



Special
Alternative
Incarceration

143823

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

SPECIAL ALTERNATIVE INCARCERATION

MARCH 14, 1989

SENATE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE FOR CORRECTIONS

Special Alternative Incarceration, S.A.I., is a 90 day program of strict discipline, hard labor, physical training and drill modeled after the military, along with programming in education, group counseling, substance abuse and life skills. The intent of S.A.I. is to develop within the young offender a sense of self-esteem, individual responsibility, self-discipline and a solid work ethic.

S.A.I. opened in March 1988, at Camp Sauble. Camp Sauble is located in Freesoil, about 22 miles northeast of Ludington, MI.

Since opening 446 probationers have been admitted to the program. Of those 193 have graduated, 140 have been terminated for various reasons and the balance, 113, currently in the program.

A survey of probation officers supervising S.A.I. graduates was done in late February 1989. The probation officers were asked to indicate the probationers adjustment on probation as GOOD or POOR; were they EMPLOYED; if they had been ARRESTED on a new offense; and if there had been a TECHNICAL PROBATION VIOLATION resulting in incarceration.

Although it is very early into the program and the survey was quite simple in design the results are very positive. Of the 176 graduates we have data on 161 or 91.5% are classified as: employed/good; unemployed/good; employed/poor and unemployed/poor. Fourteen (14) of the 161 have technical probation violation pending or have a hearing and have been reinstated on probation. The remaining 15 or 8.5% have been rearrested or incarcerated on a probation violation.

SUMMARY OF S.A.I. GRADUATES AND FAILURES

MARCH 1988 - FEBRUARY 1989

STATUS OF GRADUATES

	<u>EMPLOYED GOOD</u>	<u>UNEMPLOYED GOOD</u>	<u>EMPLOYED POOR</u>	<u>UNEMPLOYED POOR</u>	<u>TECH SENT</u>	<u>NEW ARREST</u>	
REG I	30	15	1	6		5	57
II	27	15	4	6		2	54
III	38	9	1	9	4	4	65
	<u>95</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>176</u>
	54.0%	22.2%	3.4%	11.9%	2.2%	6.3%	
	<u>134</u>	<u>76.2%</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>15.3%</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>8.5%</u>	
	<u>161</u>		<u>91.5%</u>				

1 shot to death

STATUS OF FAILURES

	<u>PRISON</u>	<u>JAIL</u>	<u>CONT PROB</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
REG I	23	3	2	28
REG II	24	2	3	29
REG III	22	4	0	26
	<u>69</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>83</u>
	83.1%	10.9%	6.0%	

Average Prison Sentence For A Program Failure: 2 years 6 months

MARCH 1988 - FEBRUARY 1989

ADMISSIONS..... 446

TERMINATIONS

Unqualifierd.....	3	0.9%
Medical.....	23	6.9%
Rule Violations.....	24	7.2%
No Improvement.....	10	3.0%
Program Refusal.....	80	24.0%
Graduate.....	193	58.0%

Total Terminations 333

In Program Feb. 28, 1989..... 113

TYPE SENTENCE

Original Sentence	229	51.3%
Probation Violation.....	217	48.7%

RACE

Black.....	205	46.0%
White.....	231	51.8%
Hispanic.....	9	2.0%
Asian.....	1	0.2%

AVERAGE AGE..... 19.7

Page 2

ADMISSIONS BY COUNTY

REGION I

Wayne.....127 28.5%

REGION II

Hillsdale..... 9
Oakland..... 38
Genesee..... 35
Saginaw..... 5
Macomb..... 3
Bay..... 1
Isabella..... 7
Washtenaw..... 5
St. Clair..... 7
Shiawassee..... 2
Monroe..... 10
Lenawee..... 7
Midland..... 1
Livingston..... 3
Clare..... 2

Region Total.....135 30.3%

REGION III

Berrien..... 16
Barry..... 4
Eaton..... 2
Ionia..... 1
Montcalm..... 2
Kalamazoo..... 21
Schoolcraft..... 1
Antrim..... 1
Grand Traverse..... 1
Leelanau..... 1
Jackson..... 20
Muskegon..... 13
Branch..... 4
Kent..... 12
Benzie..... 3
Manistee..... 8
Ottawa..... 20
Iosco..... 4
Marquette..... 2
Alpena..... 4
Newago..... 3
Missaukee..... 1
Wexford..... 3

State of Michigan



James J. Blanchard, *Governor*
Department of Corrections

Grandview Plaza
(Corner of Michigan and Grand Avenues)
P. O. Box 30003
Lansing, Michigan 48909
Robert Brown, Jr., *Director*

**Corrections
Commission**

Robert S. Axford
Thomas K. Eardley, Jr.
James H. Lincoln
Duane L. Waters, M.D.
Conrad Mallett, Jr.

FACT SHEET

SPECIAL ALTERNATIVE INCARCERATION

JULY 21, 1989

PURPOSE: Alternative to prison.
Teach self esteem, responsibility, discipline and solid work ethic.

CRITERIA: Male 17 - 25 years of age

Physically and mentally able to participate

Never been to prison

Never convicted of Criminal Sexual Conduct 1st, 2nd or 3rd degree; Assault With Intent To Commit Criminal Sexual Conduct 1st, 2nd or 3rd degree; Arson or Child Pornography

Michigan Sentencing Guidelines must have an upper range of 12 months or more

RESULTS: Based on first 16 months of operation

Admissions..... 664

Terminations

Unqualified.....	3	0.5%
Medical.....	30	5.7%
Rule Violation.....	31	5.7%
No Improvement.....	20	3.7%
Quitters.....	131	24.2%

Graduates..... 326 60.2%

In Program June 30, 1989..... 123

92 % of graduates todate have remained arrest free

CAPACITY: 120 beds

LENGTH OF PROGRAM: 90 days

COST: Approximetly \$5,500 per probationer per 90 days

OTHER INFORMATION:

RACE:	Black.....	45.8%
	White.....	52.4%
	Hispanic.....	1.7%
	Asian.....	0.1%

AGE:	17.....	12.1%
	18.....	21.0%
	19.....	23.1%
	20.....	13.7%
	21.....	11.3%
	22.....	7.7%
	23.....	3.6%
	24.....	5.0%
	25.....	2.5%

AVERAGE AGE: 19.7 years

FVI copies to
Marge
Wenger?
Staten
Goldman
Peterson
Aspicio

P.A. 287

8-1-88

I.E.

(7-1-88)

**STATE OF MICHIGAN
84TH LEGISLATURE
REGULAR SESSION OF 1988**

Introduced by Senators N. Smith, Welborn and Barcia

ENROLLED SENATE BILL No. 692

AN ACT to establish special alternative incarceration units; and to prescribe certain powers and duties of the department of corrections and county sheriffs.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

Sec. 1. This act shall be known and may be cited as the "special alternative incarceration act".

Sec. 2. As used in this act:

- (a) "Department" means the department of corrections.
- (b) "Unit" means a special alternative incarceration unit.

Sec. 3. The department shall establish special alternative incarceration units for the purpose of housing and training probationers eligible for special alternative incarceration pursuant to section 3b of chapter XI of the code of criminal procedure, Act No. 175 of the Public Acts of 1927, being section 771.3b of the Michigan Compiled Laws. A probationer who is placed in a unit by a court shall be transported by the county sheriff directly to a unit and shall not be processed through the department's reception center for prisoners. The department may transfer a probationer from 1 unit to another unit at the department's discretion, during the probationer's incarceration in a unit.

Sec. 4. The units shall provide a program of physically strenuous work and exercise, patterned after military basic training, and other programming as determined by the department and approved by the commission of corrections. The term of any probationer's incarceration in a unit shall not exceed 90 days.

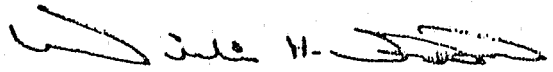
Sec. 5. At any time during a probationer's incarceration in a unit, but not less than 5 days before the probationer's expected date of release, the department shall certify to the sentencing court as to whether the probationer has satisfactorily completed the course of training at the unit.

Sec. 6. A probationer who fails to work diligently and productively at the program of the unit, or who fails to obey the rules of behavior established for the unit, may be reported to the sentencing court for possible revocation of probation and may be housed in a county jail while awaiting a probation revocation determination.

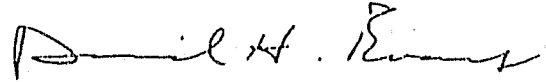
Sec. 7. This act shall take effect July 1, 1988.

Sec. 8. This act shall not take effect unless Senate Bill No. 691 of the 84th Legislature is enacted into law.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.



Secretary of the Senate.



Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Approved.....

.....

Governor.

P.A. 286

8-1-88

I.E.

(7-1-88)

RECEIVED
DEPT. OF CORRECTIONS

AUG 1 1988

COMMUNITY ALTERNATIVE PROGRAM

STATE OF MICHIGAN
84TH LEGISLATURE
REGULAR SESSION OF 1988

Introduced by Senators Welborn, N. Smith and Barcia

ENROLLED SENATE BILL No. 691

AN ACT to amend chapter XI of Act No. 175 of the Public Acts of 1927, entitled as amended "An act to revise, consolidate, and codify the laws relating to criminal procedure and to define the jurisdiction, powers, and duties of courts, judges, and other officers of the court under the provisions of this act; to provide laws relative to the rights of persons accused of criminal offenses and ordinance violations; to provide for the arrest of persons charged with or suspected of criminal offenses and ordinance violations; to provide for bail of persons arrested for or accused of criminal offenses and ordinance violations; to provide for the examination of persons accused of criminal offenses; to regulate the procedure relative to grand juries, indictments, informations, and proceedings before trial; to provide for trials of persons complained of or indicted for criminal offenses and ordinance violations and to provide for the procedure in those trials; to provide for judgments and sentences of persons convicted of criminal offenses and ordinance violations; to provide for procedure relating to new trials and appeals in criminal and ordinance violation cases; to provide a uniform system of probation throughout this state and the appointment of probation officers; to prescribe the powers, duties, and compensation of probation officers; to provide penalties for the violation of the duties of probation officers; to provide for procedure governing proceedings to prevent crime and proceedings for the discovery of crime; to provide for fees of officers, witnesses, and others in criminal and ordinance violation cases; to set forth miscellaneous provisions as to criminal procedure in certain cases; to provide penalties for the violation of certain provisions of this act; and to repeal all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with or contravening any of the provisions of this act," as amended, being sections 771.1 to 771.14a of the Michigan Compiled Laws, by adding section 3b.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

Section 1. Chapter XI of Act No. 175 of the Public Acts of 1927, as amended, being sections 771.1 to 771.14a of the Michigan Compiled Laws, is amended by adding section 3b to read as follows:

CHAPTER XI

Sec. 3b. (1) In addition to any other terms or conditions of probation provided for under this chapter, the court may require under a probation order that a person convicted of a crime, except a crime specified in subsection (10), for which a sentence in a state correctional facility may be imposed shall satisfactorily complete a program of incarceration in a special alternative incarceration unit. The program shall be established and operated by the department of corrections as provided in the special alternative incarceration act.

(2) In order for a person to be placed in a special alternative incarceration program, the person shall meet all of the following requirements:

(a) The person is not less than 17 years of age nor more than 25 years of age at the time of sentencing.

(b) The person has never served a sentence of imprisonment in a state correctional facility.

(c) The person would likely be sentenced to imprisonment in a state correctional facility. The court shall consider the sentencing guidelines established by the supreme court in making a determination under this subdivision.

(d) The person is physically able to participate in the special alternative incarceration program.

(e) The person does not appear to have any mental handicap that would prevent participation in the special alternative incarceration program.

(3) Before a court can place a person pursuant to this section, an initial investigation shall be completed by the probation officer. The initial investigation shall establish that the person meets the requirements of subsection (2)(a) to (e).

(4) After a person is placed in a special alternative incarceration program, the department shall establish that the person meets the requirements of subsection (2)(a) to (e). If the person does not meet the requirements of subsection (2)(a) to (e), the person shall be returned to the court for sentencing.

(5) A person shall not be placed in a program of special alternative incarceration unless the person consents to the placement.

(6) In every case in which a person is placed in a special alternative incarceration unit, the clerk of the sentencing court shall, within 5 working days after the placement, mail to the department of corrections a certified copy of the judgment of sentence and the presentence investigation report of the person being placed.

(7) Upon receiving a satisfactory report of performance in the program from the department of corrections, the court shall authorize the release of the person from confinement in the special alternative incarceration unit. However, a person shall not be placed in a unit for more than 90 days. The receipt of an unsatisfactory report shall be grounds for revocation of probation as would any other violation of a condition or term of probation.

(8) A term of special alternative incarceration shall be served in the manner provided in the special alternative incarceration act.

(9) A person shall not be incarcerated in a special alternative incarceration unit more than once.

(10) A person who is convicted of any of the following crimes shall not be eligible for special alternative incarceration:

(a) Section 145c, 520b, 520c, 520d, or 520g of the Michigan penal code, Act No. 328 of the Public Acts of 1931, being sections 750.145c, 750.520b, 750.520c, 750.520d, and 750.520g of the Michigan Compiled Laws.

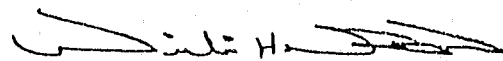
(b) Section 72, 73, or 75 of Act No. 328 of the Public Acts of 1931, being sections 750.72, 750.73, and 750.75 of the Michigan Compiled Laws.

(c) An attempt to commit a crime described in subdivision (a) or (b).

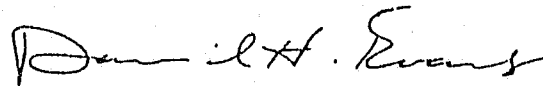
Section 2. This amendatory act shall take effect July 1, 1988.

Section 3. This amendatory act shall not take effect unless Senate Bill No. 692 of the 81th Legislature is enacted into law.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.



Secretary of the Senate.

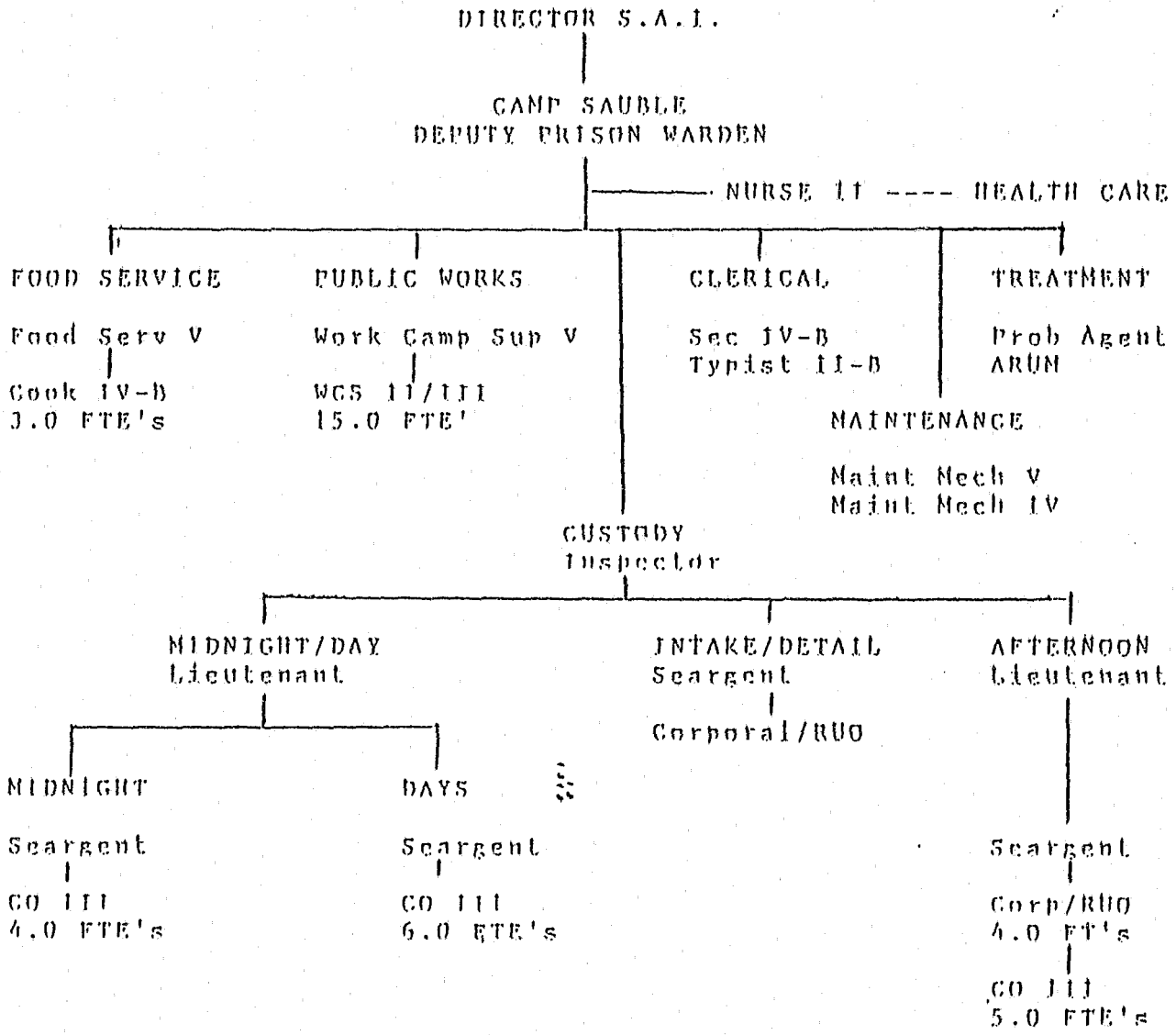


Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Approved.....

.....
Governor.

CAMP SAUBLE ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



STAFFING

<u>POSITION</u>	<u>FTE's</u>
Deputy Warden	1.0
Inspector	1.0
Lieutenant	2.0
Seargent	4.0
Corporal	5.0
Corrections Officer	15.0
Nurse	1.0
Clerical	2.0
Maintenance	2.0
Food Service Supervisor	1.0
Cook	3.0
Probation Officer	1.0
Counselor	1.0
Public Works Supervisor	1.0
Work Camp Supervisor	15.0
TOTAL	55.0

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

SPECIAL ALTERNATIVE INCARCERATION

MONTHLY REPORT FOR: June, 1989

		<u>YTD</u>
NUMBER IN PROGRAM BEGINNING OF MONTH.....	100	_____
NUMBER OF NEW ADMISSIONS.....	61	<u>312</u>
TERMINATIONS:		
RETURNED TO COURT-UNQUALIFIED.....	0	<u>1</u>
RETURNED TO COURT-MEDICAL DISCHARGE.....	1	<u>10</u>
RETURNED TO COURT-RULE VIOLATOR.....	1	<u>13</u>
RETURNED TO COURT-NO IMPROVEMENT.....	3	<u>16</u>
RETURNED TO COURT-PROGRAM REFUSAL.....	10	<u>73</u>
SUCCESSFUL PROGRAM COMPLETION.....	26	<u>194</u>
TOTAL TERMINATIONS.....	41	<u>307</u>
NUMBER IN PROGRAM END OF MONTH.....	120	_____

NEW ADMISSIONS:

TYPE OF SENTENCE:	<u>MONTH</u>	<u>YEAR-TO-DATE</u>
CONDITION OF ORIGINAL SENTENCE...	<u>35</u>	<u>171</u>
AMENDED SENTENCE/PROBATION VIOL..	<u>26</u>	<u>141</u>

RACE:

BLACK.....	<u>27</u>	<u>133</u>
WHITE.....	<u>33</u>	<u>176</u>
HISPANIC.....	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER.....	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
UNKNOWN/OTHER.....	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

AGE AT TIME OF ADMISSION:

17.....	<u>9</u>	<u>37</u>
18.....	<u>13</u>	<u>66</u>
19.....	<u>11</u>	<u>69</u>
20.....	<u>9</u>	<u>48</u>
21.....	<u>6</u>	<u>36</u>
22.....	<u>3</u>	<u>22</u>
23.....	<u>3</u>	<u>13</u>
24.....	<u>3</u>	<u>12</u>
25.....	<u>4</u>	<u>9</u>

PAGE 2. SPECIAL ALTERNATIVE INCARCERATION MONTHLY REPORT

ADMISSIONS BY JUDICIAL CIRCUIT/COUNTY:

<u>CIRCUIT</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>MONTH</u>	<u>YTD</u>	<u>CIRCUIT</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>MONTH</u>	<u>YTD</u>
REGION I				14	HUSKECON	<u>4</u>	<u>13</u>
02/82	WAYNE	<u>19</u>	<u>75</u>	15	BRANCH	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>
				17	KENT	<u>3</u>	<u>11</u>
REGION II				19	BENZIE	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
01	HILLEDALE	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>		MANISTEE	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>
06	OAKLAND	<u>4</u>	<u>26</u>	20	OTTAWA	<u>0</u>	<u>13</u>
07	GENESEE	<u>3</u>	<u>28</u>	23	TOSCO	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
10	SAGINAW	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>		OSCODA	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
16	MACOMB	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	25	MARQUETTE	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
18	BAY	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	26	ALPENA	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
21	ISABELLA	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>		ALCONA	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
22	WASHTENAW	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>		MONTMORENCY	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
24	SANILAC	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>		PRESQUE ISLE	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
29	CLINTON	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	27	NEWAGO	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
	CRATIOT	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>		OCEANA	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
31	ST. CLAIR	<u>0</u>	<u>6</u>	28	MISSAUKEE	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
35	SHIAWASSEE	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>		WEXFORD	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
38	MONROE	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	30	INCHAM	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>
39	LENAWEE	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	32	LOGGIC	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
40	LAPEER	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	33	EMMIT	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
42	MIDLAND	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>		CHARLEVOIX	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
44	LIVINGSTON	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	34	ROSCOMMON	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
52	HURON	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>		ARENAC	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
54	TUSCOLA	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>		OCEMAW	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
55	CLARE	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	36	VANBUREN	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
	GLADWIN	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	37	CALHOUN	<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>
REGION III				41	DICKENSON	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
02	BERRIEN	<u>2</u>	<u>20</u>		IRON	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
05	BARRY	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>		MENOMINEE	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
	EATON	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	43	CASS	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
08	IONIA	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	45	ST. JOSEPH	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	MONTCALM	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	46	OTSEGO	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
09	KALAMAZOO	<u>3</u>	<u>20</u>		KALKASKA	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
11	ALGER	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>		CRAWFORD	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
	LUCE	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	47	DELTA	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
	SCHOOLCRAFT	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	48	ALLEGAN	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
12	BARAGA	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	49	MECOSTA	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
	HOUGHTON	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>		OSCEOLA	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>
	KEWEENAW	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	50	MACKINAC	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
13	ANTRIM	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>		CHIPPEWA	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
	GR TRAVERSE	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	51	LAKE	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
	LEELANAU	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	52	CHEBOYGAN	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
04	JACKSON	<u>2</u>	<u>15</u>		MASON	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
					TOTAL		<u>312</u>

ADMISSION BY GENERAL OFFENSE CATEGORIES

	<u>MONTHLY</u>		<u>YEAR-TO-DATE</u>	
	<u>Original Sentence</u>	<u>PVNS</u>	<u>Original Sentence</u>	<u>PVNS</u>
ASSAULT LESS MURDER	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>
FELONIOUS ASSAULT	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>
ASSAULT TO ROB	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
MANSLAUGHTER	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
NEGLIGENT HOMICIDE	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
ROBBERY UNARMED	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>3</u>
LARCENY FROM PERSON	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>
BREAKING & ENTERING	<u>9</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>32</u>
BREAKING & ENTERING AUTO	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
LARCENY FROM AUTO	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
LARCENY FROM BUILDING	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>
LARCENY BY CONVERSION	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
LARCENY OVER \$100	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>
RECEIVING & CONCEALING	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>4</u>
UTTERING & PUBLISHING	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>
FORGERY	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
CARRING CONCEALED WEAPON	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>
MANUFACTURE CONTROLLED SUB	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
DELIVERY/INT TO DEL CONT SUB	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>
POSSESSION OF CONTROLLED SUB	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
DELIV/INT TO DELIV COCAINE ...	<u>8</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>4</u>
POSSESSION OF COCAINE	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>
U.D.A.A.	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>
OTHER	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>13</u>

ATTEMPTS ARE INCLUDED IN THE OFFENSE LISTING

CONTINUATION OF ADMISSIONS BY COUNTY

Ingahm.....	3
Roscommon.....	2
Calhoun.....	12
Dickenson.....	1
Iron.....	1
Cass.....	1
St. Joseph.....	3
Crawford.....	5
Delta.....	1
Mecosta.....	1
Osceola.....	3
Mackinac.....	1
Chippewa.....	1
Mason.....	2

Region Total.....184 41.2%

COUNTIES WITHOUT ADMISSIONS

REGION II

- Sanilac
- Clinton
- Gratiot
- Lapeer
- Huron
- Tuscola
- Gladwin

REGION III

- Alger
- Luce
- Baraga
- Houghton
- Keweenaw
- Oscoda
- Alcona
- Montmorency
- Presque Isle
- Oceana
- Gogebic
- Emmit
- Charlevoix
- Arenac
- Ogemaw
- Vanburen
- Menominee
- Otsego
- Kalkaska
- Allegan
- Lake
- Cheboygan

ADMISSIONS BY CRIMINAL OFFENSE

Assault less murder..... 10
Felounious Assault..... 13
Assault to rob..... 10
Manslaughter..... 5
Negligent homicide..... 1
Robbery unarmed..... 17
Larceny from person..... 10
Breaking & entering.....125
Breaking & entering auto..... 14
Larceny from auto..... 7
Larceny from building..... 17
Larceny by conversion..... 1
Larceny over \$100..... 9
Receivving & concealing..... 32
Uttering & publishing..... 10
Forgery..... 5
Carring concealed weapon..... 6
Manufacture of controled sub.... 2
Delivery/Intent to deliver..... 8
Possession controled sub..... 1
Delivery/Intent cocaine..... 52
Possession of cocaine..... 38
U.D.A.A..... 32
Other..... 31

"1989"

To All The Personnel at
"Camp Sauble"

We the family of

Jack [redacted]

want to thank each and
everyone of you.

For all your time in
trying to help the young men.

We all feel that Camp Sauble
is a great place for all young
men. We also know that
you did your best for [redacted]
and now its up to him
on the outside to do his
best, and that what he
learned at the Camp stays
on with him through
his life. Our thanks and
Blessings go to you all.



The family

[redacted]
[redacted]

RECEIVED

NOV 14 1988

SENATOR WELBORN

November 8, 1988

Senator Jack Welborn
17th District
Room P, Capitol Building
P.O. Box 30036
Lansing, Michigan 48909

Dear Senator Welborn:

My name is [REDACTED] and I am writing to you regarding Camp Sauble; the Michigan Department of Corrections experimental alternative to prison which is located in Freesoil, Michigan.

My son, [REDACTED], graduated as Administrative Porter on November 2, 1988 from Camp Sauble. The events which led to his incarceration I shall not elaborate on, but will simply say my son is a co-dependent addict with a mother who remembered what a kind and loving son Paul once was. I knew he was an addict who needed to hit bottom. (We had admitted him to a clinic and he relapsed.) I also worked for St. Clair County Circuit Court during my son's problems with the law.

[REDACTED] after committing a felony, seemed to be on his way to prison. But I knew if he could stay away from drugs long enough to remove the toxicity of the drugs from his system enabling to begin to think clearly, he'd be the gentle young man I knew as my son. We let [REDACTED] sit in jail for four months prior and up to his sentencing. I argued with the St. Clair County Probation Department and won in order to keep [REDACTED] out of prison. For he surely would have committed suicide. An event he now admits would have taken place.

The Judge, who I once worked for and who knew [REDACTED]'s background, suggested Camp Sauble to [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] agreed to be the first probationer from St. Clair County incarcerated at Camp Sauble.

[REDACTED] To say the Camp's transformation of [REDACTED] was less than a miracle would be an understatement. To say Camp Sauble gave life back to Paul would be accurate.]

[REDACTED] I was shaped and molded into a strong, determined and solid young man in 90 long and very difficult days. The staff didn't show him how to succeed but instead created situations in which Paul himself discovered he could succeed.

Today [REDACTED] resides at Huron House, Port Huron, Michigan, where he continues to amaze everyone including me. As his mother I knew I would have lost him forever had he be sent to prison. But thanks to Judge Corden's insight and Camp Sauble's wonderful staff and program, my son is alive and fighting for his life and a place in today's world. He's going to make it!

I want to thank you Senator Welborn, for helping to create an alternative to prison for kids like my son, who are not hard-core criminals but, just kids who for whatever reasons made some bad choices. You have help to create a screening program which deciphers troubled boys from hard-core criminals. You have created a program which saves lives.

I would like to suggest that aftercare be looked into though [redacted] was fortunate to be able to spend four days at home after Camp Sauble prior to being admitted to Huron House. For the first three days we did observe that [redacted] needed, in a sense, to be "de-programmed". Meaning, to be gradually re-introduced into society. He seemed to be dazed. I understood what was happening and we talked a great deal and by the third day he began to regain his thinking. We took him to the Mall and cinema to play a kind of "mental catch-up". By the fourth day he stated he began to feel more like himself. But someone else may not be as fortunate as Paul. A probationer who leaves the Camp and is put into a situation which he is unable to think clearly and doesn't realize his vulnerability, may turn again to crime. [redacted] was able to talk through his feelings with people who care about him and understand. I know some do not have that opportunity. This is why I feel aftercare is crucial for the permanent success of facilities like Camp Sauble. I can only compare it to a perfectly cut steak not completely cooked. The young men who make it through Camp Sauble's difficult program are fighting for their lives! The facility and its staff show each probationer who succeeds that they do have the abilities to be a good person but there is no counselling to give these new lives a sense of direction - setting them up for failure.

Please Senator don't let the hard work and dedication of the Staff at Camp Sauble turn young men into a success only to let them fail again. Help them with aftercare.

I would like to thank the staff at Camp Sauble for caring. For not just going to work every day for a paycheck, but for caring for everyone of the young men going in and out of their gate, successes and failures. For you have taught and instilled into my son wonderful things.

Thank you Judge Corden, for without your infinite insight and wisdom [redacted] would not be alive and well on the road to recovery today.

And thank you Senator Welborn.

May God smile upon you all.

Sincerely,

[redacted signature block]

cc: Judge Corden
Don Cole, Probation Agent, Camp Sauble



Saginaw Police Department

612 FEDERAL
SAGINAW, MICHIGAN 48607



March 2nd, 1989

Donald Hengish
Bureau of Correctional Facilities
Grandview Plaza
P.O. Box 30003
Lansing, Mi. 48909

Dear Mr. Hengish:

One of the most enlightening trips, from a personal point of view and from a professional standpoint, was the tour you arranged for us on January 25th, 1989. The program, Special Alternatives to Incarceration, is the most promising and exciting program I have seen in my 20 years as a law enforcement officer. The video tapes of the "shock probation" camp, and the information I previously received about the camp does not do justice to the true nature of the program.

From the time the probationers arrive they are subjected to treatment that is more intense and promising than anything I have yet encountered. The idea of the camp is astonishingly simple but without the staff and means to effectively run the camp it would soon fail. The management of the camp under your direction, including the quality and professionalism of the employees is the best I have witnessed. If any program in the corrections industry is to have great success, I think the program you direct is it. I cannot overstate how impressive this program is.

The other tour members from the corrections department and from the Saginaw Township Police Department have also commented on the program in a most favorable light. Thank you for arranging this opportunity for us to tour your facility. If there is any way I may assist you in the future as a law enforcement officer please contact me. It would be a pleasure to work with you and with your dedicated, professional staff. Thank you again for the hospitality and enlightenment you have provided us.

Sincerely,

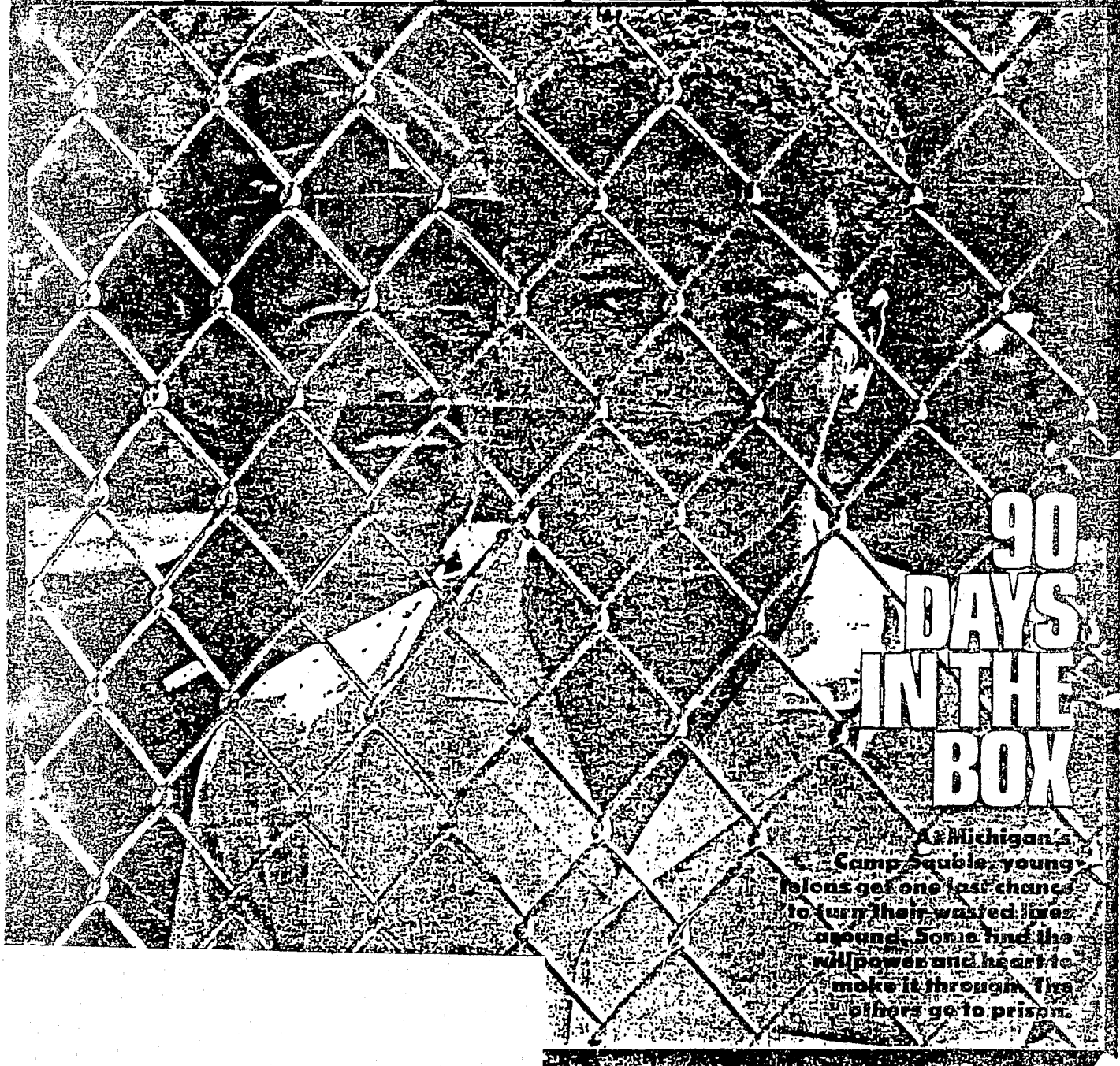
Lt. Craig A. Beins
Investigation Division
Saginaw Police Dept.

CC/Robert Brown Jr., Director
Executive Division
Grandview Plaza
P.O. Box 30003
Lansing, Mi. 48909

The Detroit News

October 23, 1988

M I C H I G A N



90 DAYS IN THE BOX

A Michigan's
Camp Sault, young
felons get one last chance
to turn their wasted lives
around. Some find the
willpower and heart to
make it through. The
others go to prison.

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DETROIT NEWS

90 DAYS IN THE BOX

BY ROB ZEIGER

WHEN DAMON LAMAR KEATON SOLD DRUGS FOR YOUNG Boys Incorporated, the streets of Detroit and Oakland County were his world, and that world was large enough to provide him with a shiny gray suit and a girlfriend, an infant daughter and an attitude.

Right now he's lucky if the world he can call his own includes his own skin.

Three blue-clad guards have Keaton boxed in as he stands with his nose against a wall. One is at his left ear, another at his right ear, the third behind his head. None is farther than a half-inch from Keaton, and all are roaring. Their voices fill all the space between them and the baby-faced convict and flood the room with echoes.

"Young Boys! Young Boys!" screams Sgt. Randy Winn. "Plain and simple: Young Boys are crazy, aren't they? Well, you just met your match, fool, because we are crazier than you! You want me in your face? Well, I will be in your face for the next 90 days!"

In his first minutes at Camp Sauble, a state-run "boot camp" for young felons that is his last chance to avoid prison, Keaton has already learned to stand at attention, say "yes, sir" and "no, sir" to everything said to him, "excuse me, sir" and "by your leave, sir" to everyone he passes.

But it is not enough. Six corrections officers, in polished boots and Smokey Bear hats, are still screaming at him, still enraged at everything the 20-year-old has ever done.

The guards take his shiny suit and throw it on the ground. They shave his head, they make him strip and shower, and still they are not done screaming, not done driving home the point that his four stab wounds and his bullet wound and ugly blue SEX FIEND tattoo are

At Michigan's Camp Sauble, young felons get one last chance to turn their wasted lives around. Some find the willpower and heart to make it through. The rest go to prison.

nothing but scars that run deep into a disfigured soul.

"You're a parasite!" one roars.

"You know what *fiend* means, don't you?" bellows another. "Evil spirit or devil! And that's you, isn't it? An *evil spirit*! A *devil*!"

Cpl. John Long slashes in at full volume, his face distorted with rage: "You're not only a disgrace to your town, you're a disgrace to your family! And you've got a little girl? That's *pathetic*! How'd you like it if your little

girl was a coke addict? Is your baby normal? Are you damn sure about that? Are you *damn* sure?"

Now Winn and Long team their fire, leaving Keaton no place to hide: "I can see why people kept shooting and stabbing you! You're a *puke*! You probably wouldn't make it to 21! You'd run into somebody who can shoot!"

Damon Keaton, nose pressed flat, eyes wild, has no space, no time, no air to breathe, just these monster voices slamming into him.

"Yes, sir!" he screams again and again, agreeing desperately to the insults, begging for an out. But it does not come. And Damon Keaton, drug dealer, parasite, begins to cry.

Sgt. Winn, big as a house, red as fire, has one more thing to holler, the first clue Probationer Keaton — his official

name at the camp — receives about survival here.

"You're gonna do it for *yourself*, Keaton!" Winn howls. "And you got nothin' but the willpower in your heart!"

Somehow, in the first years of our lives, most of us were gifted with the willpower in our hearts. Beliefs, attitudes — something gave structure to our lives and helped make sense of the world. The



A military-style buzz cut is part of Dennis Presto's welcome to Camp Sauble. On arrival, probationers lose their street clothes, their first names and their hair.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY DONNA TEREK



Officer Robert Sanders leads a group of Camp Sauble probationers in physical training. One probationer (who requested that his name be withheld) couldn't take the pace, and was told to lie face-down and catch his breath. He subsequently kept lagging far behind the field, but he didn't give up.

designers of Camp Sauble believe the young hoodlums who walk into the firestorm of "intake" never had that structure, were never taught limits and bounds. Instead, they grew up lawless and formless, exposed to every bad wind that blew by, their good parts covered and stunted inside.

Camp Sauble, set on five acres near Freesoil, Mich., between Ludington and Manistee, is a last-ditch attempt to remold structureless lives.

Before the Michigan Department of Correc-

tions opened the camp in March, the 17-to-25-year-old convicts who now volunteer to come here would have been sent to reul prisons like Jackson. Those who don't make it through 90 days go to prison anyway. Even those who survive face extra-strict probation.

The pine-dotted camp is a former minimum-security facility, circled by razor wire and filled with dingy, yellow-and-white barracks, raggedy classrooms, and a dormlike building painted in the pacifying colors of a day-care center. It smells

of wood smoke and the sky is huge.

But when you're a probationer like Damon Keaton, Camp Sauble is just a sound-filled box, big enough only for the guards and you and whatever you have inside. And the guards aren't just standing there. They're pumping that box full of mom and dad and Norman Rockwell's America, pumping it at full pressure and volume 17 hours a day for 90 days, following you around, screaming while you saw logs and scrub urinals.

Continued on Next Page

do push-ups and work your tail off.

For you, probationer, camp is mighty small. And it grows only if you do. Randy Winn forsook it: The box the Damon Keaton jump into is expanded only by willpower and heart. If you don't get rid of your bad baggage right away, you suffocate. If you don't get stronger, the box collapses and throws you back into chaos.

"They take your identity, they take your name, they take it all from you," says Doug Bondie, an 85-day probationer from Oakland County and a convicted burglar. "There's nothing there. And you have to earn it back."

"Mankind is basically cruel," says Insp. Bruce Curtis, the former Marine Corps drill instructor and Sunday school teacher who runs Camp Sauble. "If you don't believe that, watch how kids in kindergarten act, fighting over things."

"I believe that love is taught. We learn to love each other. We learn to be compassionate for one another. These men have to learn that society is cruel. That you have to be strong."

And to be strong, you need structure. Curtis knows that. That's what he has everyone pumping into the box.

"Good conduct," he begins, in a deep voice that sounds Southern although he has spent most of his 41 years in Michigan. "Self-control. Self-discipline. Self-esteem. Self-worth. A feeling of belonging. Camaraderie. Decent behavior. Work ethic. Pride of accomplishment."

"If we can build a desire to attain these qualities ... it means more to these people because they've never had any of these things."

Six others went through the verbal demolition derby known as intake on the same day as Damon Keaton. "You're in hell, Jackson," Lt. Jerry Howell growled at one of them. "When you walked through the door, hell was in session."

The next morning, after the newcomers have had a little fitful sleep, the smashing of trash can lids in their chilly dim barracks, called G-Unit, announces a new day.

These seven newcomers, like the 16 others in the barracks, are known as "ghosts," after the white jump suits they wear for their first three weeks in camp. They are ghosts for other reasons, too: As far as the guards are concerned, they have no substance.

"Their history is so bad that their future is today," says Howell, 33, the night shift commander. "There's no thought of tomorrow or next week or next year."

As they leap from their beds in their underwear, all the ghosts know is that yesterday they were howled at for doing nothing. They figure the penalty for doing something wrong is worse — death, maybe. They run through the morning routine in sheer terror.

That's fine with Howell. He won't be the one to tell them hell's done with. There'll be more bellowing, especially for the first three weeks. But at Camp Sauble, no one ever hits a

probationer, uses terms stronger than "fool" or "knothead," or demands more of a prisoner than he can handle. One day is enough for destroying. The other 89 are needed to build.

The guards fill the probationers' first three weeks playing off their fear, pushing them to small accomplishments. Memorizing rules of the camp. Marching properly into the meal room. Asking the proper permission to speak.

"A great number of these people have never accomplished anything in their lives," Curtis says. "Cleaning the table — to us, that's nothing. To them, it's an accomplishment."

Orders end up as self-challenges, the first signs that probationers can do something on their own. The first morning, the rookie ghosts make their beds seven or eight times before meeting the officers' standards — but by the sixth time, the standards are becoming their own, and they look down the creases where scratchy green blanket meets thin white pillow with the critical eyes of craftsmen.

But the making of the bed is the unmaking of Probationer Keaton.

He thought he had the game figured out: Do what they want, say "yes, sir" and they'll leave you alone. But when the guards stay on his case, Keaton gives up the game. He storms around his bunk, working his jaw angrily.

Within an hour, he stops taking orders completely. There is almost never a feeling of tension, of latent violence, at the camp, but guards swarm to the rest room where Keaton decides to make his stand. One refused order in 90 days gets you discipline. Three get you thrown out. In half an hour, Keaton has refused six.

"Yeah, I refuse all orders," he jeers at the guards around him, the streets back in his voice. "I refuse all six. I'm refusing y'all everything."

Lt. Fred Blaauw, day shift commander, tells him he's being a fool, throwing away 90 days here for a minimum four-year sentence in prison.

"I didn't throw away nothing," Keaton snorts back, cocky as he talks about what he knows best. "I can make it in four years. The money'll still be there. It's all about supply and demand."

They lead him off in handcuffs, let him sit to think things over. Instead, he spends most of the day sleeping. By night he is in the county jail, waiting to be taken back home to stand before the judge who'd given him a chance.

At intake the day before, when the guards finally left Damon Keaton in the dark echoes of G-Unit, they wanted those echoes to ring. Ideally, their hourlong verbal assault should have cracked his tough-guy shell, left the cocaine-dusted crust of the streets shattered on the floor.

But Damon Keaton had his own structure, built on the economics of the drug culture, and that structure has room in it for prison. Unlike most probationers, incarceration didn't scare him. For Camp Sauble's purposes, like many drug dealers, he turned out to be shatterproof.

"He wasn't willing to give up what he felt he already had," Don Cole, the camp's probation agent, says later, after talking with Keaton alone. "If we could've managed to keep him here, we could've done him a hell of a lot of good."

Mark Jackson, 21, came in the same day as Damon Keaton, guilty of armed robbery. Unlike Keaton, he was a first offender, a rarity at the camp. Unlike Keaton, he was scared to death.

"I didn't think I was going to make it," he says a day later. "When I got out of the van and they started yelling at me ... I thought about killing myself, honestly. And I really thought about dropping out last night. But I prayed about it and I'm gonna make it through."

Less than 24 hours, and Mark Jackson is a true believer.

"I hope I make it through this program," he says earnestly, eyes darting about. He's afraid he'll be yelled at for agreeing, too. "I don't want to rob or kill anybody for their money. They earned their money. I'm glad I'm being punished. I'm learning from my mistakes."

Mark Jackson spends the rest of his day furiously aware that he is in the box. Polishing an already-sparkling floor with the other ghosts, he looks as though a guard is always over his shoulder, even when the nearest is a room away.

Probationer Jackson got with the program, fast. That wholesome stuff



Probationers Brian Jones (left) and Sandy Host enjoy their usual hour of free time. Jones later flunked out of Camp Sauble for throwing a punch.



At Camp Sauble, everyone works. And even small accomplishments, such as scouring urinals to the guards' satisfaction, come to mean a lot.

just soaked him. You'd swear he was — brainwashed.

Don Cole gets an oh-you-said-a-bad-word look on his face.

"This is programing," he says. "This is reprograming. They've already got a program in there that is defective." He pauses and considers, a bit more enthusiastic about his choice of terms.

"It ain't *nothing* but psychological programing," he announces, satisfied.

At inspection that day, having run their fingertips over everything from bedsprings to grouting in search of dust and scum, the guards lay into the slackers with faces and voices as enraged as they were at intake — but their words seem riotously out of place. It's as though your mom's wildest dream came true and her lungs were replaced with a klaxon horn.

"*Look at this place!*" Lt. Blaauw screams after an inspection. "It is sloppy, sloppy, sloppy! You people are living like pigs!"

Same thing happens when Curtis hauls a troublesome probationer before a revocation board — a crucial disciplinary hearing that could lead to his dismissal from the program.

At the end of the hearing, Curtis stares hard at the young man, and you wait for him to take the kid's skin off. Then in a flat, hammering voice, Curtis barks: "I would never quit. And if I failed something, I would start over again. We think you're worth saving. Do you think so?"

"Yes, sir!"

"You can take it, can't you? And you are *gonna* take it, aren't you?"

"Yes, sir!"

The guards are veterans of such hellholes as Jackson and Marquette. Eager for the chance actually to have an effect on someone, they are all believers in the program — but not fanatics.

Blaauw, 40, supervises meal-times. Meal Rule No. 1 is this: Take what you want, but eat all you take. At breakfast, a ghost learns what happens if there's food left on his tray. While the others dump their trays, he stands aside, awkwardly balancing his tray, shoveling down the leftovers. Blaauw is screaming so shrilly, the food practically disintegrates before the kid can chew it.

Blaauw then strolls back to his table, finishes his own meal and walks away, leaving a piece of toast sitting on his tray like a scandal.

"It's all play," Blaauw says. Like many of the guards, he practices his



Doug Bondie saws wood on a "motivational detail," a work assignment given probationers when they break camp rules. Bondie got his detail for eating a guard's lunch while out with a work crew.

berations at home in front of a mirror: *Here, honey, does this look maleficent?* "Out there, it's an act. I can do it; when I walk out that gate I can leave it behind."

In fact, the guards regularly step out of the box, something the camp's 75 probationers never quite realize. When Lt. Howell is disgusted, he screws his eyeballs up into his forehead and glares. He could make Mother Teresa feel like a creep. Then he turns from a quaking probationer and flashes observers an electric grin.

Sgt. Winn, the most terrifying of all the guards, becomes thoughtful when asked about his technique. "I could probably make someone commit suicide if I wanted to," he muses, "but that's not my intention. I like what I do here. I like what I make."

After three weeks, ghosts trade the white jump suits for faded blue uniforms, and leave the barnlike barracks for the main building and their own 12-by-7-foot rooms. It is only a bit of freedom, but it prompts questions in intimidated minds. The new room is a little space out of the box. And when probationers head out on work crews — cutting logs or clearing brush — there is even more time away from the guards.

So they face a challenge: Your room is your own box. So is your job. How do you do at maintaining your own space? How long can you go before we have to fill it up again with screams and get you down doing push-ups because you screwed up, or digging up stumps and burying them again because you screwed up real bad?

This is the crucial time, the officers say, when the programing ends and the choices begin.

On his 31st day, Sandy Holt, 17, is getting used to life out of the box, still squinting at the sunlight. In his first few weeks at Camp Sauble, he hasn't really seen the poplars or smelled the smoke of the log-powered camp; his world was too filled with sound.

"This is weird," he says, shaking his head. "I'm not used to all these bugs and fresh air."

Hearing Holt talk is like listening to a running debate between the angel and the devil on the shoulders of a cartoon character.

"I'm tired of people being on my back," he says. "I'm wondering, I'm taking this all the time. In the real world, would I absorb it or would I go off in a rage? I almost went off yesterday. I pray to God and I anticipate free time so I can laugh my head off."

"I used to carry a gun. If I had a gun now..." His voice trails off. "It seems like this place is just making me uptight. But I feel better about myself."

He talks and talks and talks, convincing himself, and then the freckle-faced breaking-and-entering artist finally smiles, as in *here goes*:

"My past was fun," he says, shaking his head again, marveling. "It was illegal, but it was big fun. I was real loud in little bitty Muskegon."

"But I shoulda been listening to mama."

He gets up, walks to the door, and hooks back. This is how you go over the edge? This fast?

"All-in all, this place?" he says. "It'll make you or break you. But it'll *make me*."

Bruce Curtis says it's as though a light goes on when a probationer realizes he's handling his own life — and handling it well. From then on, the guards are only secondary people in the box, surmounting the new sense of self-discipline. Peer pressure and fear of prison do the rest; only three youths have attempted escape since the camp opened.

In many ways, silence takes the place of noise — turn your head from the rattle-slam-bang of a new intake and you notice the rest of the camp is quiet, double-timing its way through chores. There are also the long, slow

minutes standing at attention while a corporal who has just inspected rooms lets probationers wonder what will earn them 15 push-ups this time.

Veteran probationers are allowed time to think. Not much. But enough for them to mull over what accomplishment means, and self-discipline, and motivation. What those inspirational chants they shout while marching and running are all about, the *oooh-rah* yells that are always somewhere off in the background.

The mulling is almost entirely internal. No visitors are allowed at Camp Sauble, just 10-minute phone calls once a week, an hour of television news at night, letters but no packages.

With only an hour a day, tops, to reason through their situation, probationers don't become philosophers. Instead, they become kids, maybe for the first time, with some of the fortitude of adults. Their hour of free time is heart-charging: Unsupervised, they laugh and talk and walk on their hands, mimic the guards, even cuss. You can't picture them doing this before: the tough kids that step out of the van at Camp Sauble with their hairstyles and tough shells intact had no time to play.

Ninety days, from loser to likable kid, and never one compliment from a guard. At best, a few whispered words of advice. Curtis' standard is, "Don't tell me what you feel, show me."

Some probationers know what that means.

"With a lot of officers, I can't hold a straight face," says Bill Clemons, itching to get out after 82 days. "I gotta smile. I know they know what kind of guy I am and that I'm making it through this program like a man's supposed to."

Clemons' back is straight and his eyes blaze, and you think — wow, completely refitted and ready to be president.

"Here, they're trying to make you somebody," Clemons says. "You gotta reach way down inside and pull the willpower out and say you can do it. It's no boy's camp. It's a man's camp, and all that's gonna make it out of here is a man."

"I used to lie to my girlfriend a lot. Now, she'll get tired of me telling the truth. If I'd done that from Jump Street, I wouldn't be here now."

But in the same talk, this proud man denies he was driving the car that killed another driver. Denies he has a drinking problem, though he blew .15 on the Breathalyzer that night. Denies a past criminal record, though files say otherwise.

When he is released, the guards wish him well.

Sure, the ingredients Camp Sauble injects into a probationer's heart are good ones. Guards are convinced that the cheerful young men who amaze their substance abuse counselors with openness and trust were there all along, buried under the street crust.

But the streets can grow deep, too, and take root. Look at Damon Keaton. Every week, someone goes back to the streets who the guards feel may belong in prison instead. Forty percent of the camp's probationers wash out and are locked up.

"How can we undo what took so long to do?" asks Lt. Howell, and he has no answer.

The jury will be out for a while on Camp Sauble. It's too early for



New probationers, called "ghosts" because of their white jump suits, line up for dinner with probationers who graduated to blue uniforms after their third week of Camp Sauble.

Michigan State University researchers to tell how many of these kids go back to crime after their time here. Too early to tell if all this hyper-injected wholesomeness does any good. Whether Bruce Curtis should plan more camps — or just go back to his old job at Jackson Prison.

Jerry Howell, with his rolling eyes and Mr. Ranger mustache, says he is a pessimist. He can

see every hole in the boot-camp program — too much lull time, too little preparation for the streets. He can even say why everyone who sees the program — judges, legislators, journalists — says that, finally, this is the answer: Shake up those punks and knock some sense into 'em. "That's what I would say, that's what a judge would say, what you would say," he growls, "because it would work with us. ... The question is, will anything affect

these kids? I don't know if this program works. I know that for the 90 days they're here, it works. How long that that lasts, I don't know.

"As far as crime in this country goes, it's a drop in the bucket. But it's a step, if we turn one of these people's lives around. We owe it to ourselves to try."

Probnationer Doug Bondie doesn't know if it'll work, either. But he knows he owes it to himself to try.

Right now, waiting to get back to the unboxed world, Bondie finally has a history he cares to remember. He has a future he can finally see.

And like everyone who sees Camp Sauble and thinks, *maybe*, he wonders what his past and his new future will have to do with each other. "I'm

proud of myself that I have the will," he says from beneath his buzz cut. "That I did do it. It's not something I can wish, I did it. Camp Sauble has given me the ability to go a long ways. When I get out there I want to keep going."

And then his eyes are honest. He has a future, but not a guarantee. "As a matter of fact," he says, "I worry about what I'll be doing a year from now: '81 was the last year I wasn't locked up for at least some of the year."

"There's a chance out there for me. The main thing is to do right without anyone watching you. I just gotta keep thinking. If I don't keep thinking, I'll screw up."

"It's real hard. I'm fighting for my life." ●

Rob Zeiger is a News staff writer.



One who didn't make it: Damon Keaton leaves Camp Sauble, headed for a prison term.



MANUEL S. MANTECON

Camp worthwhile — for now

By SCOTT HARMSSEN
Times Writer

FREESOIL — Camp Sauble is tougher than they ever imagined, but the ordeal is worthwhile, according to two Bay-area men who have experienced the state Department of Correction's boot camp.

Leon C. Payne of Bay City has been at Camp Sauble since Dec. 19. Bay County Circuit Judge Lawrence M. Bielawski sentenced Payne to the correction department's Special Alternative Incarceration (S.A.I.) program when the 20-year-old South End resident was returned to court for violating probation.

Payne had originally pleaded guilty to illegal entry and was sentenced to three months in jail and five years probation. Since he had violated the terms of his probation, the alternative to S.A.I. was up to six

years in prison.

A native of the Detroit area, Manuel S. Mantecon has lived in Grayling for several years, including a year in the Crawford County jail. Convicted of three felonies, he was living in the Detroit suburb of Taylor when he got into his latest conflict with the law.

He was sentenced to probation at S.A.I. after pleading guilty to auto theft charges in Crawford County Circuit Court. Last November, he stole a vehicle that he later found out contained three sleeping children.

'I never knew what integrity was, I never knew what dedication was, I dedicated myself to a bottle of beer every day.'

Mantecon's choice was 6 to 20 years in prison or five years probation, including successful completion of S.A.I. He began the program at Camp Sauble Jan. 23, two days before his 21st birthday.

Both men say they have been changed by the program.

Wearing the camp's blue uniform and sporting its characteristic closely cropped haircuts — and answering questions with the polite "yes sirs" and "no sirs" — Payne and Mantecon



LEON C. PAYNE

See PROGRAM, 2B

PROGRAM

Continued from 1B

con talked about their experience at Camp Sauble.

"When I was on the outs I always lagged around and was lazy and stuff," Payne said. "Now I'm motivated, I've learned how to push myself, I've got a lot more confidence in myself."

Mantecon said he is developing a sense of values for the first time.

"I never knew what integrity was, I never knew what dedication was, I dedicated myself to a bottle of beer every day," he said.

Both men said initial adjustment to the camp is the hardest.

"The first day when I came in here was something else," Payne said.

He said staff members pulled him out of the car that brought him to the camp and immediately began hollering at him.

"I said, 'Oh no, what have I

gotten myself into now?'" he said. "I felt like quitting when they were yelling at me and stuff, I thought I wasn't going to make it at first."

Mantecon said he had been told some things about the program and thought he could handle it.

"But when I got here they brought tears to my eyes during intake," he said. "It didn't compare with what they told me, it was a lot harder."

He said he was so nervous initially he didn't have time to consider his chance for success or failure.

"I didn't think about whether I was going to make it or not for the first day I was here, but I knew I was looking at hell," he said. "I had the thought of prison in my mind all the time. I knew I had to make it through this. And after a time, things became a lot easier."

"They can call me what they

want, they can yell at me all day, they can do anything they want, but I'm going to make it through this program."

Payne said the most difficult aspect of Camp Sauble is learning all the rules and routines. The Bay Cityan said it took three to four weeks before he believed he really understood what was expected of him.

He said his probation officer told him the program was going to be difficult.

"She said, 'You better push yourself and make it through it.' But I didn't think it was going to be this hard," he said with a grin and a wry laugh. "I told her I could do it, and she said 'hey you better do it or else you'll go to prison.'"

Both Payne and Mantecon said a tough mental attitude is the key to success.

"There are a lot of people who've dropped out of here because they wouldn't push them-

selves to make good," Payne said. "They're quitters."

Mantecon said some have the idea that they can just slide through camp and return to a life of crime.

"You can't have that attitude in here," he said. "They (staff members) see it, they know what you're thinking. Believe it or not, they get inside your mind here."

Both men are learning to deal with personal demons — Payne his emotions, Mantecon alcohol and drug abuse.

Payne said he has learned to control his anger, especially when someone is giving him a hard time.

"Now I know I can take it, I can walk away from it," he said.

Mantecon is getting substance abuse counseling and says for the first time he wants to accomplish something with his life.

"They called me a parasite

sucking off society when I first came in here," Mantecon said. "They're right because I used to steal to get alcohol."

Mantecon said he hopes to do well enough in boot camp to obtain a recommendation that would help get him into the military.

"If I can handle this I can handle the service," he said.

If he is unable to enter the military because of his criminal record, Mantecon said he has a good job waiting for him in Trenton, Mich. He said he would continue his education at a community college.

Payne, who dropped out of school after the 10th grade, said he will resume his education when he graduates from Camp Sauble. Like Mantecon, Payne says he has a job waiting for him when he graduates from S.A.I.

Between the job and night school, Payne said he should be

busy enough to stay out of trouble.

"I don't need no more trouble," he said.

Payne said the sense of pride he has developed at Camp Sauble will help him.

"If you can make it through this program you can make it through anything else," he said.

Mantecon sees the S.A.I. program as his last chance.

"I deserved years in prison for all the things that I've done, but thank God I haven't gotten prison," Mantecon said. "I've done so many bad things, I was a pathetic human being and a menace to society. I deserved to be taken off the street, but I do want a better life than this for the first time."

"I can't wait to see what kind of a person I'm going to be. I know I'm going to be different because I'm learning so much every day."

WHAT ABOUT FOLLOW-UP AFTER S.A.I.?

While at S.A.I. the staff and the probationer work on a plan of action for his return to the community. This plan focuses on living arrangements, job placement as well as any other needs of the probationer. This plan is coordinated with the probation officer who will have the offender under intensive supervision for at least one year.

WHAT HAPPENS TO AN S.A.I. FAILURE?

Staff work with the probationers and only write a misconduct report as a last resort. When a probationer receives three misconduct reports or becomes unmanageable to the point where he is disruptive to the program a request to the sentencing court is made for a bench warrant for probation violation, failure to follow S.A.I. program rules.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Please call Don Hengesh, Program Administrator at (517) 373-0287 or Camp Sauble at (616) 464-7104.

Revised 12/88

BASIC TRAINING PROGRAM

SPECIAL

ALTERNATIVE

INCARCERATION

**MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF
CORRECTIONS**

**Robert Brown, Jr.
Director**

WHAT IS S.A.I.?

S.A.I. is a sentencing option, to prison, for males between the ages of 17 and 25. It is 90 days of strict discipline, hard labor, physical training and drill modeled after the military, coupled with programming. The philosophy of S.A.I. is to develop self-esteem, individual responsibility and a solid work ethic.

WHAT IS THE LEGAL BASIS?

P.A. 286 of 1988, amended MCL 771.1 by adding Section 3b which permits the court to place an offender on PROBATION with a special condition to successfully complete the S.A.I. program. Sec. 3b(7) states: "The receipt of an unsatisfactory report shall be grounds for revocation of probation...." P.A. 287 of 1988 creates the S.A.I. program.

WHO IS ELIGIBLE?

1. Male felony offenders not less than 17 years of age and not more than 25 at the time of sentencing.
2. The person has never served a prison sentence.
3. The person is physically and mentally able to participate in the program.
4. The person has never been convicted of, or the attempt to commit, CSC 1st, 2nd or 3rd; Assault with Intent to Commit CSC; Child Pornography (MCLA 750.145c); or Arson.
5. The upper range of the Michigan Felony Sentencing Guideline Score must be 12 months or greater or be a probation violator with a new conviction. For technical probation violators, and when the lower score on the SIR is less than 12, a statement by the court on the record that the court would have sentenced the offender to prison if it were not for the S.A.I. program.

HOW DOES SOMEONE GET INTO S.A.I.?

When the probation officer is doing a presentence investigation or probation violation investigation they will screen the offender for S.A.I. The court,

defense counsel or the offender may also ask the probation officer to look at S.A.I. as a sentence recommendation.

The probation officer screens the case to ensure that the offender meets the eligibility criteria and then completes a Health Questionnaire with the offender. If the offender meets all criteria the probation officer then makes a referral to S.A.I. Intake who makes a final determination as to eligibility criteria and approves placement.

The judge at sentencing makes the actual decision for placement at S.A.I. by putting the offender on probation with the special condition of probation: "Shall successfully complete the 90-day Special Alternative Incarceration program of the Michigan Department of Corrections and shall obey all rules of that program. Failure to comply with program rules will be considered a probation violation."

RECOMMENDED SPECIAL CONDITION OF PROBATION:

"Shall successfully complete the 90-day Special Alternative Incarceration program of the Michigan Department of Corrections and shall obey all rules of the program. Failure to comply with program rules will be considered a probation violation."

REPORTS TO THE COURT:

Progress reports are submitted to the court at 40 and 80 day intervals. Probation violations are reported to the probation officer who will expedite the warrant process.

WHAT IS THE ADVANTAGE OF SENTENCING AN OFFENDER TO S.A.I.?

While on S.A.I. the probationer will be involved in substance abuse counseling, GED preparation, as well as other programming to get them ready to return to the community. The offender is exposed to the corrections system but does not receive the stigma of having been to prison nor does he have the opportunity to learn from prisoners.