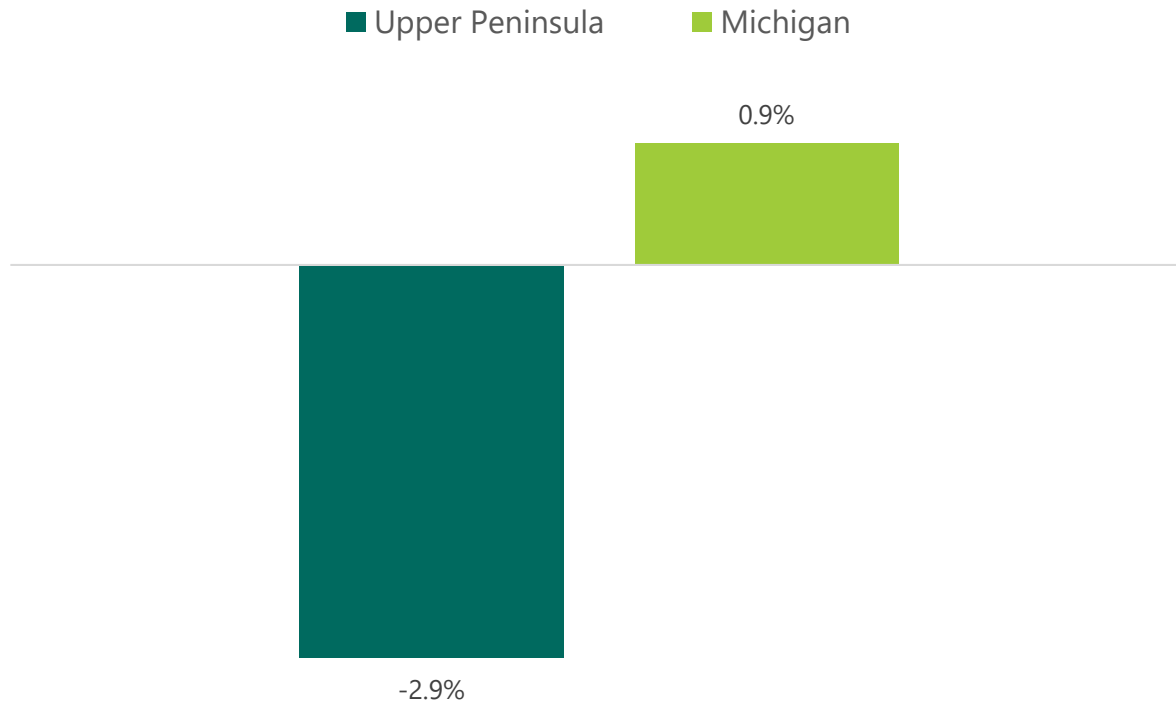


# Population Trends and Characteristics

Tables 1-3

# *Regional population displays a substantial drop over the 2011-2017 period.*

## Population Change (2011-2017)



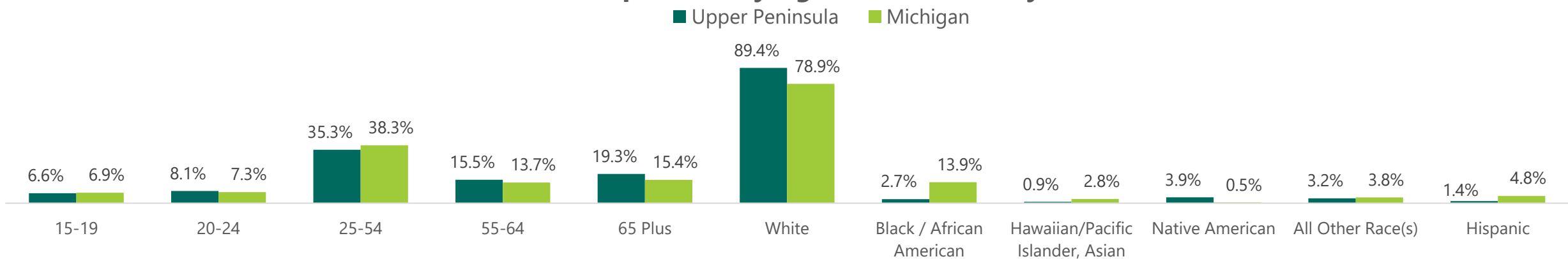
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Annual Population Estimates

- Recent population estimates from the U. S. Census Bureau show the population of the Upper Peninsula Prosperity Alliance dropping by over 8,800, from 310,900 in 2011 to 302,100 in 2017. The area lost about 3,000 residents in just the past two years (2015-2017). **(Table 1)**
- State population steadily rose since 2011 to add over 86,000 by 2017. Nationwide, the population rose by more than 4 percent (or about 14.1 million) over this period. **(Table 1)**
- All 15 counties of the Upper Peninsula lost population, ranging from a loss of 70 in Keweenaw to a drop of 1,150 in Chippewa County. Most of the population loss in the Upper Peninsula continued to be attributable to domestic out-migration to other areas of the state. **(Table 1)**

*The residents of the Upper Peninsula are much older than the state's population, on average.*

- The population of the Upper Peninsula has been and still is majority male at 52 percent or 160,800, in 2016. In contrast, the female population commands a slight majority statewide at 51 percent. (Table 2)
- The area's population is older than the state's population. The shares of the population in the age groups of 15-54 years are below statewide averages by 3 percentage points or less, while the proportions of older population groups (55 years or more) in the Upper Peninsula surpass statewide averages by 2 to 4 percentage points.
- The population in the Upper Peninsula is majority White (89 percent vs. 79 percent statewide). Only about 3 percent of the area's population is Black, compared to 14 percent statewide. However, the share of Native Americans in the area is almost eight times the statewide average. (Table 2)

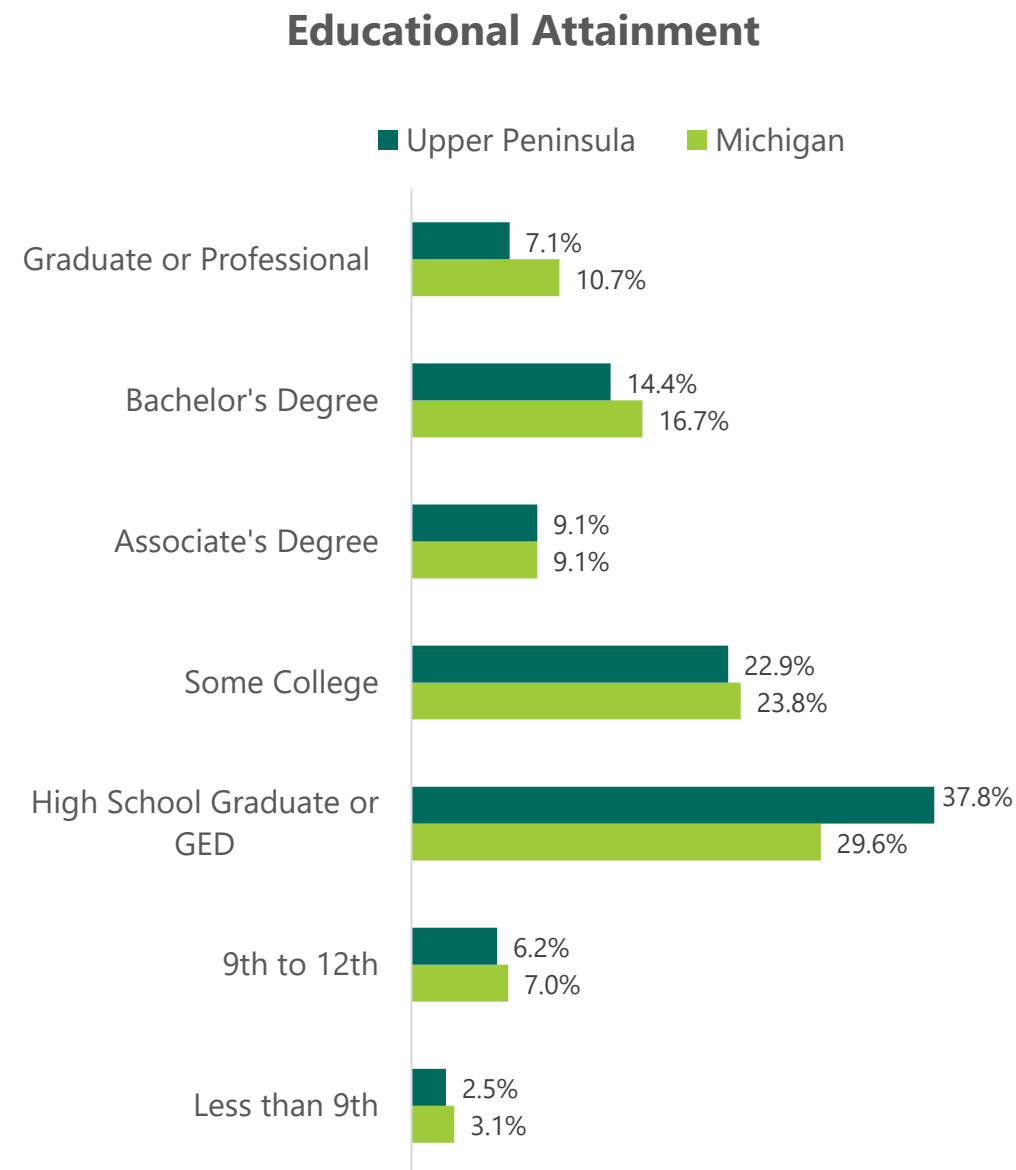
Population by Age, Race / Ethnicity



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

# *The educational attainment of the Upper Peninsula's residents continues to be below statewide averages.*

- The structure of the educational attainment of the population 25 years of age and older has not changed over the past several years. Individuals with a high school diploma or a GED have typically constituted the largest group in the Upper Peninsula. The situation has not changed today. In 2016, 38 percent of U.P. residents fell into this category. The share was 30 percent statewide.
- The Upper Peninsula still shows lower proportions of individuals with a bachelor's degree or higher (22 percent) than statewide (27 percent).
- The shares of residents with some college but no degree or an associate's degree continue to be almost the same in both areas (the U.P. and the state). **(Table 3)**

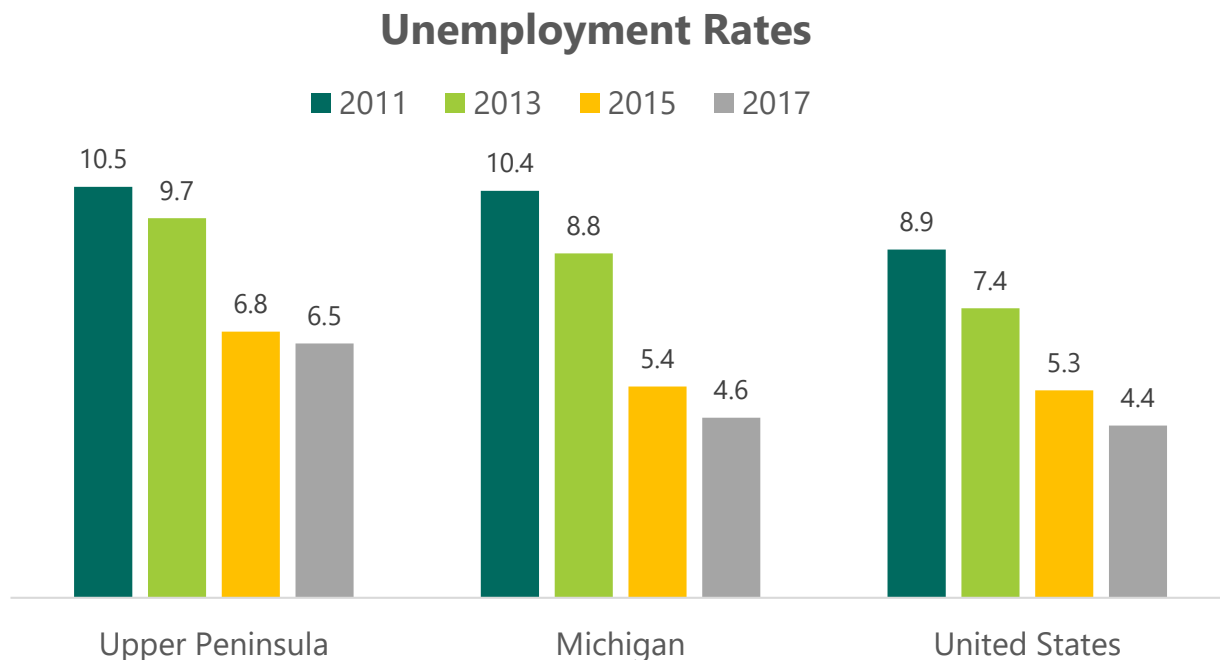


Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates

# **Labor Force and Employment Trends and Characteristics**

**Tables 4-7 and 12**

# Unemployment rates in the Upper Peninsula remain above statewide and national averages.



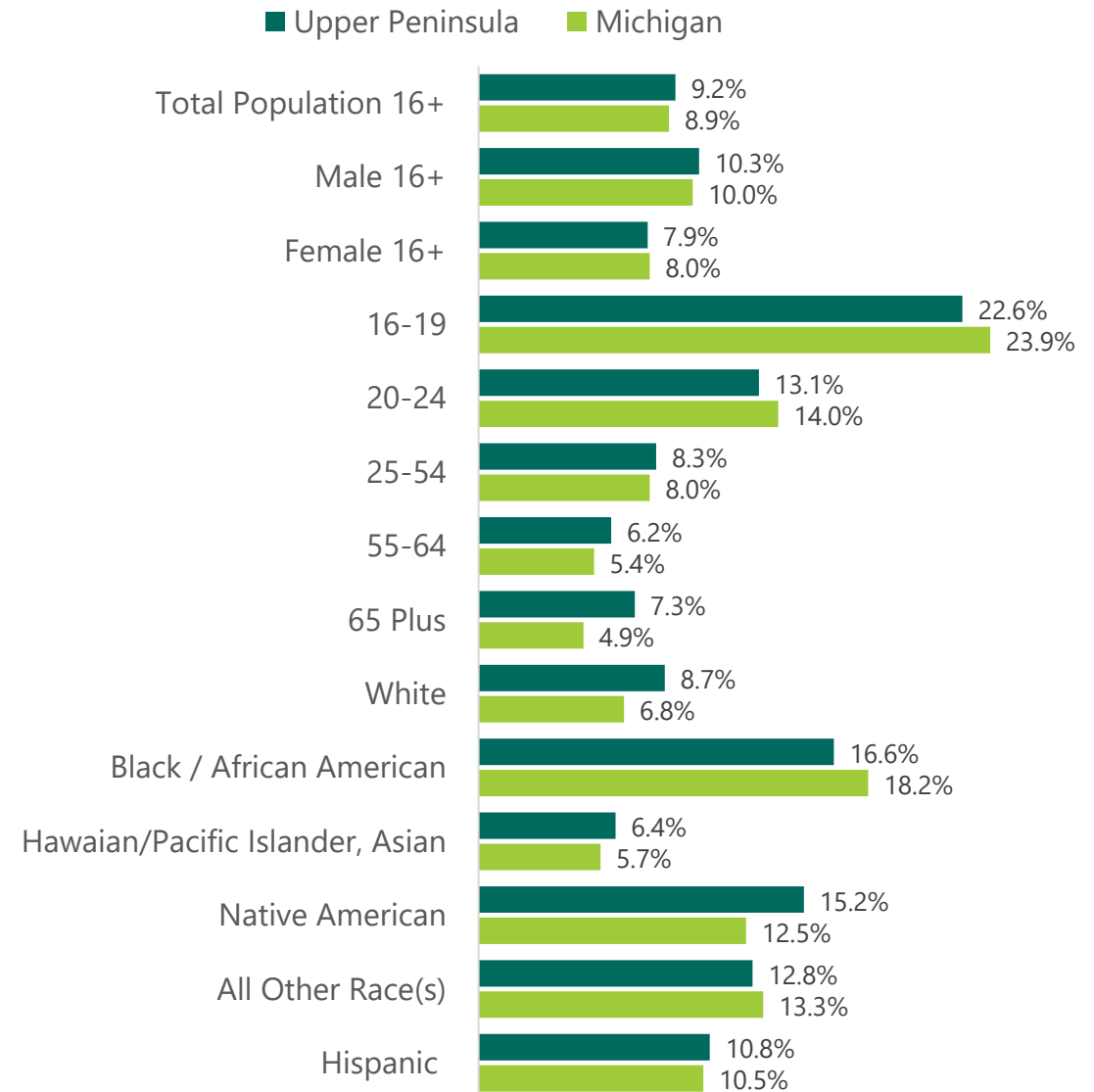
Source: DTMB, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)

- The unemployment rate movements for the Upper Peninsula followed state and national trends, dropping significantly (by close to half) between 2011 and 2015. The area's jobless rates were stable over the past two years, edging down by three tenths of a percent between 2015 and 2017.
- However, the area's jobless rates have been higher than the state's and nation's rates in every year considered.
- Over the 2011-2017 period, the count of unemployed individuals dropped by 41 percent, from 15,300 in 2011 to 9,000 in 2017. The largest fall of 4,400 was recorded between 2013 and 2015. Unemployment has been stable over the past two years (2015-2017), edging down 600. **(Tables 6 and 12)**
- The civilian labor force in the Upper Peninsula fell by 5 percent (-6,900) between 2011 and 2017, with over 1,800 lost in just the last two years. **(Table 4)**
- Employment in the Upper Peninsula has been stable over the 2011-2017 period, inching down by 600. The area gained 1,400 jobs in 2013-2015 period but lost 1,200 positions over the past two years. **(Table 5)**

## Area jobless rates are higher for males, youths, and certain racial groups.

- The overall jobless rate of the population 16+ years old in the U.P. was similar to the state rate for the 2012-2016 period. Generally speaking, unemployment rates have been declining since the end of the 2009 recession. **(Table 7)**
- There were more males than females participating in the labor market in the U.P. during the 2012-2016 period. Males also experienced higher unemployment rates than females by between two and three percent points. **(Table 7)**
- The unemployment rates of youth and young adults (16-24 years old) are typically higher than for any other groups in both the U.P. and the state for obvious reasons such as less experience, lower education, etc. **(Table 7)**
- Almost all racial and ethnic groups displayed higher jobless rates in the U.P. than in the state, except for Blacks and All Other Races (Two or more Races and Other Races). **(Table 7)**

### Unemployment Rates by Sex, Age, and Race / Ethnicity



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates

# Individuals with Barriers to Employment

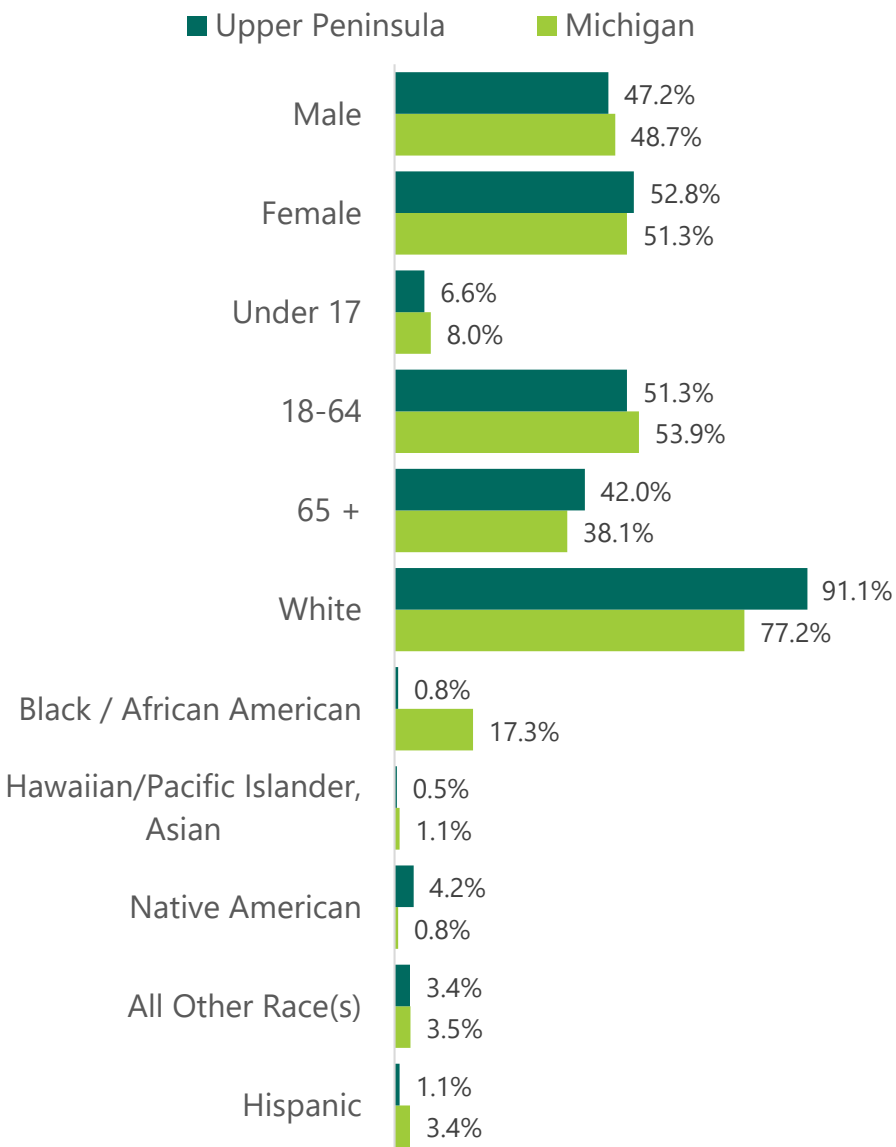
Tables 28-36



# The U.P. has a higher share of females and whites with a disability than statewide.

- Disability is one of the several factors that can lead to poverty and other forms of economic distress. Disability increases with age. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, about 48,300 people in the U.P. reported a disability during the 2012-2016 period. Over half of them were females in both the state and the U.P. About 42 percent of them were 65 years of age and older; four percentage points higher than the state average. (Table 28)
- Over nine out of ten individuals with disabilities in the U.P. were White (91 percent), reflecting the racial makeup of the general population in the region (89 percent White). (Table 28)
- Native Americans display a higher share of the population in the U.P. than statewide. Consequently, this group also show a higher percentage of individuals with a disability. (Table 28)
- The labor market status of persons with a disability has improved in Michigan over the past two years (2014-2016), as the economy of the state continues to recover. The labor force participation rate advanced by two percentage points to 25 percent. The unemployment rate fell by four percentage points, from 16 percent in 2014 to 12 percent in 2016. And the ratio of the employed over the total number of people eligible for work (16 years of age and above) substantially increased by over 2 percentage points to 22 percent. (Unified State Plan Update)

Individuals with a Disability

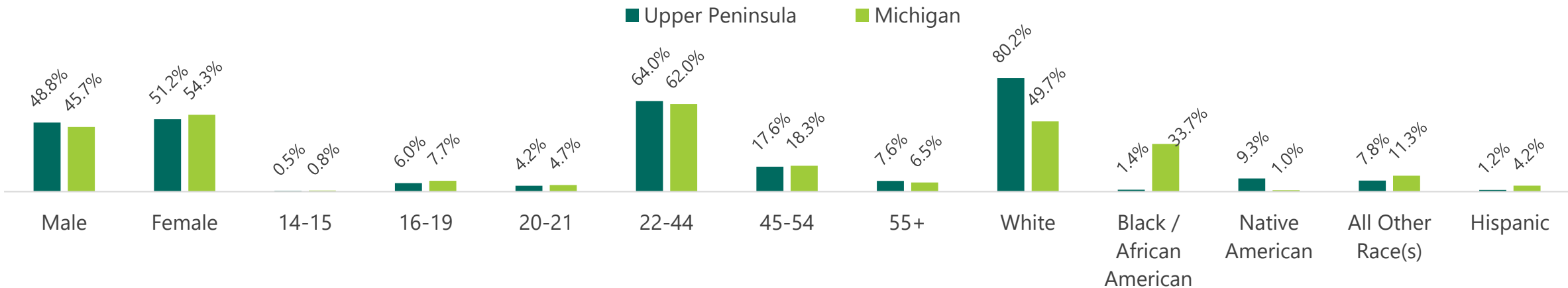


Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates

*Regional assistance program recipients still concentrated in the working age and white demographics.*

- Two years ago in December, the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services counted roughly 13,600 assistant program recipients in the U.P. The number has dropped to 10,900 as of June 2017. (Table 30)
- There continues to be more female than male recipients of public assistance in both the U.P. and the state. (Table 30)
- The majority of the registrants were in the prime working age of 22 to 44 (about 64 percent). (Table 30)
- Approximately 80 percent of the registrants were White, compared to only 50 percent statewide. Native Americans were nine times more likely to be on assistance in the U.P. than they were statewide, reflecting the higher-than-average share of this group in the regional population. (Table 30)

Assistance Program Recipients by Sex, Age, and Race / Ethnicity

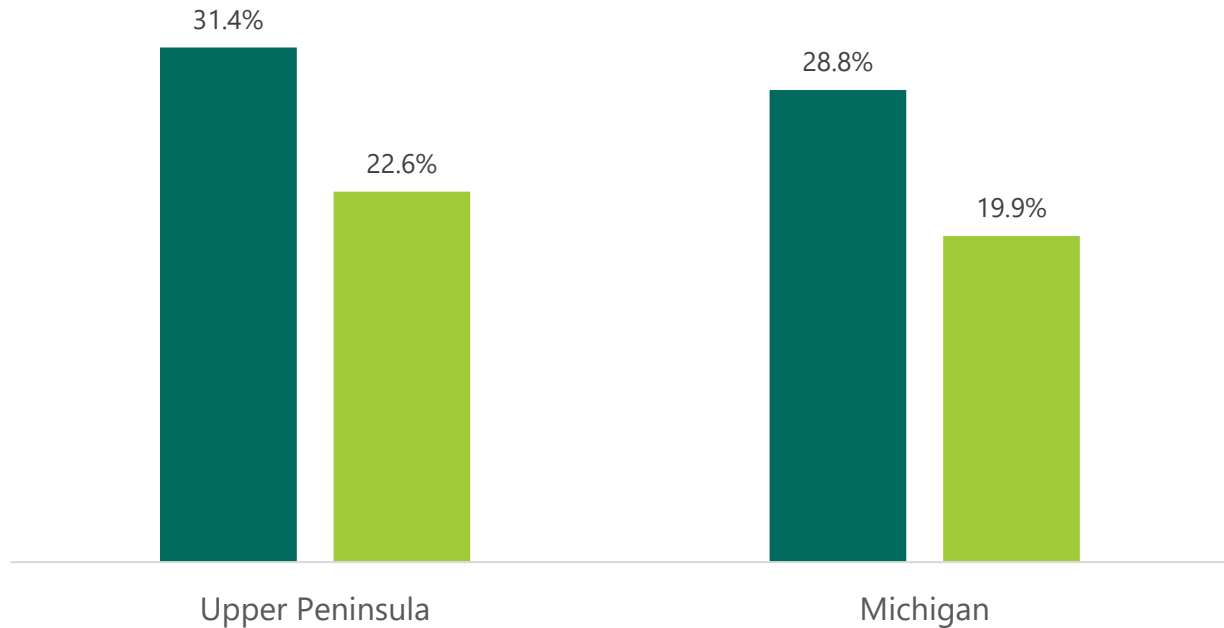


Source: Michigan Department of Health and Human Services

## Long-term joblessness higher than state average in the Upper Peninsula.

Percentage Long-Term Unemployed of Total Unemployed

■ 2015 ■ 2017

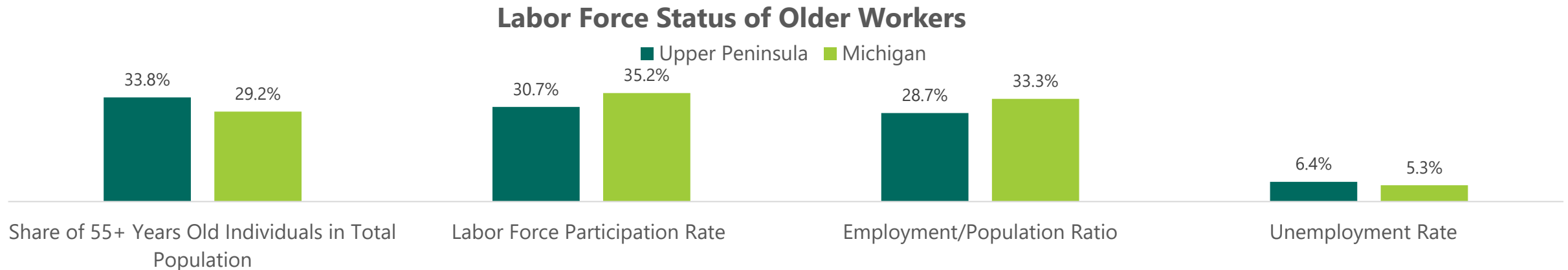


Source: DTMB, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives

- The number of long-term unemployed individuals, or the share of individuals out of work for 27 weeks or more, has made a significant recovery dropping from 44 percent of unemployed residents of the Upper Peninsula in 2010 to 31 percent in 2015 and 29 percent in 2017. [\(Table 34\)](#)
- The decline in long-term unemployment has been slower in the Upper Peninsula than statewide. From below average in 2010 (44 vs. 50 percent), the share of long-term unemployed in total unemployment was three percentage points above average in 2017. [\(Table 34\)](#)

## Older workers continue to stay longer in the labor market in Michigan and the Upper Peninsula.

- A little over a third of the population 16+ years of age in the Upper Peninsula and the state is in the category of older workers (aged 55 years or more). **(Table 35)**
- The labor force participation rate for older workers in the Upper Peninsula has hovered around 30 percent over the 2012-2016 period; that is about five percentage points below the statewide participation rate for this group.
- Only 29 percent of older workers actually have jobs, compared to 33 percent statewide. The jobless rate of older workers in the U.P., although higher than the statewide rate, has been declining since the end of the 2009 recession. **(Table 35)**

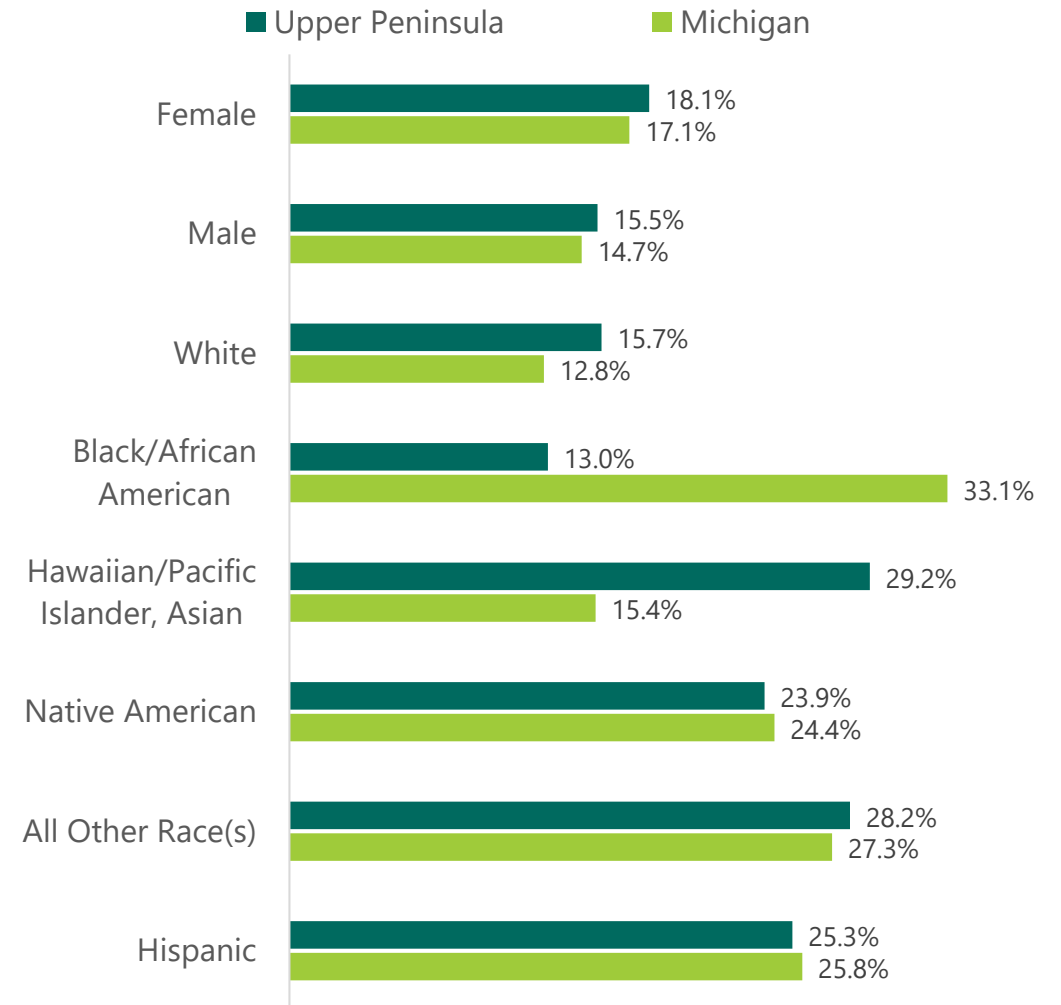


Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates

## Poverty rate at 17 percent in the Upper Peninsula; slightly above than statewide rate.

- Based on the 2012-2016 five-year estimates from the U. S. Census Bureau, 17 percent of residents of the Upper Peninsula (51,300 persons) lived under the poverty line. The state's poverty rate was 16 percent over this period. **(Table 36)**
- Individuals identifying themselves as Asians, Hawaiian or Pacific Islanders had the highest poverty rate in the Upper Peninsula at 29 percent, almost double the poverty rate of this group statewide. The share of Whites in poverty in the U.P. is also noticeably higher than the statewide rate. **(Table 36)**
- The share of women living in poverty is slightly higher than that of men in both areas. **(Table 36)**

### Poverty by Sex and Race / Ethnicity



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2012-2016 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates

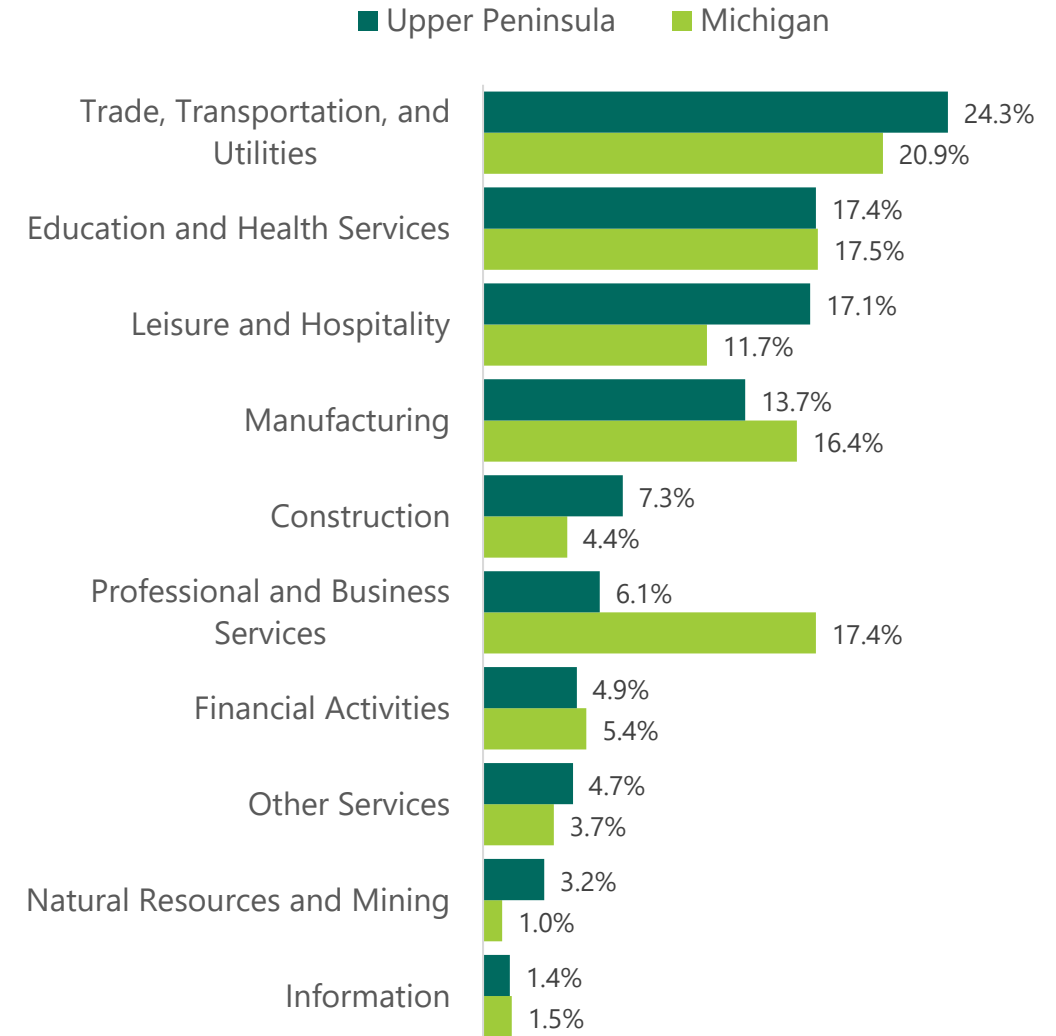
# **Existing and Emerging In-Demand Industry Sectors and Occupations**

**Tables 8-11 and 17-26**

## Close to 60 percent of regional employment is concentrated in top three industries.

- The current ranking of regional industries based on their share in total private payroll jobs has remained unchanged compared to two years ago in 2015.
- In the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2017, *Trade, transportation, and utilities* was the region's largest private industry, employing about one in four workers. Statewide, the share of this industry group in total payroll jobs was one in five. **(Table 8)**
- Similar to the state, the region's second largest industry was *Education and health services*. This industry was followed by *Leisure and hospitality* and then *Manufacturing* in the Upper Peninsula. Statewide, *Professional and business services* was the third largest industry followed by *Manufacturing*. **(Table 8)**

### Distribution of Industry Jobs, 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter 2017



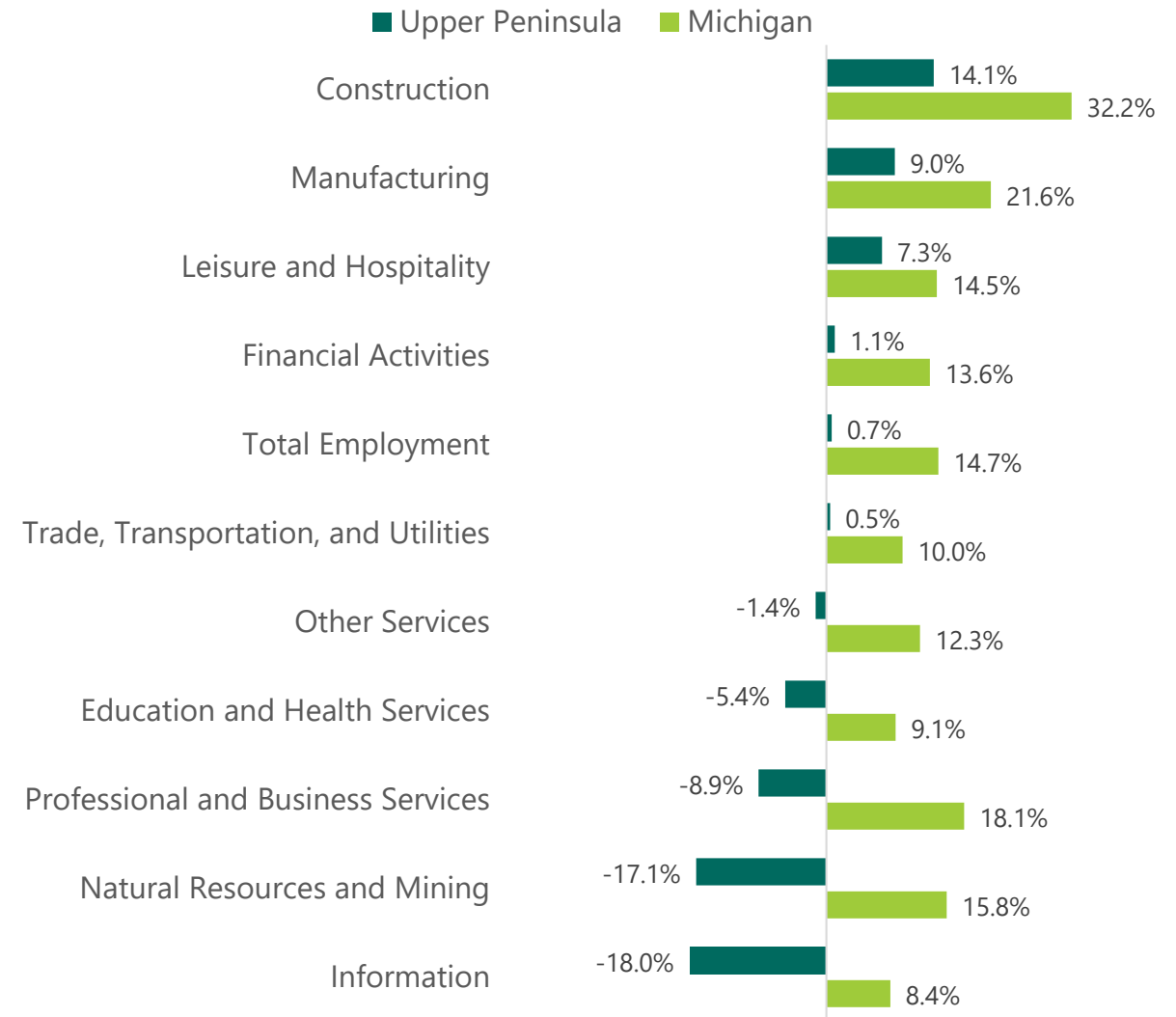
Source: DTMB, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)

## Only half of regional industries recorded positive job growth over the 2011-2017 period.

- Private sector jobs in the Upper Peninsula remained virtually unchanged since 2011, edging up by 600 or seven tenths of a percent. Statewide, private payroll employment grew by 480,500 or 15 percent during the same period. **(Table 8)**
- Construction* recorded the largest job expansion, followed by *Manufacturing*, *Leisure and hospitality*, *Financial activities*, and *Trade, transportation, and utilities*. The remaining five industry groups recorded employment reductions amounting to a total of about 1,200. The loss of jobs in the *Natural resources and mining* industry is mainly the result of the closure of an iron ore mine in the summer of 2016.

**(Table 8)**

### Private Sector Job Trends 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter 2011-2017



Source: DTMB, Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)



## Online job postings reach 1,500 in 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter 2017.

Online Advertised Job Postings – Upper Peninsula	
Job Title	Number
Registered Nurses	225
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	102
First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	88
Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	71
Retail Salespersons	62
Medical and Health Services Managers	55
Demonstrators and Product Promoters	48
Medical Assistants	48
Customer Service Representatives	45
First-Line Supervisors of Food Preparation and Ser	42

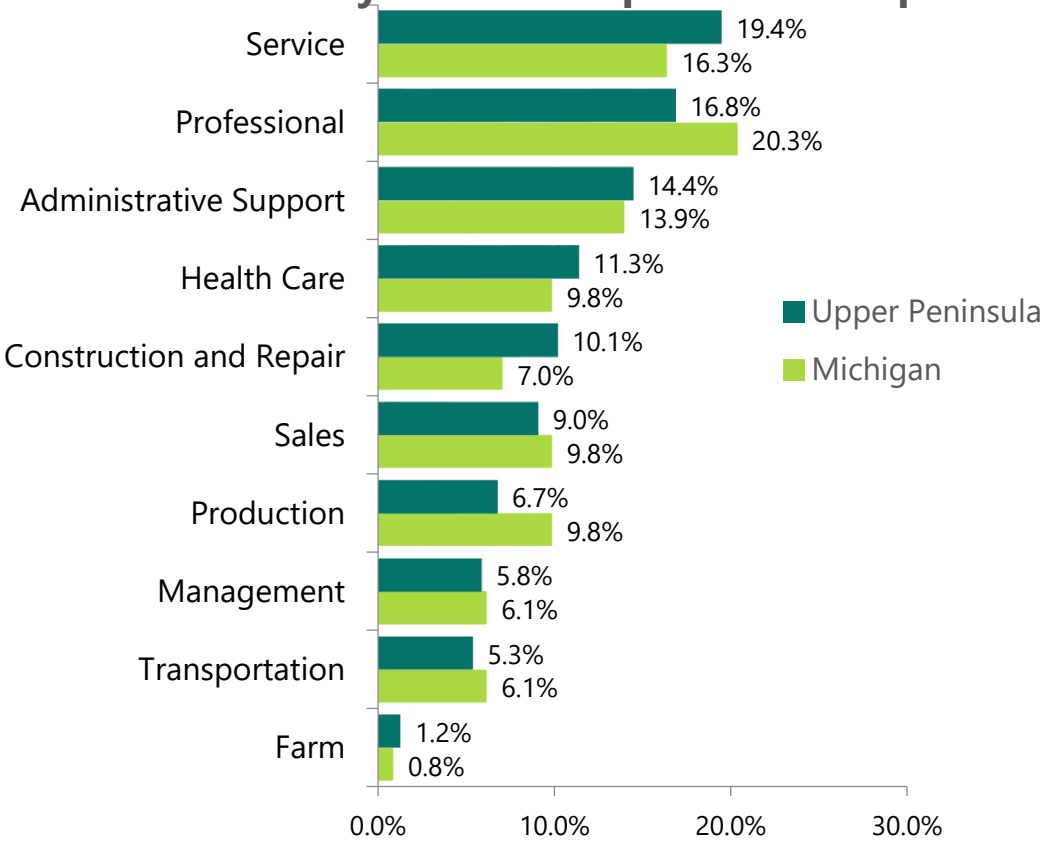
Source: The Conference Board, Help Wanted Online Database

- In the second quarter of 2017, there were 1,500 online advertised job postings in the Upper Peninsula, according to the Conference Board's Help Wanted Online Database.
- The majority of top job advertisements posted online require a high school diploma, some vocational training, or an associate's degree. In the Upper Peninsula, eight of the top ten online job postings during the second quarter of 2017 fell in this category. The range was also eight of ten statewide.
- Job advertisements in the region are led by *Healthcare* occupations (four of the top ten), where employers often post many ads for in-demand positions such as *Registered nurses* and *Medical assistants*. *Heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers* is a career in high demand throughout the state.

(Table 18)

# About half of the Upper Peninsula jobs projected to be in three job groups by 2024.

Projected 2024 Distribution of Jobs by Broad Occupational Groups



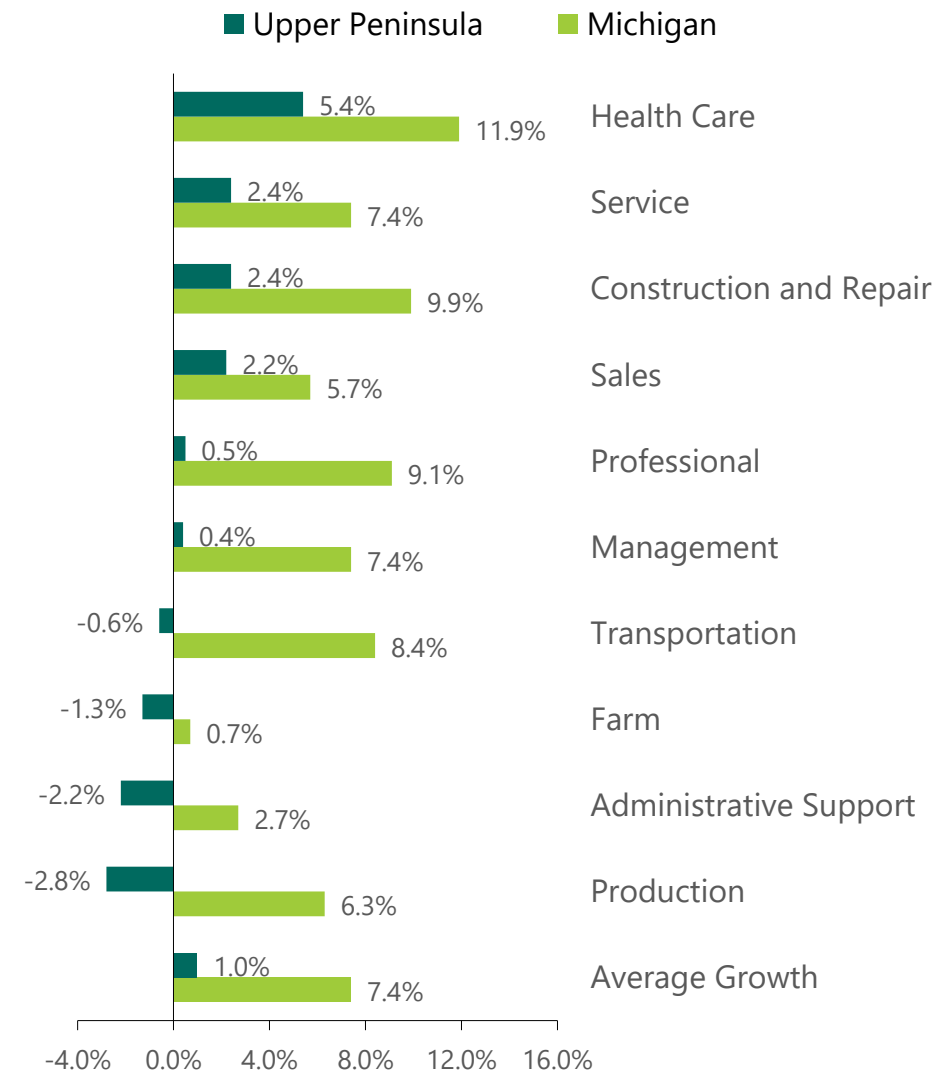
Source: Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives

- The overall occupational employment in the Upper Peninsula is projected to post marginal growth of one percent (+1,300) between 2014 and 2024. This compared to an expansion of 7 percent statewide. About half of the projected employment will continue to be in three major occupational groups of *Service*, *Professional*, and *Administrative support*.
- At 19 percent, *Service* occupations are the largest occupational category in terms of projected total jobs in 2024 (same share in 2014). This group includes occupations in *Protective services*, *Food preparation and service*, *Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance*, and *Personal care services*.
- *Professional* will continue to be the second largest occupational group with 16.8 percent of total jobs in 2024 (same share in 2014), about four percentage points below the share of this group in statewide employment. This group includes a diverse set of jobs, such as *Business*, *Computer*, *Technical*, *Science*, *Social service*, and *Education* positions.
- The *Administrative support* group is also projected to remain the third largest in the Upper Peninsula, with 14 percent of total jobs in 2024 (down from 15 percent in 2014). This category includes positions such as *Bookkeeping*, *accounting*, and *auditing clerks*, *Billing and posting clerks*, and *Secretaries and administrative assistants*.
- The group of *Healthcare* services is the fourth largest employer at 11 percent of employment in 2024 (five tenths of a percent above 2014). Just like for the state and the nation, many health careers in the U.P. are forecast to show strong growth. (Table 19)

# Healthcare, Service, and Construction occupations projected to have highest percent growth through 2024.

- Employment in all occupational groups in the Upper Peninsula are projected to grow below the statewide average through 2024. Jobs in four of ten occupational groups of *Transportation, Farming, Administrative support, and Production* are projected to contract in the U.P. by 750 by 2024, while the remaining six occupational groups are projected to add a little over 2,000 jobs.
- Three groups of occupations are expected to create nearly 81 percent of the new jobs.
  - *Healthcare* will contribute about 765 new jobs (a projected growth of a little above 5 percent). The new jobs will come from occupations such as *Physical therapists, Registered nurses* and *Physician assistants* as well as support staff such as *Home health aides*.
  - *Service*, the largest group in the region, is projected to create 585 new jobs; an expansion rate of 2 percent through 2024. This group includes many occupations in the hotel, recreation, and restaurant industries which are predominant in the U.P.
  - Equally important is the *Construction and repair* occupational group, which is projected to add 305 new jobs (or 2 percent growth). This group encompasses not only *Construction laborers* but also *Electricians, Powerline repairers, Plumbers*, and many other careers in specialty trade contractors. (Table 19)

## Projected Percent Growth by Broad Occupational Groups (2014-2024)

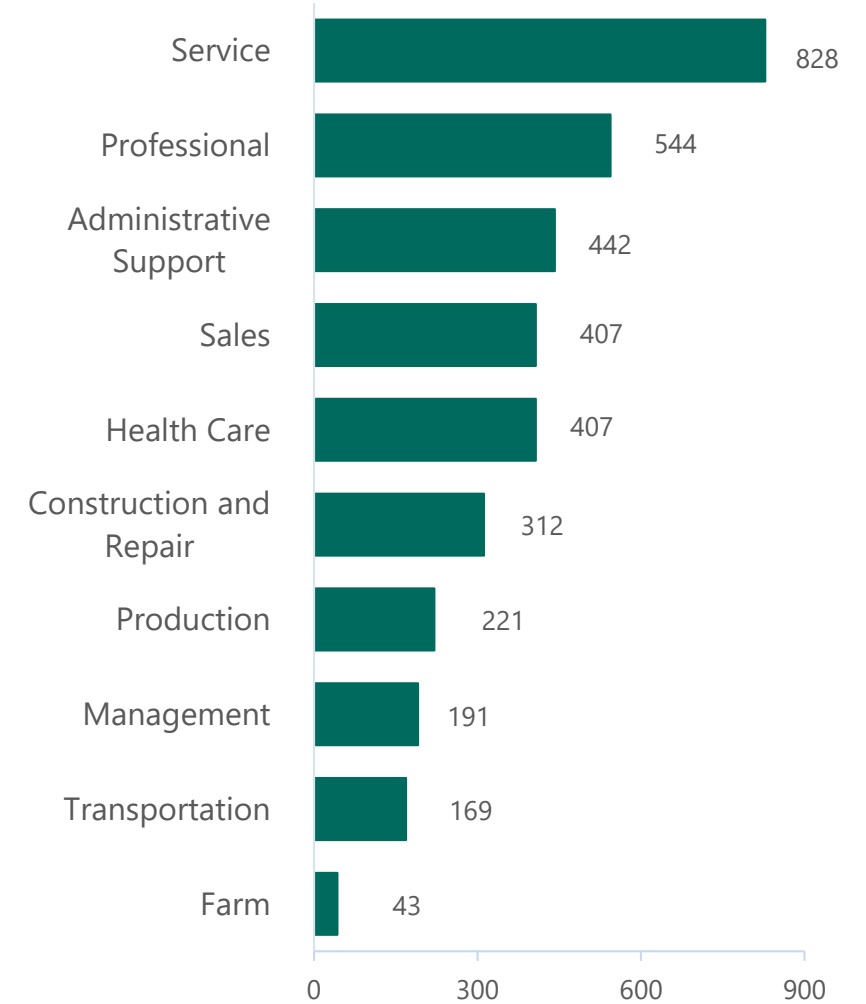


Source: Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives

## *Occupations with large employment base will continue to create more openings out of the need to replace workers.*

- Because of the need to replace workers who are retiring or otherwise leaving the occupation in the area, the largest groups are projected to see the most annual openings through 2024.
- In the Upper Peninsula region, only 12 percent of annual openings are expected to come from employment expansion, while the remaining 88 percent will be from the need to replace workers.
- *Service* occupations, the largest occupational group in the region, are expected to see the highest number of annual openings. About 86 percent of this occupation's annual openings will come from the need to replace workers. Similarly, one in four new jobs will be created in this group. **(Table 20)**

**Projected Annual Openings by  
Broad Occupational Groups  
(2014 – 2024)**

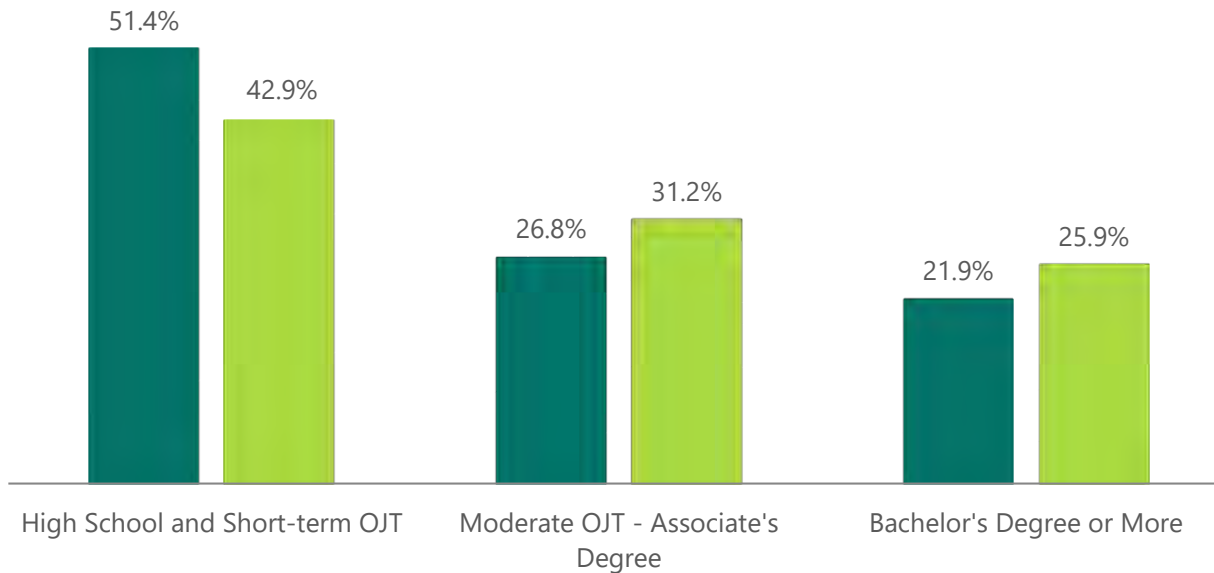


**Source:** Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives

# Over half of jobs in the Upper Peninsula will require a H.S. diploma, with minimal training.

## Projected 2024 Occupational Employment by Education (Share of Total)

■ Upper Peninsula ■ Michigan

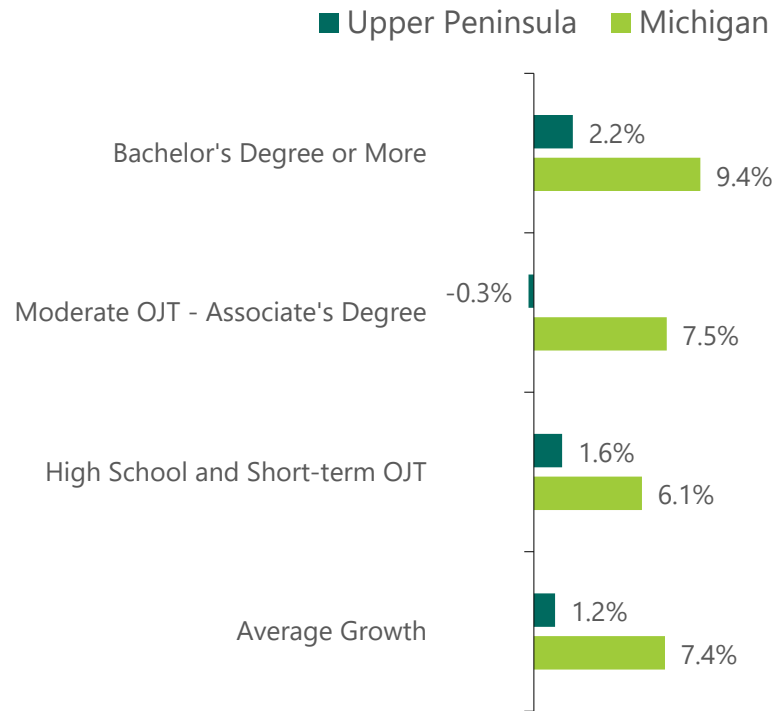


Source: Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives

- Another way to look at the future structure of the job market is by education or training requirements.
- Just like in 2014, by 2024, a little over 51 percent of Upper Peninsula jobs (43 percent statewide) will still need only a high school diploma or less, with short-term to no on-the-job training. These occupations have a large employment base and will create jobs through the need to replace workers.
- Similarly, just like in 2014, a little over a quarter of jobs in the area (close to a third for the state) will require an associate's degree, a post-secondary training, some college with no degree, or a high school diploma or less accompanied with an extended period (six months or more) of apprenticeship and/or on-the-job training in 2024. Many construction careers are in this group and are associated with long-run employment growth, high earnings, and low unemployment status.
- Jobs requiring a bachelor's degree or more will constitute a lower share of total employment in the Upper Peninsula than they do statewide in 2024. This share will be virtually flat at around 22 percent since 2014.

# Slower projected long-term growth in the Upper Peninsula than statewide for every educational group.

## Projected 2024 Occupational Growth by Education



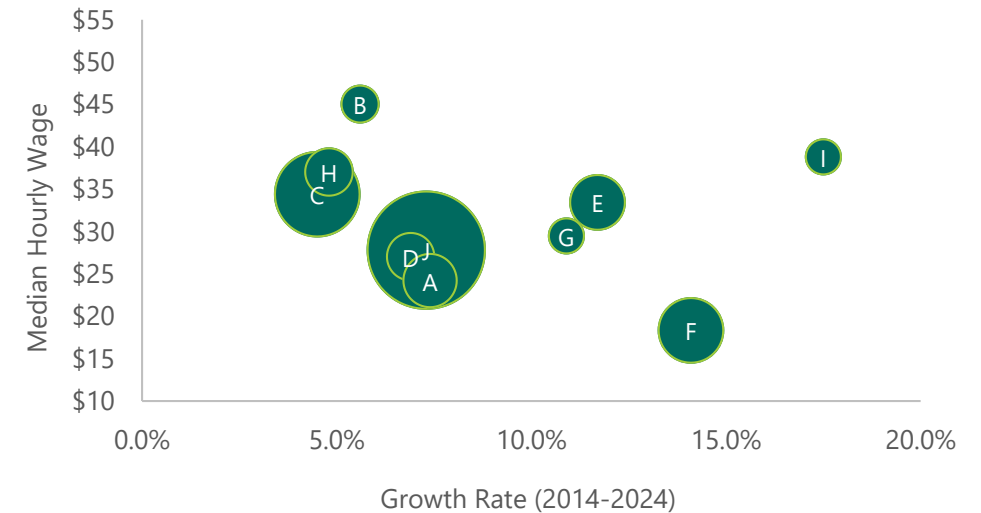
Source: Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives

- Occupations requiring a bachelor's degree or higher are projected to exceed the regional average growth rate through 2024, by a full percentage point. Statewide, careers calling for a bachelor's degree are projected to expand by 9 percent. *Registered nurses*, which used to require just an associate's degree now calls for a bachelor's degree.
- Careers demanding a high school diploma and short-term OJT are also projected to exceed the regional average growth rate through 2024, expanding by 1,260 positions or over one percent during the period. However, this rate is way below the projected growth rate of 6 percent statewide for this group. Many growing constructions careers necessitate just a high school diploma and some OJT or apprenticeship (e.g., *Electricians, HVAC repairers, etc.*). *Service* occupations important to the regional tourism economy are also in this group.
- Positions that entail a Moderate OJT to an associate's degree are projected to inch down in the Upper Peninsula through 2024; this is in contrast to the group's projected growth rate of over 7 percent statewide.

## Many skilled trades and jobs requiring post-secondary education among the region's high-demand, high-wage occupations.

- High-demand, high-wage occupations are jobs that demonstrate a favorable mix of long-term job growth, annual openings from both growth and replacement, and median wages.
- In general, occupations with a large employment base create many job openings due to the need to replace workers (size of the bubble on the chart). These include *Registered nurses*, *General and operations managers*, and *Machinists*.
- Levels of pay are directly correlated with the level of formal education and/or the length of job training or apprenticeship, driving a trend of higher-training occupations appearing on the list of high-demand, high-wage occupations. (Tables 23-26)

Annual Openings, Growth Rate, and Hourly Wage for High-Demand, High-Wage Occupations



Occupation		Occupation	
A	Accountants and Auditors	F	Machinists
B	Financial Managers	G	Mechanical Engineers
C	General and Operations Managers	H	Medical and Health Services Managers
D	Industrial Machinery Mechanics	I	Physical Therapists
E	Insurance Sales Agents	J	Registered Nurses

Source: Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives

# Annual Planning Information and Workforce Analysis Reports: Upper Peninsula

State of Michigan

Department of Technology, Management and Budget

Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives

**Regional Contact:**

Leonidas Murembya

517-241-6574

[murembyal@michigan.gov](mailto:murembyal@michigan.gov)



**From:** [Kaminski, Kyle D. \(MDOC\)](#)  
**To:** [Washington, Heidi E. \(MDOC\)](#); [Sherry, Jeri Ann \(MDOC\)](#); [Pike, Shannon \(MDOC\)](#)  
**Subject:** Employer Data  
**Date:** Thursday, June 21, 2018 9:43:04 AM  
**Attachments:** [MDOC - Top Employers.xlsx](#)

---

I asked the Bureau of Labor Market Information for data on the top 5 employers by county for northern Michigan and the UP (I said we wanted the data to better align our vocational offerings for offenders returning to those regions). As you can see, with the exception of Marquette we make the list everywhere we are located.

**From:** [Kaminski, Kyle D. \(MDOC\)](#)  
**To:** [Ackerman, Darin \(GOV\)](#); [Lange, Michelle \(GOV\)](#)  
**Subject:** MDOC Announcement 8-14-18  
**Date:** Monday, August 13, 2018 11:37:20 AM  
**Attachments:** [Call List - Final.docx](#)  
[PR\\_closure\\_08022018.docx](#)  
[Ojibway Q&A.docx](#)

---

It sounds like tomorrow is the announcement date for our next closure unless we hear differently this afternoon. This announcement is going to be met with more resistance than the announcement at the beginning of the year in Muskegon. The Ojibway Correctional Facility is one of the major employers in the western UP, so while this is the right operational decision, it is a difficult one that will impact the community.

Attached are our talking points and planned call sheet. Similar to the last closure, would it be possible for you to handle notifications to Leadership and the overall Approps chairs and we will handle everyone else?

Let me know if you have any questions.

**From:** [Napel, Robert A. \(MDOC\)](#)  
**To:** [McKee, Kenneth \(MDOC\)](#); [Washington, Heidi E. \(MDOC\)](#); [Kaminski, Kyle D. \(MDOC\)](#); [Gautz, Chris \(MDOC\)](#)  
**Subject:** OCF  
**Date:** Friday, July 06, 2018 5:41:52 PM  
**Attachments:** [ATT00001.txt](#)  
[ATT00002.txt](#)

---

I did a Site Visit at OCF yesterday and Deputy Yon gave this to me.

**From:** [Napel, Robert A. \(MDOC\)](#)  
**To:** [McKee, Kenneth \(MDOC\)](#); [Gautz, Chris \(MDOC\)](#); [Kaminski, Kyle D. \(MDOC\)](#); [Washington, Heidi E. \(MDOC\)](#)  
**Subject:** OCF  
**Date:** Friday, July 06, 2018 5:37:41 PM  
**Attachments:** [ATT00001.txt](#)

---

FYI -This flyer was included with the property tax bills for the city of Bessemer.

**From:** [Napel, Robert A. \(MDOC\)](#)  
**To:** [Washington, Heidi E. \(MDOC\)](#); [McKee, Kenneth \(MDOC\)](#); [Kaminski, Kyle D. \(MDOC\)](#); [Rapelje, Lloyd \(MDOC\)](#)  
**Subject:** Ojibway  
**Date:** Friday, October 27, 2017 12:34:11 PM  
**Attachments:** [Ojibway Correctional Facility Presentation.pdf](#)  
[OCF's Future.pptx](#)  
[DOC.PDF](#)

---

Attached are documents provided by Warden Olson.

Robert Napel

A/ADD

CFA Kinross Region

**From:** [Powell, Scott \(DTMB\)](#)  
**To:** [Kaminski, Kyle D. \(MDOC\)](#)  
**Cc:** [Reason, Marcus \(DTMB\)](#)  
**Subject:** RE: Major Employers by County  
**Date:** Wednesday, June 20, 2018 8:15:38 PM  
**Attachments:** [MDOC - Top Employers.xlsx](#)

---

Hi Kyle,

Please find attached the data you requested on employers in Prosperity Regions 1,2, and 3. If there's anything else we can do to assist, please let us know.

Best,  
Scott

--

Scott Powell, Ph.D.  
Director of Research  
Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives  
Department of Technology, Management and Budget  
517.241.5649  
[www.michigan.gov/lmi](http://www.michigan.gov/lmi)

---

**From:** Powell, Scott (DTMB)  
**Sent:** Friday, June 15, 2018 15:20  
**To:** Kaminski, Kyle D. (MDOC) <KaminskiK@michigan.gov>  
**Cc:** Reason, Marcus (DTMB) <ReasonM@michigan.gov>  
**Subject:** RE: Major Employers by County

Hi Kyle,

You can find the reports I was referring to [here](#). The workforce analysis is where you'll want to start, particularly slides 15-25. We also provide monthly snapshots on job postings (including employers with the most postings), which can be found [here](#).

I'm looping in Marcus Reason, who will be pulling the employer data for you. Marcus, we're going to provide Kyle with the top five employers for each county in prosperity regions 1, 2, and 3.

Again, just let me know if you'd like to discuss anything further. We're happy to help.

Best,  
Scott

--

Scott Powell, Ph.D.  
Director of Research  
Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives  
Department of Technology, Management and Budget  
517.241.5649  
[www.michigan.gov/lmi](http://www.michigan.gov/lmi)

---

**From:** Kaminski, Kyle D. (MDOC)  
**Sent:** Friday, June 15, 2018 09:08  
**To:** Powell, Scott (DTMB) <[PowellS6@michigan.gov](mailto:PowellS6@michigan.gov)>  
**Subject:** RE: Major Employers by County

3pm is good.

335-2244

---

**From:** Powell, Scott (DTMB)  
**Sent:** Friday, June 15, 2018 9:08 AM  
**To:** Kaminski, Kyle D. (MDOC) <[KaminskiK@michigan.gov](mailto:KaminskiK@michigan.gov)>  
**Subject:** RE: Major Employers by County

Thanks, Kyle. Does 3pm work? I just need to know what number to reach you at.

--

Scott Powell, Ph.D.  
Director of Research  
Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives  
Department of Technology, Management and Budget  
517.241.5649  
[www.michigan.gov/lmi](http://www.michigan.gov/lmi)

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**From:** Kaminski, Kyle D. (MDOC)  
**Sent:** Thursday, June 14, 2018 18:04  
**To:** Powell, Scott (DTMB) <[PowellS6@michigan.gov](mailto:PowellS6@michigan.gov)>  
**Subject:** Re: Major Employers by County

I have some meetings in the morning, but I'm free in the afternoon after 2.

Sent from my iPhone

On Jun 14, 2018, at 4:46 PM, Powell, Scott (DTMB) <[PowellS6@michigan.gov](mailto:PowellS6@michigan.gov)> wrote:

Hi Kyle,

David was able to explain a little bit about your request, but I'd like to get some

additional details if possible. Do you have any time for a call tomorrow? My schedule is fairly flexible.

Best,  
Scott

--

Scott Powell, Ph.D.  
Director of Research  
Bureau of Labor Market Information and Strategic Initiatives  
Department of Technology, Management and Budget  
517.241.5649  
[www.michigan.gov/lmi](http://www.michigan.gov/lmi)

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**From:** Kaminski, Kyle D. (MDOC)  
**Sent:** Wednesday, June 13, 2018 16:55  
**To:** Newman, David (TIA) <[NewmanD3@michigan.gov](mailto:NewmanD3@michigan.gov)>; Powell, Scott (DTMB) <[PowellS6@michigan.gov](mailto:PowellS6@michigan.gov)>  
**Subject:** RE: Major Employers by County

Thank you for the introduction.

---

**From:** Newman, David (TIA)  
**Sent:** Wednesday, June 13, 2018 4:49 PM  
**To:** Kaminski, Kyle D. (MDOC) <[KaminskiK@michigan.gov](mailto:KaminskiK@michigan.gov)>; Powell, Scott (DTMB) <[PowellS6@michigan.gov](mailto:PowellS6@michigan.gov)>  
**Subject:** RE: Major Employers by County

Kyle,

Hope all is well. I would like to introduce you to Scott Powell, Director of Research for Bureau of Labor Market Information (LMI). He will be gathering the data to fulfill your request.

Scott, if you have any questions, please reach out to Kyle.

Thanks,

David

**David Newman, Legislative Liaison**

201 N. Washington Sq. | Lansing, MI 48913

Phone: 517-241-7284 | Cell: 517-582-3552 | Email: [newmand3@michigan.gov](mailto:newmand3@michigan.gov)

<image001.png>



---

**From:** Kaminski, Kyle D. (MDOC)  
**Sent:** Thursday, June 7, 2018 6:57 PM  
**To:** Newman, David (TIA) <[NewmanD3@michigan.gov](mailto:NewmanD3@michigan.gov)>  
**Subject:** Re: Major Employers by County

I'm hoping by the end of next week.

Sent from my iPhone

On Jun 7, 2018, at 4:37 PM, Newman, David (TIA) <[NewmanD3@michigan.gov](mailto:NewmanD3@michigan.gov)> wrote:

How soon would you need it?

David

**David Newman, Legislative Liaison**

201 N. Washington Sq. | Lansing, MI 48913  
Phone: 517-241-7284 | Cell: 517-582-3552 | Email:  
[newmand3@michigan.gov](mailto:newmand3@michigan.gov)  
<image001.png>

---

**From:** Kaminski, Kyle D. (MDOC)  
**Sent:** Thursday, June 7, 2018 4:37 PM  
**To:** Newman, David (TIA) <[NewmanD3@michigan.gov](mailto:NewmanD3@michigan.gov)>  
**Subject:** RE: Major Employers by County

That would work. My boss just wants to make sure we develop some plans for each county to boost employment. Doesn't need to be exact.

---

**From:** Newman, David (TIA)  
**Sent:** Thursday, June 7, 2018 4:36 PM  
**To:** Kaminski, Kyle D. (MDOC) <[KaminskiK@michigan.gov](mailto:KaminskiK@michigan.gov)>  
**Subject:** RE: Major Employers by County

Kyle,

TIA does not keep a list of major employers by county. I reached out to Labor Market Information (LMI). I was told that they could get limited information as most of it is proprietary. I could probably get you the top ten in each county by name only but it may not be accurate.

David

**David Newman, Legislative Liaison**

201 N. Washington Sq. | Lansing, MI 48913  
Phone: 517-241-7284 | Cell: 517-582-3552 | Email:  
[newmand3@michigan.gov](mailto:newmand3@michigan.gov)  
<image001.png>

---

**From:** Kaminski, Kyle D. (MDOC)  
**Sent:** Thursday, June 7, 2018 4:06 PM  
**To:** Newman, David (TIA) <[NewmanD3@michigan.gov](mailto:NewmanD3@michigan.gov)>  
**Subject:** Major Employers by County

David,

With all of the work that the MDOC has been doing around offender employment, my Director has asked if the state maintains a list of major employers by county. Would TIA have something like that?

Kyle Kaminski, Legislative Liaison  
MDOC

**From:** [Gautz, Chris \(MDOC\)](#)  
**To:** [Kaminski, Kyle D. \(MDOC\)](#); [Washington, Heidi E. \(MDOC\)](#); [McKee, Kenneth \(MDOC\)](#); [Sherry, Jeri Ann \(MDOC\)](#)  
**Subject:** RE: OCF Voicemail  
**Date:** Friday, July 13, 2018 4:55:28 PM

---

He called me and wanted to make the case for the facility and that this will hurt the area as something like 70 percent of the county already lives below the poverty line.

I told him I do not have a say in the decision, but I gave him your number as legislative liaison as I told him often times local officials will reach out to your office to discuss things like this.

He was told the decision has been made and that the announcement will come in Sept. He said multiple people are going around town saying that as though it is definitive. He did not say who said it, but that it seemed to come from people who would know, (i.e., employees at the facility)

I told him I speak for the department and that the last thing I have been told and then said publicly (following approval of the budget) was that no decision has been made on which facility will close, and that no timeline has been agreed to, other than the fact that any closure action would take place after Oct. 1 when the fiscal year begins.

---

**From:** Kaminski, Kyle D. (MDOC)  
**Sent:** Friday, July 13, 2018 4:49 PM  
**To:** Washington, Heidi E. (MDOC) <WashingtonM6@michigan.gov>; Gautz, Chris (MDOC) <GautzC@michigan.gov>; McKee, Kenneth (MDOC) <McKeeK@michigan.gov>; Sherry, Jeri Ann (MDOC) <SherryJ@michigan.gov>  
**Subject:** OCF Voicemail

FYI – I received a voicemail from the Chair of the Gogebic County Board of Commissioners. I haven't called him back, but wasn't sure if he had called anyone else. He obviously wants to lobby on behalf of the facility and community.

**From:** [Kaminski, Kyle D. \(MDOC\)](#)  
**To:** [Marty Fittante](#)  
**Subject:** RE: OJIBWAY PRISON CLOSURE  
**Date:** Tuesday, July 31, 2018 8:19:26 AM

---

The locals have already done a pretty good job of letting us know their thoughts via calls and letters, so I'm concerned about having them travel that distance to essentially share that same information and us share a response similar to what we have shared with them already in writing.

I can say with certainty that we wouldn't be announcing a decision in either direction in a meeting like this, so I'd just be concerned that it is a lot of travel for all involved to hear the truth, which is that we will take everything they share under advisement (as we have been), we aren't going to be making/announcing a decision at that time. They probably won't get much more out of us in the meeting because we are still weighing everything out and won't be making any announcements of any type until a decision is actually made.

---

**From:** Marty Fittante <[mfittante@senate.michigan.gov](mailto:mfittante@senate.michigan.gov)>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, July 31, 2018 7:59 AM  
**To:** Kaminski, Kyle D. (MDOC) <[KaminskiK@michigan.gov](mailto:KaminskiK@michigan.gov)>  
**Subject:** Re: OJIBWAY PRISON CLOSURE

We were thinking of coming to you....

Thoughts?

M-

----- Original message -----

From: "Kaminski, Kyle D. (MDOC)" <[KaminskiK@michigan.gov](mailto:KaminskiK@michigan.gov)>  
Date: 7/31/18 7:57 AM (GMT-05:00)  
To: Marty Fittante <[mfittante@senate.michigan.gov](mailto:mfittante@senate.michigan.gov)>  
Subject: RE: OJIBWAY PRISON CLOSURE

Marty,

Due to the travel involved, we are thinking a call might make more sense for everyone. I'm trying to lock down the Director's schedule, but next week might be a possibility. I'll let you know for sure today or tomorrow.

Kyle

---

**From:** Marty Fittante <[mfittante@senate.michigan.gov](mailto:mfittante@senate.michigan.gov)>

**Sent:** Monday, July 30, 2018 8:51 PM

**To:** Kaminski, Kyle D. (MDOC) <[KaminskiK@michigan.gov](mailto:KaminskiK@michigan.gov)>

**Subject:** RE: OJIBWAY PRISON CLOSURE

Hi Kyle....

As is evidenced from the attached, Western UP communities are growing increasingly concerned about the prospect of the Ojibway Prison closure.

We met with the local community last week. One take-away from that meeting was for a small group (some four or five, including Tom) to meet with the Director in the weeks ahead to make the case against closure.

Would that be a possibility from your perspective?

If so, can we start to work towards that end in the days ahead?

Thanks Kyle.

M

**From:** [Washington, Heidi E. \(MDOC\)](#)  
**To:** [Kaminski, Kyle D. \(MDOC\)](#)  
**Subject:** Re: Wakefield/Bessemer News & Pic and Axe Article  
**Date:** Friday, June 29, 2018 8:58:29 AM

---

I talked with Mike about this last week. He is supposed to be getting back to me. I have a call with him later today and am going to bring it up again.

Sent from my iPad

> On Jun 29, 2018, at 7:49 AM, Kaminski, Kyle D. (MDOC) <KaminskiK@michigan.gov> wrote:

>

> Hard to understand why the Governor's office and legislative leaders think this is the right way to go about this. They aren't doing anyone any favors with this approach.

>

> -----Original Message-----

> From: Napel, Robert A. (MDOC)

> Sent: Friday, June 29, 2018 8:37 AM

> To: Washington, Heidi E. (MDOC) <WashingtonM6@michigan.gov>

> Cc: Gautz, Chris (MDOC) <GautzC@michigan.gov>; McKee, Kenneth (MDOC) <McKeeK@michigan.gov>; Kaminski, Kyle D. (MDOC) <KaminskiK@michigan.gov>

> Subject: Re: Wakefield/Bessemer News & Pic and Axe Article

>

> I called Warden Olson on this and she states the information did not come from her office. I grew up in [REDACTED] and I can say that the residents of Gogebic Co. and employees of OCF are panicked over the hype. Every time I go home for a visit I hear it. My class reunion next week should be interesting.

>

> Robert Napel

> Assistant Deputy Director

> MDOC-CFA Kinross Region

>

>> On Jun 28, 2018, at 10:43 PM, Washington, Heidi E. (MDOC) <WashingtonM6@michigan.gov> wrote:

>>

>> I am sure they are getting it from certain staff. Funny comment about the "gag order"

>>

>> Sent from my iPad

>>

>>> On Jun 28, 2018, at 8:44 PM, Gautz, Chris (MDOC) <GautzC@michigan.gov> wrote:

>>>

>>> Crazy.

>>> No one called my office for this story.

>>> I wonder where they are getting these ideas on timelines and numbers of facilities.

>>> Odd the paper wouldn't call the department to confirm any of this and take the word of someone who doesn't work for us about our operations.

>>>

>>>

>>> Sent from my iPhone

>>>

>>>> On Jun 28, 2018, at 9:33 PM, Napel, Robert A. (MDOC) <NapelR@michigan.gov> wrote:

>>>>

>>>> FYI

>>>>

>>>> <IMG\_3053.jpg>

>>>>

>>>>

>>>> Robert Napel  
>>>> Assistant Deputy Director  
>>>> MDOC-CFA Kinross Region

**Simon, Sandy C. (MDOC)**

---

**From:** Simon, Sandy C. (MDOC)  
**Sent:** Wednesday, June 6, 2018 2:51 PM  
**To:** Washington, Heidi E. (MDOC)  
**Subject:** Briefing Document  
**Attachments:** FY 2019 Capacity Draft Final.doc

The attached has been forwarded to Zimmer, Weir and Hartwell.

---

**From:** Kaminski, Kyle D. (MDOC)  
**Sent:** Wednesday, June 6, 2018 2:19 PM  
**To:** Simon, Sandy C. (MDOC) <SimonS4@michigan.gov>  
**Subject:** Document

FYI – Director left you a message about this going to some folks in the Guv's office.



## **FISCAL YEAR 2019: PRISON FACILITY CLOSURE** **CONSIDERATION**

### ***TALKING POINTS***

The Michigan Department of Corrections (MDOC) is tasked with protecting the public safety, while ensuring the efficient use of the State's resources to carry out this responsibility. Thanks to the "Offender Success" model, which includes effective and timely programming for prisoners, improved community service and programs, and a focus on offender employment, the MDOC has seen the prison population decline as fewer offenders enter or return to prison. The result is a surplus of prison beds that exceeds the operational needs of the Department to safely operate. The MDOC and Legislature have recognized that a permanent closure of these surplus beds results in significant savings for the taxpayers of Michigan, which is why the FY '19 state budget includes over \$19m in savings from an additional prison closure. This will be the third prison closure since 2015 due to the declining prisoner population. While prison closures impact the local community, it is a positive sign for the MDOC and the State of Michigan that more citizens are living and working in their communities, rather than being incarcerated at a significant cost to taxpayers.

- Since the Offender Success model was launched in 2015, Michigan's prison population has declined by over 4,300 prisoners, or just over 10%, while the recidivism rate (offenders returned to prisoner within 3 years) has reached a historic low at 28.1%.
- Prison intake was at its lowest level in over two decades in 2017 (7,695), the parole grant rate was at its highest level in 20 years (72.2%), and the total number of parole failures (2,720) was amongst the lowest in two decades. As a result, the prisoner population has now dipped below 39,000 for the first time since the early 1990's and the MDOC is projecting a continued slow decline in the prison population for the next 5 years.
- Our success in safely diverting offenders from prison and preparing those that have been sent to prison for a productive return to the community has resulted in significant number of prison beds which are not being used. As part of the budget agreement between the legislature and administration, a closure of a single MDOC facility will occur in early FY '19. This will mark the third facility closure since the launch of the "Offender Success" model in the MDOC, producing an aggregate savings in excess of \$60m per year for taxpayers.

### ***CRITERIA FOR CLOSING FACILITIES***

- A number of factors are used in determining the selection of prison closings:
  - The custody level of the facility and custody needs of the department,
  - The role of the facility in the department's Offender Success model,
  - The cost to operate the facility,
  - The need for additional improvement or renovations to the facility,
  - The number of prisoners housed at the facility,
  - The age of the facility,
  - The proximity to other prisons so that opportunities for staff who are displaced is maximized.
  - The impact on the community in which the facility is located.

### ***IMPACT ON JOBS AND COMMUNITIES***

## ***Fiscal Year 2019 Prison Facility Closure: Talking Points***

- The department has closed 22 facilities and camps since 2005 which resulted in over \$320 million in budget reductions and the elimination of over 7,000 beds. By managing vacancies and selecting facilities near other facilities for closure, we have been able to greatly reduce the impact on employees and the community from many of these closures. As more facilities close, however, it becomes increasingly difficult to not have some impact on employees and the local community. This closure will have a significant impact on communities in Gogebic County, as about three quarters of the employees at the Ojibway Correctional Facility live in that area.
- The MDOC's most recent closure was the West Shoreline Correctional Facility (Muskegon), which was selected in part to minimize the impact on staff and the community, as two other MDOC facilities remain operational in the community. The MDOC has now closed two facilities in the northwest lower peninsula over the past three years and does not have any other facilities located in "complexes" that are eligible for closure based on size, security level, and specialized operations. This leaves the MDOC in the position of having to select a Level I facility for closure that will have a greater impact on the local community.
- The Department values the hard work and commitment of staff, and the support of the communities surrounding the Ojibway Correctional Facility, but we must ultimately make decisions based on the operational needs of the Department and our core responsibility remains providing for public safety at the most efficient cost to taxpayers. The department recognizes that the Ojibway Correctional Facility represents a major economic driver/employer within the community, but that cannot be the primary factor in determining a closure site.
- The operations of the MDOC are increasingly complex and rely on the efficient placement and movement of prisoners along with access to comprehensive programming, physical, and mental healthcare. The location and limitations on certain types of programming and services at the Ojibway Correctional Facility due to challenges with hiring qualified staff and contractors limits the types of prisoners that can be housed there. These challenges will not diminish over time, so the facility will be limited to serving a smaller and smaller portion of the MDOC's population if it remains open.
- We will begin working with the various unions and the Office of State Employer on bumping chains and transfer options for our employees. All options will be considered to reduce impact on staff.
- We will also work with other state departments, such as the Department of Talent and Economic Development and Michigan Works! Agencies across the state, to take advantage of each agency's ability to assist with displaced workers and assist the community after the closure is announced.

### ***TIME FRAMES AND BUMPING RIGHTS***

- For the Michigan Corrections Organization (MCO), which represents the bulk of the employees who will be affected due to these closings, bumping regions will be developed in cooperation with the MCO union. Contractually, bumping regions are negotiated between MCO and the Department. In order to minimize the impact of closures the Department works with MCO to give employees the option of requesting placement to areas outside the bump region. Placement is made by operation need and seniority.
- The target date for closure is December 1, 2018.

## *Fiscal Year 2019 Prison Facility Closure: Talking Points*

### *Facility description follows*

## **OJIBWAY CORRECTIONAL FACILITY (OCF)**

**Rationale:** The location of Ojibway is an impediment to the Department's efforts regarding "Offender Success" and job placement, as many prisoners at the site are at least 11 hours from their homes in southeast Michigan. This limits family engagement which is a key to successful reentry. The location of this facility also prevents it from being a site at which the Department can foster strategic relationships with employers to hire prisoners upon release.

While the facility does offer some cognitive core programming, it is not able to offer substance abuse treatment programming, sex offender programming or mental health support due to the lack of professional staff in the region. The need for these programs remains high within the MDOC's population, limiting the type and number of prisoners that can be placed at the facility. The programs that are being offered at OCF are offered at nearly every MDOC facility and there are no unique core programs available only at this site.

The location results in higher than average costs for the Department for these low-level prisoners. This facility also presents unique challenges for the Department if an emergency or natural disaster were to occur, as the nearest facility with additional staff is over 100 miles from this site.

**History/Description:** Ojibway Correctional Facility in Marenisco Township, Gogebic County, originally opened as Camp Ojibway in 1971. It was converted to a prison in 2000 and is currently operated as a secure level I (minimum security) prison. The facility consists of a mixture of newer prison buildings and older camp buildings. The site has an independent waste water treatment plant and water production. Buildings include an administration building, a warehouse and store, and buildings for education, food service, training and housing of inmates. The facility has five housing units and can accommodate up to 1,162 prisoners. The current prisoner count at OCF is 843, as two housing units are temporarily closed to save on staffing and transportation costs.

Ojibway Correctional Facility--Marenisco		
APPROPRIATION COMPONENTS	FUNDING	FTEs
Facility base:	\$23,747,300	201.1
Education:	\$887,900	5.5
Health Care:	\$1,653,200	13.8
<b>TOTAL GF/GP</b>	<b>\$26,288,400</b>	<b>220.4</b>
Non-GF/GP Prison Store:	\$92,000	1.0

Factor	Ojibway Correctional Facility--Marenisco
Age	Over 45 years old, originally designed as a camp.
Cost	\$87.58 per prisoner per day, above average for Level I.
Needed Improvements	Roof replacements
Custody Level	Secure Level I
Total Beds	1,162
Proximity to Other Prisons	Baraga Maximum Correctional Facility – 102 Miles
Total FTE's	221.4
Total CO FTE's	135.4
Current CO Vacancies	Ojibway – 12.9, Baraga – 15.7
County Total Employment	6,194

***Fiscal Year 2019 Prison Facility Closure: Talking Points***

County Unemployment Rate	6.6%
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**Simon, Sandy C. (MDOC)**

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**From:** Kaminski, Kyle D. (MDOC)  
**Sent:** Thursday, June 21, 2018 9:43 AM  
**To:** Washington, Heidi E. (MDOC); Sherry, Jeri Ann (MDOC); Pike, Shannon (MDOC)  
**Subject:** Employer Data  
**Attachments:** MDOC - Top Employers.xlsx

I asked the Bureau of Labor Market Information for data on the top 5 employers by county for northern Michigan and the UP (I said we wanted the data to better align our vocational offerings for offenders returning to those regions). As you can see, with the exception of Marquette we make the list everywhere we are located.

EMPLOYER	COUNTY
Alger Correctional Facility	Alger
Timber Products CO	Alger
Neenah Paper Inc	Alger
Kewadin Christmas Casino	Alger
Tendercare Health Ctr Rsdnts	Alger
Baraga Maximum Correctional	Baraga
Ojibwa Casino	Baraga
Keweenaw Bay Ojibwa Cmnty Clg	Baraga
Keweenaw Bay Tribal Ctr	Baraga
Certain Teed Corp	Baraga
Ferrellgas	Chippewa
Kewadin Casino Hotel-Cnvntn	Chippewa
War Memorial Hospital	Chippewa
Bay Mills Resort & Casinos	Chippewa
Chippewa Regional Facility	Chippewa
Ferrellgas	Delta
Verso Corp	Delta
Olson's Gas Refrigeration Inc	Delta
Walmart Supercenter	Delta
Osf St Francis Hosp-Med Group	Delta
Dickinson County Healthcare	Dickinson
Verso	Dickinson
Grede	Dickinson
Walmart Supercenter	Dickinson
US Veterans Medical Ctr	Dickinson
Ducks Creek Tribal Financial	Gogebic
Lac Vieux Desert Resrt-Casino	Gogebic
Ojibway Correctional Facility	Gogebic
Michigan Corrections Org Ocf	Gogebic
Aspirus Ironwood Hospital	Gogebic
Ferrellgas	Houghton
Up Health System-Portage	Houghton
Walmart Supercenter	Houghton
Aspirus Keweenaw Hospital	Houghton
Bhk Child Development Board	Houghton
Iron County Med Care Facility	Iron
Aspirus Iron River Hospital	Iron
Oldenburg Group Inc	Iron
Connor Sport Court Wood Mill	Iron
Angeli's Food CO	Iron
Keweenaw Mountain Lodge	Keweenaw
Mariner North	Keweenaw
Gitche Gumee Bible Camp	Keweenaw
Great Lakes Hosp For Animals	Keweenaw
Fort Wilkins Historic State	Keweenaw
Helen Newberry Joy Hospital	Luce

Newberry Correctional Facility	Luce
Luce County Human Svc Dept	Luce
Tahquamemon Middle School	Luce
Tahquamenon High School	Luce
Grand Hotel	Mackinac
Mission Point	Mackinac
Kewadin Shores Casino-Hotel-St	Mackinac
Mackinac Straits Health Sys	Mackinac
Chippewa Hotel Waterfront	Mackinac
Ferrellgas	Marquette
Marquette General Hospital	Marquette
Up Health System-Marquette	Marquette
Cliffs Technology Group	Marquette
Island Resort & Casino	Menominee
L E Jones CO	Menominee
Anchor Coupling Inc	Menominee
Menominee Area Public Schools	Menominee
Lloyd/Flanders Inc	Menominee
Ferrellgas	Ontonagon
Up Health System	Ontonagon
Aspirus Ontonagon Hosp-Clinic	Ontonagon
Ontonagon School District Supt	Ontonagon
Gogebic Ontonagon School Dist	Ontonagon
Ferrellgas	Schoolcraft
Schoolcraft Memorial Hospital	Schoolcraft
Kewadin Casino Manistique	Schoolcraft
Schoolcraft Cnty Commissioners	Schoolcraft
Schoolcraft County Med Care	Schoolcraft

## Simon, Sandy C. (MDOC)

---

**From:** Gautz, Chris (MDOC)  
**Sent:** Friday, July 13, 2018 4:55 PM  
**To:** Kaminski, Kyle D. (MDOC); Washington, Heidi E. (MDOC); McKee, Kenneth (MDOC); Sherry, Jeri Ann (MDOC)  
**Subject:** RE: OCF Voicemail

He called me and wanted to make the case for the facility and that this will hurt the area as something like 70 percent of the county already lives below the poverty line.

I told him I do not have a say in the decision, but I gave him your number as legislative liaison as I told him often times local officials will reach out to your office to discuss things like this.

He was told the decision has been made and that the announcement will come in Sept. He said multiple people are going around town saying that as though it is definitive. He did not say who said it, but that it seemed to come from people who would know, (i.e., employees at the facility)

I told him I speak for the department and that the last thing I have been told and then said publicly (following approval of the budget) was that no decision has been made on which facility will close, and that no timeline has been agreed to, other than the fact that any closure action would take place after Oct. 1 when the fiscal year begins.

---

**From:** Kaminski, Kyle D. (MDOC)  
**Sent:** Friday, July 13, 2018 4:49 PM  
**To:** Washington, Heidi E. (MDOC) <WashingtonM6@michigan.gov>; Gautz, Chris (MDOC) <GautzC@michigan.gov>; McKee, Kenneth (MDOC) <McKeeK@michigan.gov>; Sherry, Jeri Ann (MDOC) <SherryJ@michigan.gov>  
**Subject:** OCF Voicemail

FYI – I received a voicemail from the Chair of the Gogebic County Board of Commissioners. I haven't called him back, but wasn't sure if he had called anyone else. He obviously wants to lobby on behalf of the facility and community.



## August 14, 2018 Event Call List

### Confidential

8:00am Governor's Legislative Affairs Team informs House and Senate Leadership that Ojibway Correctional Facility in Marenisco will be closed prior to the end of the year pursuant to the FY '19 budget agreement calling for one prison closure producing \$19m in savings.

8:15am Governor's Legislative Affairs Team informs House and Senate Appropriations Chairs of closure.

Director Washington informs House (269-470-2808) and Senate (269-369-9165) Appropriations Subcommittee Chairs.

8:25am Director Washington informs Senator Casperson (906-280-1236) and Representative Dianda (906-369-3338). Kyle Kaminski calls Senator Schmidt (231-883-8999) and Representative Cambensy (906-361-7272).

9:00am McKee, Patterson, and Napel inform staff at the facility.

9:00am Director Washington informs MCO and UAW.

9:00am Kyle Kaminski informs the following locals:

Marenisco Supervisor Richard Bouvette(906-787-2463) – Main Line  
Office of U.S. Representative Jack Bergman (906) 273-2227)  
Gogebic County Commission Chair Peterson (906-358-0551)  
Bessemer Mayor Adam Zak (906-663-4311) – Main Line  
Ironwood Schools Superintendent Travis Powell (906-932-0200)  
Wakefield-Marenisco Schools Superintendent (906-224-7211 ext. 305)  
Wakefield Township Supervisor John Cox (906-224-3721)  
Ontonagon County Commission Chair Carl Nykanen (906-884-4255)  
Gogebic County Sheriff Pete Matonich (906-667-0203)

9:15am Talking Points will be emailed to impacted offices, subcommittee offices, central staff, and fiscal agencies.

## **Closure Q&A Talking Points**

### **Why was Ojibway Correctional chosen for closure?**

There was no one reason for the closure.

The MDOC looks at a variety of factors when choosing a facility for closure. Those include the age of the facility; cost to operate; need for renovations and improvements; bed space vacancies by custody level and staff impact.

Michigan's decreasing prison population has put the department in the position of being able to safely close a facility without an impact on public safety, or the safety of staff or prisoners.

Due to the location of the facility, transportation costs are higher than average. It also makes it difficult for family and friends to visit prisoners at this facility which is five miles from the Wisconsin border.

The remoteness of the facility also presents a unique challenge as if there were ever an emergency or natural disaster, the nearest facility to send staff to assist is more than 100 miles away.

The budget passed by the legislature requires the department to close a facility and has cut the department's budget by \$19M to reflect that.

No single factor was the determinate factor when making this decision, but based on weighing all the criteria above, Ojibway was chosen for closure.

### **Were other facilities considered?**

As part of this process, the MDOC looked across its operations for efficiencies as well as the possibility of closing a facility. When the department looked at a host of factors, and looked at other facilities in comparison, Ojibway was chosen for closure.

### **What were some of those factors?**

We took many factors into account:

The age of the facility (It is 47 years old.)

The role the facility plays in the department's Offender Success model.

Lack of programming ability – The department has been unable to do more advanced programming there because staffing for professional positions like healthcare and mental health are extremely challenging. It also limits the type of prisoners that can be sent there, because the programming they need does not exist there. We have not been able to offer substance abuse treatment or mental health programs.

The cost to run it: (At \$23.7M per year, it is one of the most expensive level I facilities and is 8% higher than the average level I facility.

The needed improvements: (\$3.7M in improvements over the next five years, which ranks it 14<sup>th</sup> highest among 30 facilities)

**Will you be closing any other prisons as part of this plan?**

This is the only prison closure the department is planning. But through the department's Offender Success model, the goal is to continue to bring down the state's prison population safely. While there are no plans to close additional facilities at this time because there are not enough vacant beds to do so, the department will continue with its Offender Success model of providing quality education and vocational training to prisoners.

This will be the third prison closure in three years. All three have come since the creation of the Offender Success model, which has saved taxpayers more than \$60M per year.

**How old is this facility?**

This facility was built in 1971 as a camp and is 47 years old. It was converted to a prison in 2000.

**How much will this save?**

There will be an expected savings of \$19M reflected in the FY 19 state budget. That is how much the Legislature cut the department's budget this year to account for this closure.

**How many people will lose their jobs?**

That will take time to fully know, as some union employees with seniority have the ability to bump to another facility. Others may retire. All options will be considered to minimize the impact on staff.

There are 203 employees at Ojibway, of which 116 are officers. There are currently more than 10 officers at Ojibway that are eligible for retirement. There are about 20 officer vacancies at the next closest facility and another more than 15 officers there that could retire.

We have about 700 vacancies across the state for officer positions, so we can absorb all of them and none would have to lose their job, but we understand that the vast majority will have to either commute much farther or move to fill those positions.

When the Pugsley Correctional Facility closed in 2016, there were 230 employees and 44 were laid off. About half of those were offered positions in the department but declined to take them.

When West Shoreline closed earlier this year, there were 281 employees and 33 were laid off. Of the 33, there were 21 that were offered positions, but declined to take them.

So with the last two prison closures, there were 511 employees impacted and 434 continued their employment with the department.

But as more facilities close, we realize it becomes more difficult to not have an impact on employees and the local community.

#### **Where will the prisoners go?**

There are less than 800 prisoners there currently. There is a process in place for prisoners to be transported to new facilities prior to the closure. The prisoner movements will be determined by their security level and programming needs.

#### **When will the facility be closed for good?**

The facility is set to close its doors on Dec. 1.

#### **Do we have any plans for the site right now?**

There are no immediate plans for the site.

#### **What kind of economic impact will this have on the community?**

That will take time to measure, but of the 203 employees at Ojibway, we know that 155 live in Gogebic County. There are also 19 who live in Wisconsin.

If the department were to eventually sell the property the facility sits on, it would return to the tax rolls, benefitting the local tax base.

**Did you talk with the area lawmakers or local government leaders before making this decision? If not, why not?**

This decision was made by the department based on its operational needs. It also heard from numerous stakeholders in the community and listened to their concerns and their suggestions. But in the end, this was the decision that was best met the operational needs of the department, and its responsibility to provide public safety at the most efficient cost to taxpayers.

### **Why make this announcement now?**

There is no good date to announce a closure for the staff affected by this. But as soon as we felt we were able to make this announcement, we wanted to do so in order to be as transparent as possible. This will also enable our employees to have more time to prepare and make the necessary arrangements. .... Before the start of the school year. Etc.

### **Things we may hear from staff/community**

It has low capital outlay costs – The five year-plan for OCF was \$3.7M, which ranks it 14<sup>th</sup> highest among 30 facilities

Has one of the lowest operating budgets of any level I facility in the state. – Actually, it is the second most expensive level I facility and is 8% higher than the average level I facility.

Salaries will pull \$21M from local counties. – The actual number for salaries is \$13.7M

It does a lot of programming – The programming done at OCF is the same basic programming done at other level I facilities. We have been unable to do more advanced programming because staffing for professional positions like healthcare and mental health are extremely challenging. It also limits the type of prisoners that can be sent there, because the programming they need does not exist there. We have not been able to offer substance abuse treatment or mental health programs.

### **Quick hit numbers**

Number of employees: 203

Number of officers: 116

Number of prisoners: More than 800

Year opened/how old: 1971 / 47 years old

Budget savings: \$19M

### **Communications Timeline**

**Aug. 13:** ADD Napel calls warden to ensure warden will be at the facility in morning

**August 14, 2018**

**4:56 a.m./5:56 a.m.** (CT/EST) Jonathan and DD McKee depart Lansing airport.

**6 a.m./7 a.m.** (CT/EST) Jonathan and DD McKee arrive at Ironwood airport and are picked up by ADD Napel (It's about a 40-45 minute drive from the airport to the facility)

**6:30-7 a.m./7:30-8 a.m.** (CT/EST) Arrive at facility. Notification made at facility to warden. (Those attending: DD McKee, Jonathan Patterson and ADD Napel)

Upon arrival, DD McKee calls Dir. Washington so she can call MCO President and others on the call list

DD McKee also calls ADDs regarding closure.

Jonathan instructs Jared to begin making notification calls to other unions.

Kyle Kaminski will start his legislative call sheet.

**8 a.m./ 9 a.m.** (CT/EST) News is delivered to staff at facility.

Warden told to make arrangements for calls to be made to employees on other shifts.

Notification letter sent out by Sandy to wardens/EPT of the closure.

**10 a.m./11 a.m.** (CT/EST) Special Announcement letter from the director sent out through GovDelivery to MDOC employees (Once it is confirmed DD McKee has notified facility staff, PIO will be contacted to send out the announcement to all department staff.)

**10:15 a.m./11:15 a.m.** (CT/EST) Press release sent out to statewide media list. Sent first to UP media list then statewide. Camara will do a manual push on the press release on the web site to make it available online.

We will post messages on Facebook, Twitter and Medium.com about the closure as the statewide release goes out (approximately 11:30 a.m.). Medium post will be created and stay in 'unpublished' status until we're ready to push out.

**11 a.m./12 p.m.** (CT/EST) Field Days podcast about the closure is released.

**11:30 a.m./12:30 p.m.** (CT/EST) DD McKee and Jonathan depart for the return flight.



STATE OF MICHIGAN  
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS  
LANSING

RICK SNYDER  
GOVERNOR

HEIDI E. WASHINGTON  
DIRECTOR

Aug. 14, 2018

Contact: Chris Gautz (517) 241-0363  
[GautzC@Michigan.gov](mailto:GautzC@Michigan.gov)

## FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

### **Ojibway Correctional Facility slated for closure in December** *Michigan Department of Corrections closes second correctional facility in 2018 due to falling prisoner population and historically-low recidivism rate*

The Michigan Department of Corrections announced today that Ojibway Correctional Facility in Gogebic County will close in December as the prisoner population continues to decline statewide, allowing for a second facility to be safely closed in 2018.

MDOC leadership travelled to the facility today to notify staff. The facility has 203 employees.

“The department values the dedication of the hard working staff at Ojibway Correctional Facility, and the support surrounding communities have provided over the years,” MDOC Director Heidi Washington said. “We recognize this is a challenging time for staff and we will continue to support them through this process.”

The department will begin working immediately with the employees, their union leadership, and the Office of State Employer on bumping chains and transfer options for employees. The department will attempt to absorb as many staff as possible into vacancies the MDOC currently has throughout the system, including the approximately 700 corrections officer vacancies.

The MDOC has also committed to working with the Department of Talent and Economic Development and Michigan Works! Agencies across the state to leverage their ability to assist any displaced employees.

The department’s Offender Success model, which emphasizes education and vocational training for prisoners, parolees and probationers to ensure their success in the community, has led to the state’s prison population declining by more than 10 percent in the last three years. In 2017, the state’s prison population dropped below 40,000 for the first time in more than 20 years, and in 2018 the state’s recidivism rate declined to its lowest-recorded level at 28.1 percent.

“We are committed to using taxpayer resources wisely as we further our mission to make Michigan a safer place to live by ensuring returning citizens have the education and skills they need to lead productive lives,” Washington said.



## Gautz, Chris (MDOC)

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**From:** Gautz, Chris (MDOC)  
**Sent:** Thursday, August 2, 2018 2:16 PM  
**To:** Adler, Ari (GOV)  
**Cc:** Weir, Elizabeth (GOV)  
**Subject:** RE: Closure packet  
**Attachments:** Ojibway DOC Power Pointupdated.ppt; Ojibway Q&A.docx; Call List.docx; PR\_closure\_08022018.docx; OCF Cls Staff letter.doc; New tentative closure timeline.docx

We have not contacted the member of congress in the area in the past, but Kyle has now added the congressman to his call list that morning.

The Lac Vieux Desert Tribal Operation is one of the other larger employers in the area.

The attached PowerPoint is from the local community that we were given a copy of that lists some of their concerns and talking points.

The rest of our documents that I gave you are attached.

---

**From:** Adler, Ari (GOV)  
**Sent:** Thursday, August 2, 2018 1:45 PM  
**To:** Gautz, Chris (MDOC) <GautzC@michigan.gov>  
**Cc:** Weir, Elizabeth (GOV) <WeirE@michigan.gov>  
**Subject:** Closure packet

A few things:

1. We didn't see anything about notifying congressional people. Who is doing that?
2. Don't forget to send us stuff about the tribe.
3. Can we get all of this electronically?

Thanks!

--  
Ari B. Adler  
Director of Communications  
Executive Office of Gov. Rick Snyder  
[adlera@michigan.gov](mailto:adlera@michigan.gov)  
517-335-7821 (office)  
517-599-5445 (mobile)  
[@aribadler](#)



**Gautz, Chris (MDOC)**

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**From:** Napel, Robert A. (MDOC)  
**Sent:** Friday, July 6, 2018 5:38 PM  
**To:** McKee, Kenneth (MDOC); Gautz, Chris (MDOC); Kaminski, Kyle D. (MDOC); Washington, Heidi E. (MDOC)  
**Subject:** OCF  
**Attachments:** IMG\_3058.jpg; ATT00001.txt

FYI -This flyer was included with the property tax bills for the city of Bessemer.

**Gautz, Chris (MDOC)**

---

**From:** Kaminski, Kyle D. (MDOC)  
**Sent:** Monday, August 13, 2018 6:23 PM  
**To:** Washington, Heidi E. (MDOC)  
**Cc:** Gautz, Chris (MDOC); McKee, Kenneth (MDOC); Sherry, Jeri Ann (MDOC)  
**Subject:** Re: Additional information you requested from Ojibway meeting at Gogebic Community College

I'll be talking to him tomorrow so I'll let you know where things stand.

Sent from my iPhone

On Aug 13, 2018, at 6:17 PM, Washington, Heidi E. (MDOC) <[WashingtonM6@michigan.gov](mailto:WashingtonM6@michigan.gov)> wrote:

Well, I guess we need to set up a meeting.

Sent from my iPad

On Aug 13, 2018, at 1:12 PM, Kaminski, Kyle D. (MDOC) <[KaminskiK@michigan.gov](mailto:KaminskiK@michigan.gov)> wrote:

FYI – I let him know I'd look into a meeting with the Director.

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**From:** Marty Fittante <[mfittante@senate.michigan.gov](mailto:mfittante@senate.michigan.gov)>  
**Sent:** Monday, August 13, 2018 1:06 PM  
**To:** Kaminski, Kyle D. (MDOC) <[KaminskiK@michigan.gov](mailto:KaminskiK@michigan.gov)>  
**Subject:** FW: Additional information you requested from Ojibway meeting at Gogebic Community College

Hi Kyle....

Attached you will find information that has now been compiled by local leaders in response to the request that Tom made when we met with them two weeks ago regarding their critical concern about how significant the adverse impact that the loss of the Ojibway Correctional Facility would have on the Western Upper Peninsula.

Further, it also serves as a good prompt for me to follow up, based on my conversation with Tom last week to say that, while we do appreciate the Director's concern about the imposition on the local delegation (which would be small, with a handful or so joining Tom for the meeting) that traveling down for a meeting with the Director, it does remain his preference to permit them to meet the Director and make the case to her about why the prospective closure of Ojibway would be a tremendous hardship on Gogebic County – and one that that would likely be far more severe on this community than most any other community, save Newberry, that would bear a closure.

Thanks Kyle.

M

<Ojibway DOC Power Pointupdated.ppt>

<White paper1.docx>

<Gogebic County Fiscal Impact.docx>

## **Gautz, Chris (MDOC)**

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**From:** Gautz, Chris (MDOC)  
**Sent:** Friday, July 13, 2018 4:55 PM  
**To:** Kaminski, Kyle D. (MDOC); Washington, Heidi E. (MDOC); McKee, Kenneth (MDOC); Sherry, Jeri Ann (MDOC)  
**Subject:** RE: OCF Voicemail

He called me and wanted to make the case for the facility and that this will hurt the area as something like 70 percent of the county already lives below the poverty line.

I told him I do not have a say in the decision, but I gave him your number as legislative liaison as I told him often times local officials will reach out to your office to discuss things like this.

He was told the decision has been made and that the announcement will come in Sept. He said multiple people are going around town saying that as though it is definitive. He did not say who said it, but that it seemed to come from people who would know, (i.e., employees at the facility)

I told him I speak for the department and that the last thing I have been told and then said publicly (following approval of the budget) was that no decision has been made on which facility will close, and that no timeline has been agreed to, other than the fact that any closure action would take place after Oct. 1 when the fiscal year begins.

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**From:** Kaminski, Kyle D. (MDOC)  
**Sent:** Friday, July 13, 2018 4:49 PM  
**To:** Washington, Heidi E. (MDOC) <WashingtonM6@michigan.gov>; Gautz, Chris (MDOC) <GautzC@michigan.gov>; McKee, Kenneth (MDOC) <McKeeK@michigan.gov>; Sherry, Jeri Ann (MDOC) <SherryJ@michigan.gov>  
**Subject:** OCF Voicemail

FYI – I received a voicemail from the Chair of the Gogebic County Board of Commissioners. I haven't called him back, but wasn't sure if he had called anyone else. He obviously wants to lobby on behalf of the facility and community.

## Gautz, Chris (MDOC)

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**From:** Gautz, Chris (MDOC)  
**Sent:** Friday, July 6, 2018 5:55 PM  
**To:** Napel, Robert A. (MDOC)  
**Cc:** McKee, Kenneth (MDOC); Kaminski, Kyle D. (MDOC); Washington, Heidi E. (MDOC)  
**Subject:** Re: OCF

Thanks.

I'll try and watch their next meeting since the flyer says they stream them.

I also checked out the city Facebook page and saw this. They have 720 signatures currently on this petition.

<https://petitions.moveon.org/sign/help-us-preserve-the-2?source=n.fb.p>

Sent from my iPhone

On Jul 6, 2018, at 5:37 PM, Napel, Robert A. (MDOC) <[NapelR@michigan.gov](mailto:NapelR@michigan.gov)> wrote:

FYI -This flyer was included with the property tax bills for the city of Bessemer.

<IMG\_3058.jpg>

Robert Napel  
Assistant Deputy Director  
MDOC-CFA Kinross Region

## Sherry, Jeri Ann (MDOC)

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**From:** Pike, Shannon (MDOC)  
**Sent:** Tuesday, August 14, 2018 7:33 AM  
**To:** Sherry, Jeri Ann (MDOC); Washington, Heidi E. (MDOC)  
**Subject:** RE: Info  
**Attachments:** OCF Talking Points and Fact Sheet 7-18-18.pdf

Attached is the 3 page talking points document--the third page is the fact sheet.

-----Original Message-----

From: Sherry, Jeri Ann (MDOC)  
Sent: Tuesday, August 14, 2018 6:30 AM  
To: Washington, Heidi E. (MDOC) <WashingtonM6@michigan.gov>  
Cc: Pike, Shannon (MDOC) <pikes@michigan.gov>  
Subject: Re: Info

Yes.

Sent from my iPhone

> On Aug 14, 2018, at 6:22 AM, Washington, Heidi E. (MDOC) <WashingtonM6@michigan.gov> wrote:  
>  
>  
> When you get in can you please e mail with the sheet with all of the Ojibway facts on it?  
>  
> Heidi E. Washington, Director  
> Michigan Department of Corrections  
>  
> Sent from my iPhone

## Sherry, Jeri Ann (MDOC)

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**From:** Pike, Shannon (MDOC)  
**Sent:** Thursday, June 7, 2018 8:35 AM  
**To:** Sherry, Jeri Ann (MDOC)  
**Subject:** RE: Facility Maps  
**Attachments:** Facility Closure History.xls

Attached is the most definitive file I have from a budgetary savings perspective.

**From:** Sherry, Jeri Ann (MDOC)  
**Sent:** Thursday, June 7, 2018 4:51 AM  
**To:** Kaminski, Kyle D. (MDOC) <KaminskiK@michigan.gov>  
**Cc:** Washington, Heidi E. (MDOC) <WashingtonM6@michigan.gov>; Pike, Shannon (MDOC) <pires@michigan.gov>  
**Subject:** Re: Facility Maps

Shannon and I will verify this am.

Sent from my iPhone

On Jun 6, 2018, at 9:35 PM, Kaminski, Kyle D. (MDOC) <KaminskiK@michigan.gov> wrote:

I didn't have a chance to get to this today, but attached are some map visualizations I made that I think help contextualize facility changes over the last 15 years (I'm categorizing Mound/DDC as a closure). I believe my list is complete, but it should be double checked. As you can see, the camp closures hit every region a decade ago, but full facility closures have tended to focus on the lower peninsula.

<Closure History.pdf>



FACILITY CLOSURES SINCE FY05			BUDGETARY SAVINGS		NOTES
			GF/GP	GROSS	
<b>FY05 CLOSURES</b>					
	Western Wayne Correctional Facility (December 2004)		(\$21,714.7)	(\$21,714.7)	
	Camp Sauble (May 2005)		(\$3,441.8)	(\$3,441.8)	*EO2005-7 Facility Closures - generic, covers all 3 camps)
	Camp Waterloo (June 2005)		*	*	
	Camp Brighton (June 2005)		*	*	
<b>FY06 CLOSURES</b>					
	Jackson A&B Units		(\$3,517.9)	(\$3,517.9)	
	Michigan Youth Correctional Facility (12/05)		(\$18,844.6)	(\$18,844.6)	
<b>FY07 CLOSURES</b>					
	Mangum Farm Dorm (April 2007)		(\$1,044.0)	(\$1,044.0)	(FY06 enacted)
	Jackson Wing Farm (April 2007)		(\$1,025.1)	(\$1,025.1)	(FY05 enacted)
<b>FY08 CLOSURES</b>					
	Southern Michigan Correctional Facility (November 2007)		(\$36,605.0)	(\$36,751.9)	
	Close 7-Block (November 2007)		(\$9,311.2)	(\$9,322.9)	
	Riverside Correctional Facility (November 2007)		(\$1,794.4)	(\$1,794.4)	Swap Reformatory for Riverside operation
	Camp Manistique (October 2007)		(\$4,534.2)	(\$4,641.3)	
<b>FY09 CLOSURES</b>					
	Southern Michigan (Additional Savings)		(\$3,064.5)	(\$3,072.0)	
	Camp Cusino (June 2009)				
	Camp Kitwen (July 2009)				
	Scott Correctional Facility (May 2009)		(\$12,066.0)	(\$12,066.0)	Female facility consolidation
	Hiawatha Correctional Facility (August 2009)		(\$6,773.9)	(\$6,773.9)	
	Camp Branch (February 2009)		(\$14,219.1)	(\$14,219.1)	
	Deerfield Correctional Facility (March 2009)				
	Camp Ottawa (July 2009)				
	Camp White Lake (September 2009)				
<b>FY10 CLOSURES</b>					
	Scott Correctional Facility - Full Year Savings		(\$19,341.1)	(\$19,341.1)	
	Deerfield Correctional Facility - Full Year Savings		(\$13,968.5)	(\$14,085.2)	
	Camp Branch - Full Year Savings		(\$7,058.2)	(\$7,194.4)	
	Standish Maximum Correctional Facility (November 2009)				
	Camp Lehman (November 2009)				
	Muskegon Correctional Facility (February 2010 closed to Michigan inmates open to Pennsylvania April 2010)				
	Combined Budgetary Adj (Standish, Lehman, Muskegon, 2009 camps above)		(\$116,898.9)	(\$117,992.8)	
<b>FY11 CLOSURES</b>					
	Florence Crane Correctional Facility (May 2011)				
	Muskegon Correctional Facility (May 2011 closed to Pennsylvania inmates)				



## Sherry, Jeri Ann (MDOC)

---

**From:** Pike, Shannon (MDOC)  
**Sent:** Thursday, June 7, 2018 8:14 AM  
**To:** Kaminski, Kyle D. (MDOC); Sherry, Jeri Ann (MDOC)  
**Cc:** Washington, Heidi E. (MDOC)  
**Subject:** RE: Facility Maps

Jackson County.

**From:** Kaminski, Kyle D. (MDOC)  
**Sent:** Thursday, June 7, 2018 8:12 AM  
**To:** Pike, Shannon (MDOC) <[pikes@michigan.gov](mailto:pikes@michigan.gov)>; Sherry, Jeri Ann (MDOC) <[SherryJ@michigan.gov](mailto:SherryJ@michigan.gov)>  
**Cc:** Washington, Heidi E. (MDOC) <[WashingtonM6@michigan.gov](mailto:WashingtonM6@michigan.gov)>  
**Subject:** RE: Facility Maps

Thanks. I'll add to the list as soon as I get back from committee. I'm not familiar with Camp Waterloo's location. Do I need to add a dot to the map or just the name to the list?

**From:** Pike, Shannon (MDOC)  
**Sent:** Thursday, June 7, 2018 8:04 AM  
**To:** Sherry, Jeri Ann (MDOC) <[SherryJ@michigan.gov](mailto:SherryJ@michigan.gov)>; Kaminski, Kyle D. (MDOC) <[KaminskiK@michigan.gov](mailto:KaminskiK@michigan.gov)>  
**Cc:** Washington, Heidi E. (MDOC) <[WashingtonM6@michigan.gov](mailto:WashingtonM6@michigan.gov)>  
**Subject:** RE: Facility Maps

Here are a few recommended adjustments that could be noted:

Camp Waterloo closed December 2005  
Youth Correctional Facility (contract) closed December 2005  
Hiawatha Correctional Facility closed August 2009—renamed and reopened as Kinross October 2015  
Muskegon Correctional Facility closed to Michigan inmates February 2010, reopened for Pennsylvania inmates April 2010, closed to Pennsylvania May 2011, reopened to Michigan inmates October 2012  
Ryan closed to inmates (except for 80 bed Dialysis Unit) October 2012, repurposed as Detroit Reentry Center

Shannon

**From:** Sherry, Jeri Ann (MDOC)  
**Sent:** Thursday, June 7, 2018 4:51 AM  
**To:** Kaminski, Kyle D. (MDOC) <[KaminskiK@michigan.gov](mailto:KaminskiK@michigan.gov)>  
**Cc:** Washington, Heidi E. (MDOC) <[WashingtonM6@michigan.gov](mailto:WashingtonM6@michigan.gov)>; Pike, Shannon (MDOC) <[pikes@michigan.gov](mailto:pikes@michigan.gov)>  
**Subject:** Re: Facility Maps

Shannon and I will verify this am.

Sent from my iPhone

On Jun 6, 2018, at 9:35 PM, Kaminski, Kyle D. (MDOC) <[KaminskiK@michigan.gov](mailto:KaminskiK@michigan.gov)> wrote:

I didn't have a chance to get to this today, but attached are some map visualizations I made that I think help contextualize facility changes over the last 15 years (I'm categorizing Mound/DDC as a closure). I believe my list is complete, but it should be double checked. As you can see, the camp closures hit every region a decade ago, but full facility closures have tended to focus on the lower peninsula.

<Closure History.pdf>

## Kaminski, Kyle D. (MDOC)

---

**From:** Gautz, Chris (MDOC)  
**Sent:** Tuesday, April 10, 2018 12:24 PM  
**To:** Kaminski, Kyle D. (MDOC); Washington, Heidi E. (MDOC); McKee, Kenneth (MDOC); Sherry, Jeri Ann (MDOC); Pike, Shannon (MDOC)  
**Subject:** RE: House budget

I just made a few small changes and added in a line about the senate recommendation coming soon. If we are good with this, we can send this out to all staff and I will use this to respond to reporters that call as well.

Earlier today the House Corrections Subcommittee released an initial budget recommendation that included support for a number of MDOC priorities, including returning food service to within the MDOC's operations, operating additional Corrections Officer training academies and offering expanded programming opportunities in higher security levels. As part of this recommendation, the subcommittee has suggested the closure of an unnamed MDOC facility after October 1<sup>st</sup> of this year. The MDOC closed the Pugsley Correctional Facility in late 2016 and just two weeks ago, completed the closure of the West Shoreline Correctional Facility in Muskegon, in response to the declining prisoner population.

While this decline is projected to continue, at this time, the MDOC does not have the excess capacity to close a third facility and is not projecting that it will be able to do so later this year.

The Department remains committed to the goal of "Offender Success" to safely reduce the prison population long-term, but this requires having the resources and capacity to operate facilities that are safe for staff and prisoners in the near-term.

The Senate Corrections Subcommittee will soon release its initial budget recommendation as well. We look forward to continuing this discussion with the Legislature as the budget process continues over the next few months.

---

**From:** Kaminski, Kyle D. (MDOC)  
**Sent:** Tuesday, April 10, 2018 12:17 PM  
**To:** Washington, Heidi E. (MDOC) <WashingtonM6@michigan.gov>; Gautz, Chris (MDOC) <GautzC@michigan.gov>; McKee, Kenneth (MDOC) <McKeeK@michigan.gov>; Sherry, Jeri Ann (MDOC) <SherryJ@michigan.gov>; Pike, Shannon (MDOC) <pikes@michigan.gov>  
**Subject:** RE: House budget

I'd suggest the following now that we have the details. I didn't reword the stuff about the timeline on West Shoreline:

"Earlier today the House Corrections Subcommittee released an initial budget recommendation that included support for a number of MDOC priorities, including returning food service to within the MDOC's operations, offering expanded programming opportunities in higher security levels, and operating additional Corrections Officer training academies. As part of this recommendation, the subcommittee has suggested the closure of an unnamed MDOC facility after October 1<sup>st</sup> of this year. The MDOC recently completed the closure of the West Shoreline Correctional Facility in Muskegon and closed the Pugsley Correctional Facility in late 2016 in response to the declining prisoner population. While this decline is projected to continue, at this time, the MDOC does not have the excess capacity to close a third facility and is not projecting that it will be able to do so later this year. The Department remains committed to the goal of "Offender Success" to safely reduce the prison population long-term, but this requires having the resources and capacity to operate facilities that are safe for staff and prisoners in the near-term. We look forward to continuing this discussion with the Legislature as the budget process continues over the next 2 months."

---

**From:** Washington, Heidi E. (MDOC)  
**Sent:** Tuesday, April 10, 2018 11:49 AM  
**To:** Gautz, Chris (MDOC) <[GautzC@michigan.gov](mailto:GautzC@michigan.gov)>; Kaminski, Kyle D. (MDOC) <[KaminskiK@michigan.gov](mailto:KaminskiK@michigan.gov)>; McKee, Kenneth (MDOC) <[McKeeK@michigan.gov](mailto:McKeeK@michigan.gov)>; Sherry, Jeri Ann (MDOC) <[SherryJ@michigan.gov](mailto:SherryJ@michigan.gov)>; Pike, Shannon (MDOC) <[pikes@michigan.gov](mailto:pikes@michigan.gov)>  
**Subject:** RE: House budget

Fine with me



---

**From:** Gautz, Chris (MDOC)  
**Sent:** Tuesday, April 10, 2018 10:49 AM  
**To:** Washington, Heidi E. (MDOC) <[WashingtonM6@michigan.gov](mailto:WashingtonM6@michigan.gov)>; Kaminski, Kyle D. (MDOC) <[KaminskiK@michigan.gov](mailto:KaminskiK@michigan.gov)>; McKee, Kenneth (MDOC) <[McKeeK@michigan.gov](mailto:McKeeK@michigan.gov)>; Sherry, Jeri Ann (MDOC) <[SherryJ@michigan.gov](mailto:SherryJ@michigan.gov)>; Pike, Shannon (MDOC) <[pikes@michigan.gov](mailto:pikes@michigan.gov)>  
**Subject:** RE: House budget

I talked with the gov's office and they are good with this approach.  
I can add in the two weeks reference.  
Should be also change "two months" to "a few months," just in case this budget season goes a little long since they don't technically have to have it done in June?

---

**From:** Washington, Heidi E. (MDOC)  
**Sent:** Tuesday, April 10, 2018 10:30 AM  
**To:** Kaminski, Kyle D. (MDOC) <[KaminskiK@michigan.gov](mailto:KaminskiK@michigan.gov)>; Gautz, Chris (MDOC) <[GautzC@michigan.gov](mailto:GautzC@michigan.gov)>; McKee, Kenneth (MDOC) <[McKeeK@michigan.gov](mailto:McKeeK@michigan.gov)>; Sherry, Jeri Ann (MDOC) <[SherryJ@michigan.gov](mailto:SherryJ@michigan.gov)>; Pike, Shannon (MDOC) <[pikes@michigan.gov](mailto:pikes@michigan.gov)>  
**Subject:** RE: House budget

Instead of saying we recently closed West shoreline, I would be specific and state that just 2 weeks ago, on March 25, we closed West Shoreline.



---

**From:** Kaminski, Kyle D. (MDOC)  
**Sent:** Tuesday, April 10, 2018 10:12 AM

**To:** Gautz, Chris (MDOC) <[GautzC@michigan.gov](mailto:GautzC@michigan.gov)>; Washington, Heidi E. (MDOC) <[WashingtonM6@michigan.gov](mailto:WashingtonM6@michigan.gov)>; McKee, Kenneth (MDOC) <[McKeeK@michigan.gov](mailto:McKeeK@michigan.gov)>; Sherry, Jeri Ann (MDOC) <[SherryJ@michigan.gov](mailto:SherryJ@michigan.gov)>; Pike, Shannon (MDOC) <[pikes@michigan.gov](mailto:pikes@michigan.gov)>  
**Subject:** RE: House budget

I vote for staying positive, but making clear the context of where we are at with capacity.

“Earlier today the House Corrections Subcommittee released an initial budget recommendation that included support for a number of MDOC priorities, including XXX, XXX, and XXX. As part of this recommendation, the subcommittee has suggested the closure of an unnamed MDOC facility after October 1<sup>st</sup> of this year. The MDOC recently completed the closure of the West Shoreline Correctional Facility in Muskegon and closed the Pugsley Correctional Facility in late 2016 in response to the declining prisoner population. While this decline is projected to continue, at this time, the MDOC does not have the excess capacity to close a third facility and is not projecting that it will be able to do so later this year. The Department remains committed to the goal of “Offender Success” to safely reduce the prison population long-term, but this requires having the resources and capacity to operate facilities that are safe for staff and prisoners in the near-term. We look forward to continuing this discussion with the Legislature as the budget process continues over the next 2 months.”

---

**From:** Gautz, Chris (MDOC)  
**Sent:** Tuesday, April 10, 2018 9:45 AM  
**To:** Washington, Heidi E. (MDOC) <[WashingtonM6@michigan.gov](mailto:WashingtonM6@michigan.gov)>; Kaminski, Kyle D. (MDOC) <[KaminskiK@michigan.gov](mailto:KaminskiK@michigan.gov)>; McKee, Kenneth (MDOC) <[McKeeK@michigan.gov](mailto:McKeeK@michigan.gov)>; Sherry, Jeri Ann (MDOC) <[SherryJ@michigan.gov](mailto:SherryJ@michigan.gov)>; Pike, Shannon (MDOC) <[pikes@michigan.gov](mailto:pikes@michigan.gov)>  
**Subject:** House budget

With the House budget coming out this afternoon and the possibility it will include calls for a closure, I'll need to know how we want to address that publicly. And internally, will we want to send out a message to staff so they hear it from us? We have done that in the past. Having just closed the doors on West Shoreline, this news might be jarring to some staff thinking this talk was over for another year or so.

Chris Gautz  
Public Information Officer  
Michigan Department of Corrections  
(517) 241-0363  
[@chrisgautz](https://twitter.com/chrisgautz)  
[@MichiganDOC](https://twitter.com/MichiganDOC)

## Kaminski, Kyle D. (MDOC)

---

**From:** Pontti, Mark (GOV)  
**Sent:** Tuesday, July 31, 2018 11:21 AM  
**To:** Kaminski, Kyle D. (MDOC)  
**Subject:** RE: Prison Closure

Any updates here yet?  
Mark

---

**From:** Kaminski, Kyle D. (MDOC)  
**Sent:** Wednesday, June 13, 2018 7:51 AM  
**To:** Pontti, Mark (GOV) <PonttiM@michigan.gov>  
**Cc:** Ackerman, Darin (GOV) <ackermad3@michigan.gov>; Emmitt, Beth (GOV) <emmittb@michigan.gov>  
**Subject:** RE: Prison Closure

Mark,

Here are the factors we generally look at when considering a closure:

- The custody level of the facility and custody needs of the department,
- The age of the facility,
- The cost to operate the facility,
- The need for additional improvement or renovations to the facility,
- The number of prisoners housed at the facility,
- The proximity to other prisons so that opportunities for staff who are displaced is maximized.
- The role of the facility in the department's Offender Success model.

As I mentioned, we don't formally score the facilities, but we compare them across these factors to create a recommendation for the Governor. Generally, the Director presents more than one option to the Governor, but once a decision is made, we don't discuss the options that were not taken or release that information, as it creates too much tension with staff if they believe their facility is next on the list.

Of our two recent closures, Pugsley (Kingsley) was kind of a "goldilocks" choice, as there was no single negative factor where the facility stood out from the rest, but it was the right size, the right amount of savings, wasn't core to our operations, and had some other facilities within a drivable distance for staff to make it the choice. The more recent West Shoreline (Muskegon) closure was driven primarily by two factors, the physical plant of the facility (originally temporary pole barns that we've kept in service about 3x their original expected usable lifespan) and the fact that we had two other facilities in Muskegon to help mitigate the impact on staff.

I believe for the upcoming closure, the Department would rank the role of the facility in our overall model, including programming and reentry, as a particularly significant factor.

Kyle

---

**From:** Pontti, Mark (GOV)  
**Sent:** Tuesday, June 12, 2018 5:15 PM  
**To:** Kaminski, Kyle D. (MDOC) <KaminskiK@michigan.gov>



**Cc:** Ackerman, Darin (GOV) <ackermamd3@michigan.gov>; Emmitt, Beth (GOV) <emmittb@michigan.gov>  
**Subject:** Re: Prison Closure

Thank you Kyle. Is there some type of "scoring system" DOC will utilize to make eventual determination?

On Jun 12, 2018, at 5:09 PM, Kaminski, Kyle D. (MDOC) <KaminskiK@michigan.gov> wrote:

Mark,

The Director and I did meet with Rep. Cambensy, Rep. Dianda, and Senator Schmidt today regarding potential facility closures. They requested the meeting. We shared the basics of where we are at with the issue, specifically that the budget agreement calls for a closure to occur sometime after October 1 to save \$19.2m in FY '19, but that neither or location had been selected yet. The list of potential Level I facilities (the only level where we have significant excess capacity) continues to shrink with the closure of Pugsley and West Shoreline over the past two years. There are now 5 remaining single level, Level I facilities, with 2 located in the Upper Peninsula (Newberry and Ojibway). We spoke a little about the strengths and weaknesses of each site, but made no commitments nor did we rank them in any way.

The staff impact question that was raised is a valid one. While the MDOC has a pretty good track record of taking care of most of our employees during closures, as we move to more rural sites, that does become more difficult, especially on a compressed timeline. We always work with the workforce agencies during a closure to offer the option of alternative employment or training for our displaced employees and we would do the same in this situation. If we were to close a UP site, the challenge would obviously be greater, so any planning around economic development/diversification should probably start in earnest if it hasn't already.

At this point we don't have a location and we are working under the impression that an announcement on a location is not imminent and is more likely to happen this fall. I will definitely keep you in the loop as we move toward a decision/announcement and please let me know if you have any other questions/data requests/etc. I can help with in the interim.

Kyle

---

**From:** Ackerman, Darin (GOV)  
**Sent:** Tuesday, June 12, 2018 3:12 PM  
**To:** Pontti, Mark (GOV) <PonttiM@michigan.gov>  
**Cc:** Emmitt, Beth (GOV) <emmittb@michigan.gov>; Kaminski, Kyle D. (MDOC) <KaminskiK@michigan.gov>  
**Subject:** RE: Prison Closure

Definitely Kyle Kaminski, Legislative Liaison for MDOC.

Copying him on this email.

Darin Ackerman  
Director of Legislative Affairs  
Office of Governor Snyder  
Phone: (517) 335-1297  
[ackermamd3@michigan.gov](mailto:ackermamd3@michigan.gov)

**From:** Pontti, Mark (GOV)  
**Sent:** Tuesday, June 12, 2018 2:54 PM  
**To:** Ackerman, Darin (GOV) <ackermamd3@michigan.gov>  
**Cc:** Emmitt, Beth (GOV) <emmittb@michigan.gov>  
**Subject:** Prison Closure

FYI – Rep. Cambensy’s office called. I gathered they recently met with D.O.C. for preliminary discussions.

Local drum beat starting up around the proposed prison closure as part of budget proposal. In particular, a concern the Newberry (Rising Tide community) Correctional Facility “may be next to go” and its rural economic impact.

Local opine – “If it closes, the County ought to dissolve into neighboring counties, etc.”

**Ideas floated**...potential re-use for a northern MI Mental Health facility? Ability for workers to be absorbed within other prisons in Region, re-training opportunities, etc?

Who might be best contact to stay in loop with on this one?

Thanks,  
Mark

Mark Pontti  
Director, Northern Michigan Office  
Governor Rick Snyder  
O: 906-228-2851  
C: 906-236-2118  
F: 906-228-8347

**Join The Revoluton**

## **Kaminski, Kyle D. (MDOC)**

---

**From:** Kaminski, Kyle D. (MDOC)  
**Sent:** Tuesday, July 31, 2018 4:57 PM  
**To:** 'Marty Fittante'  
**Subject:** RE: OJIBWAY PRISON CLOSURE

To be clear, I think a phone call could be productive, I just feel like a meeting won't have an additional impact to the point where it would justify the travel involved.

---

**From:** Marty Fittante <mfittante@senate.michigan.gov>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, July 31, 2018 3:35 PM  
**To:** Kaminski, Kyle D. (MDOC) <KaminskiK@michigan.gov>  
**Subject:** RE: OJIBWAY PRISON CLOSURE

Thanks for the insight and your candor Kyle.

Let me talk to Tom and circle back with you if need be.

Thanks again.

M

---

**From:** Kaminski, Kyle D. (MDOC) <KaminskiK@michigan.gov>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, July 31, 2018 8:19 AM  
**To:** Marty Fittante <mfittante@senate.michigan.gov>  
**Subject:** RE: OJIBWAY PRISON CLOSURE

The locals have already done a pretty good job of letting us know their thoughts via calls and letters, so I'm concerned about having them travel that distance to essentially share that same information and us share a response similar to what we have shared with them already in writing.

I can say with certainty that we wouldn't be announcing a decision in either direction in a meeting like this, so I'd just be concerned that it is a lot of travel for all involved to hear the truth, which is that we will take everything they share under advisement (as we have been), we aren't going to be making/announcing a decision at that time. They probably won't get much more out of us in the meeting because we are still weighing everything out and won't be making any announcements of any type until a decision is actually made.

---

**From:** Marty Fittante <mfittante@senate.michigan.gov>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, July 31, 2018 7:59 AM  
**To:** Kaminski, Kyle D. (MDOC) <KaminskiK@michigan.gov>  
**Subject:** Re: OJIBWAY PRISON CLOSURE

We were thinking of coming to you....

Thoughts?

M-

----- Original message -----

From: "Kaminski, Kyle D. (MDOC)" <KaminskiK@michigan.gov>  
Date: 7/31/18 7:57 AM (GMT-05:00)  
To: Marty Fittante <mfittante@senate.michigan.gov>  
Subject: RE: OJIBWAY PRISON CLOSURE

Marty,

Due to the travel involved, we are thinking a call might make more sense for everyone. I'm trying to lock down the Director's schedule, but next week might be a possibility. I'll let you know for sure today or tomorrow.

Kyle

---

**From:** Marty Fittante <mfittante@senate.michigan.gov>  
**Sent:** Monday, July 30, 2018 8:51 PM  
**To:** Kaminski, Kyle D. (MDOC) <KaminskiK@michigan.gov>  
**Subject:** RE: OJIBWAY PRISON CLOSURE

Hi Kyle....

As is evidenced from the attached, Western UP communities are growing increasingly concerned about the prospect of the Ojibway Prison closure.

We met with the local community last week. One take-away from that meeting was for a small group (some four or five, including Tom) to meet with the Director in the weeks ahead to make the case against closure.

Would that be a possibility from your perspective?

If so, can we start to work towards that end in the days ahead?

Thanks Kyle.

M

**Kaminski, Kyle D. (MDOC)**

---

**From:** Kaminski, Kyle D. (MDOC)  
**Sent:** Monday, August 13, 2018 1:11 PM  
**To:** 'Marty Fittante'  
**Subject:** RE: Additional information you requested from Ojibway meeting at Gogebic Community College

Thanks. Let me check on a meeting and I will let you know.

---

**From:** Marty Fittante <mfittante@senate.michigan.gov>  
**Sent:** Monday, August 13, 2018 1:06 PM  
**To:** Kaminski, Kyle D. (MDOC) <KaminskiK@michigan.gov>  
**Subject:** FW: Additional information you requested from Ojibway meeting at Gogebic Community College

Hi Kyle....

Attached you will find information that has now been compiled by local leaders in response to the request that Tom made when we met with them two weeks ago regarding their critical concern about how significant the adverse impact that the loss of the Ojibway Correctional Facility would have on the Western Upper Peninsula.

Further, it also serves as a good prompt for me to follow up, based on my conversation with Tom last week to say that, while we do appreciate the Director's concern about the imposition on the local delegation (which would be small, with a handful or so joining Tom for the meeting) that traveling down for a meeting with the Director, it does remain his preference to permit them to meet the Director and make the case to her about why the prospective closure of Ojibway would be a tremendous hardship on Gogebic County – and one that that would likely be far more severe on this community than most any other community, save Newberry, that would bear a closure.

Thanks Kyle.

M

## **Kaminski, Kyle D. (MDOC)**

---

**From:** Kaminski, Kyle D. (MDOC)  
**Sent:** Monday, August 13, 2018 1:12 PM  
**To:** Washington, Heidi E. (MDOC); Gautz, Chris (MDOC); McKee, Kenneth (MDOC); Sherry, Jeri Ann (MDOC)  
**Subject:** FW: Additional information you requested from Ojibway meeting at Gogebic Community College  
**Attachments:** Ojibway DOC Power Pointupdated.ppt; White paper1.docx; Gogebic County Fiscal Impact.docx

FYI – I let him know I'd look into a meeting with the Director.

---

**From:** Marty Fittante <mfittante@senate.michigan.gov>  
**Sent:** Monday, August 13, 2018 1:06 PM  
**To:** Kaminski, Kyle D. (MDOC) <KaminskiK@michigan.gov>  
**Subject:** FW: Additional information you requested from Ojibway meeting at Gogebic Community College

Hi Kyle....

Attached you will find information that has now been compiled by local leaders in response to the request that Tom made when we met with them two weeks ago regarding their critical concern about how significant the adverse impact that the loss of the Ojibway Correctional Facility would have on the Western Upper Peninsula.

Further, it also serves as a good prompt for me to follow up, based on my conversation with Tom last week to say that, while we do appreciate the Director's concern about the imposition on the local delegation (which would be small, with a handful or so joining Tom for the meeting) that traveling down for a meeting with the Director, it does remain his preference to permit them to meet the Director and make the case to her about why the prospective closure of Ojibway would be a tremendous hardship on Gogebic County – and one that that would likely be far more severe on this community than most any other community, save Newberry, that would bear a closure.

Thanks Kyle.

M

## Kaminski, Kyle D. (MDOC)

---

**From:** Kaminski, Kyle D. (MDOC)  
**Sent:** Monday, July 30, 2018 9:23 PM  
**To:** Washington, Heidi E. (MDOC); Sherry, Jeri Ann (MDOC); McKee, Kenneth (MDOC)  
**Subject:** Fwd: OJIBWAY PRISON CLOSURE  
**Attachments:** prison casperson.pdf; ATT00001.htm

FYI. Need to think about how we would handle.

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

**From:** "Marty Fittante" <[mfittante@senate.michigan.gov](mailto:mfittante@senate.michigan.gov)>  
**To:** "Kaminski, Kyle D. (MDOC)" <[KaminskiK@michigan.gov](mailto:KaminskiK@michigan.gov)>  
**Subject:** RE: OJIBWAY PRISON CLOSURE

Hi Kyle....

As is evidenced from the attached, Western UP communities are growing increasingly concerned about the prospect of the Ojibway Prison closure.

We met with the local community last week. One take-away from that meeting was for a small group (some four or five, including Tom) to meet with the Director in the weeks ahead to make the case against closure.

Would that be a possibility from your perspective?

If so, can we start to work towards that end in the days ahead?

Thanks Kyle.

M

## Kaminski, Kyle D. (MDOC)

---

**From:** Kaminski, Kyle D. (MDOC)  
**Sent:** Saturday, October 28, 2017 8:23 AM  
**To:** Marty Fittante  
**Subject:** Re: Meeting with Ojibway Correctional Facility Warden & Staff

We can certainly do a video conference if that is his preference.

Sent from my iPhone

On Oct 28, 2017, at 8:16 AM, Marty Fittante <[mfittante@senate.michigan.gov](mailto:mfittante@senate.michigan.gov)> wrote:

You truly have your finger on the pulse, Kyle!

Thanks for the invitation here – I will reach out to President Lorenson and circle back with you Kyle.

Question before I reach out: Would you be up for a video conference in our office with him and his team to spare him the travel?

M

---

**From:** Kaminski, Kyle D. (MDOC) [<mailto:KaminskiK@michigan.gov>]  
**Sent:** Friday, October 27, 2017 12:17 PM  
**To:** Marty Fittante <[mfittante@senate.michigan.gov](mailto:mfittante@senate.michigan.gov)>  
**Subject:** FW: Meeting with Ojibway Correctional Facility Warden & Staff

Marty,

This email made it to me. We're always happy to talk to our friends and Gogebic Community College, but based on their areas of interest, we think that is a conversation that should probably happen between the school and MDOC staff in Lansing, as we have a more global view of these issues than the facility staff, which isn't directly responsible for decision making in these areas. Feel free to pass my contact information along to President Lorenson if he'd like to setup a meeting or call with the Department to discuss.

Kyle

---

**From:** James Lorenson [<mailto:jiml@gogebic.edu>]  
**Sent:** Friday, October 27, 2017 8:52 AM  
**To:** [sentcasperson@senate.michigan.gov](mailto:sentcasperson@senate.michigan.gov)  
**Subject:** Meeting with Ojibway Correctional Facility Warden & Staff

Senator Casperson & Mr. Fittante;

I have been advised that in order to meet with representatives of the Ojibway Correctional Facility it has become necessary to submit a



request for same. Gogebic Community College desires to meet with the Warden and appropriate staff to discuss several issues/matters:

- Prison education
- Correctional officer training
- Rumors about the facility's future (we want to base our programs/actions on fact rather than community rumor)

Please consider this Gogebic Community College's request to meet with representatives of the Ojibway Correctional Facility. Your office's assistance in forwarding this request to the appropriate officials within the Department of Corrections is appreciated.

Regards,

James A. Lorensen  
President

Gogebic Community College  
E4946 Jackson Road  
Ironwood, MI 49938  
(906) 932-4231 ext. 200

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## Kaminski, Kyle D. (MDOC)

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**From:** Kaminski, Kyle D. (MDOC)  
**Sent:** Wednesday, January 10, 2018 6:42 PM  
**To:** Rapelje, Lloyd (MDOC)  
**Cc:** Napel, Robert A. (MDOC); Washington, Heidi E. (MDOC)  
**Subject:** Re: OCF News Article

Interesting. I'm not sure either of them are in a position to decide that. Odd that the chairman would weigh in, as I'm not aware of him communicating any intentions in regard to closure locations to the Department.

Sent from my iPhone

On Jan 10, 2018, at 6:39 PM, Rapelje, Lloyd (MDOC) <[RapeljeL@michigan.gov](mailto:RapeljeL@michigan.gov)> wrote:

Thanks.

Lloyd W. Rapelje  
Assistant Deputy Director-Jackson

Begin forwarded message:

**From:** "Napel, Robert A. (MDOC)" <[NapelR@michigan.gov](mailto:NapelR@michigan.gov)>  
**Date:** January 10, 2018 at 6:06:19 PM EST  
**To:** "Gautz, Chris (MDOC)" <[GautzC@michigan.gov](mailto:GautzC@michigan.gov)>, "McKee, Kenneth (MDOC)" <[McKeeK@michigan.gov](mailto:McKeeK@michigan.gov)>, "Rapelje, Lloyd (MDOC)" <[RapeljeL@michigan.gov](mailto:RapeljeL@michigan.gov)>  
**Subject:** OCF News Article

<IMG\_2982.jpg>

Robert Napel  
Assistant Deputy Director  
MDOC-CFA Kinross Region

## **Kaminski, Kyle D. (MDOC)**

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**From:** Kaminski, Kyle D. (MDOC)  
**Sent:** Monday, August 13, 2018 11:37 AM  
**To:** Ackerman, Darin (GOV); Lange, Michelle (GOV)  
**Subject:** MDOC Announcement 8-14-18  
**Attachments:** Call List - Final.docx; PR\_closure\_08022018.docx; Ojibway Q&A.docx

It sounds like tomorrow is the announcement date for our next closure unless we hear differently this afternoon. This announcement is going to be met with more resistance than the announcement at the beginning of the year in Muskegon. The Ojibway Correctional Facility is one of the major employers in the western UP, so while this is the right operational decision, it is a difficult one that will impact the community.

Attached are our talking points and planned call sheet. Similar to the last closure, would it be possible for you to handle notifications to Leadership and the overall Approps chairs and we will handle everyone else?

Let me know if you have any questions.

## Simon, Sandy C. (MDOC)

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**From:** Washington, Heidi E. (MDOC)  
**Sent:** Monday, August 13, 2018 6:17 PM  
**To:** Kaminski, Kyle D. (MDOC)  
**Cc:** Gautz, Chris (MDOC); McKee, Kenneth (MDOC); Sherry, Jeri Ann (MDOC)  
**Subject:** Re: Additional information you requested from Ojibway meeting at Gogebic Community College

Well, I guess we need to set up a meeting.

Sent from my iPad

On Aug 13, 2018, at 1:12 PM, Kaminski, Kyle D. (MDOC) <[KaminskiK@michigan.gov](mailto:KaminskiK@michigan.gov)> wrote:

FYI – I let him know I'd look into a meeting with the Director.

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**From:** Marty Fittante <[mfittante@senate.michigan.gov](mailto:mfittante@senate.michigan.gov)>  
**Sent:** Monday, August 13, 2018 1:06 PM  
**To:** Kaminski, Kyle D. (MDOC) <[KaminskiK@michigan.gov](mailto:KaminskiK@michigan.gov)>  
**Subject:** FW: Additional information you requested from Ojibway meeting at Gogebic Community College

Hi Kyle....

Attached you will find information that has now been compiled by local leaders in response to the request that Tom made when we met with them two weeks ago regarding their critical concern about how significant the adverse impact that the loss of the Ojibway Correctional Facility would have on the Western Upper Peninsula.

Further, it also serves as a good prompt for me to follow up, based on my conversation with Tom last week to say that, while we do appreciate the Director's concern about the imposition on the local delegation (which would be small, with a handful or so joining Tom for the meeting) that traveling down for a meeting with the Director, it does remain his preference to permit them to meet the Director and make the case to her about why the prospective closure of Ojibway would be a tremendous hardship on Gogebic County – and one that that would likely be far more severe on this community than most any other community, save Newberry, that would bear a closure.

Thanks Kyle.

M

<Ojibway DOC Power Pointupdated.ppt>

<White paper1.docx>

<Gogebic County Fiscal Impact.docx>

**Simon, Sandy C. (MDOC)**

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**From:** Washington, Heidi E. (MDOC)  
**Sent:** Monday, July 9, 2018 11:00 AM  
**To:** Zimmer, Mike (GOV)  
**Subject:** RE: Ojibway

Wayne Schmidt and Sarah Cambensy. Plus Schmidt's staff and Dianda. We have talked to Casperson's Chief of Staff.

-----Original Message-----

From: Zimmer, Mike (GOV)  
Sent: Monday, July 09, 2018 10:51 AM  
To: Washington, Heidi E. (MDOC) <WashingtonM6@michigan.gov>  
Subject: RE: Ojibway

Who are the others?

-----Original Message-----

From: Washington, Heidi E. (MDOC)  
Sent: Monday, July 9, 2018 10:33 AM  
To: Zimmer, Mike (GOV) <ZimmerM1@michigan.gov>  
Subject: RE: Ojibway

We didn't meet with Casperson. Dianda and the others pretty much asked us when we were going to make an announcement and didn't really understand why we wouldn't say something soon. My take on the meeting was that they just wanted us to get it over with so people (wherever it is) could plan.

-----Original Message-----

From: Zimmer, Mike (GOV)  
Sent: Monday, July 09, 2018 9:44 AM  
To: Washington, Heidi E. (MDOC) <WashingtonM6@michigan.gov>  
Subject: Ojibway

What did Casperson and Dianda say when you met with them?

Sent from my iPad

**Simon, Sandy C. (MDOC)**

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**From:** Washington, Heidi E. (MDOC)  
**Sent:** Thursday, January 11, 2018 4:15 PM  
**To:** Zimmer, Mike (GOV)  
**Subject:** Fwd: 1-11-18 Document  
**Attachments:** MDOC Closure Final - MTF.docx; ATT00001.htm

### MDOC Prison Closure

Since the Offender Success Model was launched in 2015, Michigan's prison population has declined by 9% (over 3,500 prisoners). At the same time, recidivism rates remain near historic lows at 29.8%. With prison intake down, the parole rate up, and parole failures reduced, Michigan's prison population is now below 40,000 for the first time since 1993. As of the December census report, total prison population now stands at 39,666 – a significant decline from the high water mark of 51,554 set in March of 2007. This low census results in the operational need to close one correctional facility which will eliminate the available funded beds, decrease overall operating costs, and make MDOC more efficient as a department.

There are five closure options available:

Prison	County Unemployment Rate	Legislator	FTEs	Beds	Savings*
Partial Closure of Central Michigan Correctional Facility (East Side)– St Louis	Gratiot County 4.4%	Emmons Lower	175.1	1,200	\$17.0 million
Ojibway Correctional Facility – Marenisco Twp	Gogebic 5.3%	Casperson Dianda	223.9	1,112	\$22.0million
West Shoreline Correctional Facility – Muskegon Heights	Muskegon 4.9%	Hansen Sabo	211.7	1,278	\$18.8 million
Newberry Correctional Facility – Newberry	Luce 6.1%	Schmidt Cambensy	220.9	1,104	\$22.9 million
Michigan Reformatory – Ionia	Ionia 3.5%	Nofs Albert	335.5	1,107	\$33.0 million

\*Savings reflect facility budget lines less permanent changes at other facilities due to the closure.

There is no obvious or easy choice.

Central Michigan: This option would consist of closing half of the Level I prison. This facility operated as two side-by-side prisons prior to being consolidated into a single facility in 2010.

- Positives:
- 1) As part of a consolidated facility, we would not be closing a stand-alone prison.
  - 2) The facility has the lowest FTE count of any on the list.
  - 3) There are 7 MDOC facilities within 60 miles that could mitigate the FTE loss.
- Negatives:
- 1) Does not save as much as the closure of other facilities on the list.
  - 2) Would be in some ways a surprise as no one has seriously discussed closure.
  - 3) Will cause operational challenges for the west side of the facility that remains open, as the two share a single perimeter.
  - 3) While in Lower's district, a significant number of employees live in Leonard's district.

Ojibway: A stand-alone Level I prison on the Wisconsin border.

- Positives:
- 1) High cost savings.
  - 2) Because of its location, the facility has high transportation costs (to bring in and take out prisoners) and has historically had difficulty securing professional staff, preventing the operation of programs including substance abuse programming. Location also has made family and community engagement, a key to the department's successful reentry initiative, a challenge.
  - 3) Staff is distant from neighboring facilities which makes it difficult for emergency staffing issues.

Negatives:

- 1) Located in a high unemployment area.
- 2) Because of distance to other facilities, difficult to transition employees to other prisons.
- 3) Senator Casperson has recently announced that Ojibway is NOT on a closure list (Wakefield/Bessemer News)

West Shoreline: Level I facility that is located in the same complex as two other facilities. Shares its administration with one of those neighboring facilities.

- Positives:
- 1) As part of a larger complex, we would not be closing the only prison in the area.
  - 2) There are six other facilities within 80 miles that could mitigate FTE loss.
  - 3) Located in a county where economic development is occurring, albeit in a city that presents challenges.
- Negatives:
- 1) Relatively low closure savings.



2) Facility is a designated reentry in-reach facility, so a new reentry facility for Region 2 would need to be selected..

Newberry: Stand- alone Level I prison located in the east-central Upper Peninsula.

Positives: 1) A converted mental hospital that has an older physical plant than most MDOC facilities – presenting challenges for staff and prisoners.

2) While not as significant as Ojibway, driving distance makes it difficult for families.

3) There are 3 other MDOC facilities within 60 miles that could mitigate the FTE loss.

Negatives: 1) Located in the highest unemployment area of any on the closure list.

2) Located in an area that has struggled with economic development and has been designated a “Rising Tide” community.

3) Would be somewhat of a surprise as no one has discussed closure.

Michigan Reformatory: A stand-alone multi-level prison in Ionia County – home to other MDOC facilities.

Positives: 1) Highest potential cost savings of any facility on the list.

2) A 100-year old facility with physical plant challenges leading to a higher than average operating cost.

3) Located in an area of low unemployment and in close proximity to 3 other facilities in the same community.

4) The facility has historically dealt with prisoner management challenges, due to the physical plant and prisoner population.

Negatives: 1) The local community may push for demolition, which would come at an extremely high cost (\$30 million) compared to other MDOC facilities with less significant physical plant.

2) Located in a community that has already seen two other facilities (Deerfield and Riverside) close, although Ionia also received the most recently opened prison, Bellamy Creek.

Of the five, Ojibway and Newberry are to a certain extent interchangeable. Both have very similar FTE and bed counts, both are in UP areas with relatively high unemployment, both house Level 1 prisoners, and both are relatively distant from the families of most residents. Of the two, the distance issue is

more acute in Ojibway as it farther from the bridge and more difficult to recruit education and other specialized staffing in order to provide mental health services and prisoner programming. Closure preference, between these two only, would be Ojibway.

In the same way, West Shoreline and Central Michigan are somewhat interchangeable. Both have similar bed counts, both are part of larger prison complexes (one other in Central and 2 others with West Shoreline, both house Level 1 and both include pole barn residential settings. Both could possibly **not** be demolished and could stay in MDOC control for use in case additional beds were needed in the future, although this need is not currently projected. They are located in cities with near identical unemployment rates. Central Michigan would, however, have the preference between these two to stay open as it is part of a larger facility with a single perimeter, so it's closure would result in operational difficulties for the remaining facility. The closure of West Shoreline would not have a significant direct impact on the operations of neighboring facilities (after staff relocations) and would also produce slightly higher savings (\$1.8m). The closure of half of Central Michigan may also not reflect the true "closure" that is being sought by some in the Legislature.

The final candidate for closure, the Michigan Reformatory in Ionia, at first blush is an excellent candidate for closure. It has a high operating cost, a high FTE count and a relatively high bed count. Further it is located relatively near other prisons in an area with low unemployment. Balanced against this, however, is the extremely high demolition cost – estimated at \$30million given that asbestos is present, possible underground contamination, and extremely thick (3 foot) construction on the perimeter. In the absence of closure for the Reformatory, we are, therefore, left with two options – Ojibway or West Shoreline. Of the two, as a practical matter, Ojibway should close. Given the disadvantages already existing in the Ojibway community (and the politics underlying Casperson's statement), I would recommend the closure of West Shoreline Correctional Facility.

### **Demolition**

Regardless of which facility is selected, Michigan must adopt a long-term strategy to deal with demolition costs of closed facility.

The demolition costs cited previously regarding the Reformatory are part of a larger issue. MDOC currently has 10 closed facilities around the state. Some of those listed, like Kinross, include some buildings that remain operational for other purposes. The cost of full demolition of all closed buildings and facilities is high and could reach \$100 million.

#### Recommended Strategy:

- 1) I have asked Darin to develop legislation to require the proceeds of all MDOC property sales be deposited into to a new, restricted Prison Demolition Fund. This could be seeded by the proceeds from the Tuscola Reentry Property Sale, if it comes to fruition. I would also note that the old Western Wayne Prison site (currently owned by the Land Bank) is likely to sell and has an assessed value of \$14.2 million. There is also continued private interest in the closed Pugley facility in Kingsley. Under current law, the proceeds would go to the general fund. While the Land Bank has advocated a plan to keep the proceeds to fund additional projects, I believe

MDOC has the greater need. While the legislation could set aside a portion for the Landbank, the majority (75%) should go to the new fund.

- 2) I am working with SBO to draft boilerplate that would require that the savings or a portion of the savings achieved by a prison closure must be earmarked for demolition of MDOC facilities deemed to be surplus. If, for example, Central Michigan was closed, all or a portion of the \$21.2 million could be set aside to fund future demolition. (This year, only a small portion could be required in boilerplate given the need to fund prison food, but in future years that portion could be much higher).

## **FISCAL YEAR 2017: PRISON FACILITY CLOSURE** **CONSIDERATION**

### ***TALKING POINTS***

The Michigan Department of Corrections (MDOC) is tasked with protecting the public safety, while ensuring the efficient use of the State's resources to carry out this responsibility. Thanks to effective programming for prisoners, improved reentry services, and the creation of new diversionary programs such as specialty courts, the MDOC has seen the prison population decline as fewer offenders enter or return to prison. The result is a surplus of prison beds that exceeds the operational needs of the Department to safely operate. While a closure of this type will impact the local community, it is a positive sign for the MDOC and the State of Michigan that more citizens are living and working in their communities, rather than being incarcerated at a significant cost to taxpayers.

- After nearly a decade, Michigan's Reentry efforts are truly paying dividends for the State. Michigan's recidivism rate (parolees returned to prison within 3 years) has declined from 42% to 30% in the last 10 years. These significant gains were made at a time when the Board actually increased the total number of paroles by more than 20%.
- With prison intake down, the parole rate up and parole failures reduced, Michigan's prison population is now below 43,000 for only the second time since 1998.
- Our success in controlling prison growth means we currently have a significant number of funded prison beds which are not being used. We are in a position to close a correctional facility which will eliminate these available funded beds, decrease overall operational costs and make us more efficient as a department.
- As the Department's focus on "Offender Success" continues, we expect further declines in the overall prison population through decreased intake of probation violators, a reduction in parole failures, and the timely paroling of prisoners that do not pose a risk to society.

### ***CRITERIA FOR CLOSING FACILITIES***

- A number of factors are used in determining the selection of prison closings:
  - The age of the facility,
  - The cost to operate the facility,
  - The need for additional improvement or renovations to the facility,
  - The operational needs for each custody level at the facility,
  - The number of prisoners housed at the facility,
  - The proximity to other prisons so that opportunities for staff who are displaced is maximized.

## ***Fiscal Year 2017 Prison Facility Closure: Talking Points***

### ***IMPACT ON JOBS AND COMMUNITIES***

- The department has closed 20 facilities and camps since 2005 which resulted in over \$275 million in budget reductions and the elimination of over 5,700 beds. By managing vacancies and selecting facilities in close proximity to other facilities, we have been able to greatly reduce the impact on employees and the community.
- When closing the next facility, we will attempt to absorb as many staff as possible into the vacancies we currently have throughout the system. We will begin working with the various unions and the Office of State Employer on bumping chains and transfer options for our employees. All options will be considered to reduce impact on staff.
- We will also work with other state departments, such as the Department of Talent and Economic Development and Michigan Works! Agencies across the state, to take advantage of each agency's ability to assist with displaced workers.
- Michigan is faced with tough choices to reduce spending and will do all we can to minimize the impact on jobs and the local economy.

### ***TIME FRAMES AND BUMPING RIGHTS***

- For the Michigan Corrections Organization (MCO), which represents the bulk of the employees who will be affected due to these closings, bumping regions will be developed in cooperation with the MCO union. Contractually, bumping regions are negotiated between MCO and the Department. In order to minimize the impact of closures the Department works with MCO to give employees the option of requesting placement to areas outside the bump region. Placement is made by operation need and seniority.
- The target date for closure would be after November 1, 2016. A specific date for the closure of the facility will be announced as soon as possible.

***Facility descriptions follow***

## *Fiscal Year 2017 Prison Facility Closure: Talking Points*

### **Option 1: OJIBWAY CORRECTIONAL FACILITY (OCF)**

**Rationale:** The location of Ojibway is an impediment to the Department's efforts in regard to "Offender Success" and job placement, as many prisoners at the site are at least 11 hours from their homes in southeast Michigan. This limits family engagement which is a key to successful reentry. The location of this facility also prevents it from being a site at which the Department can foster strategic relationships with employers to hire prisoners upon release.

The location results in higher than average transportation costs for the Department for these low level prisoners and staffing for professional positions such as healthcare and mental health is particularly challenging in the rural Western UP. This facility also presents unique challenges for the Department if an emergency or natural disaster were to occur, as the nearest facility with additional staff is over 100 miles from this site.

**History/Description:** Ojibway Correctional Facility in Marenisco Township, Gogebic County, originally opened as Camp Ojibway in 1971. It was converted to a prison in 2000 and is currently operated as a secure level I (minimum security) prison. The facility consists of a mixture of newer prison buildings and older camp buildings. The site has an independent waste water treatment plant and water production. Buildings include an administration building, a warehouse and store, and buildings for education, food service, training and housing of inmates. The facility has five housing units and can accommodate up to 1,162 prisoners. The current prisoner count at OCF is 1,130.

Ojibway Correctional Facility--Marenisco		
APPROPRIATION COMPONENTS	FUNDING	FTEs
Facility base:	\$23,545,600	203.1
Education:	\$788,500	6.0
Health Care:	\$1,624,600	13.8
<b>TOTAL GF/GP</b>	<b>\$25,958,700</b>	<b>222.9</b>
Non-GF/GP Prison Store:	\$78,400	1.0

Factor	Ojibway Correctional Facility--Marenisco
Age	45 years old, originally designed as a camp.
Cost	Consistent with secure level I average.
Needed Improvements	Perimeter Security Enhancements - \$1.5M; Lagoon System - \$200,000
Custody Level	Secure Level I
Total Beds	1,162
Proximity to Other Prisons	Baraga Maximum Correctional Facility – 102 Miles
Percentage of White Prisoners	42.6%
Employment	
Total FTE's	228.9
Total CO FTE's	135.4
Average CO Vacancies	Ojibway – 15.1, Baraga 24.9
County Total Employment	6,180
County Unemployment Rate	6.4%

*Fiscal Year 2017 Prison Facility Closure: Talking Points*

## Option 2: PUGSLEY CORRECTIONAL FACILITY (MPF)

**Rationale:** The Pugsley Correctional Facility was originally built nearly 60 years ago as a prison camp and was only later converted to a prison. Some of the physical plant at this site reflects its original purpose and may become obsolete in the coming years. The site serves as an “In-Reach” facility for certain prisoners returning to northern Lower Michigan. There is one other MDOC facility within roughly 60 miles to mitigate the impact on staff from this potential closure.

**History/Description:** Pugsley Correctional Facility in Kingsley, Grand Traverse County, originally opened as Camp Pugsley in 1956. It was converted to a prison in 2001 and is currently operated as a secure level I (minimum security) prison. The facility has five housing units and can accommodate up to 1,344 prisoners. Additional buildings include; a chapel, programs building, gymnasium, food service, health care/administration, human resources/training, and maintenance/warehouse/store. The current prisoner count at MPF is 1,332.

Pugsley Correctional Facility--Kingsley		
APPROPRIATION COMPONENTS	FUNDING	FTEs
Facility base:	\$24,863,100	209.9
Education:	\$842,700	7.0
Health Care:	\$2,326,400	19.8
<b>TOTAL GF/GP</b>	<b>\$28,032,200</b>	<b>236.7</b>
Non-GF/GP Prison Store:	\$78,400	1.0

Factor	Pugsley Correctional Facility--Kingsley
Age	60 years old, originally operated as a prison camp.
Cost	Consistent with secure level I average.
Needed Improvements	Perimeter Security Enhancements - \$1.6M; Waste Water Treatment Study - \$1M
Custody Level	Secure Level I
Total Beds	1,344
Proximity to Other Prisons	Oaks Correctional Facility – 63 Miles
Percentage of White Prisoners	56.7%
Employment	
Total FTE's	249.7
Total CO FTE's	136.0
Average CO Vacancies	Pugsley – 4.8, Oaks – 15.7
County Total Employment	48,263
County Unemployment Rate	3.6%

*Fiscal Year 2017 Prison Facility Closure: Talking Points*

### **Option 3: NEWBERRY CORRECTIONAL FACILITY (NCF)**

**Rationale:** The Newberry Correctional Facility is a converted mental health hospital that contains older physical plant than most MDOC facilities. Because this physical plant was not designed to house prisoners, it presents unique challenges for staff and prisoners. The location of this facility is not ideal for housing prisoners from the Lower Peninsula due to drive times for families, although the distance is not as significant as that of Ojibway. The facility is currently being used to house a significant number of sex offenders for the sake of programming, who would have to be relocated within the MDOC after closure. The facility is located within 60 miles of 3 other MDOC facilities, which could mitigate the impact of the closure in regard to staff displacement. The local community is supportive of the facility and has been effective in the past at protecting the prison from closure via political avenues.

**History/Description:** Newberry Correctional Facility in the Village of Newberry, Luce County, opened in 1996 as a correctional facility at the former location of the Newberry Regional Mental Health Center. It is a secure level I (minimum security) prison with 10 housing units and can accommodate up to 1,108 prisoners. All housing units are double-bunked with the exception of four cells that are used for temporary holding. The current prisoner count at NCF is 1,094.

Newberry Correctional Facility--Newberry		
<u>APPROPRIATION COMPONENTS</u>	<u>FUNDING</u>	<u>FTEs</u>
Facility base:	\$24,402,400	200.1
Education:	\$864,900	7.0
Health Care:	\$1,593,400	13.8
<b>TOTAL GF/GP</b>	<b>\$26,860,700</b>	<b>220.9</b>
Non-GF/GP Prison Store:	\$78,400	1.0

Factor	Newberry Correctional Facility--Newberry
Age	50-75 years old, originally designed as a mental health facility.
Cost	Consistent with secure level I average.
Needed Improvements	Perimeter Security Enhancements - \$1.7M; Personal Protection System - \$1.5M; Asbestos Study - \$161,000; Fire Alarm - \$560,000 (partially completed).
Custody Level	Secure Level I
Total Beds	1,108
Proximity to Other Prisons	Alger Correctional Facility – 58 Miles; Chippewa Correctional Facility and Kinross Correctional Facility – 61 Miles
Percentage of White Prisoners	51.5%
Employment	
Total FTE's	231.9
Total CO FTE's	132.3
Average CO Vacancies	Newberry – 2.3, Alger – 28.7, Chippewa-24.9, Kinross-31.2
County Total Employment	2,468
County Unemployment Rate	5.3%



***Fiscal Year 2017 Prison Facility Closure: Talking Points***

**Option 4: WEST SHORELINE CORRECTIONAL FACILITY (MTF)**

**Rationale:** The West Shoreline Correctional Facility was originally designed to be a “temporary” facility, but remains in operation nearly 30 years later. The facility is located in the same complex as two other MDOC facilities and is located within 80 miles of four additional MDOC facilities. West Shoreline shares much of its administration, including the warden, business office, personnel office, training staff, principal, mailroom, and physical plant superintendent with the neighboring Ernest C. Brooks facility, mitigating the impact of the closure on staff. The facility has nearly completed its \$1.2M perimeter security upgrade.

**History/Description:** West Shoreline Correctional Facility in Muskegon Heights, Muskegon County, opened in 1987 as a “temporary” correctional facility. In 1991 it was converted from a Level II (medium security) to a Secure Level I (minimum security) prison with four pole barn style housing units holding 1,282 prisoners. Additional buildings are used for administration, health services, food service, school, library, maintenance and warehouse. The current prisoner count at MTF is 1,266. MTF is a Prisoner Reentry In-Reach facility.

West Shoreline Correctional Facility--Muskegon		
APPROPRIATION COMPONENTS	FUNDING	FTEs
Facility base:	\$21,035,100	194.7
Education:	\$524,600	5.0
Health Care:	\$1,434,100	12.0
<b>TOTAL GF/GP</b>	<b>\$22,993,800</b>	<b>211.7</b>
Non-GF/GP Prison Store:	\$78,400	1.0

Factor	West Shoreline Correctional Facility--Muskegon
Age	29 years old, originally designed as a temporary facility.
Cost	Consistent with secure level I average.
Needed Improvements	Personal Emergency Location System - \$1.2M
Custody Level	Secure Level I
Total Beds	1,282
Proximity to Other Prisons	Ernest C. Brooks and Muskegon Correctional – 0 Miles, Ionia Complex – 78 Miles
Percentage of White Prisoners	55.4%
Employment	
Total FTE's	221.7
Total CO FTE's	137.1
Average CO Vacancies	West Shoreline – 15.5, Brooks – 16.8, Muskegon -.3, Ionia Complex-104.9
County Total Employment	73,829
County Unemployment Rate	5.2%

*Fiscal Year 2017 Prison Facility Closure: Talking Points*

## Alternative Option 1: CENTRAL MICHIGAN CORRECTIONAL FACILITY (STF), EAST SIDE

**Rationale:** Central Michigan Correctional Facility is effectively two 1,200 bed facilities that have been placed side-by-side as a single large prison. This is the only facility on the list that could achieve significant savings by closing down one of the sides with 1,200 beds, without fully “closing” a facility. Staffing would be impacted by this closure, but the impact may be mitigated in part by the fact that 7 other MDOC facilities are located within 60 miles. Closure of one side of this facility would address an existing issue with visiting room capacity, but would not be an actual “prison closure”. Closing one side of the facility would allow the MDOC to easily maintain the physical plant in case additional capacity is needed in the future.

**History/Description:** The east side of Central Michigan Correctional Facility in St. Louis, Gratiot County, opened in 1990 as a “temporary” correctional facility with the west side opening later in 2000. It is a secure level I (minimum security) prison with 16 pole barn style housing units holding 2,400 prisoners. The current prisoner count at STF is 2,392.

Central Michigan Correctional Facility (East Side)--St. Louis		
<u>APPROPRIATION COMPONENTS</u>	<u>FUNDING</u>	<u>FTEs</u>
Facility base:	\$18,409,700	159.1
Education:	\$419,000	4.0
Health Care:	\$1,404,600	12.0
<b>TOTAL GF/GP</b>	<b>\$20,141,100</b>	<b>174.1</b>
Non-GF/GP Prison Store:	\$78,400	1.0

Factor	Central Michigan Correctional Facility (East Side)--St. Louis
Age	26 years old, originally designed as a “temporary” facility.
Cost	Consistent with secure level I average.
Needed Improvements	Perimeter Security Enhancements - \$1.8M; Fence Improvements-\$248,000; Personal Protection Devices \$1.3M; Visiting Room Expansion -\$500,000. - Waste Water Treatment Study - \$1M
Custody Level	Secure Level I
Total Beds	1,200
Proximity to Other Prisons	Central Michigan & St. Louis – 0 Miles, Saginaw – 33 Miles, Carson City – 35 Miles, Ionia Complex – 58 Miles
Percentage of White Prisoners	50.2%
Employment	
Total FTE’s	181.1
Total CO FTE’s	137.1
Average CO Vacancies	Central – 24, St. Louis – 4, Saginaw – 14.4, Carson City – 10.6, Ionia Complex – 104.9
County Total Employment	17,228
County Unemployment	4.7%

## *Fiscal Year 2017 Prison Facility Closure: Talking Points*

### **Alternative Option 2: MICHIGAN REFORMATORY (RMI)**

**Rationale:** The Michigan Reformatory is over 100 years old and presents a number of physical plant challenges. Due to its design and age, the facility has a higher than average operating cost compared to other multi-level facilities. The facility does provide the Department with a significant number of Level IV beds, which would need to be replaced elsewhere in the MDOC system because the Department needs to maintain the current number of Level IV and segregation beds. The costs of adding these beds elsewhere in the MDOC system is not reflected in the savings below. The facility is located in close proximity to 3 other MDOC facilities in the same community, which would limit the impact on displaced staff. The facility is a key part of the Ionia Complex Energy Performance Project, which will cost \$35m over 15 years. It is unclear how much of that expense can be recovered if the facility is closed.

**History/Description:** Michigan Reformatory in Ionia, Ionia County, originally opened in the late 1800's, was closed in 2001 and re-opened in 2007. It is a level II (medium security) and Level IV (close security) prison with Level II housing units holding 472 beds and Level IV housing units holding 744 beds and one housing unit holding 100 segregation and detention beds. Total capacity is 1,316 prisoners and the current prisoner count is 1,249.

Michigan Reformatory--Ionia		
APPROPRIATION COMPONENTS	FUNDING	FTEs
Facility base:	\$35,442,700	311.7
Education:	\$576,800	4.0
Health Care:	\$2,381,400	19.8
<b>TOTAL GF/GP</b>	<b>\$38,400,900</b>	<b>335.5</b>
Non-GF/GP Prison Store:	\$78,400	1.0

Factor	Michigan Reformatory--Ionia
Age	Over 110 years old.
Cost	Exceeds the average cost of multi-level facilities due to age and design.
Needed Improvements	Perimeter Security Enhancements - \$1.6M; ***Energy Project – Closing the facility may result in the MDOC having to continue to make payments on this project for a non-operational facility.
Custody Level	Level II -472; Level IV-744; Segregation-100
Total Beds	1,316
Proximity to Other Prisons	Bellamy Creek – 0 Miles, Handlon – 0 Miles, Ionia Correctional – 0 Miles, Carson City 25 Miles, Central & St. Louis – 58 Miles
Percentage of White Prisoners	34.3%
Employment	
Total FTE's	346.5
Total CO FTE's	226.5
Average CO Vacancies	Reformatory – 31.2, Bellamy Creek - 34.9, Handlon – 17, Ionia Correctional – 23.1, Carson City – 10.6, Central – 24, St. Louis – 4,
County Total Employment	28,125
County Unemploy. Rate	4.1%

## **FISCAL YEAR 2019: PRISON FACILITY CLOSURE** **CONSIDERATION**

### ***TALKING POINTS***

The Michigan Department of Corrections (MDOC) is tasked with protecting the public safety, while ensuring the efficient use of the State's resources to carry out this responsibility. Thanks to the "Offender Success" model, which includes effective and timely programming for prisoners, improved community service and programs, and a focus on offender employment, the MDOC has seen the prison population decline as fewer offenders enter or return to prison. The result is a surplus of prison beds that exceeds the operational needs of the Department to safely operate. The MDOC and Legislature have recognized that a permanent closure of these surplus beds results in significant savings for the taxpayers of Michigan, which is why the FY '19 state budget includes over \$19m in savings from an additional prison closure. This will be the third prison closure since 2015 due to the declining prisoner population. While prison closures impact the local community, it is a positive sign for the MDOC and the State of Michigan that more citizens are living and working in their communities, rather than being incarcerated at a significant cost to taxpayers.

- Since the Offender Success model was launched in 2015, Michigan's prison population has declined by over 4,300 prisoners, or just over 10%, while the recidivism rate (offenders returned to prisoner within 3 years) has reached a historic low at 28.1%.
- Prison intake was at its lowest level in over two decades in 2017 (7,695), the parole grant rate was at its highest level in 20 years (72.2%), and the total number of parole failures (2,720) was amongst the lowest in two decades. As a result, the prisoner population has now dipped below 39,000 for the first time since the early 1990's and the MDOC is projecting a continued slow decline in the prison population for the next 5 years.
- Our success in safely diverting offenders from prison and preparing those that have been sent to prison for a productive return to the community has resulted in significant number of prison beds which are not being used. As part of the budget agreement between the legislature and administration, a closure of a single MDOC facility will occur in early FY '19. This will mark the third facility closure since the launch of the "Offender Success" model in the MDOC, producing an aggregate savings in excess of \$60m per year for taxpayers.

### ***CRITERIA FOR CLOSING FACILITIES***

- A number of factors are used in determining the selection of prison closings:
  - The custody level of the facility and custody needs of the department,
  - The role of the facility in the department's Offender Success model,
  - The cost to operate the facility,
  - The need for additional improvement or renovations to the facility,
  - The number of prisoners housed at the facility,
  - The age of the facility,
  - The proximity to other prisons so that opportunities for staff who are displaced is maximized.
  - The impact on the community in which the facility is located.

### ***IMPACT ON JOBS AND COMMUNITIES***

## ***Fiscal Year 2019 Prison Facility Closure: Talking Points***

- The department has closed 22 facilities and camps since 2005 which resulted in over \$320 million in budget reductions and the elimination of over 7,000 beds. By managing vacancies and selecting facilities near other facilities for closure, we have been able to greatly reduce the impact on employees and the community from many of these closures. As more facilities close, however, it becomes increasingly difficult to not have some impact on employees and the local community. This closure will have a significant impact on communities in Gogebic County, as about three quarters of the employees at the Ojibway Correctional Facility live in that area.
- The MDOC's most recent closure was the West Shoreline Correctional Facility (Muskegon), which was selected in part to minimize the impact on staff and the community, as two other MDOC facilities remain operational in the community. The MDOC has now closed two facilities in the northwest lower peninsula over the past three years and does not have any other facilities located in "complexes" that are eligible for closure based on size, security level, and specialized operations. This leaves the MDOC in the position of having to select a Level I facility for closure that will have a greater impact on the local community.
- The Department values the hard work and commitment of staff, and the support of the communities surrounding the Ojibway Correctional Facility, but we must ultimately make decisions based on the operational needs of the Department and our core responsibility remains providing for public safety at the most efficient cost to taxpayers. The department recognizes that the Ojibway Correctional Facility represents a major economic driver/employer within the community, but that cannot be the primary factor in determining a closure site.
- The operations of the MDOC are increasingly complex and rely on the efficient placement and movement of prisoners along with access to comprehensive programming, physical, and mental healthcare. The location and limitations on certain types of programming and services at the Ojibway Correctional Facility due to challenges with hiring qualified staff and contractors limits the types of prisoners that can be housed there. These challenges will not diminish over time, so the facility will be limited to serving a smaller and smaller portion of the MDOC's population if it remains open.
- We will begin working with the various unions and the Office of State Employer on bumping chains and transfer options for our employees. All options will be considered to reduce impact on staff.
- We will also work with other state departments, such as the Department of Talent and Economic Development and Michigan Works! Agencies across the state, to take advantage of each agency's ability to assist with displaced workers and assist the community after the closure is announced.

## ***TIME FRAMES AND BUMPING RIGHTS***

- For the Michigan Corrections Organization (MCO), which represents the bulk of the employees who will be affected due to these closings, bumping regions will be developed in cooperation with the MCO union. Contractually, bumping regions are negotiated between MCO and the Department. In order to minimize the impact of closures the Department works with MCO to give employees the option of requesting placement to areas outside the bump region. Placement is made by operation need and seniority.
- The target date for closure is December 1, 2018.

## *Fiscal Year 2019 Prison Facility Closure: Talking Points*

### *Facility description follows*

## **OJIBWAY CORRECTIONAL FACILITY (OCF)**

**Rationale:** The location of Ojibway is an impediment to the Department's efforts regarding "Offender Success" and job placement, as many prisoners at the site are at least 11 hours from their homes in southeast Michigan. This limits family engagement which is a key to successful reentry. The location of this facility also prevents it from being a site at which the Department can foster strategic relationships with employers to hire prisoners upon release.

While the facility does offer some cognitive core programming, it is not able to offer substance abuse treatment programming, sex offender programming or mental health support due to the lack of professional staff in the region. The need for these programs remains high within the MDOC's population, limiting the type and number of prisoners that can be placed at the facility. The programs that are being offered at OCF are offered at nearly every MDOC facility and there are no unique core programs available only at this site.

The location results in higher than average costs for the Department for these low-level prisoners. This facility also presents unique challenges for the Department if an emergency or natural disaster were to occur, as the nearest facility with additional staff is over 100 miles from this site.

**History/Description:** Ojibway Correctional Facility in Marenisco Township, Gogebic County, originally opened as Camp Ojibway in 1971. It was converted to a prison in 2000 and is currently operated as a secure level I (minimum security) prison. The facility consists of a mixture of newer prison buildings and older camp buildings. The site has an independent waste water treatment plant and water production. Buildings include an administration building, a warehouse and store, and buildings for education, food service, training and housing of inmates. The facility has five housing units and can accommodate up to 1,162 prisoners. The current prisoner count at OCF is 843, as two housing units are temporarily closed to save on staffing and transportation costs.

Ojibway Correctional Facility--Marenisco		
<u>APPROPRIATION COMPONENTS</u>	<u>FUNDING</u>	<u>FTEs</u>
Facility base:	\$23,747,300	201.1
Education:	\$887,900	5.5
Health Care:	\$1,653,200	13.8
<b>TOTAL GF/GP</b>	<b>\$26,288,400</b>	<b>220.4</b>
Non-GF/GP Prison Store:	\$92,000	1.0

Factor	Ojibway Correctional Facility--Marenisco
Age	Over 45 years old, originally designed as a camp.
Cost	\$87.58 per prisoner per day, above average for Level I.
Needed Improvements	Roof replacements
Custody Level	Secure Level I
Total Beds	1,162
Proximity to Other Prisons	Baraga Maximum Correctional Facility – 102 Miles
Total FTE's	221.4
Total CO FTE's	135.4
Current CO Vacancies	Ojibway – 12.9, Baraga – 15.7
County Total Employment	6,194

***Fiscal Year 2019 Prison Facility Closure: Talking Points***

County Unemployment Rate	6.6%
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