

# Exhibit 10:

Barbara Levine Expert Report

## DECLARATION OF BARBARA R. LEVINE

I, Barbara R. Levine, declare as follows:

### **Background and Experience**

1. I am an attorney who was admitted to the Michigan Bar in 1974. During my professional career, I have served as assigned counsel for indigent defendants appealing their felony convictions; taught as an adjunct at the University of Michigan and Wayne State University Law Schools, and as an assistant professor at the University of Toledo Law School; served as a commissioner for the Michigan Supreme Court; administered the Michigan Appellate Assigned Counsel System; and served as co-counsel in several prisoners' rights lawsuits.
2. From 2003 to 2013, I was the Executive Director of the Citizens Alliance on Prisons and Public Spending (CAPPS). I was the associate director of CAPPS from 2013 to 2017. CAPPS was a research and advocacy organization focused on increasing the use of alternatives to incarceration. In that capacity, I frequently testified before the Michigan Legislature. Since 2013, I have served as a consultant to Safe and Just Michigan (SJM), the successor organization to CAPPS.
3. Throughout my work with CAPPS and SJM, I engaged in empirical research using publicly available data from various sources, particularly the Michigan Department of Corrections (MDOC). I then authored or co-authored data-based reports on various aspects of Michigan's criminal justice system that were published by CAPPS/SJM, a list of which is attached as Appendix A. I also published a law review article, while teaching, based on an empirical analysis of ineffective assistance of counsel claims raised by Michigan defendants on appeal.<sup>1</sup>
4. In January 2016, I co-authored an amicus curiae brief filed in *Does #1-5 v Snyder*, No. 15-2346/2486 (6th Cir.) (*Does I*).
5. Because of my familiarity with Michigan data sources and experience with utilizing those sources in empirical research, I was asked to analyze, to the

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<sup>1</sup> Barbara Levine, *Preventing Defense Counsel Error – An Analysis of Some Ineffective Assistance of Counsel Claims and Their Implications for Professional Regulation*, 15 U. Tol. L. Rev. 1275 (1984).

extent possible, the costs of maintaining and enforcing Michigan's Sex Offender Registry (SOR).

6. The information in the report is based primarily on MDOC annual statistical reports, publicly available legislative documents, other published reports, and court filings in *Does I*, No. 2:12-cv-11194 (E.D. Mich.) and *Does #1-6 v. Snyder*, No. 16-cv-13137 (E.D. Mich.) (*Does II*). I also obtained additional data by submitting a public records request (under the Freedom of Information Act) to the Michigan State Police (MSP). The sources for all figures are indicated either in the body of this declaration or accompanying footnotes.

### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

7. Michigan's registry is very large, with about 55,000 total registrants, of whom about 45,000 are Michigan residents. Of that number, about 35,000 are active registrants and about 10,000 are incarcerated registrants.
8. Over 70 percent of Michigan registrants are classified as Tier III, and therefore subject to lifetime registration.
9. Almost three-quarters of Michigan registrants have offenses that pre-date the 2011 amendments to Michigan's Sex Offenders Registration Act (SORA). That same group has been on the registry for at least ten years.
10. The MSP SOR Unit has a gross annual budget of \$1 million. The total costs related to SORA administration, registration, reporting, and enforcement for the MSP and local law enforcement agencies are unknown, but are likely significant, given that some 35,000 active registrants must report regularly, and given that law enforcement has, at least in the past, regularly engaged in sweeps to monitor registrants.
11. Data from 1998 to 2012 show that there were **14,884** prosecutions for SORA violations over that 15-year period, averaging just under **1,000** per year. Data from 2010 to 2019 show an average of about **880** prosecutions per year (though this data set appears to under-report misdemeanor cases). These prosecutions impose significant but unknown costs on prosecutors' offices, appointed defense counsel, and courts.
12. Michigan spends about **\$11,254,000** a year incarcerating people for SORA-related convictions, which includes an average of about **\$5,377,000** annually to incarcerate people in MDOC prisons, and an average of about **\$5,877,000**

annually to incarcerate people in county jails. These figures do not include the costs for parole and probation supervision, or the cost of incarcerating people on automatic parole and probation revocations that are mandatory under SORA.

13. Although additional information would be needed in order to determine the full cost of Michigan's registry, it is reasonable to believe that in addition to the more than **\$11 million** in incarceration costs and **\$1 million** for the SOR unit, there are **several million** more in costs associated with administration, registration, investigation, enforcement (like registry sweeps), and prosecution of registry violations, including litigation, court, and probation costs.

### **Michigan's Sex Offender Registry: Basic Data**

14. Michigan's registry includes:
  - a. Non-incarcerated active registrants who are state residents;
  - b. Incarcerated registrants; and
  - c. Inactive nonresidents—people who previously resided or worked in Michigan and were subject to registration, but who are not presently living or working in the state.
15. According to filings in *Does II*, on September 2, 2021, there were a total of **55,308** registrants, comprised as follows:
  - **35,049** active non-incarcerated registrants (63.4%);
  - **10,627** incarcerated registrants (19.2%);
  - **9,632** inactive nonresident registrants (17.4%).

The combined total number of active non-incarcerated registrants and incarcerated registrants is **45,676**. See *Does II*, Parties' Joint and Separate Statements Regarding Outstanding Issues, R. 127, PageID.2589 (Sept. 2, 2021).

16. According to information provided by the MSP SOR Unit on January 14, 2022, in response to a public records (FOIA) request:
  - a. There are currently 53,451 people on Michigan's registry. (It is unclear why this number would be almost 2,000 less than the total reported a few months earlier to the court in *Does II*.)

b. The number of registrants in each tier is:

- 1) Tier 1 – 3,464 (6.5%)
- 2) Tier 2 – 10,798 (20.2%)
- 3) Tier 3 – 39,030 (73%)
- 4) Other Special Conditions – 27
- 5) No Risk Classification Yet – 132

c. Although offense dates were not available for all registrants, 39,131 were convicted before July 1, 2011, meaning that their offenses were necessarily before that date. There were an additional 2,839 registrants with an offense date before July 1, 2011, and a conviction date after July 1, 2011. Thus, a total of **41,970** (78.5% of the total), have an offense date before July 1, 2011.

d. Although July 1, 2011, has legal significance as the offense date before which registrants do not have to comply with certain registry requirements due to *ex post facto* concerns, it also roughly divides the registry between those for whom more than 10 years has passed since the offense, and those for whom it has not.

### **Costs of Basic Registry Operations**

17. The basic operation of the registry—collecting, entering, and publishing information from all registration and reporting; training staff; procuring and maintaining hardware, software, or outside contractors; and monitoring registrants for compliance—imposes costs at both the state and local levels.
18. The MSP SOR Unit is responsible for maintaining the registry and the registry website. The SOR Unit has a gross annual budget of \$1.0 million.<sup>2</sup>
19. Non-incarcerated registrants report to a local registering authority (local police department, sheriff’s department, or MSP post). M.C.L. § 28.722(m). Depending on their tier level, such registrants must report in person one, two, or four times a year. M.C.L. § 28.725a(3). All registrants must also report

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<sup>2</sup> This information is drawn from the Senate Fiscal Agency Summary of H.B. 5679 (S-1) on Third Reading, completed 12-16-20 by Fiscal Analyst Bruce Baker. See <https://www.legislature.mi.gov/documents/2019-2020/billanalysis/Senate/pdf/2019-SFA-5679-B.pdf>.

changes in required information within specified deadlines, usually within three business days, and often in person. *See, e.g.*, M.C.L. § 28.725.

20. In Michigan, the state has—to my knowledge—conducted no studies to determine the cost to local authorities of handling SORA registration and reporting. But given that there are roughly 35,000 active non-incarcerated registrants who must report, and that most will be reporting at least four times a year, the costs to local registering authorities across the state are likely significant.<sup>3</sup>
21. For incarcerated registrants, the MDOC and county jails are responsible for SOR-related reporting and administration. *See, e.g.*, M.C.L. §§ 28.724(4), 28.725(4)-(6), 28.725a(2). The staffing and other costs to the MDOC, as well as to sheriffs' departments operating county jails, for such reporting have likewise, to my knowledge, never been calculated by the state, and are unknown.

### **Statewide Law Enforcement Sweeps**

22. As part of SORA monitoring, in the past the MSP coordinated with local law enforcement on periodic statewide sweeps of addresses at which active registrants were supposed to be residing. *See* Table 1.<sup>4</sup> The information available to me shows that seven such sweeps were conducted between 2008 and 2012. Information about two of them is lacking, but the remaining five sweeps show an average for each sweep as follows:
  - a. 2,180 residences checked;
  - b. 144 people arrested;
  - c. 329 warrants issued;
  - d. 99 federal, state and local law enforcement agencies were involved.
23. From the available data, we do not know how many personnel from each law enforcement agency participated; for what violations the arrests were made;

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<sup>3</sup> Registrants who are not indigent are charged a \$50 annual fee. M.C.L. § 28.725a(6), of which \$30 goes to the MSP and \$20 goes to local law enforcement M.C.L. § 28.725b(1). The Senate fiscal analysis says that about \$900,000 is collected annually for deposit into the SOR fund for the MSP. *See* note 2.

<sup>4</sup> This information appears in *Does I*, No. 2:12-cv-11194 (E.D. Mich.), Defs.' Resps. to Pls.' First Set of Interrogs. and Reqs. for Production of Documents (on file with author).

how many of the arrests resulted in a conviction; what proportion of all annual SORA convictions resulted from such sweeps; or what the total costs were. But given the number of residences targeted in each sweep, the resources involved were likely to be significant.

24. I do not have information about whether, where, and to what extent local-only sweeps were also done, or whether and to what extent state or local sweeps have continued to occur since 2012.

### **Prosecutions for Registry Violations**

25. Michigan's SORA creates penalties for noncompliance with registry requirements. These range from a maximum of 90 days in jail for failing to pay the registration fee to a maximum of 10 years in prison for failing to register, third offense. M.C.L. § 28.729.
26. Table 2 shows the number of dispositions for SORA violations statewide for each year from 2010-2019.<sup>5</sup> The 10-year total was **8,812** dispositions, for an annual average of **881** dispositions. The data in Table 2 comes from MDOC annual reports.
27. I also reviewed data from *Does I* provided in 2013 in response to Plaintiffs' First Request for Production of Documents, Request 2c. That document (on file with me) contained a table for every county showing the number of people convicted of a SORA violation from 1998 to 2013 (partial year).<sup>6</sup> A somewhat condensed form of the data from *Does I* is attached as Table 3. The convictions were sorted among multiple statutory provisions. Dropping the partial year data, the total number of convictions over the 15 years (1998 to 2012)

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<sup>5</sup> This information is drawn from the annual MDOC Statistical Report, Table A2, Criminal Court Dispositions by Offense and Type of Disposition – Non-Assaultive Offenses, for each of the enumerated years. Figures in my Table 2 are rounded, and “attempts” are combined with completed offenses. Some defendants may have had multiple dispositions. I used 2019 as the last year to avoid artificial skews in the data caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

<sup>6</sup> The table goes back to 1994, but for the first four years, as SORA was being implemented and the registry gradually populated, very few registrants were prosecuted.

was **14,884**, for an average annual number of “dispositions” of just under **1,000** per year.<sup>7</sup>

28. Although no cost studies have been done, each of the 880 to 1,000 such “dispositions” (depending on the data set used) is the product of a court case that has to be investigated by police, reviewed and charged by a prosecutor, defended by defense counsel (often at public expense), litigated until pled out or tried—followed by a presentence report, sentencing, and possible appeal. The cost of processing such SORA enforcement cases per year is unknown, but presumably is significant.

### **Incarceration Costs**

29. The costs of SORA described above do not include the cost of punishment. Although fewer than 3% of active non-incarcerated registrants are convicted of SORA violations each year, the price of incarcerating them can be calculated for *prisons* based on state-supplied data, and can be estimated for *jails* based on known cost evaluations from other sources.
30. **Prisons:** Table 4 shows that a total of **409** people were committed to the MDOC for SORA-related convictions for the period from 2015-2019, for an average annual rate of **82** commitments per year. Table 4 also shows the average minimum sentence imposed for each type of violation.<sup>8</sup> I have also included the actual average cost of incarceration per prisoner (reported by the MDOC annually) for each of those five years (which ranges from an equivalent daily cost of about \$96 per day in 2015 to \$108 per day in 2019).
31. When the number of commitments is multiplied by the average minimum sentence and the annual cost per prisoner, the total cost to keep SORA violators in prison for the five-year period was about **\$26,885,000**. Dividing by five,

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<sup>7</sup> The somewhat lower numbers in the MDOC data set are attributable to the fact that many misdemeanors may not get reported to the MDOC, as shown in Table 3a, attached. Accordingly, cost estimates and other observations based on the MDOC data should be viewed as conservative (that is, understated).

<sup>8</sup> This information is drawn from Table B2a, Commitments by Minimum Term Distribution—Non-Assaultive Offenses, in the annual MDOC Statistical Report for each of the enumerated years. Links to the MDOC annual reports can be found at <https://www.michigan.gov/corrections/0,4551,7-119-1441---,00.html>.



the *average annual cost* was about **\$5,377,000** a year.<sup>9</sup> The added cost for parole supervision of people with SORA-related convictions is unknown.

32. **Jails:** Table 5 shows dispositions to county jails, with and without probation, for SORA-related convictions for each year from 2015-2019. Table 5 shows that, according to MDOC figures, a total of **3,084** people were committed to county jails for SORA-related convictions for the period from 2015-2019, for an average annual rate of **617** commitments per year. Because there is no data publicly available regarding the actual sentences imposed (or the actual time served) for each offense, I used the following averages:

- Jail for felony – six months
- Jail + probation for felony – four months
- Jail for misdemeanor – one month
- Jail + probation for misdemeanor – two months.<sup>10</sup>

33. The cost of jail sentences is borne by and varies by county. Calculating an exact overall annual expenditure for SORA-related jail sentences is not possible. To achieve a credible estimate, I used a conservative figure of \$62 per day.<sup>11</sup> When the number of dispositions is multiplied by the average sentence

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<sup>9</sup> This, too, is a conservative base cost because an unknown number of people may have served an unknown amount of time beyond their minimum sentences.

<sup>10</sup> These averages were drawn from Michigan Joint Task Force on Jail and Pretrial Incarceration, Report and Recommendation (Jan. 10, 2020), p. 14.

<sup>11</sup> The \$62 figure was drawn from Hornby Zeller Associates, Inc., *The Cost of Raising the Age of Juvenile Justice in Michigan*, Final Report (March 14, 2018), at 25, <https://council.legislature.mi.gov/Content/Files/cjpc/MIRaisetheAgeFinalReport03.14.2018.pdf>. This figure is corroborated by a 2017 presentation to the Michigan Criminal Justice Policy Commission, which said: “The average cost of a jail bed nationally is about \$60.00, it varies across the state of Michigan.” See Barbara Hankey and Tim Bouwhuis, *Reforming Pretrial Justice in Michigan*, CJPC minutes (Mar. 1, 2017) p.12 slide 11, [https://council.legislature.mi.gov/Content/Files/cjpc/Minutes.Final\\_CJPC\\_Mar%201%202017.pdf](https://council.legislature.mi.gov/Content/Files/cjpc/Minutes.Final_CJPC_Mar%201%202017.pdf). In addition, M.C.L. § 801.83, which was enacted in 1984 and last amended in 1999, sets a maximum of \$60 on the amount per day that counties can charge jail inmates. It is likely that per day costs have risen and that the current average is above \$62, which is why I say the figure is conservative.

and the estimated daily cost, it results in a five-year (2015 to 2019) estimated total cost of **\$29,360,000** which works out to an average *annual cost* of about **\$5,877,000**.

34. The additional supervision costs for the average annual 346 dispositions to probation shown in Table 2 are unknown.
35. In addition to the cost of incarcerating people who are sentenced either to prison or to jail for SORA violations in the first instance, the statute also mandates incarceration for willful violations committed while a registrant is on parole or probation.<sup>12</sup>
36. Thus, parole is revoked and the individual is returned to prison regardless of whether any other parole violations have occurred, or whether the parole board, given discretion, would have revoked parole solely for the SORA infraction. The statute does not set any minimum prison time the parolee must serve before being re-paroled, and it is unclear how much the MDOC is spending on incarceration resulting from such automatic violations.
37. Likewise, if probation is revoked, the defendant is sentenced to jail or prison for the offense for which probation was the original sentence. I found no data available to calculate the sentences imposed in probation revocation cases where SORA violations were the sole basis of the revocation and resulting incarceration.
38. Adding both the prison and jail costs yields an annual sum of **\$11,254,000** for incarcerating people convicted of SORA violations, not including people who were paroled beyond their minimum sentences, whose probation or paroles were revoked solely for SORA violations, or whose jail sentences may not have been reported to the MDOC.
39. The incarceration costs are also on top of the MSP SOR Unit and local law enforcement expenditures for maintaining the registry, administering registration and reporting, and monitoring/enforcement (such as sweeps, policing, prosecution and defense, court costs, probation, and appeals). It is reasonable

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<sup>12</sup> M.C.L. § 28.729(7) (“The parole board shall rescind the parole of an individual released on parole who willfully violates this act.”); M.C.L. § 28.729(5) (“The court shall revoke the probation of an individual placed on probation who willfully violates this act.”).

to believe these other costs associated with Michigan's SORA add several million dollars a year beyond the costs of incarceration.

**Statement of Compensation:**

40. I have provided this report pro bono.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

Dated: January 30, 2022

s/ Barbara R. Levine P24207  
Barbara R. Levine, Esq.

An index of appendix and tables appear below.

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**Table 3:** Number of Individuals Convicted of a SORA Violation by County. 1998-2012 (from discovery in *Does I*)

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**Table 4:** Prisoners Committed to Prison for SORA-Related Convictions: Number, Average Minimum Sentence, Cost – 2015-2019

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**Appendix A:**  
**Publications by Barbara L. Levine from Citizens Alliance on Prisons  
and Public Spending, and Safe and Just Michigan**

- *Do Michigan's Sentencing Guidelines Meet the Legislature's Goals? A Historical and Empirical Analysis of Prison Terms for Life-Maximum Offenses* (Nov. 2021) [Co-author]
- *10,000 fewer Michigan prisoners: Strategies to reach the goal* (June 2015)
- *Paroling people who committed serious crimes: What is the actual risk?* (Dec. [Co-author])
- *Corrections spending proposals reflect major policy choices: Examining the consequences* (May 2014)
- *Parolable Lifers in Michigan: Paying the price of unchecked discretion* (Feb. 2014)
- *Michigan's Parolable Lifers: The Cost of a Broken Process* (June 2013)
- *Denying parole at first eligibility: How much public safety does it actually buy? A study of prisoner release and recidivism in Michigan* (Aug. 2009)
- *When "life" did not mean life: a historical analysis of life sentences imposed in Michigan since 1990* (Sept. 2006)
- *Foreign Nationals in Michigan Prisons: An examination of the costs* (Apr. 2006) [Editor]
- *Penny-wise & pound-foolish: Assaultive offender programming and Michigan's prison costs* (Apr. 2005) [Co-author]
- *No way out: Michigan's parole board redefines the meaning of "life"* (Sept. 2004)
- *The high cost of denying parole: an analysis of prisoners eligible for release* (Nov. 2003)

Table 1:  
Statewide Sweeps for SORA Violators  
2008-2012

**Table 1. Statewide Sweeps for SORA Violators  
2008-2012**

Dates	Residence Checks	Arrests	Warrants Issued	Law Enforcement Agencies Involved (federal, state, local)
10/20 - 10/31/08	3,194	196	682	90
2/2 - 2/13/09	2,220	150	405	70
2/1 - 2/12/10	1,512	179	248	120
6/14 - 6/25/10	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown
10/18 - 10/29/10	2,232	144	193	125
10/17 - 10/28/11	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown
10/16 - 10/30/12*	1,742	51	116	90
TOTAL (of available data)	10,900	720	1,644	
Average/sweep (of five sweeps with data)	2,180	144	329	99

\*This was characterized in an MSP press release dated Nov. 16, 2012, as the “ninth annual coordinated sweep” but the response to the Plaintiff’s request and supporting documents showed only the seven listed here.

## Table 2:

Criminal Court Dispositions of SORA Violations by  
Offense Type and Disposition – 2010-2019  
(from the MDOC)



Table 2. Criminal Court Dispositions of SORA Violations by Offense and Type of Disposition – 2010 - 2019

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	5 Year Average	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	5 Year Average	10 Year Average
Failure to Register/1st MCL 28.729 & 729(1)(a) (4 yr maximum)													
Total	595	554	530	580	591	570	618	556	510	345	328	471	521
Prison	96	79	95	114	117	100	111	63	63	56	38	66	83
Jail	207	253	244	233	239	235	229	236	243	149	159	203	219
Jail/Probation	168	142	127	155	159	150	200	162	142	88	81	135	143
Probation	105	63	53	62	55	68	68	78	49	45	44	57	63
Other	19	17	11	16	21	17	10	17	13	7	6	11	14
Failure to Register/2 <sup>nd</sup> MCL 28.729(1)(b) (7 yr maximum)													
Total	49	49	57	63	61	56	71	69	64	42	43	58	57
Prison	15	19	23	15	17	18	19	10	17	10	6	12	15
Jail	18	18	21	27	27	22	33	31	21	18	26	26	24
Jail/Probation	11	8	9	14	13	11	15	23	24	8	11	16	15
Probation	5	3	3	6	3	4	4	4	2	6	---	3	4
Other	--	1	1	1	1	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	1
Failure to Register/3 <sup>rd</sup> MCL 28.729(1)(c) (10 yr maximum)													
Total	16	15	25	21	20	19	36	30	45	24	34	34	27
Prison	4	6	5	4	7	5	15	8	15	10	12	12	9
Jail	7	6	13	10	7	7	16	13	19	11	16	15	11
Jail/Probation	5	3	5	5	3	4	2	6	9	3	5	5	5
Probation	--	--	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	---	1	1	1
Other	--	--	1	--	1	--	1	1	---	---	---	---	--

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	5 Year Average	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	5 Year Average	10 Year Average
Failure to Comply w/ Duties MCL 28.729(2) (2 yr maximum)													
Total	43	50	315	363	339	222	312	314	309	211	208	271	247
Prison	--	2	36	38	47	25	38	25	18	13	20	23	24
Jail	21	31	124	162	146	97	130	114	145	97	100	117	107
Jail/Probation	7	6	92	98	98	60	76	98	80	61	62	75	68
Probation	11	8	53	54	33	32	58	66	55	32	17	46	39
Other	4	3	10	11	15	9	10	11	11	8	9	10	10
Failure to Report/2nd MCL 28.729(2)(b)													
Total	18	13	1	2	--	7	1	2	--	1	--	1	4
Prison	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jail	13	9	--	1	--	5	1	--	--	--	--	--	2.5
Jail/Probation	2	2	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
Probation	3	1	1	1	--	1	--	2	--	--	--	--	1
Other	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Failure to Report/3 <sup>rd</sup> MCL 28.729(2)(c) (4 yr maximum)													
Total	40	24	6	1	--	14	--	1	2	--	--	1	8
Prison	5	5	4	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Jail	20	10	2	1	--	7	--	--	2	--	--	--	4
Jail/Probation	11	8	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Probation	3	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	5 Year Average	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	5 Year Average	10 Year Average
Other SORA Violations <sup>1</sup> MCL 28.7293 & 7294 (90-93 days)													
Total	3	7	5	4	6	5	23	47	29	38	33	34	20
Prison	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--
Jail	3	3	4	1	5	3	14	16	17	18	19	17	10
Jail/Probation	--	2	--	1	--	1	--	12	4	8	10	7	4
Probation	--	2	1	2	--	1	6	17	3	5	2	7	4
Other	--	--	--	--	1	--	3	2	5	6	1	3	2
<b>Total SORA Violations</b>													
Total	764	712	939	1,034	1,017	893	1,061	1,019	959	661	646	869	<b>881</b>
Prison	120	112	163	171	188	151	183	106	113	90	77	114	133
Jail	289	330	408	435	424	377	423	410	447	293	320	379	378
Jail/Probation	204	171	233	273	273	231	293	301	259	169	169	238	<b>235</b>
Probation	127	78	112	127	93	107	138	169	111	88	64	114	<b>111</b>
Other	24	21	23	28	39	27	24	33	29	21	16	25	26

<sup>1</sup> These include failure to sign the registration form and failure to pay the registration fee. Student safety zone violations were excluded because the requirements have been repealed and such violations cannot occur in the future.

## Table 3:

Number of Individuals Convicted of a SORA  
Violation by County. 1998-2012  
(from discovery in Does I)

Table 3. Number of Individuals Convicted of a SORA Violation  
By County, 1998-2012\*

<u>County</u>	<u>15-Year Total</u>	<u>Average Per Year</u>
Kent	1,769	117.9
Ottawa	753	50.2
Muskegon	729	48.6
Macomb	625	41.7
Berrien	608	40.5
Washtenaw	601	40.1
Wayne	571	38.1
Oakland	567	37.8
Calhoun	495	33.0
<b>Totals</b>		
9 Highest Volume Counties	6,718	447.9**
<b>Grand Total, All Counties</b>	<b>14,884</b>	<b>992.3</b>

\*The years 1994-1997 were omitted because of minimal data; 2013 was omitted because data was available for only part of the year.

\*\*All other counties averaged fewer than 30 individuals per year

## Table 3a:

Comparison of Data (from the MDOC versus Does I)  
on Convictions for SORA Violations

Table 3a. Comparison of Data on Convictions for SORA Violations								
Year	Total	28.729	28.7291B	28.7291C	28.7292	28.7292B	28.7292C	28.7293 & 7297
Figures from Response to <i>Does</i> / Plaintiff's Request for Documents								
2010	1,607	555	27	11	895	74	20	25
2011	1,419	538	37	15	737	46	17	29
2012	1,572	662	40	20	744	16	2	88
Figures from MDOC Statistical Reports								
2010	764	595	49	16	43	18	40	3
2011	712	554	49	15	50	13	24	7
2012	939	530	57	25	315	1	6	5

The chart shows that the major discrepancy between the two data sets is in the column of reported versus unreported misdemeanors.

## Table 4:

Prisoners Committed to Prison for SORA-Related  
Convictions: Number, Average Minimum Sentence,  
Cost – 2015-2019



**Table 4. Prisoners Committed to Prison for SORA-Related Convictions  
Number, Average Minimum Sentence, Cost  
2015-2019**

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	5-Yr. Av.
<b>Failure to Register, 1<sup>st</sup> 4 yr. maximum</b>						
Number	81	49	44	41	29	49
Average minimum	1.4	1.6	1.7	2.9	3.1	
Annual cost/person	\$34,982	\$35,157	\$36,106	\$38,051	\$39,391	
Total cost	\$3,966,959	\$2,756,309	\$2,700,729	\$4,524,264	\$3,541,251	
<b>Failure to Register, 2nd 7 yr. maximum</b>						
Number	15	7	11	8	4	9
Average minimum	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.7	2.1	
Annual cost/person	\$34,982	\$35,157	\$36,106	\$38,051	\$39,391	
Total cost	\$892,041	\$442,978	\$556,032	\$517,494	\$330,884	
<b>Failure to Register, 3rd 10 yr. maximum</b>						
Number	12	7	13	11	10	11
Average minimum	1.6	2.2	1.6	2.1	1.7	
Annual cost/person	\$34,982	\$35,157	\$36,106	\$38,051	\$39,391	
Total cost	\$671,654	\$541,418	\$751,005	\$878,978	\$669,647	
<b>Failure to Comply w/Duties 2 yr. maximum</b>						
Number	20	21	12	8	6	13
Average minimum	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	
Annual cost/person	\$34,982	\$35,157	\$36,106	\$38,051	\$39,391	
Total cost	\$1,119,424	\$885,956	\$519,926	\$334,849	\$283,615	
<b>TOTAL NUMBER</b>	128	84	80	68	49	<b>82</b>
<b>TOTAL COST</b>	\$6,650,078	\$4,626,661	\$4,527,692	\$6,255,585	\$4,825,397	<b>\$5,377,083</b>

## Table 5:

Dispositions to County Jails for SORA-Related  
Convictions: Number, Average Sentence Length,  
Cost (at \$62/day) – 2015-2019s

Table 5. Dispositions to County Jails for SORA-Related Convictions  
Number, Average Sentence Length, Cost (at \$62/day)  
2015-2019

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	5-Yr. Av.
<b>Failure to Register/1<sup>st</sup></b> <b>MCL 28.729(1) &amp; 7291(a) (4 yr max)</b>						
Jail: 6 mos. = \$11,315	229=\$2,591,135	236=\$2,670,340	243=\$2,749,545	149=\$1,685,935	159=\$1,799,085	203=\$2,296,945
Jail + proba: 4 mos = \$7,440	200=\$1,488,000	162=\$1,205,280	142=\$1,056,480	88=\$ 654,720	81=\$ 602,640	135=\$1,004,400
<b>Failure to Register/2<sup>nd</sup></b> <b>MCL 28.729(1)(b) (7 yr max)</b>						
Jail: 6 mos. = \$11,315	33=\$373,395	31=\$350,765	21=\$237,615	18=\$203,670	26=\$294,190	26=\$294,190
Jail + proba: 4 mos.= \$7,440	15=\$111,600	23=\$171,120	24=\$178,560	8=\$ 59,520	11=\$ 81,840	16=\$119,040
<b>Failure to Register/3<sup>rd</sup></b> <b>MCL 28.729(1)(C) (10 yr max)</b>						
Jail: 6 mos = \$11,315	16=\$181,040	13=\$147,095	19=\$214,985	11=\$124,465	16=\$181,040	15=\$169,725
Jail + proba: 4 mos.= \$7,440	2=\$ 14,880	6=\$ 44,640	9=\$ 66,960	3=\$ 22,320	5=\$ 37,200	5=\$ 37,200
<b>Failure to Comply w/ Duties</b> <b>MCL 28.729(2) (2 yr max)</b>						
Jail: 6 mos = \$11,315	131=\$1,482,265	114=\$1,289,910	147=\$1,663,305	97=\$1,097,555	100=\$1,131,500	118=\$1,332,907
Jail + proba: 4 mos.= \$7,440	76=\$ 565,440	98=\$ 729,120	80=\$ 595,200	62=\$ 461,280	62=\$ 461,280	76=\$ 565,440
<b>Other SORA Violations</b> <b>MCL 28.7293 (93 days) &amp; 7294 (90 days)</b>						
Jail: 1 mo = \$1,860	14=\$26,040	16=\$29,760	17=\$31,620	18=\$33,480	19=\$35,340	17=\$31,620
Jail + proba: 2 mos.= \$3,720	--	12=\$44,640	4=\$14,880	8=\$29,760	10=\$37,200	7=\$26,040
<b>Total SORA Violations</b>						
Jail: 6 mos = \$11,315	409=\$4,627,835	394=\$4,458,110	430=\$4,865,450	275=\$3,111,625	301=\$3,405,815	362=\$4,100,556
Jail + proba: 4 mos.= \$7,440	293=\$2,179,920	289=\$2,150,160	255=\$1,897,200	161=\$1,197,840	159=\$1,182,960	231=\$1,718,640
Jail: 1 mo = \$1,860	14=\$ 26,040	16=\$ 29,760	17=\$ 31,620	18=\$ 33,480	19=\$ 35,340	17=\$ 31,620
Jail + proba: 2 mos.= \$3,720		12=\$ 44,640	4=\$ 14,880	8=\$ 29,760	10=\$ 37,200	7=\$ 26,040
<b>Grand Total</b>	716=\$6,833,795	711=\$6,682,670	706=\$6,809,150	462=\$4,372,705	489=\$4,661,315	617=\$5,876,856