

PERSPECTIVES

The 1974 Annual Report
of the Michigan Office
of Criminal Justice Programs

Don. P. LeDuc
Administrator



MICHIGAN COMMISSION
ON
CRIMINAL JUSTICE

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STATE OF MICHIGAN



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Dear Governor Milliken:

The Office of Criminal Justice Programs submits the following report of its activities for fiscal year 1974. In addition to the material recapitulating past activity a brief description of the fiscal year 1975 objectives is presented. That description includes an assessment of our ability to meet the objectives established for fiscal year 1974.

Unfortunately, I am unable to report a reduction of crime in 1973 compared to 1972, as was the case last year. It is apparent that the war on crime is not being won with the present resources.

Fiscal year 1975 federal appropriations for Michigan through LEAA are slightly reduced. Coupled with the completion of our accelerated award schedule, fiscal year 1975 will be a year of consolidation of gains. Relatively little new effort can be undertaken in view of the financial constraints currently imposed. Hopefully, this condition can be remedied in fiscal 1976.

Our next report will be delivered in the fall of 1975.

Sincerely,

Don P. LeDuc
Administrator



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1973-74 in retrospect

The issues of crime control and justice reform came to the forefront in Michigan and across the nation during the 1973-74 fiscal year.

National statistics showed unreported crime high in many large American cities; reported crime in Michigan and the nation rose slightly in 1973, and the gloomy prediction that further increases could be expected in 1974 was made.

New directions in crime control and strong commitments based on exhaustive research and study highlighted the year.

In Michigan, efforts to prepare extensive recommendations on crime reduction and justice reform continued under the direction of the Michigan Commission on Criminal Justice, a statewide advisory body created in June, 1973, by Gov. William G. Milliken.

This "goals and standards" project, financed and staffed in part by the Office of Criminal Justice Programs (OCJP), was a major activity during the past fiscal year. By June 30, 1974, the six Commission task forces had nearly completed review of all major proposals made nationally and locally, and preparation of a state goals and standards document was well underway.

Shortly after the close of the fiscal year, the final goals and standards report was approved by the Commission for presentation to the Governor. In it are contained nearly 600 goals and standards relating to nearly every aspect of the Michigan criminal justice system.

OCJP also assisted in preparation of a major message on crime given to the Michigan Legislature in March by Gov. Milliken.

In it Milliken served notice to "all criminals, here and throughout the country, that Michigan is a bad place to do business."

He referred to an OCJP-sponsored public opinion poll on crime when he told lawmakers that "59 per cent of the people say the most important problem facing their community is either the drug problem, crime in general, burglaries, robberies, delinquency, theft, murder or vandalism."

Milliken outlined several programs designed to combat these problems including a sweeping and fundamental reform of the state's sentencing practices.

He urged tougher sentences for those persons convicted of committing felonies while possessing handguns, uniformity in police operations, a state level narcotics task force, an end to plea bargaining, improvement of courts and corrections and creation of a Commission on Investigation to fight organized crime, prevent public corruption and increase police accountability.

OCJP was charged with following up on the proposals and with monitoring the progress of the recommendations. Specific proposals in the area of investigation of organized crime and narcotics law enforcement were developed by OCJP during the fiscal year.

In the area of federal grant administration, OCJP continued its struggle to meet local and state anti-crime needs with \$23.1 million in block grants awarded to the state by the federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA).

The block grants had nearly been all awarded to state and local agencies by the end of the 1974 fiscal year — a precedent for OCJP and nearly every other state involved in the federal crime control program.

This accelerated grant award process was undertaken by OCJP partly because of the need to speed the flow of LEAA dollars to grant recipients and partly to coordinate the federal anti-crime grant and planning program with the state's budgetary process.

This coordination means OCJP is able to award one year's block grants during the same fiscal year for which they are designated.

It is anticipated that by June, 1976, OCJP will make grant awards once a year, rather than quarterly as has been the case in the past.

This is expected to force potential grant recipients into long-range planning — particularly state agencies which have to prepare their budgets for gubernatorial and legislative scrutiny nine months before the start of the fiscal year.

In addition to coordination of the anti-crime program and the state's budgetary process, the new procedure is expected to help OCJP run its grant administration program more smoothly.

During the 1974 fiscal year the agency also began preparing for the likelihood that Congress would not approve the full \$1 billion appropriation authorized for the LEAA in the Crime Control Act of 1973 for use in the 1974-75 fiscal year. At the end of the 1974 fiscal year Congress was considering a request for funds totaling \$886.4 million.

If the full authorization had been appropriated, Michigan would have received about \$4 million more in block grants than the \$22.9 million awarded for disbursement.

The agency, Gov. Milliken and the Michigan Commission on Criminal Justice urged full authorization because of anticipated needs in the area of continued and new projects.

Because of the reduced appropriations, however, many proposed projects have been denied funding, and it is anticipated this situation will continue in the 1975 and 1976 fiscal years.

During the 1974 fiscal year a \$4.7 million supplement grant was awarded to Michigan by LEAA to help finance 17 anti-crime projects being undertaken by six state agencies during the coming year.

In a related area, OCJP established, during the year, a new policy on the length of time anti-crime projects can be financed with the federal funds.

The new policy sets criteria under which projects can be continued for three years and beyond with federal dollars.

Along with the accelerated grant award process, OCJP stepped up the preparation of annual comprehensive state plans.

During the fiscal year, the 1974 plan was approved by LEAA; the 1975 Plan was written by OCJP and approved by the Commission. LEAA approved that plan on July 10, 1974.

The agency also began work during the year on preparing "mini-plans," or documents aimed at setting strategies for one specific area of criminal justice such as organized crime, forensic services, narcotics enforcement and juvenile residential community programs.

The mini-plans evolved from OCJP's current programs in areas such as those named above. These documents are designed to give a long-range, general overview of future directions in a particular criminal justice area and are to permit statewide coordination of services to be started through grants in an orderly and reasonable fashion.

Expansion of regional responsibility in administering the Crime Control Act and the increase in criminal justice planning activities on the state level lead to changes in the OCJP structure in November, 1973.

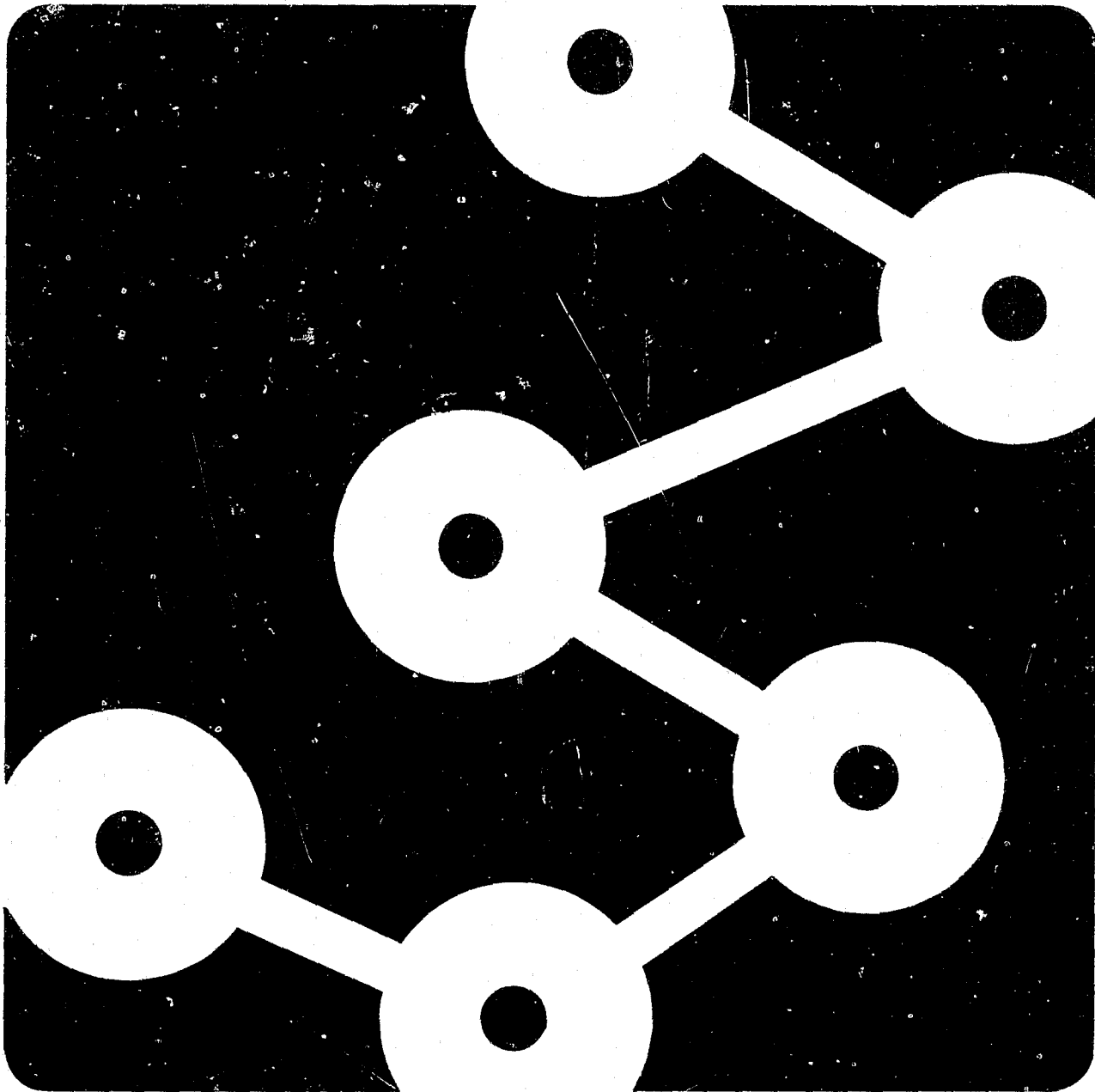
The change resulted in elimination of the agency's Program Section and expansion of the Grant Administration Section.

The decision made in the previous fiscal year to give more grant administration duties to the state's 14 planning regions and three local criminal justice planning units made the change necessary.

The new structure places more emphasis on planning while allowing sound grant administration practices to remain intact.

Regional and local criminal justice planners began during the 1974 fiscal year preparation of the 1976 plans for their areas. Deadline for completion of these plans was Oct. 1, 1974. Planners also provided technical assistance to grant recipients and potential applicants, inspected and monitored projects and assisted in developing projects.

In the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1975, OCJP will continue its work on goals and standards, increase its statewide planning efforts, maintain its grant administration activities and begin looking at new roles in the areas of gathering and analyzing statistics and budgeting for state-level criminal justice activities.



ORGANIZATION

Michigan's state criminal justice planning agency — the Michigan Office of Criminal Justice Programs(OCJP) — was established in 1970 through an executive order issued by Gov. William G. Milliken.

Prior to the 1970 executive order, state administration of the 1968 federal Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Street Act had been handled by the Michigan Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice and a small professional staff.

Since those early years of crime control planning and grant administration, OCJP, directed by Don P. LeDuc, has undergone substantial change and refinement.

The federal enabling legislation has been amended several times, responsibilities for the Michigan planning office have increased, and the funds administered have grown substantially.

During the years of growth, OCJP emerged as a national leader in administration of the federal block grant program.

It took this lead by early development of project monitoring and inspection systems, fiscal control and in setting up and using an automated internal grant management information system.

As these procedures became more routine, the office took on new challenges in the area of planning and coordination. As the State of Michigan depended more and more on regional planning in all areas of public service, so did OCJP begin to develop a larger planning and grant administration role for its criminal justice planners in three local units and the state's 14 general purpose planning regions.

Expansion of regional responsibility in administering the federal Crime Control Act in Michigan and an increase in criminal justice planning activities on the state level contributed to a change in the structure of OCJP in the 1974 fiscal year.

The agency's Program Section was eliminated and the Planning and Grant Administration sections expanded in November, 1973.

OCJP alignment with the Michigan Office of Intergovernmental Relations, responsible for development of regional planning throughout the state, and work of the Michigan Commission on Criminal Justice in developing standards and goals led to the revisions.

The new OCJP structure was designed to allow the agency to place more emphasis on planning while continuing to maintain sound grant administration.

The agency was previously divided into four sections — Administration, Planning, Grant Administration and Programs. This structure had been developed in the previous fiscal year to allow OCJP to place greater emphasis on long-range planning and coordination of efforts to combat crime.

This earlier reorganization involved elimination of all program areas and establishment of new areas of technical assistance for former OCJP program managers.

At the time, it was believed that funds allocated to Michigan under the federal Crime Control Act would increase substantially and that the former program areas were not designed to handle a rapid flow of federal dollars to local communities and state agencies.

The anticipated increase in federal dollars did not, however, materialize, and OCJP began taking on new tasks more directly related to planning and policy decision.

After this earlier reorganization of OCJP in January, 1973, the agency began work on assisting the Crime Commission in the preparation of standards and goals and in writing Action Program or "mini-plans."

These essential but demanding activities competed with the office's grant management responsibilities.

It was decided that the agency needed to ensure the integrity of grant management responsibilities by allowing those persons assigned that job to do it without a multitude of outside demands. The decision was made to separate responsibilities between Grant Management and Planning.

Under the current arrangement, personnel from the former Program area were placed in the Grant Administration and Planning sections.

Half the program specialists formerly within the Program Section are now within the Grant Administration unit under Lawrence Murphy, a former crime prevention program manager.

It was in the former Program Section that grant applications from local and state governmental agencies were first processed and where technical assistance in the area of program planning and development was offered. These services continue under the new structure.

Also included in the Grant Administration Section, directed by Raymond H. McConnell, are the sections on fiscal management, headed by Howard Pizzo and the internal Grant Management Information System, under the direction of Henry Verkaik.

The remaining specialists from the former Program section are supervised by William Walter within the office's Planning Section, headed by Glen L. Bachelder.

Besides assistance in preparing standards and goals and in writing the mini-plans, these persons write selected portions of annual comprehensive plans, review and recommend adoption, alteration or rejection of regional and state agency plans; review closing projects reports and evaluate projects and resource allocation to decide whether any changes should be made.

The Planning Section also analyzes proposed legislation affecting criminal justice and plans to assist in developing an annual legislative package on criminal justice and to conduct and review research into special criminal justice problems.

Other activities in the Planning section include those devoted to research, program evaluation and statistic gathering and analysis.

A more complete discussion of each section's responsibilities and accomplishments during the 1974 fiscal year follows.

the planning section

OCJP's Planning Section, organized in January of 1973, moved ahead significantly in many areas during the 1974 fiscal year but was not able to begin other duties due to manpower deficiencies.

The basic tasks assigned to this section are development of long-range and annual comprehensive criminal justice plans including regional portions, development of Action Program or mini-plans in selected program areas, special analysis, coordination of evaluation, supervision of comprehensive management information systems, the analysis of data on crime and criminal justice system response and the development of positions on relevant federal and state legislation.

The section also coordinates state agency policy on public protection with the departments concerned and the state Budget Division and serves as staff for the Michigan Commission on Criminal Justice.

PLANNING SECTION

Planning & Research Unit

Data & Information Systems

Evaluation

Special Surveys & Studies

Legislative Monitoring

Program Development Unit

Comprehensive Plan Development

Action Program Plans

Technical Assistance

Regional & State Agency Coordination

The most significant activity of the Planning Section in fiscal year 1974 was the Goals and Standards project of the Commission. The details are elsewhere in this report. Section staff devoted about 20 per cent of its time to the project as staff representatives of the six task forces.

As requested by the task forces, they developed background information and position papers and drafted language for the report based on the positions adopted by the task forces. They also made administrative arrangements for the many task force meetings and were directed to assimilate the emerging goals and standards into the next round of comprehensive plans and Action Program Plans under development.

In addition to Goals and Standards, the section continued to update and improve the comprehensive plan process. The schedule for this process called for acceleration of the 1975 Plan development to get ahead of the funding cycle and assure the earliest possible funding at the beginning of each fiscal year. To do this, the draft 1975 Plan was submitted to the Region 5 LEAA office in Chicago on April 5, 1974, and was approved July 11, 1974. It was the first 1975 state plan approved in the nation.

At the same time, two new activities were begun to improve the 1976 Plan. The first involved production of 17 regional and local plans for the first time. Target grant figures were provided to these units, and they were asked to develop needs and problems, goals and objectives, existing system descriptions and proposed funding schedules for 1976.

Instructions were provided throughout the second half of the fiscal year, with draft plans required by Oct. 1, 1974. These products will be integrated into the 1976 Comprehensive State Plan.

The second effort was designed to develop tactical plans for selected statewide program areas. These plans, dubbed Action Program Plans, are intended to describe needs, goals, alternative solutions, selected approach and operating details for state-local activity in key areas. This process is intended to systemize approaches toward particular criminal justice needs and problems and to assure a uniform high quality response throughout the state.

The resulting mini-plans will be a guide for state or local units contemplating activity in the particular program area and OCJP funding and will provide guides as to priority areas, types of activity preferred and resource levels considered optimal to do the job.

Action Program Plans were scheduled in these program areas: SPARMIS, Comprehensive Data Systems, Forensic Services, Narcotics Enforcement, Consumer Education and Fraud Protection, Defense Services, Misdemeanant Probation, Organized Crime, Diversion of Juveniles from Adjudication, Crime Prevention, Prosecution Services, Non-Residential Community Treatment, Local Facility Development, Substance Abuse, Pre-Trial Release, Police Communications, Police Training, Court Services, Residential Community Programs, Juvenile Institutional Treatment, Community Corrections Centers, Upgrading Local Detention and Correctional Facilities, Equal Opportunity, Citizen Involvement and Civil Preparedness.

The activities described above fall generally into the Program Development unit of the section. Much slower progress than anticipated was encountered in organizing the Planning and Research Unit (see above chart).

Late in the fiscal year, authorization was given to recruit a unit director and three professional employees. Pending their employment, little could be done in the areas of program evaluation, special studies and data analysis. Nevertheless, some progress was made. Special evaluation studies were commissioned to consultants in the areas of community treatment programs and police-school liaison. Evaluation system proposals were discussed.

OCJP submitted an application for a special federal grant to develop a Comprehensive Data System (CDS) in Michigan. State and federal approvals were received near the end of the fiscal year.

Specific project applications must now be developed on the basis of the CDS Plan. One part of the plan calls for development of a Comprehensive Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Center within OCJP.

In the meantime, steady improvements were made in the data portions of the 1975 Plan and the Statistical Appendix to the plan. A special year-end crime report was developed as soon as the 1973 crime figures were available. Special efforts were taken to compile up-to-date summaries of OCJP funds expended in certain categories. Analysis was done on the crime trends in the first half of 1974 compared to 1973.

An improved system of monitoring the status of state legislation affecting criminal justice was developed. Status books are now maintained on all relevant bills. Major bills continue to be analyzed and positions conveyed to the Governor. Activity was monitored on such important federal legislation as the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 and the Community Anti-Crime Bill.

A second annual public opinion survey on crime and attitudes toward crime was conducted in January, 1974. The results gave benchmark measures against the previous survey in October, 1972, and tested opinion on matters thought likely to be of interest to commissioners working on the goals and standards. The full survey—entitled "The Michigan Public Speaks out on Crime" — is available from OCJP.

The section's system analyst continued to work with state agencies to start long-range management information systems. This work is still hampered by the absence of a Criminal Justice Information Policy Board to oversee the total development as anticipated in the CDS Plan. The section also was represented in the development of SPARMIS (Standard Police Automated Resource Management Information System) a joint state-local effort which may involve up to 65 local law enforcement agencies and the State Police.

Information and recommendations to the Department of Management and Budget and the Governor were also provided by this section. In addition, considerable technical assistance was given to state and local agencies on development of their criminal justice programs.

The holdings of the Research Library on Criminal Justice, while uncounted, now fill six large shelf units. New materials are received daily and reviewed by staff. Every effort is being made to ground the proposals of the section in the competent literature available. Staff continued to be represented at meetings of professional organizations in their fields.

grant administration

During the November, 1974, reorganization of OCJP, the Grant Administration Section was restructured to take on duties of grant management including application review. As a result, the section has three functions: Grant management, fiscal management and management services. The Grant Administration Section is responsible for management and control of all LEAA funds awarded in Michigan.

The merging of fiscal and grant management personnel removed the need for two project file systems. Therefore, a single master project file was developed eliminating costly and time consuming duplication.

The application review process was improved during the fiscal year by reassigning personnel in accordance with the expanded regional role concept, and a fiscal person was directly assigned to the Grant Management unit for budget review and approval.

To further the expanded regional role concept, the agency's program monitoring team was disbanded, and project inspection responsibility delegated to the regions. A process was then developed in which all applications, project correspondence and grant adjustment requests are submitted through the regions. This is so the regions could be accountable for project reporting compliance in their jurisdictions.

Regional planning budgets were increased and 20 additional regional staff employed to help accommodate the new responsibilities.

At the request of the Grant Administration Section, the Office of Operations and Support Services of LEAA in Washington, D.C., conducted contract procurement training in Lansing on July 17-18, 1973, attended by 55 regional and OCJP personnel. As a result, contract procurement compliance procedures were established which have been the subject of commendation by the Region 5 LEAA Office in Chicago.

On Feb. 4, 1974, a two-day training session was held at the Higgins Lake Conservation Training School for 44 regional personnel to assist them in their endeavor.

To process the large volume of communications applications, the Grant Administration Section obtained contractual help from a police communications technician, who assisted the program specialist and regional personnel in reviewing specifications.

While the regions were accepting their new responsibility, the Grant Administration section was preparing to improve the internal Grant Management Information System. New programming was developed and ready for use at the end of the fiscal year.

In this streamlined configuration, the Grand Administration Section reviewed 316 applications, awarded 295 grants totaling \$38,167,989 and maintained fiscal and program control over 800 projects.

grant management

The basic responsibilities of the Grant Management Section are to provide technical assistance to grant applicants and recipients, to process grant applications and to monitor awarded grants.

In fiscal year 1973-74 applications continued to be accepted by OCJP four times a year and decisions on funding were resolved within 90 days from the date of acceptance.

Fiscal year 1974-75 is expected to be a year of transition in the funding cycles. Preparations are being made to convert the funding cycle to once a year beginning in fiscal year 1976-77.

As part of an effort to streamline the grant management process, regional and local planning units assumed a greater responsibility in the review of grant applications prior to submission to OCJP as described elsewhere in this report.

The addition of staff enabled regional and local planning units to assume the new roles which include monitoring of grants. Potential local grant recipients now submit grant applications to the regions and local planning units; state agencies continue to submit their applications directly to OCJP.

Following approval of the grant, regional and local persons hold local grant award conferences in which the grant rules and procedures are explained.

In a procedure which was refined during the fiscal year, applications received at OCJP are logged, given a control number and assigned to a program specialist in one of seven program areas — courts, corrections, communications, special units, information systems, police services and juvenile.

The program specialists review the applications to determine if their programs and budgets are adequate and to see if they comply with guidelines of OCJP and the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA). In fiscal year 1973-74 work of the grant management staff was enhanced by the addition of a fiscal reviewer who performed the fiscal review of all applications, a job previously assumed by several persons in the OCJP fiscal section. This established uniformity and consistency of fiscal reviews.

All grant applications are reviewed by an Administrative Review Board consisting of the OCJP administrator and representatives of the Grant Administration Section. Program and fiscal issues are reviewed and a decision is made to either accept or reject the application.

In fiscal year 1973-74, a total of 316 applications were processed; 283 were from local units of government and 33 from state agencies. A total of 256 grants were awarded to local units of government and 40 went to state agencies. In addition, the program specialists and fiscal reviewer processed 906 grant adjustments, allowing about 10 days from the receipt of the adjustment to the date it was resolved.

All this was accomplished with about one-half the staff of previous years because of the agency reorganization described elsewhere in this report. Improved regional review of applications and streamlining of the application processing made this possible.

Applicants of rejected grants have the right of an appeal before representatives of the Michigan Commission on Criminal Justice. In fiscal year 1973-74 four applicants requested a hearing, and all rejections were sustained.

In January, 1974, a new grant continuation policy was adopted replacing one that had been in existence since the inception of the federal crime control program in Michigan.

The new policy, as outlined below, provides continuation criteria for every project in the State Comprehensive Plan. It was prepared through efforts of the Grant Management Section to aid in making decisions about the length of federally-funded projects.

Category I — One-year funding: Projects developed for a specific action without any potential for expansion or consecutive follow-up. (Example: Communication equipment projects.)

Category II — Two-year funding: Projects designed to expand or improve the internal operations of an agency that can be rapidly established, fully evaluated and integrated into the agency system within two years.

Category III — Three-year funding: Projects designed to expand or improve services offered by an agency but which are relatively slow in developing and require more than two years to fully put into operation and evaluate. Funding of these projects can be negotiated for the third year at a rate not to exceed 50 per cent in federal money. Local pick-up must be assured for the fourth year. (Example: rehabilitation projects).

Category IV — Projects which are on-going and remain at essentially the same funding level but provide either new accomplishments (research) or the same objectives for different personnel (i.e. training).

Category V — Projects which have peculiarities in funding base (i.e. Model Cities, HEW, etc.) or the emergency the project was designed to correct has not abated; or assurances of grant recipients

to continue the project must be postponed due to verifiable circumstances beyond the recipient's control; regional or multi-unit projects in which majority benefits cannot be clearly fixed.

Decisions on continuation for projects in this category rest with the OCJP administrator. Long-range, phased projects such as systems development or construction projects would be considered here.

Beginning in the past fiscal year, an A-95 review procedure was initiated. The A-95 circular requires state and local agencies and any organization or individual applying for a federal grant to notify the state and areawide planning and development clearinghouses for review and comment. The clearinghouses are to notify other state and regional and local agencies for possible comments. The state clearinghouse is the Michigan Department of Intergovernmental Relations.

New Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Guidelines which affect the Grant Management Section also came into effect during fiscal year 1973-74. All recipients of funds from LEAA are required to have an EEO program for women and minority groups if all the following criteria exists:

- A. 50 or more employes
- B. Grants of \$25,000 or more.
- C. A service population with a minority of more than 3 per cent when programs for minority persons and women are required and a population of less than 3 per cent of minorities when the program is required for women only.

A certificate of compliance stating such a program has been devised and must be filed with OCJP by each grant applicant prior to the award of funds. A recipient for whom the regulation is not applicable also is required to file a certificate.

Changes made in the 1974 fiscal year were beneficial to the work of this section by providing a more effective program. The knowledge gained from the changes will assist in making future alterations, especially in regard to the one-year funding cycle planned for fiscal year 1976-77.

fiscal management

The primary purpose of this section is to maintain the fiscal integrity of the crime control program in Michigan, one of the most important duties of the agency.

The section is divided into two major components — audit and accounting. The accounting unit provides control over grant funds on the state level. The audit unit is responsible for verifying that grant recipients provide adequate control over grant funds consistent with contracts and the financial guidelines.

14 During the 1974 fiscal year the accounting unit instituted a more effective and efficient procedure for advancing funds to grant recipients. The new procedure relies heavily on verification of monthly fund needs for each active grant by local and regional criminal justice planning units. This action is consistent with the OCJP objective of providing for an orderly transition of all fiscal management responsibilities from OCJP to these planning units. This new procedure resulted in a 300 per cent increase in the number of grants funded monthly.

To assist in reaching the OCJP objective of having a fully operational, validated on-line Grant Management Information System (GMIS), the accounting and audit units devoted many hours identifying needs and proposing system improvements.

This objective has not been reached yet, but when it is, the accounting unit will be freed of manual operations required for state buy-in accounting, the detailed quarterly LEAA performance report and cash fund control. The improved GMIS will provide a more effective control of funds and allow the accounting unit time for necessary analytical tasks.

The accounting unit has responsibility in the fund flow process of assuring full use of the block grant funds in Michigan. When each block grant expires and following receipt of all final financial reports and completion of audits, the accounting unit identifies total unused block grant funds by program. These unused funds have averaged about 10 per cent of each of the past four block grants.

The accounting unit then identifies those grant recipients whose grants have not totally been expended within the authorized 36-month period of the block grant. These unused funds are then transferred to other projects funded from the subsequent year's block grant. Such a transfer from one block grant period to the next must be consistent with the annual comprehensive plan in use when the original grant was made.

For further explanation, consider the work currently being performed to fully expend the 1972 block grant which expired June 30, 1974. In September, 1974, over \$2 million was projected as unused 1972 funds, after 80 per cent of the final financial reports had been received and the 1972 audit program completed. Those projects funded with 1973 and 1974 block grants to Michigan were reviewed to identify those terminating at June 30, 1974, and also those consistent with the 1972 comprehensive plan.

As a result, nearly 60 grants will be reallocated 1972 block grant funds through grant adjustments — and Michigan will not lose the \$2 million in unexpended funds.

This reallocation will not alter the funding ratio or the program requirements of any of the projects but as a result of the reallocation, 1974 funds will be freed for new applications.

The OCJP administrator has specified that these newly freed funds be committed to applications designed to complete the Kelly Communications Plan. This move also opens new funding doors for projects which previously could not be funded because of the lack of money.

In preparing for an orderly transition of all fiscal management responsibilities to the regions and local planning units, the audit unit assumed responsibility for training and directing fiscal people hired during the past year in the regional and local units. Through the year the roles of these fiscal people varied (none, however, perform final audits). By the end of the year the following responsibilities had been established as standards:

<i>Tasks</i>	<i>Per cent of Time</i>
1. Providing technical assistance	10 to 20
2. Reviewing applications budgets	10 to 40
3. Reviewing grant adjustments	10 to 20
4. Determining grant funds needs via funding register	10 to 20
5. Reviewing guidelines, training and developing internal procedures	5 to 10
6. Performing interim audits and preparing grants for final audit	20 to 40

In the past year, the audit section completed the 1971 fund year audit by devoting over 11,100 hours to an indepth review of all the 1971 grants. Summary audit reports were issued to each major grant recipient as a new practice.

In April it was decided that the 1972 audit would be limited in scope and completed by Sept. 30, 1974. This was a difficult assignment since over \$22,500,000 and 286 grants were to be covered. The advantages of completing this audit by Sept. 30, 1974, however, were that all major exceptions would be uncovered in enough time to permit corrections, and the audit of 1973 funds would begin prior to expiration of the block grant and within six months of each project closing.

In the past, the audit section has been required to perform non-audit tasks such as the fiscal review of applications and processing grant adjustments, performing fund flow analysis, preparing grant contracts and handling routine accounting tasks.

During the 1974 fiscal year there was an attempt to limit these assignments to permit a greater number of audits. Even with a full staff of five auditors and an audit chief, it is difficult to meet the state standard of ensuring an audit of all grants it administers within one year of project completion. But there is the minimum goal of auditing within six months of closing all grants identified as high risks from a fiscal standpoint.

The summary of audits included in this section indicates the progress to date and the total audit section hours committed.

Fund Flow

A major OCJP objective has been to use all of the LEAA block grant funds made available to Michigan prior to their expiration. The fiscal section assumes a significant role in ensuring this. This section performs a "Fund Flow" analysis of grants to discover unusable grant funds prior to their termination. If discovered early enough, these funds can be recycled to new grants as explained above. In addition, analyzing grants while in progress sometimes uncovers non-compliance that in the majority of cases can be corrected prior to termination.

The work performed by the OCJP Planning Section in completing and having the 1975 Comprehensive Plan approved prior to the start of the fiscal year was equally significant in speeding the flow of LEAA funds at the state level.

The role performed by applicants, the regional and local planning units, the OCJP Program and Grant Management sections in submitting and reviewing applications and issuing grant contracts in an efficient, effective and timely fashion also must be recognized.

Their work was so effective that at June 30, 1974, 60 grant contracts were issued committing over \$10 million or 45 per cent of the 1974-75 block grant. The goal for the coming year is to have at least 90 per cent of the 1975-76 block grant awarded by June 30, 1975.

In comparing the progress of awarding the 1974 block grant with that of 1973, significant advances are indicated. Funds awarded increased by 11 per cent and funds expended by grant recipients increased by 100 per cent. In comparing the last six years of block grants with the five year period ending June 30, 1973, further proof of progress is evident. Nearly 96 per cent of the funds available through June 30, 1974, have been awarded (not including the 1975 block grant), while at

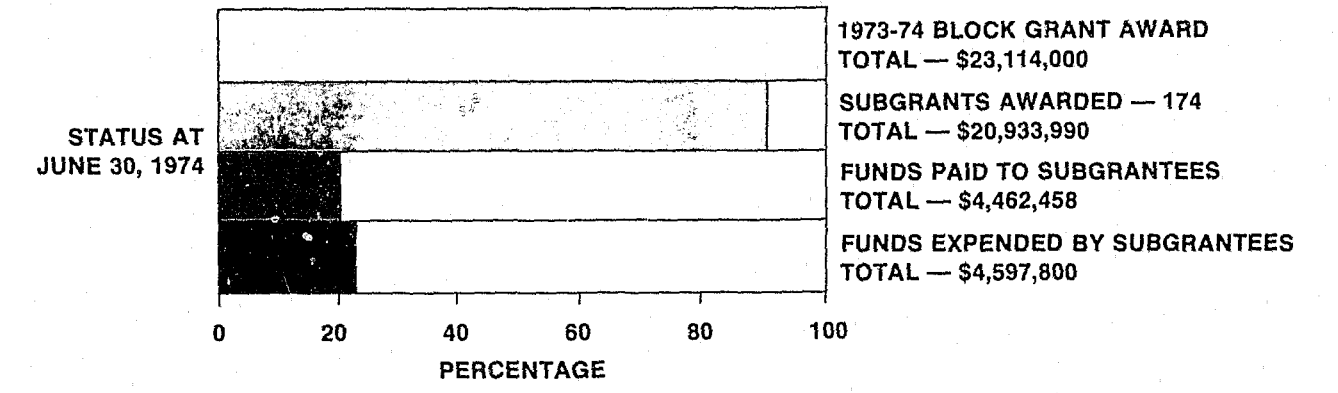
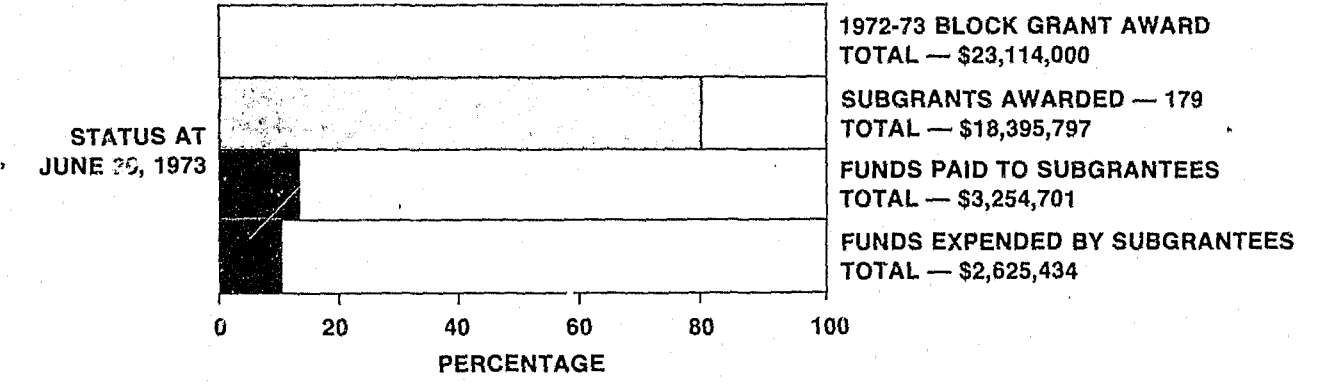
June 30, 1973, 92 per cent had been awarded. Funds expended by grant recipients increased by 25 per cent during that same period. For further comparisons see the fund flow chart in this section.

A summary accounting of action, discretionary and planning grants by year also is included in this section. It shows the relationship, by percentage, of activity by grant recipients compared to the total grants awarded.

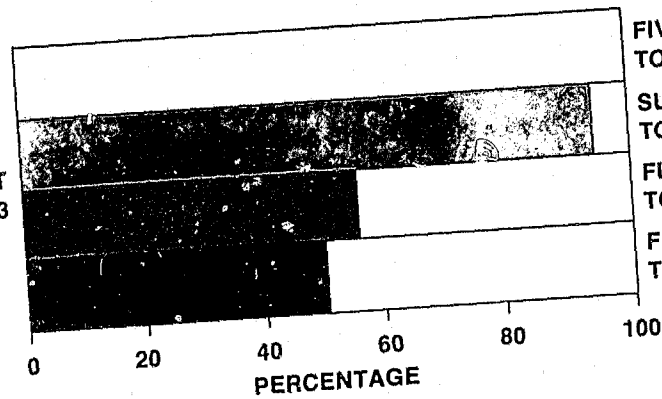
The pass-through section of the summary shows how Michigan is meeting its responsibility to local units of government as required by the Crime Control Act.

The planning fund statement for fiscal year 1973-74 discloses a potential lapse of over \$200,000. The cause is directly related to the unsuccessful attempt OCJP made to establish an evaluation unit within the OCJP Planning Section and hire staff replacements in a timely fashion.

A Look at the Flow of Funds

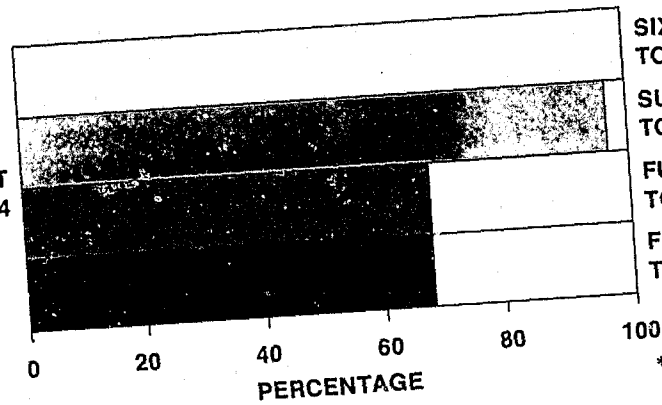


STATUS AT
JUNE 30, 1973



FIVE YEARS OF BLOCK GRANT AWARDS
TOTAL — \$69,079,020
SUBGRANTS AWARDED — 1,024
TOTAL — \$64,137,704
FUNDS PAID TO SUBGRANTEES
TOTAL — \$39,789,720
FUNDS EXPENDED BY SUBGRANTEES
TOTAL — \$36,871,218

STATUS AT
JUNE 30, 1974



SIX YEARS* OF BLOCK GRANT AWARDS
TOTAL — \$92,193,020
SUBGRANTS AWARDED — 1,198
TOTAL — \$89,064,441
FUNDS PAID TO SUBGRANTEES
TOTAL — \$60,220,844
FUNDS EXPENDED BY SUBGRANTEES
TOTAL — \$60,647,276
***THROUGH 1973-74 GRANT**

Summary of Audits July 1, 1969 through June 30, 1974

	Grant	Total Funds Subgranted	Total Funds Final Audited	%	Total # of Subgrants Awarded	Total # of Subgrants Final Audited	%	Total # of Interim Audits	Total Hours of Audit Time
1969 Action	\$ 1,055,020	\$ 959,535	\$ 959,535	100	94	94	100	26	1,960
1970 Action	7,817,000	7,786,268	7,786,268	100	197	197	100	152	5,400
1971 Action	17,174,000	16,627,574	16,627,574	100	218	218	100	90	10,000
1972 Action	19,919,000	19,643,171	12,900,000	66	271	190	70	9	2,300
1973 Action	23,114,000	23,113,903	0	0	179	0	0	0	0
1974 Action	23,114,000	20,933,990	0	0	174	0	0	0	0
Total Action	\$ 92,193,020	\$ 89,064,441	\$ 38,273,377	43	1,133	699	62	277	19,660
1969 Discretionary	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	100	1	1	100	1	20
1970 Discretionary	1,282,900	1,164,668	1,164,668	100	25	25	100	22	800
1971 Discretionary	3,170,985	2,810,554	2,810,554	100	30	30	100	9	1,700
1972 Discretionary	2,949,170	2,943,658	1,900,000	66	15	13	87	0	300
1973 Discretionary	5,559,150	5,480,412	0	0	12	0	0	0	0
1974 Discretionary	1,200,073	1,192,573	0	0	8	0	0	0	0
Total Discretionary	\$ 14,262,278	\$ 13,691,865	\$ 5,975,222	44	91	69	76	32	2,820
1969 Planning	\$ 271,120	\$ 271,120	\$ 271,120	100	11	11	100	1	220
1970 Planning	305,200	305,200	305,200	100	11	11	100	0	200
1971 Planning	422,900	422,900	422,900	100	15	15	100	0	900
1972 Planning	548,400	425,483	425,483	100	18	18	100	0	500
1973 Planning	751,600	576,372	576,372	100	18	18	100	0	500
1974 Planning	1,033,450	854,923	0	0	18	0	0	0	0
Total Planning	\$ 3,332,670	\$ 2,855,998	\$ 2,001,075	70	91	73	80	1	2,320
GRAND TOTALS	\$109,787,968	\$105,612,304	\$46,249,674	44	1,315	841	64	310	24,800

OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Summary of Grants as of June 30, 1974

	GRANT	SUBGRANT AWARDED	UNAWARDED BALANCE	%	FUNDS PAID TO		%	FUNDS EXPENDED BY	
					AWARDED SUBGRANTEES	PAID		SUBGRANTEES	EXPENDED
ACTION									
1968-69	\$ 1,055,020	\$ 959,535	\$ 95,485(3)	91	\$ 959,533	100	\$ 959,535	100	
1969-70	7,817,000	7,786,268	30,732(3)	99	7,786,268	100	7,786,268	100	
1970-71 (1)	17,174,000	16,627,574	546,426(4)	97	16,997,199	102(4)	16,627,574	100	
1971-72	19,919,000	19,643,171	275,829	99	15,836,727	81	16,586,834	84	
1972-73	23,114,000	23,113,903	97	99	14,178,657	61	14,089,265	61	
1973-74	23,114,000	20,933,990	2,180,010	91	4,462,458	21	4,597,800	22	
1974-75	22,898,000	10,363,783	12,534,217	45	0	0	0	0	
Subtotal	\$115,091,020	\$ 99,428,224	\$15,662,796	86	\$60,220,842	61	\$60,647,276	61	
DISCRETIONARY									
1968-69 (2)	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 0	100	\$ 100,000	100	\$ 100,000	100	
1969-70	1,282,900	1,164,668	118,232(3)	91	1,164,668	100	1,164,668	100	
1970-71	3,170,985	2,810,554	360,431(3)	87	2,809,339	99	2,809,339	99	
1971-72	2,949,170	2,943,658	5,512	99	2,117,275	72	2,106,875	72	
1972-73	5,559,150	5,480,412	78,738	99	3,072,655	56	3,244,833	59	
1973-74	1,200,073	1,192,573	7,500	99	111,878	9	192,468	16	
Subtotal	\$ 14,262,278	\$ 13,691,865	\$ 570,413	96	\$ 9,375,815	68	\$ 9,618,183	70	
PLANNING PASS THRU									
1968-71	\$ 999,220	\$ 999,220	\$ 0	100	\$ 999,220	100	\$ 999,220	100	
1971-72	548,400	425,483(5)	122,917(3)	78	521,400(5)	123	425,483	100	
1972-73	751,600	576,372	175,228(3)	77	577,876	100	577,876	100	
1973 Carryover(6)	281,850	281,850	0	100	281,850	100	281,850	100	
1973-74	751,600	573,073	178,527	76	432,420	75	573,073	100	
Subtotal	\$ 3,332,670	\$ 2,855,998	\$ 476,672	94	\$ 2,812,766	98	\$ 2,857,502	100	
TOTALS	\$132,685,968	\$115,976,087	\$16,709,881	87	\$72,409,423	62	\$73,122,961	63	

Part C Action Pass-Thru Summary

YEAR	MINIMUM ALLOCATION	AWARDED
1968-69	\$ 791,265 (75%)	\$ 715,575(7)
1969-70	5,862,750 (75%)	5,912,630
1970-71	11,019,000 (75%)	11,033,997
1971-72	13,364,250 (75%)	13,253,008(7)
1972-73	16,151,861 (78.1%)	16,760,923
1973-74	15,549,633 (75.9%)	16,200,128

FOOTNOTES

- (1) Includes G-1 Funds.
- (2) Subgranted and paid direct, LEAA to Detroit.
- (3) Lapse of Funds.
- (4) Final closeout amounts not determined due to delays in audit.
- (5) Additional 1972 Planning Funds will be deobligated.
- (6) \$281,850 of State Share Planning Funds subgranted in 1974.
- (7) Originally the full 75% was awarded, but Local Unit failed to utilize full award.

Office of Criminal Justice Programs Planning Funds Statement for Fiscal Year 1973-74

Source of Funds	State Share	Local Share	Total
Federal			
1972-73 Grant Carryover	\$ -0-	\$ 281,850	\$ 281,850
1973-74 Grant	1,127,400	751,600	1,879,000
State Cash Match and Buy-In	105,202	60,367	165,569
Local Cash Match (a)	-0-	63,151	63,151
Total Funds Available	1,232,602	1,156,968	2,389,570
Less 1973-74 Expenditures	1,052,015	949,909	2,001,924
Unexpended Grant Balance	180,587	178,527	359,114
Unexpended State Buy-In		28,532	28,532
Summary of Expenditures			
Personnel	855,957	793,532	1,649,489
Contractual	72,854	2,301	75,155
Travel	18,770	44,259	63,029
Supplies and Operating	104,434	91,171	195,605
Equipment		18,646	18,646
Total Expenditures	1,052,015	949,909(a)	2,001,924
Funds Available for 1974-75			
1973-74 Grant Carryover (b)		156,583	156,583
1974-75 Grant (estimated)	1,246,800	831,200	2,078,000
State Cash Match and Buy-In	131,080	72,532(c)	203,612
Local Cash Required		54,871	54,871
Total Funds Available	1,377,880	1,115,186	2,493,066

(a) Based on projections of expenditures through 6/30/74 where final financial reports were not available.

(b) It has been proposed that a supplement of \$175,000 be made available from Part C funds to continue the R/LPU operation at 1973-74 established level.

(c) Includes 1973-74 carryover of \$28,532.

management services

Control and information services are provided to all sections of OCJP through use of the in-house computerized Grant Management Information System (GMIS), supported by a manual control system for grant adjustment requests.

OCJP had approximately 800 active grants at the close of the 1974 fiscal year which generated a tremendous amount of statistical information and documentation. It is the purpose of GMIS to accurately and efficiently record this information and present it to OCJP staff in the form of routine reports or computer printouts.

Perhaps the most significant accomplishment of this unit of the Grant Administration Section in fiscal year 1973-74 was transfer of GMIS data from the Criminal Justice Data Center to the Data Center of the Department of Treasury. This transfer was requested by OCJP because GMIS is essentially an administrative tool rather than a law enforcement system.

New programs were written for the system which allowed OCJP personnel an opportunity to revise the existing GMIS reports to better meet their needs. The physical location of the Treasury Data Center in relation to the OCJP offices is an advantage, too, because it is now easier and quicker to put in data and update reports.

The GMIS can produce 14 routine reports. The *Master File Record* report is, in effect, the "master record" on each project. It contains a wide variety of information consistent with every project and a chronological record of events in relation to the review of the project, specific report due dates, a record of which reports and documentation have been received and expenditure data. It is, in short, a biography of each project.

The *Man-Name File* report contains the name of each project director and financial officer with their addresses and phone numbers, a valuable reference for OCJP personnel. Another important reference report is the *Applications Received Report*. It is a listing of every application ever received by OCJP and its disposition.

Since its transfer to Treasury, the GMIS can now automatically prepare two letters and a report form previously handled manually by clerical staff. Now a letter can be produced acknowledging receipt of an application and one indicating delinquent reports and requesting submission of the reports within 10 days. The project Inspection Report completed by regional personnel following on-site inspection of a project also is produced.

The fiscal management unit benefited greatly by the changes in GMIS during the 1974 fiscal year. Several reports were rewritten and new reports designed to provide accurate fiscal data for the funding and audit processes.

22 The *Funding Register* report is used by OCJP staff as a guide for releasing funds. The report is sent to the criminal justice planning regions monthly showing expenditure and balance data on each grant. The region in turn indicates which grants are requesting a release of funds and the amount being requested and returns the report to OCJP. The funding register and the grant Delinquency Report is used as a base for releasing funds.

OCJP is responsible for reporting certain information to the federal government, and the *Quarterly Performance Report* is prepared for that purpose. It is broken down by program area

showing each grant, the amount allocated and expenditures made during that quarter.

One of the new reports designed for the fiscal management section is the *Audit Control Report*. This report shows by year a schedule of audits that need to be completed, what type of audit is to be done, (whether a field or desk audit), and any exceptions that may have been uncovered by the audit.

Information important to management is the availability of funds — how much money has been spent in each of the program areas. The *Availability of Subgrant Action Funds Report* designates by LEAA grant year and OCJP program area the federal and state buy-in dollar amounts that have been spent and the balance available. The information produced in this report provides management with the data necessary to project funding as much as a year in advance.

The OCJP program specialists have available a control vehicle in the *Program Manager Specialist Report* which prints out all projects handled by each program specialist with the total dollar amount requested and awarded.

The *Subgrantee Delinquency Listing* is a report important to several sections of OCJP. Program specialists can use it when reviewing new applications in relation to past performance of previous grants. The accounting staff, as previously mentioned, use this report in connection with the funding register to release funds. If any delinquencies appear for a project on this report, no money can be released. The subgrantee delinquency report is sent to the regions so they may follow up by requesting delinquent reports from the grant recipient.

The *Inspection Due Control Report* also is used by the regional staff. Each month the report is run and mailed to the regions indicating which projects are due for an inspection. If the inspection is not completed, and the inspection report form not forwarded to OCJP, the project will appear on the *Inspection Delinquency Report* also submitted to regional personnel.

Because of the volume of applications and active projects handled by OCJP, a report was designed to provide staff with a listing of projects and applications called the *Regional Applications Listing*. This report is printed out by region and state departments and gives the control number, applicant, title and disposition of each application or grant handled by OCJP.

On the occasions that routine reports cannot provide the specific information needed, it may be necessary to request a special report. GMIS is capable of doing so through the Request Program Generator (RPG) process. When it is known exactly what information is necessary, a program can be written to provide it.

OCJP also has been involved in the National GMIS, a federally funded project undertaken by the GMIS Committee of the National Conference of State Criminal Justice Planning Administrators. Henry Verkaik, director of Information Systems for OCJP was a member of this committee and as such, contributed to the planning of the national system which is similar in structure to the OCJP GMIS.

One function is accomplished manually in the Grant Administration section — the control of all grant adjustment requests received by OCJP for processing. An OCJP objective for the fiscal year 1973-74 was a 10-day turn-a-round period for all adjustment requests. Throughout the year, 906 grant adjustments were processed in such a manner.

The primary objective set for fiscal year 1974-75 has been to have the new GMIS completely operational and debugged by January, 1975.

Staff of Office of Criminal Justice Programs
(As of June 30, 1974)

Administration

Don P. LeDuc Administrator
 Richard K. Nelson Deputy Administrator
 Margaret E. Steinacker Secretary
 Lillian R. Pohl Office Manager
 Dorothy G. Holmes Receptionist

Public Information

Gail R. Light Public Information Specialist
 Freda M. Brannon Secretary

Planning

Glen L. Bachelder Director
 William J. Walter Deputy Director
 Bruce G. Wiley Administrative Analyst
 William W. Converse Administrative Analyst
 Elizabeth K. Darago Administrative Analyst
 William F. Eardley Adult Corrections Specialist
 Thomas E. Johnson Crime Prevention Specialist
 Ralph W. Monsma Delinquency Prevention Specialist
 William A. Owen Forensics and Civil Disorder Specialist
 Edward J. Pieksma Juvenile Delinquency Specialist
 Chester R. Sylvester Organized Crime/Special Units
 Joyce A. VanDerWoude Secretary
 Becky L. Crist Secretary
 Jane L. Ostrowski Secretary
 Kathy A. Pline Secretary

Grant Administration

Raymond H. McConnell Director
 Barry L. Babcock Administrative Analyst

grant management

Henry Verkaik Deputy Director
 Constance Glynn Subgrant Control Clerk

fiscal management

Howard A. Pizzo Deputy Director
 Duane A. Hall Assistant Deputy Director
 Phillip J. Agostini Grant Fund Auditor
 Evangeline B. Blanke Grant Fund Auditor
 Walter J. Cesarz Grant Fund Auditor
 Robert W. Groner Grant Fund Auditor
 Deloras S. Thomas Grant Fund Auditor
 Donna J. Mastrovito Secretary
 Susan G. Every Secretary
 Marlene Simon Secretary
 Terri L. Stoddard Secretary
 Linda Thelen Secretary

program services

Lawrence W. Murphy Deputy Director
 R. James Evans Communications Systems Specialist
 Edward O. Haven Police Program Specialist
 Donald T. Jackson Police Program Specialist
 William W. Lovett Juvenile Program Specialist
 Maurice L. Gagnon Adult Corrections Specialist
 Thomas O. Wilson Juvenile Program Specialist
 Gary R. Hogan Program Fiscal Reviewer
 Linda E. Rappuhn Secretary
 Michelle A. Alden Secretary

Michigan Commission on Criminal Justice — Goals and Standards

Michael A. Foster Office Manager
 Susan M. Nicholas Secretary
 Georgia J. Rademacher Secretary



GOALS AND STANDARDS

Too much crime, uneven justice and a fragmented criminal justice response.

These are the problems the Michigan Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice addressed during the 1973-74 fiscal year.

Under the leadership of Lt. Gov. James H. Brickley, a draft of the proposed solutions — called Standards and Goals — was completed by the Commission shortly after the close of the fiscal year.

The Commission was created in June, 1973, by Gov. William G. Milliken to replace the Michigan Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, a supervisory body formed shortly after passage of the federal Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968.

Creation of the new Commission was the result of the Governor's decision, strongly backed by the existing Commission, the Michigan Office of Criminal Justice Programs (OCJP) and Lt. Gov. Brickley, the Commission chairman, to reorganize the state's crime control planning efforts.

The new Commission directed its goals and standards efforts toward combating what are believed to be the three major underlying causes contributing to Michigan's crime problem:

- An absence of any rational policy-making mechanism which can produce long-range goals and objectives and measure their attainment .
- The badly fragmented criminal justice effort allowing federal, state and local agencies to provide duplicative and often competing services.
- Insufficient attention to the integration of major social services such as welfare, labor, education and mental and public health with the criminal justice system, which partially duplicates those activities.

Much of the groundwork for the Commission's deliberations was laid earlier by the National Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, formed in October, 1971, by the federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), through a \$1.75 million grant.

The National Advisory Commission was charged with developing a national action plan for the reduction of crime. The 22 commissioners, leaders in criminal justice, state and local governments and the community, backed by a staff of 180 and many outside advisors and consultants, issued their final report in January, 1973. This report suggested almost 500 standards to be used as yardsticks in measuring performance throughout the entire criminal justice system.

The overall goals developed by the National Advisory Commission proposed a substantial reduction in the violent crimes of rape, murder, aggravated assault, robbery and burglary over the next 10 years, while improving the efficiency and fairness of the criminal justice system.

The report of the national commission was a jumping-off point for the Michigan goals and standards project. It also laid the foundation for LEAA's requirement for state goals and standards projects.

The Congress, in passing the Crime Control Act of 1973, which amends the 1968 legislation, mandated that each state establish in its 1976 comprehensive plan "goals, priorities and standards" for crime reduction and prevention in that state.

Each state's comprehensive plan for 1976 must contain:

- A formal adoption of the statewide standards and goals with respect to crime reduction, crime prevention, law enforcement, courts and corrections.

- The integration of standards and goals into the comprehensive plan so the objectives of grant applications show a strong relationship to the adopted standards and goals.
- A description of the processes used by state planning agencies in adopting the standards and goals.
- A three-year strategy which establishes methods and dates to monitor and evaluate the level of standards and goals achievements.

Research into Michigan practices and needs and examination of proposals by such groups as the National Advisory Commission and the American Bar Association made up the bulk of the Michigan Commission's work during the fiscal year.

Staff assistance was provided, in part, by OCJP, under the direction of Deputy Administrator Richard K. Nelson. Several other state and local agencies also assisted in staffing the project.

To best accomplish its task, the Commission was first divided into five task forces — Crime Prevention, Investigation and Arrest, Adjudication, Rehabilitation and Criminal Justice Management. Early in the project, an ad hoc committee on Juvenile Justice was formed and later attained full task force status.

The Commission's membership included about 20 members of the previous Commission, law enforcement officials and other experts from the criminal justice system, public officials and citizens.

After completion of the draft in early September, the Commission conducted nine public hearings throughout the state to measure the public response to its recommendations. Results of the hearings were to be considered for inclusion in the draft. Final approval of the document was scheduled for late 1974.

Commission deliberation on such emotionally-charged issues as gun control, capital punishment and "victimless" crime was delayed to allow completion of the bulk of the proposals.

After final approval of all goals and standards, the Commission will begin the task of putting the recommendations into operation. Some of the nearly 600 proposals will require constitutional amendment, others legislation, some changes in policy and procedures, and court rules.

At the end of the fiscal year it appeared the Commission would ask that it be reconstituted to handle this job.

Commission on Criminal Justice

Lt. Governor James H. Brickley, *Chairman*
Chief Justice Thomas M. Kavanagh, *Vice Chairman*

crime prevention task force

Harold R. Johnson, *Chairman*
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School of Social Work
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Department of Public Health
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Sterling Heights Police Department
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House of Representatives (from Lansing)
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Dr. John W. Porter, *Superintendent*
Department of Education
124 W. Allegan
Lansing, Michigan 48933

Senator Carl Pursell
Senate (from Plymouth)
Capitol Building
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Judge Harold Resteiner
Probate Court
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investigation and arrest task force

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Mayor's Commission for
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Paul H. Wendler
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adjudication task force

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Center for Administration of Justice
Wayne State University Law School
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Michigan Municipal League
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17th Judicial Circuit
Hall of Justice
Grand Rapids, Michigan 49506

adjudication cont.

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Department of Attorney General
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Leonard McConnell, Chairman
Parole Board
Department of Corrections
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District Court — Delta County
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20 North Division Street
Battle Creek, Michigan 49014

Edward J. Stewart
Teledyne Continental Motors
General Products Division
Muskegon, Michigan 49442

Representative Joseph Young
House of Representatives (from Detroit)
Capitol Building
Lansing, Michigan 48913

rehabilitation task force

Ernest C. Browne Jr., *Chairman*
Councilman
Detroit Common Council
City-County Building
Detroit, Michigan 48226

Perry Johnson, *Vice Chairman*
Director
Michigan Department of Corrections
Stevens T. Mason Building
Lansing, Michigan 48913

Senator Donald Bishop
Senate (from Rochester)
Capitol Building
Lansing, Michigan 48913

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Bay City Police Department
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Florence Crane, Commissioner
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Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

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1200 North Telegraph
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Mayor Charles Joseph
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Benton Harbor, Michigan 49022

rehabilitation task force cont.

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1200 North Telegraph
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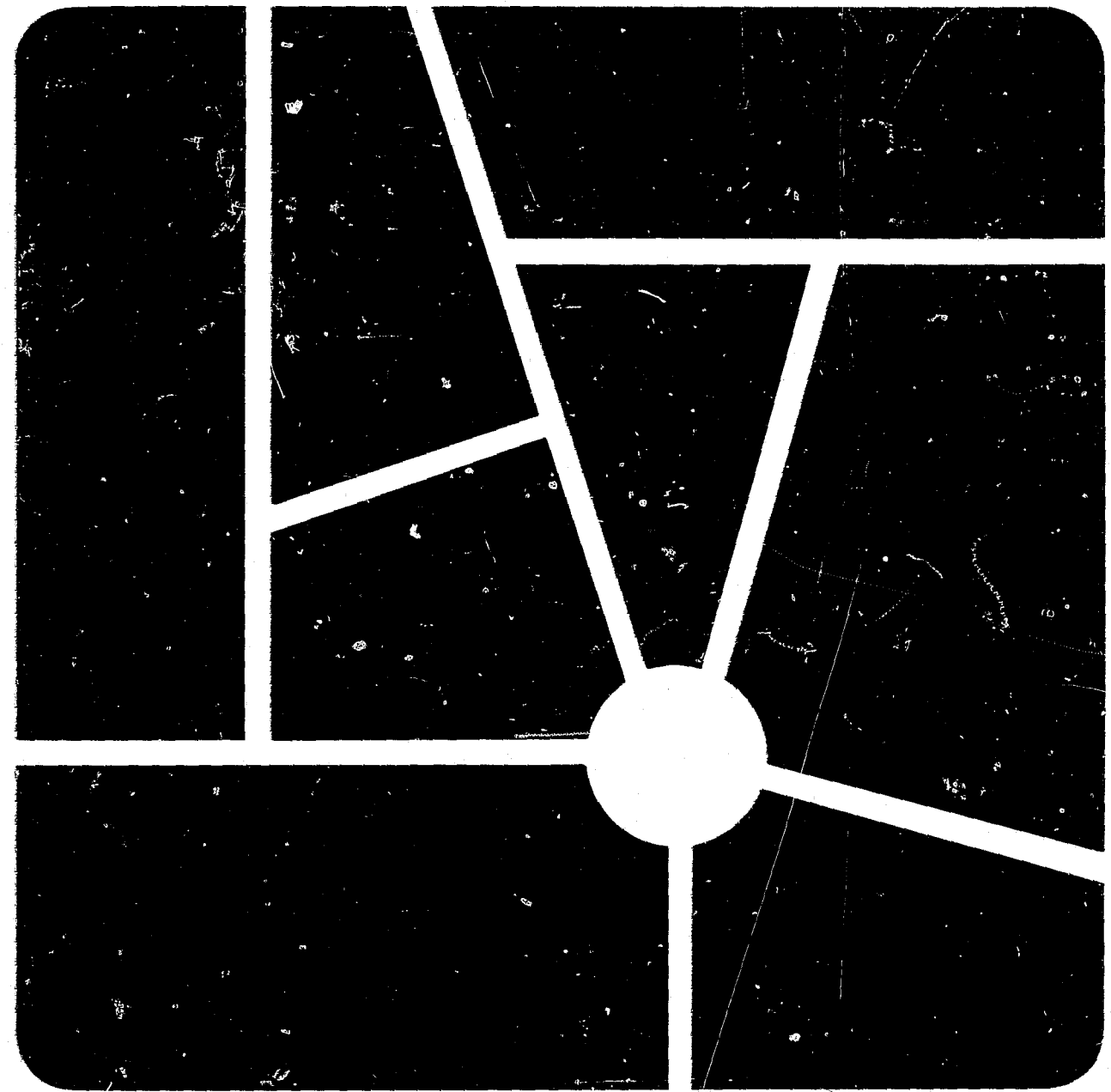
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THE LOCAL RESPONSE

The Regional Role

The federal Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 was an innovative piece of legislation for many reasons — one of which was its provision for award of block grants to states, a forerunner of the federal revenue sharing program.

In designing the block grant approach, Congress recognized that "crime is essentially a local problem that must be dealt with by state and local government if it is to be controlled effectively." Consistent with this philosophy, Congress established program objectives for the Safe Streets Act designed to give states and localities flexibility and control over their own anti-crime projects.

Local participation in administration of the federal Crime Control Act in Michigan has primarily been provided, for the past five years, by regional and local criminal justice planners and their supervisory councils.

Criminal justice planners in the state's 14 general purpose planning regions and in the three local planning units in southeastern Michigan are the primary link between the Michigan Office of Criminal Justice Programs (OCJP) and local communities requesting federal anti-crime grants.

At first, their coordination, grant application review and planning activities were conducted in 11 localities designated by former Gov. George Romney as general purpose planning regions.

The concept whereby all activities such as sewer construction, solid waste disposal and land use would be planned on a regional basis was fully developed only recently, however, under Gov. William G. Milliken. Previous to this, Milliken designated the regions for criminal justice planning.

After the 1970 amendments to the 1968 crime act, local criminal justice planning units were added in Macomb and Oakland counties and in Detroit-Wayne County. Designation of these local planning units was made to ensure that major cities and counties receive planning funds to develop comprehensive plans and coordinate functions at the local level. That concept has been maintained in the Crime Control Act of 1973, which replaces the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968.

Greater responsibility in administering the federal program was given these regional and local planners during the 1974 fiscal year.

Development of the expanded roles for local planners began in the 1973 fiscal year when OCJP anticipated increased activity in state-level planning and policy development for itself.

State development of the general purpose planning regions also began during the 1973 fiscal year prompting an OCJP commitment to prepare guidelines which would allow integration of criminal justice planning into the regions.

The Upper Peninsula, which had been the 11th region, was divided into regions 11, 12, 13; Region 8 was split to allow formation of a new region along the western shoreline — Region 14. (A map of the state's regional boundaries is included in this section along with a list of regional and local planning offices.

Certification of the regions became a requirement for state recognition and financial support and a requirement for federal anti-crime planning grants.

During the year, nine professional planners and 12 auditors were added to the regional and local planning structure to help them carry out new grant administration and planning assignments. Those tasks included:

- Technical Assistance. By July 1, 1974, regions were the initial and primary source of information and assistance in all matters related to the administration of the Crime Control Act of 1973.

- Project Inspection and monitoring. The planners are responsible for all on-site project inspections and for reviewing all quarterly and final reports on local anti-crime projects funded by OCJP.

- Project Development. The planners are now supposed to be the primary resource in soliciting the development of projects, assisting potential applicants and assuring that the applications meet guidelines and plans of (LEAA) and OCJP. OCJP continued during the 1974 fiscal year to assist the regions in these tasks.

- Project Review. The local and regional planners review and comment on all grant adjustments.

- Planning for LEAA. Many of the planning units had, shortly after the end of the fiscal year, completed 1976 comprehensive plans for inclusion in the 1976 State Comprehensive Plan. The deadline for such documents was Oct. 1, 1974.

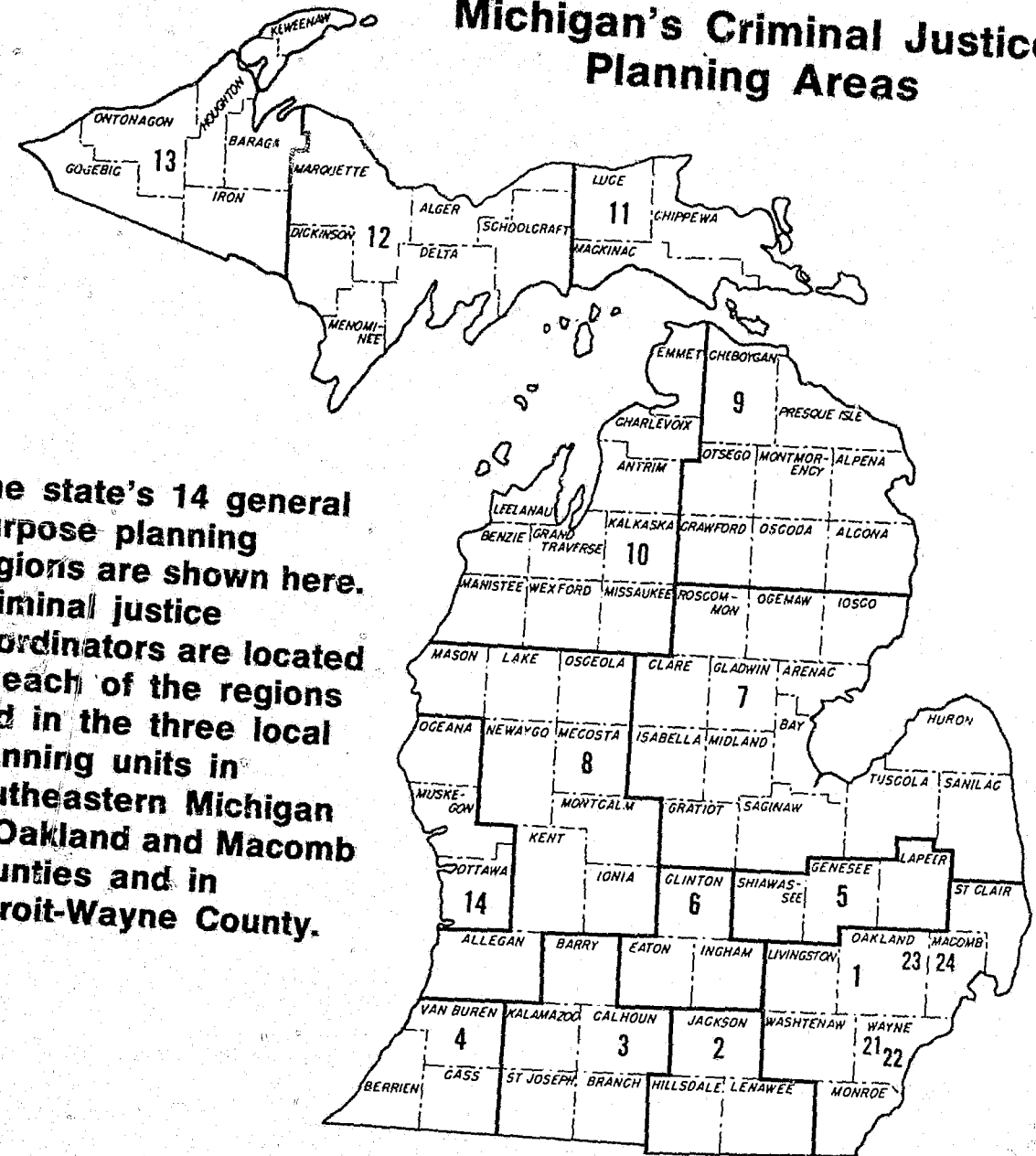
To carry out these activities, the regions were allocated a total of \$1,021,487 or nearly 50 per cent of the state's 1973-74 planning grant of \$2,078,000. A minimum of 40 per cent pass-through is required in the Crime Control Act. Grants are made on a 9:1 ratio — the federal share being 90 per cent and the match provided by state or local resources.

A formula for allocation of federal dollars for anti-crime grants in the various regions was devised during the 1974 fiscal year for use in the 1975-76 fiscal year. The OCJP Planning Section devised the regional allocation formula based on crime and population. It is designed to assist regions in long-range grant planning and to objectively set distribution of funds.

At the close of the 1974 fiscal year the regional and local planning units were well into the process of taking on their new assignments with assistance and training by OCJP.

Michigan's Criminal Justice Planning Areas

The state's 14 general purpose planning regions are shown here. Criminal justice coordinators are located in each of the regions and in the three local planning units in southeastern Michigan — Oakland and Macomb Counties and in Detroit-Wayne County.



Regional and Local Planning Unit Law Enforcement Coordinators

- 1 — Edward A. Genyk, Southeast Michigan Council of Governments, 816 Book Building, Detroit, 48226. Phone 313/961-4266.
- 2 — Frank Kruszka, Region 2 Law Enforcement Planning Council, Room 214 Jackson County Building, 312 S. Jackson Street, Jackson, 49201. Phone 517/787-3800.
- 3 — Thomas Parker, Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Planning Council, Kalamazoo County Sheriff's Dept., 1500 Lamont, Kalamazoo, 49001. Phone 616/349-5927.
- 4 — Bill Gebhard Sr., Southwest Michigan Regional Planning Commission, 2907 Division Street, St. Joseph, 49085. Phone 616/983-1529.
- 5 — Eugene Baldwin, Region V Planning Commission, Joseph Galiver Building, 932 Beech Street, Flint, 48502. Phone 313/766-8500.
- 6 — Richard Liles, Tri-County Regional Planning Commission, 2722 E. Michigan, Lansing, 48912. Phone 517/487-9424.
- 7 — Robert Thorne, East Central Michigan Planning & Development Region, 1003 Woodside, Essexville, 48732. Phone 517/893-5561.
- 8 — Marvin Zwiers, West Michigan Regional Planning Commission, 333 Monroe Avenue, N.W., Grand Rapids, 49502. Phone 616/456-3843.
- 9 — Ralph Eskuri, Northeast Michigan Economic Development District, 216 S. Third Street, Rogers City, 49779. Phone 517/734-2178.
- 10 — Rita B. Bouma, Northwest Michigan Regional Planning & Development Commission, 120 W. State Street, Traverse City, 49684. Phone 616/946-5922.
- 11 — Donald LeuVoy, Eastern Upper Peninsula Regional Planning Commission, Lake Superior State College, Sault Ste. Marie, 49783. Phone 906/635-1581.
- 12 — W. Reid Weir, Central Upper Peninsula Regional Planning Commission, 2415 14th Avenue, South, Escanaba, 49829. Phone 906/786-9234.
- 13 — Paul Doucette, Western Upper Peninsula Regional Planning Commission, P.O. Box 365, Houghton, 49931. Phone 906/482-7205.
- 14 — Leland R. Somers, West Michigan Shoreline Regional Development Commission, Torrent House, 315 W. Webster Avenue, Muskegon, 49440. Phone 616/722-7878.
- 42 LPU 21-22 — Alfred N. Montgomery, Detroit-Wayne County Criminal Justice Coord. Council, 707 City-County Building, Detroit, 48226. Phone 313/224-2276.
- LPU 23 — Ronald J. Rhodes Jr., Oakland County Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Planning Council, 1200 N. Telegraph Road, Pontiac, 48053. Phone 313/858-0499.
- LPU 24 — Robert Nyovich, Macomb County Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, Macomb County Building, Mt. Clemens, 48043. Phone 313/465-1211.

1973-74 Distribution of Projects by Regions and State Agencies

STATE OF MICHIGAN

Grantee	Project Number	Grant Award
Attorney General	9620-3	16,500
Corrections	8640-2	13,467
Corrections	17914-1	200,000
Corrections	8640-3	84,258
Corrections	9680-3	17,000
Corrections	14098-2	171,367
Corrections	16097-1	104,253
Corrections	17806-1	237,700
Corrections	17818-1	87,000
Corrections	17867-1	335,077
Education	13367-1	19,930
Licensing & Regulations	12038-2	367,223
Natural Resources	9450-3	90,000
Prosecuting Attorneys	16587-1	132,185
Social Services	11917-2	307,500
Social Services	11559-3	191,102
Social Services	7410-2	186,720
Social Services	11917-3	326,500
Social Services	11559-2	745,500
Social Services	17735-1	359,077
Social Services	11572-2	132,000
Social Services	12888-1	131,200
Social Services	10698-3	65,250
State Bar	13857-2	34,846
State Police	872-3	191,679
State Police	10625-3	31,500
State Police	12266-3	201,453
State Police	12266-2	146,900
State Police	13583-2	416,340
State Police	14108-1	172,646
State Police	16622-1	86,926
State Police	3510-2	40,449

Grantee	Project Number	Grant Award
State Police	16646-1	34,011
State Police	6110-3	96,444
State Police	10745-2	1,017,720
State Police	10745-3	600,600
State Police	17208-1	85,013
State Police	17902-1	407,070
Supreme Court	16634-1	578,960
Supreme Court	13379-2	19,689
		\$8,483,055

REGION I

Livingston County	17615-1	9,000
Livingston County	17627-1	44,660
Monroe County	16717-1	13,500
Port Huron	12984-2	77,028
Port Huron	13774-2	32,330
University of Michigan (for Ingham County)	7920-3	109,523
Washtenaw County	4920-3	32,393
Washtenaw County	8010-3	11,747
Washtenaw County	5560-3	42,174
Washtenaw County	12624-2	92,772
Washtenaw County	12636-2	21,267
Washtenaw County	13414-2	42,922
Washtenaw County	13499-1	30,093
Washtenaw County	13916-1	13,780
Washtenaw County	14025-2	41,778
Washtenaw County	14887-1	44,953
Washtenaw County	14958-1	95,803
Washtenaw County	16144-1	59,806
Washtenaw County	17639-1	47,088
Ypsilanti	9170-2	58,225
Ypsilanti	17593-1	89,100
		\$1,009,942

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Hillsdale County	16695-1	21,716
Jackson County	14755-1	141,864
Jackson County	17664-1	37,303
Jackson	12648-2	57,099
Jackson	13509-2	96,256
Jackson	16406-1	203,146
		\$ 557,384

Grantee

REGION 3

Grantee	Project Number	Grant Award
Barry County	14863-1	9,000
Battle Creek	13438-2	80,640
Battle Creek	16347-1	79,110
Calhoun County	9590-3	88,094
Kalamazoo	12349-2	253,635
Kalamazoo County	11344-2	143,694
Kalamazoo County	9600-3	46,644
Kalamazoo County	12433-2	22,094
Kalamazoo County	12612-2	116,065
Kalamazoo County	13941-2	42,210
Kalamazoo County	14503-1	18,485
Springfield, Calhoun County	17796-1	54,034
Western Michigan University	11702-1	88,575
	14875-1	107,847
		\$1,150,127

REGION 4

Benton Harbor	17125-1	44,094
Berrien County	10471-3	15,256
Berrien County	12445-2	36,556
Berrien County	12768-2	89,011
Berrien County	13571-2	188,009
Berrien County	16311-1	209,340
Berrien County	16599-1	27,690
Berrien County	16609-1	24,493
Cass County	17113-1	317,737
Cass County	6630-3	37,370
Cass County	12504-2	14,904
Van Buren County	17412-1	17,515
	17652-1	34,987
		\$1,056,962

REGION 5

Burton, Genesee County	16396-1	24,178
Genesee County	12398-2	75,548
Genesee County	14456-1	25,140
Genesee County	12158-1	137,950
Genesee County	12421-2	66,242

Grantee	Project Number	Grant Award
		134,174
Genesee County	13904-2	70,956
Genesee County	14121-2	46,057
Genesee County	17198-1	66,639
Genesee County	17519-1	35,278
Genesee County	17556-1	13,079
Genesee County	14718-1	77,189
Imlay City, Lapeer County	11248-2	17,856
Lapeer County	16048-1	15,519
Lapeer County	17544-1	2,903
Lapeer County	16036-1	51,985
Mount Morris, Genesee County	11273-2	\$ 860,693
Shiawassee County		

REGION 6	Project Number	Grant Award
East Lansing	12325-1	49,104
Ingham County	7960-2	20,997
Ingham County	16837-1	110,388
Lansing Public Schools	8770-3	67,328
Lansing Public Schools	16384-1	41,400
Lansing Community College	17137-1	61,301
Lansing	6850-3	132,865
Lansing	10231-2	126,322
Lansing	13032-2	108,717
Lansing	10368-2	108,864
Lansing	14444-2	19,279
Lansing	14552-1	115,379
Lansing		\$ 961,944

REGION 7	Project Number	Grant Award
Alma, Gratiot County	16933-1	14,225
Bay City Schools	14706-1	78,070
Bay County	12744-2	73,298
Bay County	14838-1	44,612
Bay County	14581-1	9,000
Bay County	16215-1	45,944
Bay County	13894-1	3,463
Breckenridge, Gratiot County	12972-1	18,593
Buena Vista, Saginaw County	16479-1	26,082
Clare-Gladwin Schools	16563-1	62,256
Delta College, Bay County		

Grantee	Project Number	Grant Award
Gladwin County	16994-1	30,796
Gratiot County	6580-3	10,200
Gratiot County	7040-3	16,624
Huron County	8030-2	8,576
Iosco County	3210-3	57,510
Iosco County	17328-1	20,628
Isabella County	11991-3	29,785
Isabella County	11991-2	41,306
Isabella County	17377-1	85,630
Mount Pleasant, Isabella County	16538-1	21,086
Saginaw Schools	17017-1	100,000
Saginaw	13007-2	254,676
Saginaw	13176-2	16,120
Saginaw County	10973-2	72,946
Saginaw County	13522-1	48,397
Saginaw County	15526-1	26,421
Saginaw County	16107-1	24,390
Saginaw County	16492-1	82,107
Saginaw County	16502-1	187,906
Saginaw County	16514-1	9,720
Saginaw County	16957-1	49,156
Saginaw County	16526-1	26,421
Sanilac County	7740-3	11,588
Sanilac County	17005-1	69,660
Tuscola County	13343-2	19,432
		\$1,696,624

REGION 8	Project Number	Grant Award
Allegan County	10218-2	44,339
Allegan County	16766-1	189,527
Grand Rapids Schools	11679-2	79,095
Grand Rapids Schools	16372-1	52,825
Grand Rapids	9510-3	145,628
Grand Rapids	13223-2	40,595
Grand Rapids	16778-1	127,980
Kent County	9060-3	74,178
Kent County	9080-2	1,164,876
Kent County	10936-2	54,906
Kent County	13654-1	63,179

Grantee	Project Number	Grant Award
	14204-1	36,967
Kent County	16132-1	28,990
Lake County	17532-1	73,013
Ludington, Mason County	14514-1	104,950
Montcalm Schools	14515-2	100,368
Montcalm Schools	10003-2	28,323
Newaygo County	16024-1	30,314
Osceola County	16168-1	86,868
Wyoming, Kent County		\$2,526,521
REGION 9		
Alcona County	14659-1	7,409
Alpena Community Schools	14767-1	43,941
Cheboygan Schools	14995-1	27,324
Cheboygan County	12386-2	17,055
Crawford County	14074-2	38,277
Montmorency County	14647-1	11,626
Northeast Mich. Mental Health Board	17149-1	46,881
Oscoda County	17304-1	9,000
Rogers City, Presque Isle County	14635-1	3,875
		\$ 205,388
REGION 10		
Antrim County	10985-2	14,174
Antrim County	16227-1	44,264
Petoskey, Emmet County	11045-2	64,208
Grand Traverse County	13044-2	15,330
Kalkaska County	16813-1	16,560
Manistee	10961-2	58,490
		\$ 213,026
REGION 11		
Bay Mills, Chippewa County	16671-1	34,771
Chippewa County	12732-2	22,955
Chippewa County	16181-1	29,869
Mackinac County	14527-1	16,760
Sault St. Marie	17245-1	15,606
		\$ 119,961

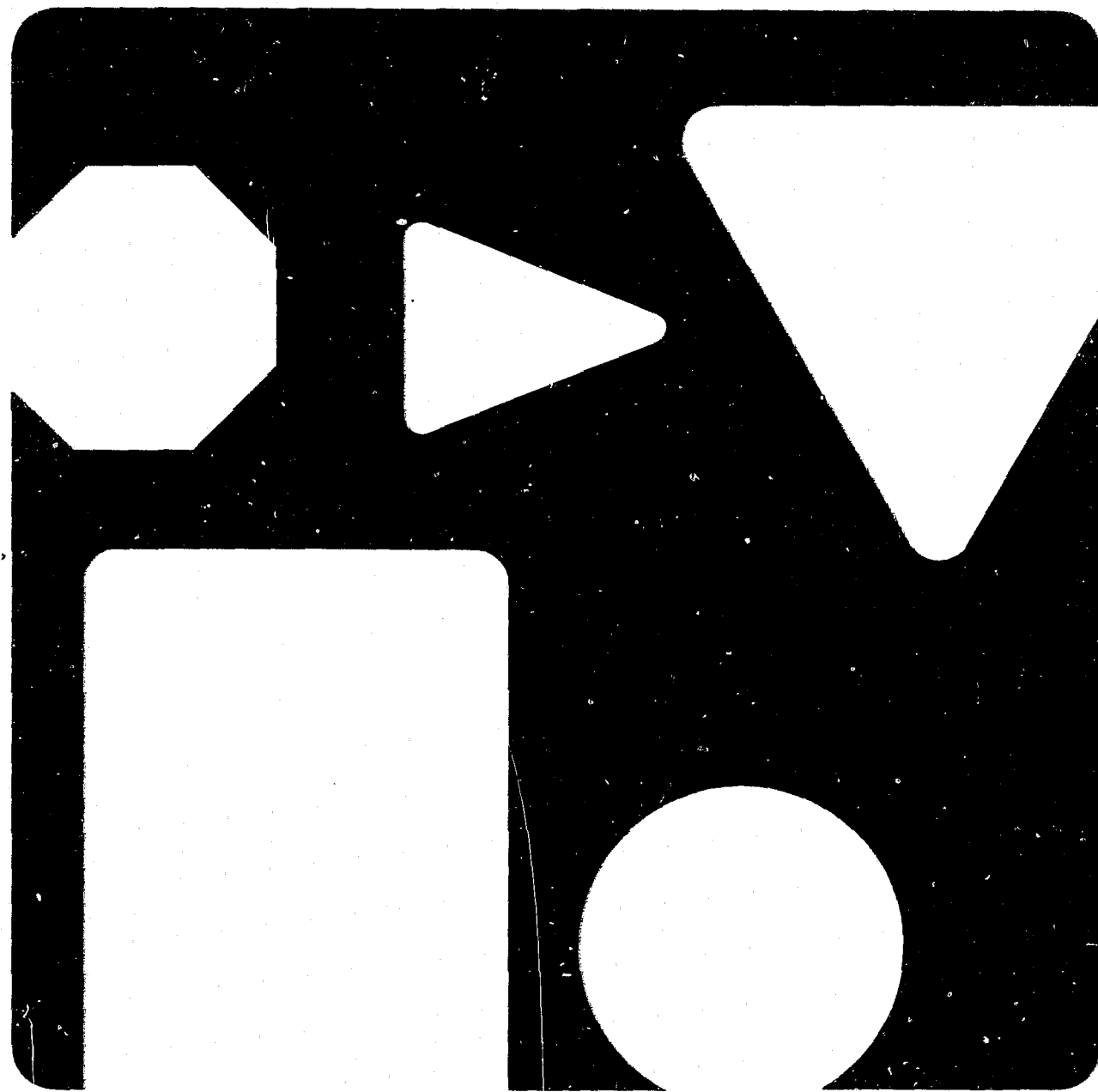
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Grantee	Project Number	Grant Award
REGION 12		
Alger County	16203-1	17,025
Marquette County	10387-3	15,158
Marquette County	17747-1	193,500
Northern Mich. Univ.	16193-1	111,330
		\$ 337,013
REGION 13		
Gogebic County	13989-1	27,729
Houghton County	16801-1	50,445
Iron County	16073-1	39,291
Keweenaw Bay Indian Community	14468-1	25,000
Keweenaw Bay Indian Community	17879-1	14,760
		\$ 157,225
REGION 14		
Holland, Ottawa County	13762-1	15,066
Muskegon	10027-2	28,763
Muskegon	16156-1	155,425
Muskegon	17257-1	17,670
Muskegon County	8420-3	23,987
Muskegon County	13845-2	21,236
Muskegon County	16898-1	58,570
Ottawa County	16908-1	13,500
		\$ 334,217
LPU 21-22 (DETROIT-WAYNE COUNTY)		
Criminal Justice Institute (Training)	12864-1	1,599,450
Criminal Justice Institute (SPARMIS)	16683-1	1,515,017
Dearborn	13081-2	76,446
Detroit	13487-1	68,880
Detroit	14145-2	204,653
Detroit	14611-1	180,000
Detroit	17066-1	185,164
Detroit	17078-1	133,100
Lincoln Park	14182-1	157,212
Livonia	7860-3	10,657
Livonia	17091-1	364,572
Taylor	14588-1	96,354

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Grantee	Project Number	Grant Award
Wayne State University	17892-1	14,475
Wayne	11381-2	196,807
Wayne County	5400-3	149,517
Wayne County	6140-2	200,000
Wayne County	6880-3	343,926
Wayne County	8260-3	70,077
Wayne County	10123-2	31,458
Wayne County	10351-2	2,935,108
Wayne County	10351-3	2,732,600
Wayne County	11427-2	387,143
Wayne County	12087-2	122,589
Wayne County	12589-2	250,950
Wayne County	16418-2	393,688
Wayne County	16431-1	73,309
Wayne County	16455-1	572,611
Wayne County	17029-1	374,610
Wayne County	17054-1	88,641
Wayne County	17926-1	414,016
Wayne County	13284-2	104,592
Westland	17101-1	238,006
Westland		\$14,285,628
LPU 23 (OAKLAND COUNTY)		
Berkley	13977-1	8,844
Beverly Hills	13749-1	30,840
Birmingham	14814-1	66,750
Farmington	11809-2	26,370
Hazel Park	17688-1	96,500
Huntington Woods	14253-1	11,250
Lathrop Village	13093-1	16,653
Madison Heights	14802-1	178,326
Novi	14934-1	28,871
Novi	4990-3	63,923
Oakland Community College	7000-2	160,739
Oakland County	11476-2	58,844
Oakland County	14576-1	153,383
Oakland County	14899-1	55,256
Oakland County	11307-2	71,534
Pontiac	16335-1	448,650
Pontiac		

Grantee	Project Number	Grant Award
Royal Oak	13869-1	29,848
Southfield	11535-2	49,164
Southfield	17174-1	98,280
Waterford (Charter)	17676-1	95,750
		\$ 1,749,775
LPU 24 (MACOMB COUNTY)		
Centerline Schools	14361-2	141,308
Centerline Schools	14361-1	101,328
Clinton Township	12673-2	37,030
Clinton Township	12697-2	71,236
Clinton Township	14265-2	52,290
Clinton Township	16252-1	86,279
Clinton Township	16276-1	58,500
East Detroit	17461-1	311,126
East Detroit	10326-2	50,176
Fraser	17448-1	27,933
Macomb Community College	11116-2	134,593
Macomb County	1196-2	21,186
Macomb County	12362-2	80,928
Macomb County	13678-1	16,361
Macomb County	16791-1	91,820
Macomb County	16874-1	64,058
Macomb County	17424-1	105,776
Mount Clemens	13882-1	89,844
Mount Clemens	16264-1	53,455
Roseville	11212-2	34,932
Roseville	16288-1	110,810
Roseville	17497-1	9,540
Saint Clair Shores	11799-2	113,670
Shelby Township	12553-2	15,907
Sterling Heights	5380-2	78,294
Sterling Heights	11104-2	60,695
Warren	8120-2	2,384
Warren	13965-2	262,691
Warren	14826-1	157,249
Warren	17473-1	21,105
		\$ 2,462,504



URBAN AREA IMPACT

Guidelines for state plans from the federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) call for special attention to high crime areas. They are defined as those localities having over 150,000 people, a crime rate of 2,500 crimes per 100,000 persons and which spend at least \$25 per capita for criminal justice.

The federal Crime Control Act of 1973 says no state plan can be approved as comprehensive unless LEAA finds the plan provides for allocation of "adequate assistance to deal with law enforcement and criminal justice problems in areas characterized by both high crime incidence and high law enforcement and criminal justice activity."

State planning agencies such as the Michigan Office of Criminal Justice Programs (OCJP) are required to show that "adequate assistance" has been allocated in accordance with the law.

Under the definition set by LEAA, however, only three cities — Detroit, Flint and Grand Rapids — are classified as high crime/law enforcement and criminal justice activity areas.

In Detroit, the 1973 index crime rate was 6,716; the 1970 population, 1,511,481 and the criminal justice expenditure per capita, \$63.97 in 1971-72.

In Flint, the 1973 crime rate was 6,458; the 1970 population, 193,317 and the criminal justice expenditure, \$39.30 per capita.

Grand Rapids had a 1973 crime rate of 3,496; a 1970 population of 197,649 and spent \$28.16 per capita on crime in 1971-72.

The LEAA definition has not been particularly helpful to Michigan planners because it does not allow for inclusion of any counties nor enough cities to help set priorities.

OCJP, therefore, established a new definition of priority areas. The new definition takes into account that correctional and court systems are state systems for the most part and that the crux of crime prevention and control is with law enforcement agencies of municipal governments.

To come up with more funding priority areas, OCJP planners took the state's 44 cities with more than 25,000 people and ranked them by numbers of crime, the index crime rate and population.

To obtain a combination ranking, the rank orders of each city on the three scales were added together and the communities reranked. Because of a need to limit the definition, a cutoff point of 10 places was set.

Using this method, the following Michigan communities are considered Crime Impact Cities by OCJP: Ann Arbor, Detroit, Flint, Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo, Pontiac, Saginaw, Taylor, Warren and Westland. (See the following tables for characteristics of the cities and for their comparative positions regarding crime rates for the various categories.)

No Michigan counties fall within the LEAA definition of High Crime Incidence Areas because none spend the \$25 per capita required. Nevertheless, because the crime rates in these counties has been high, OCJP has allocated each a substantial amount of grants. This is particularly true in Wayne, Oakland and Macomb counties.

The amount of grant activities in Michigan's 11 counties with over 150,000 population and in the 10 crime impact cities is shown from the beginning of the program through June 30, 1974, in charts in this section.

The percentage of federal funds awarded to the 10 cities in that time period has been nearly 17 per cent. The counties have received more than 27 per cent.

Grants awarded to the counties and all communities within those counties have exceeded 53 per cent of all grants awarded to local government in Michigan by OCJP and LEAA.

Grants awarded to Wayne County and all communities within it including Detroit from the 1968 to June 30, 1974, period totaled \$33,264,779. This is 29.406 per cent of all grants awarded.

Although crime is a concern in those areas not included in these high crime categories, and even though OCJP has been committed to assisting all areas of Michigan provide adequate law enforcement and criminal justice services, priorities of the Crime Act and block grant limitations have prohibited extensive funding in many rural and suburban areas of the state.

Establishment of an allocation formula to ensure fair distribution of funds was recently undertaken by OCJP's Planning Section. The formula is geared toward funding in the 1975-76 fiscal year which begins July 1, 1975. The distribution formula is based on the 1973 index crimes and 1973 population weighted 60 and 40 respectively. It sets 1976 allocations for Michigan's 14 planning regions, described elsewhere in this report, and the counties of Macomb and Oakland and Detroit-Wayne County, in which are located local criminal justice planning units.

Regional distribution of projects during the 1973-74 fiscal year is illustrated in the appendix of this report.

Crime Impact Cities Data

CITY	1972 INDEX CRIMES	1973 INDEX CRIMES	CHANGE	% OF CHANGE	1973 CLEARANCE BY ARREST OF TOTAL CRIME	1973 FULL TIME SWORN OFFICERS	1973 OFFICERS PER 1000	1973 TOTAL CRIMES CLEARED BY ARREST PER FULL-TIME SWORN OFFICER
Ann Arbor	6,641	6,993	+ 352	+ 5.30	<u>28%</u>	160	<u>1.6</u>	27.96
Detroit	107,199	101,525	- 5,674	- 5.29	<u>22%</u>	5,575	3.7	<u>6.17</u>
Flint	11,321	12,484	+ 1,163	<u>+10.27</u>	42%	386	2.0	27.63
Grand Rapids	6,992	6,910	- 82	- 1.17	32%	309	<u>1.6</u>	<u>14.88</u>
Kalamazoo	5,053	5,573	+ 520	<u>+10.29</u>	32%	158	<u>1.8</u>	33.53
Pontiac	6,391	7,033	+ 642	<u>+10.04</u>	45%	186	2.2	44.31
Saginaw	4,987	4,558	- 429	- 8.60	49%	207	2.3	45.36
Taylor	2,952	3,365	+ 413	<u>+13.99</u>	37%	78	<u>1.1</u>	44.90
Warren	5,679	6,328	+ 649	<u>+11.42</u>	24%	232	<u>1.3</u>	16.15
Westland	2,955	3,419	+ 464	<u>+15.70</u>	<u>22%</u>	89	<u>1.0</u>	22.89
STATEWIDE	345,298	363,877	+18,579	+ 5.38	30%	18,307	1.97	15.81

1973 Crime Rates Per 100,000 For Specific Crimes

CITY	MURDER	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY OVER \$50	AUTO THEFT	INDEX	PART II
Ann Arbor	2	<u>37</u>	247	<u>284</u>	<u>3,283</u>	<u>2,674</u>	481	<u>7,007</u>	<u>5,954</u>
Detroit	<u>45</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>1,075</u>	<u>437</u>	<u>2,417</u>	1,136	<u>1,532</u>	<u>6,717</u>	2,343
Flint	<u>21</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>440</u>	<u>727</u>	<u>2,635</u>	<u>1,978</u>	601	<u>6,458</u>	4,500
Gd. Rapids	8	37	204	245	1,745	925	331	3,496	2,191
Kalamazoo	2	34	244	<u>768</u>	<u>2,868</u>	2,251	346	<u>6,514</u>	<u>10,010</u>
Pontiac	<u>42</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>796</u>	<u>1,411</u>	<u>3,384</u>	<u>1,659</u>	854	<u>8,247</u>	<u>11,143</u>
Saginaw	<u>32</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>628</u>	<u>550</u>	<u>2,688</u>	720	278	<u>4,963</u>	<u>11,336</u>
Taylor	6	<u>63</u>	193	186	<u>1,922</u>	<u>1,580</u>	<u>857</u>	<u>4,806</u>	<u>7,288</u>
Warren	2	9	141	181	1,013	<u>1,660</u>	525	3,530	4,108
Westland	2	29	99	416	1,497	1,383	514	3,941	4,655
STATE TOTAL	12	36	288	259	1,603	1,347	555	4,100	5,272

(Underlining means crime rate more than state average)

MICHIGAN CRIME IMPACT CITIES

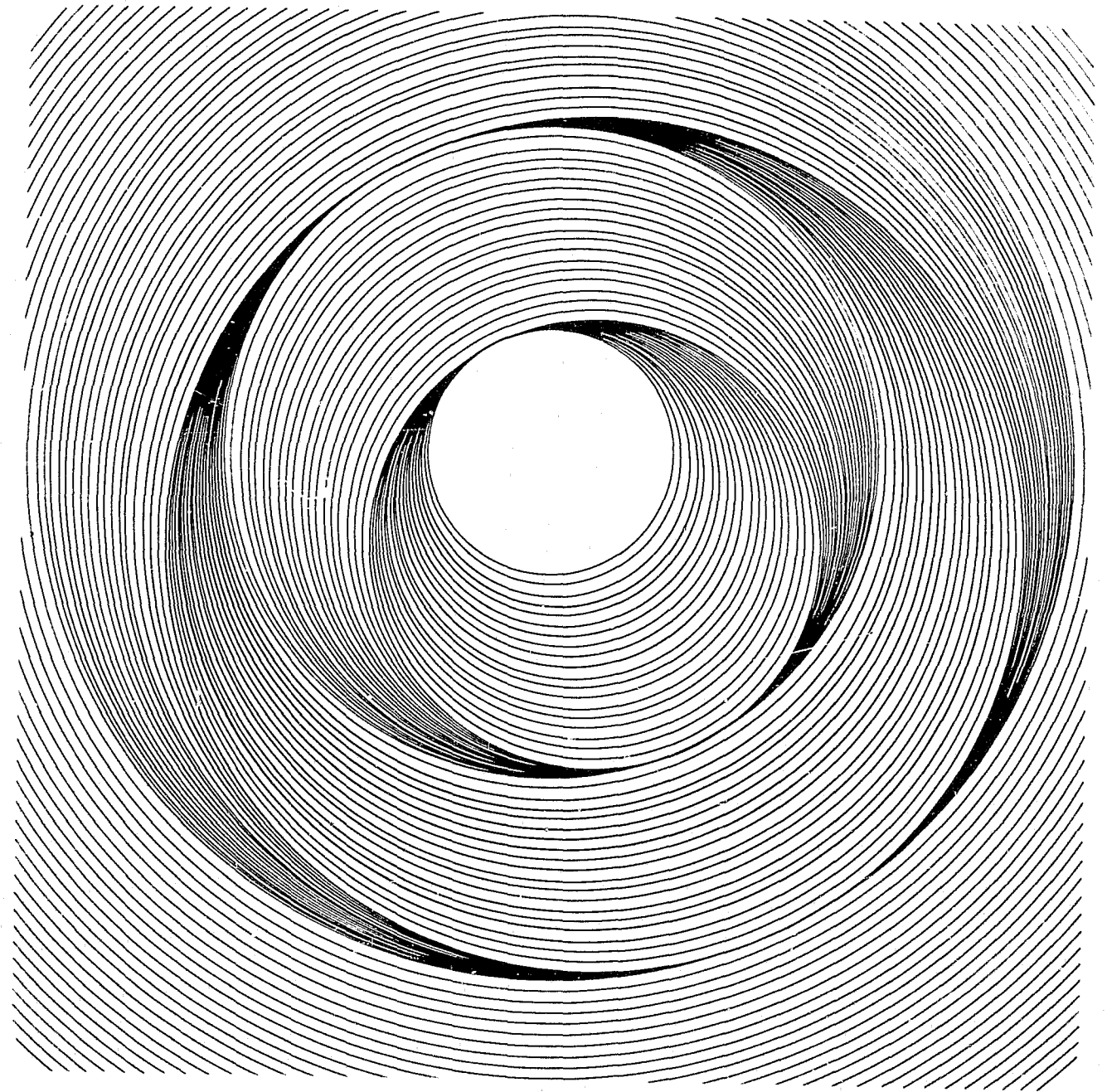
(The following cities are defined as "Michigan Crime Impact Cities" by the Office of Criminal Justice Programs (OCJP). This chart shows each city's crime rate, population, the total grant awarded between 1968 and June 30, 1974 and the percentage of total funds awarded by OCJP to these communities.)

	1970 Population	1973 Crime Rate	Total Grants Awarded	Percentage of Total Funds
Ann Arbor	99,797	7,007	\$ 511,679	.45
Detroit	1,511,482	6,716	11,744,505	10.38
Flint	193,317	6,458	1,036,737	.92
Grand Rapids	197,649	3,496	2,172,619	1.92
Kalamazoo	85,555	6,514	768,027	.68
Pontiac	85,279	8,247	763,500	.67
Saginaw	91,849	4,962	511,237	.45
Taylor	70,020	4,806	153,908	.14
Warren	179,260	3,530	961,051	.85
Westland	86,749	3,941	490,096	.43
Totals			\$19,113,359	16.89

OCJP Grant Activity in Counties Over 150,000 Population

(The following chart shows the total amount of funds awarded by the Office of Criminal Justice Programs to counties of over 150,000 persons between 1968 and June 30, 1974.)

	1973 Population	1973 Crime Rate	Total Grants Awarded	Percentage of Total Funds
Berrien	167,123	4,266	\$ 1,401,698	1.24
Genesee	462,877	4,608	2,631,745	2.33
Ingham	269,774	4,381	640,813	.57
Kalamazoo	210,298	4,364	1,156,899	1.02
Kent	421,949	2,732	3,245,652	2.87
Macomb	684,302	3,118	819,203	.72
Muskegon	157,738	3,851	637,480	.56
Oakland	965,452	3,751	1,625,155	1.44
Saginaw	226,874	4,007	737,318	.65
Washtenaw	247,309	5,544	1,296,098	1.15
Wayne	2,656,250	5,500	17,169,516	15.17
Totals			\$31,361,577	27.72



EVOLVING

Michigan's 1975 Comprehensive Plan on Criminal Justice and Law Enforcement represents an effort to refine and improve on the 1974 Plan.

A departure from the format of the 1973 Plan, the 1974 document was organized along functional lines in the areas of prevention, investigation and apprehension, pre-trial processing, judicial processing, corrections and reintegration and criminal justice management and planning.

The 1975 Plan maintains this general format, designed to conform to Michigan's Program Budget Evaluation System, to contribute to the Office of Criminal Justice Program's goal of management by objective and to illustrate the close relationships between the various parts of the criminal justice system.

But in the 1975 Plan, a number of additions, changes and deletions were made within the elements falling under the general program areas. The most significant changes were made in the contents of these elements.

Evaluation criteria were improved through the plan: In some elements evaluation factors were revised, in others new factors were added and in others comprehensive evaluation formats were incorporated. Examples of the latter can be seen in the elements "Youth Service Bureaus," "Jail Program Improvement," and "Probation and Parole Improvement." The stress placed on evaluation in the 1975 Plan is to be increased even more in the 1976 Plan and its Action Program Plans or "mini-plans."

Police school liaison and police cadet elements were to be deleted after the 1974 planning year. However, regional planning personnel and local officials indicated a continuing interest in both elements and strongly advocated their retention. As a result, both were maintained in the 1975 Plan.

OCJP had reasoned that the "Police School Liaison" element should have been deleted because the liaison officer often acts as a disciplinarian and truant officer with a possibly negative effect on community relations. It also was believed that the projects funded so far had not proven any effect on crime reduction and that local units, for the most part, had not picked up the projects with local funds, an objective of the funding program.

Those supporting retention of this element said the police school liaison projects provided youth with knowledge of the criminal justice system, gave counseling and referral services, gave youth knowledge of their rights and provided a liaison between schools and police agencies.

OCJP had planned to remove the "Police Cadet" element from the 1975 Plan because it believed police departments are not having the recruiting problem they had at one time, because more college educated recruits are available through other programs such as the Law Enforcement Education Program, because there is nothing innovative anymore about the program, because the project did not appear to effectively meet the need for minority recruitment as it was intended to do, because local agencies were not continuing the projects after the federal grants expired and because other elements in the plan provide some of the same programs.

Advocates said the program benefited recruiting, increased the number of college-educated officers, allowed a period for evaluation of potential officers, provided pre-academy training and freed police officers from non-enforcement tasks.

Only two elements, "Bail Commissioners" and "Evaluation of Selected Ongoing Programs," were

dropped entirely in the 1975 Plan. No interest was shown in the former, and the latter was directed toward a specific project now assumed by the state.

A number of elements from the 1974 Plan have been incorporated into other elements in the 1975 Plan and so do not appear in the 1975 Plan by name. In most cases, the 1975 element was slightly expanded or rewritten to accommodate the former 1974 element.

"Small Diagnostic Centers for Delinquent Youth" is now a part of "Juvenile Detention Improvement"; "Legal Studies" a part of "Research Projects"; and "Crime Data Collection, Analysis and Public Information Programs" is included in "Crime Prevention Bureaus." Incorporation was necessary to reduce duplication and because of the low level of applicant interest in the old element.

Four 1975 elements are actually two 1974 elements. The former "Active Prevention Units" and "Special Investigative Units" have become "Specialized Police Units," "Intelligence Units," "Narcotic Enforcement Units" and "Organized Crime Units." The four expanded elements describe more fully and specifically the types of activity to be conducted.

Conversely, six 1974 elements have merged to become three new 1975 elements. "Improvement of Planning and Research Capability" and "Operational Systems Improvement" were combined to become "Improvement of Police Operational Systems."

"Centralized Records and Identification System Development" and "Interdepartmental Police Services Extension" have been put together as "Consolidated Police Services." Finally, "Training for the Judiciary" and "Training for Career Administrative Employees" have become "Training for the Judiciary and Support Personnel." In all cases, the old elements, while not redundant, were complementary, making a combination possible.

Six new elements appear in the 1975 Plan. Below are their titles and a short description of each.

"Juvenile Detention Improvement" has the objective of improving existing detention facilities and reducing the jailing of youth.

"Model Criminal Justice District" is to establish a better way to provide prosecution and defense services in rural areas by combining the services within one multi-county judicial district and operating them on a districtwide basis.

"Corrections Information System" is designed to start development of a computer-based management information system in the Michigan Department of Corrections.

"State Level Criminal Justice Statistics Systems" proposes establishing a criminal justice statistics center in OCJP to collect, integrate, analyze and publish criminal justice data from all parts of the criminal justice system.

"Development of State Plan for Emergency Telephone Number" is to prepare a plan for putting the 911 emergency system into operation throughout the state.

Another element called "State Correctional Facility Improvement" was added to the 1975 Plan. It is not really new, having been in the 1973 Plan but not the 1974 Plan. It will provide for some anticipated physical improvements in the state correctional system.

Finally, a number of elements were modified in some way: "Police Support Personnel" is nearly the same as the 1974 element "Para-Professional Services." The title was changed to convey more accurately the fact that project personnel can perform higher level of duties than might be expected of para-professionals. The narrative also was altered slightly for the same purpose.

A moratorium was placed on new helicopter projects and on temporary shelters for runaway youth until currently funded programs can be evaluated properly. These conditions can be seen in the grant data for the elements entitled "Specialized Police Units" and "Diversion of Juveniles from Adjudication" in the 1975 Plan.

The element called "Police Emergency Response Capabilities" is the name change from the 1974 element "Police Response to Civil Disorder." The new title reflects more accurately the type of projects which can be funded.

A provision was added to the element "Improvement of Defense Services" to make possible the employment of defender administrators in the larger defender offices.

The element entitled "Functional Court Improvement" is a name change from the last year's element "Court in Areas of High Crime." A provision was added encouraging programs or procedures which alleviate some of the difficulties or inconveniences facing complainants, witnesses and jurors as a result of court appearance. Appellate courts were added to the list of eligible applicants.

In the element "Educational Opportunities for Behavior Problem Youth," projects are limited to continuation of those currently funded, and 1975 is to be the last year of funding. The only exception is Detroit, which has not applied for funds under this element. It is being given one last opportunity for a project.

"Police Information Systems" was revised to accommodate progress made last year. The state plan has been completed for the Standard Police Automated Resource Management Information System (SPARMIS). The next step is to put the plan into operation over the next five years. The revisions made in this element indicate how this is being planned.

Work on the 1976 Plan was well underway at the end of the 1974 fiscal year. Decisions on the exact format and design had not, however, been made. The 1976 Plan is expected, however, to be the most comprehensive yet produced by OCJP. It is to incorporate work of the Michigan Commission on Criminal Justice and the 1976 plans prepared by personnel in the criminal justice planning regions and local units.

reducing crime potential

The preventive component of the 1974 Plan focused on two classes of potential offenders: Those who have never knowingly committed a serious crime and those who have previously broken the law but who are no longer subject to control by the criminal justice system.

The methods chosen to reduce crime include the intensification and coordination of corrective intervention or prevention programs aimed at those who appear to have a potential for committing crime and by conducting programs designed to make it difficult to commit crimes.

The concept of crime prevention enjoys great popularity among persons working in crime-related fields and among the general public. Little substantive research, however, has been done in this area.

The literature on crime reveals three basic dimensions of crime prevention: Punitive prevention, corrective prevention and mechanical prevention.

1. **Punitive Prevention** encompasses the assumption that the threat of punishment forestalls the criminal act. In other words, if a potential offender perceives that his risk of apprehension and punishment exceeds a certain level, he will be deterred from crime. The conventional criminal justice system is basically founded on and currently relies on the perceived effectiveness of this concept.

2. **Corrective Prevention** is based on the assumption that criminal behavior, just as any other human behavior, is influenced by certain motivations. Preventive action in this case means the elimination of those causes, factors or motivations before the criminal behavior has actually taken place. This type of corrective action may be directed at specific situations or general cases on the basis of symptoms that indicate a threat of criminal behavior.

3. The final category, **Mechanical Prevention**, seeks to place obstacles in the way of a potential offender that make it difficult or impossible to commit an offense. Such preventive activity includes strengthening the ability of potential victims to avoid victimization as well as those acts undertaken to increase the difficulty of committing a criminal act such as improving home and business security.

Besides the criminal justice system, the family, schools, churches, peer groups and other social groups have an effect on an individual's conduct. The criminal justice system, as usually defined, enters the scene when there is a breakdown of norms, when a crime occurs.

Therefore, while it is recognized that there is a pressing need to reduce poverty, discrimination, ignorance, disease and urban blight, and the anger, cynicism, or despair that those conditions can inspire, the capacity to solve these problems does not lie solely within the purview of the criminal justice system.

A discussion of those projects funded during the 1974 fiscal year to prevent crime follows.

consumer education and fraud prevention

OCJP has assisted local units of governments establish consumer protection units in prosecutors' offices in several counties throughout Michigan.

Projects started under this program category are to prevent consumer fraud through education of citizens about problems with products, financing and services. In programs of this nature, prosecuting attorneys produce and disseminate information to assist in preventing citizens from becoming victims of fraudulent schemes.

During the 1974 fiscal year, four grants of this type, amounting to \$238,982 were awarded to Ingham, Washtenaw, Oakland and Macomb counties. Grant recipients were encouraged to coordinate their programs with the Michigan Attorney General's Office so important information on prosecution of fraudulent operations and evaluation of programs can be exchanged.

Project personnel from Ingham County report that a total of \$19,182 in cash, merchandise, services or contract adjustments was recovered for consumers from July, 1973, through June, 1974.

In Washtenaw County, \$32,486 was saved for consumers in refunds, credits, services and goods from July 1, 1973 through April 1, 1974. From April through June of 1974 another \$27,964 was recovered. In addition, 545 complaints were resolved.

From July 1, 1973, through April 1, 1974, a total of \$60,902 was recovered in Macomb County. From April through June of 1974 another \$31,659 was recovered. In addition, 574 cases were opened during the July through the April period and 284 closed.

In Oakland County a grant of \$64,982 was awarded in September, 1973, to continue a consumer protection unit. In the period July 1, 1973, through June 30, 1974, a total of \$72,249 in cash and \$113,741 in merchandise and returned contract settlement was recovered. A grand total of \$333,808 has been recovered during the entire life of the project.

The most important tool used in the recovery of money, goods and services for consumers has been use of the county prosecutor's office for leverage in mediation prior to the issuance of a warrant or in a honest misunderstanding between buyer and seller.

police/school liaison units

Citizen cooperation with and support of law enforcement agencies are objectives which OCJP supports. In many instances strained relationships between students and police officers have grown out of misunderstanding of mutual goals.

Officers are required to enforce laws and ordinances written by legislative bodies far removed from the environment in which they must work. Issues over which officers have little control affect the way they are viewed and affect the performance of their duties. Because citizen cooperation and support are essential ingredients to effective law enforcement, it appears logical to begin with the education of youth.

The major goal in the Police/School Liaison program area has been to prevent as well as reduce delinquency by putting trained law enforcement officers in schools to work directly with students and educators. A secondary objective is to improve police-community relations.

School-Liaison officers assist in maintaining order and also are called on to lecture on pertinent subjects related to law enforcement.

Information disseminated in lectures cover student rights and drug abuse as well as general police operations and organization. These officers also coordinate investigative efforts of patrol and detective agencies who request assistance.

During the 1974 fiscal year, OCJP let grant awards amounting to \$164,608 to five Michigan jurisdictions: The City of Livonia, the townships of Clinton and Shelby and Genesee and Cass counties.

School liaisons grants awarded during the 1974 funding period went to applicants who had successfully completed first year programs. Approximately 20,000 students were involved in school-police liaison projects during the year and 1,200 classes on law enforcement and related subjects were conducted.

This program area has not demonstrated reduction in crime or delinquency. Applicants generally measure the value of school liaison projects to their community by the number of police officers hired and/or the number of youths contacted. For that reason, it is felt that continuation of projects of this nature cannot be justified based on OCJP understanding of the federal enabling legislation.

OCJP has, therefore, undertaken an independent study of all fundings in this area, which was to be completed by Jan. 1, 1975. At that time a policy decision was to be rendered regarding the continuation of this area of funding.

youth service bureaus

In recent years, the concept of youth service bureaus has attained nationwide attention. They are designed to provide coordination of services to youth and, in the absence of existing services for pre-delinquent and delinquent youth, to provide services themselves.

Historically, there has been an absence of counseling services to delinquent-oriented youth. Police departments and public schools are the agencies that most frequently have a need to find counseling assistance for such youth and in most communities, there are few, if any, public or private agencies that provide the needed services.

Youth service bureaus accept referrals from law enforcement agencies, schools, courts, community agencies, parents and youth and provide both referral and direct services on a voluntary basis to divert youth from the juvenile justice system.

In 1974 eight grants totaling \$767,355 were awarded for youth service bureaus throughout the state.

Of the various projects, The Center, administered by Western Michigan University, is somewhat unique. It focuses on a five census tract area in the City of Kalamazoo in its efforts to provide services. During the first nine months of operation, it provided diagnostic counseling and tutorial services to 590 delinquent and pre-delinquent youth. The initial longitudinal data indicates very low recidivism and school suspension rates of project youth.

crime prevention bureaus and active prevention units

Operation of programs designed to encourage public participation in the prevention of crime and the removal of conditions that encourage criminal acts are inherent to reducing crime.

Crime never should have been and no longer can be accepted as strictly a police problem. The citizen is now expected to accept his role in crime prevention. To this end, police administrators have been encouraged to continue planning, developing and starting crime prevention programs.

Criminal opportunity can be referred to as crime hazard or crime risks. The role of police in crime prevention is to anticipate that crime will occur where risks are high, to recognize when a high crime risk situation exists, to appraise the seriousness of the particular risk and then to initiate some positive action to remove or reduce the risk situation, be it passive, active or both.

In the past, reduction of criminal opportunity has relied primarily on preventive patrol. Due to the public demand for a variety of police services, however, preventive patrol by itself has not produced the desired result. Relying extensively on insurance for protection, businesses and the public are neither aware nor instructed in ways to protect themselves and their property.

Crime prevention, however, requires a major philosophical change in police agencies — a commitment to direct police involvement in passive crime prevention along with active efforts in detection thereby producing a positive effect on the apprehension rates.

The Michigan Office of Criminal Justice Programs (OCJP) awarded 34 grants totaling \$4,725,216 for both Crime Prevention Bureaus (passive units) and Active Prevention Units during the 1974 fiscal year.

The size of the units vary from a one-man local bureau to a 16-man countywide active unit. Seventeen per cent of the awarded amount, or \$786,770, provided equipment while the remainder accounted for operation expenses, personnel and training costs. A total of 52 law enforcement agencies were involved in the 34 projects, 7 of which were multi-agency units involving 26 law enforcement agencies varying from two to five agencies per unit.

Funds provided Michigan law enforcement agencies with 325 new employe positions.

Crime prevention bureau specialists, unit supervisors and field personnel received training at the National Crime Prevention Institute in Louisville, Ky. and at Macomb County Community College.

Types of projects awarded grants during the year included:

- Crime Prevention Bureaus to prevent and reduce specific crimes through training, analyzing crime patterns and statistics, planning and conducting premise surveys, "Operation Identification" and public presentations.

A crime prevention center, a resource location for local crime prevention units established during the year coordinates the program statewide. In all, 17 Crime Prevention Bureaus (passive units) were funded.

- Active Crime Prevention Units to reduce crime, increase criminal apprehension and convictions by decreasing the vulnerability of persons and property, detect crimes in progress, conduct surveillances and exchange information with all law enforcement agencies.

As a rule, target crimes of these units have been automobile theft, burglary, larceny, robbery and suppressible street crimes. Seven active crime prevention units and 10 dual passive-active crime prevention units were funded during the year.

para-professional services

Projects funded under this program area are designed to relieve sworn law enforcement personnel of administrative and managerial duties not directly related to criminal law enforcement functions.

These officers then become available for reassignment to patrol, investigative and preventive duties.

Primarily, this is to be accomplished by hiring and training civilians to do an assortment of administrative duties as well as handling enforcement of statutory laws. Secondly, programs of this nature often provide a source of potential law enforcement officers and offer applicant agencies an opportunity to open their ranks to minority persons and females.

It is hoped that applicant agencies will thus be in a position to deliver more effective community services.

During the 1974 fiscal year, grants for para-professional projects totalled \$174,639. They were awarded to the Saginaw Prosecutor's Office, the Southfield Police Department and the Genesee County Sheriffs Department.

Programs of this type took many forms. Some were funded to relieve sworn personnel of managerial duties not related to criminal law enforcement. Other projects saw para-professionals in the field as part of active/passive efforts to prevent crime. One para-professional program uses its

staff in the county prosecutor's office screening referrals. Another police agency has been funded to hire para-professionals to answer in-coming police calls for service and to work on the complaint desk.

Programs of this nature seldom yield statistical data which demonstrate a reduction in crime or an impact on the criminal justice system. In the past, what has been documented are the number of man hours sworn officers devote to crime-related activities as well as the hours para-professionals spend performing tasks for which they have been hired. It has been reported by agencies hiring para-professionals, however, that community relations have improved immeasurably through services provided by the para-professionals. Further, due to the additional sworn personnel available for service calls, response time has been reduced.

minority recruitment

Projects funded from this program area have been designed to encourage recruitment of qualified minority applicants for law enforcement careers. Where applicable, whether city, county or state, the Civil Service Commission of the applicants' jurisdiction is asked to endorse change in entrance examinations, which tend to eliminate minority applicants through cultural bias. Basically, programs of this nature are funded to enhance viable affirmative action programs throughout the state.

A minority recruitment program within the Michigan Department of State Police has been underway for slightly more than two years through grants from OCJP. A third grant of \$35,000 was awarded in June, 1974.

The unusual aspect of this program is the department's use of a new on-the-job rating system expected to result in a more accurate testing procedure.

There appears to be a need for a finely discriminating on-the-job rating service. A possible explanation for problems in finding a relationship between mental ability tests and job performance has been the restricted range of the criterion.

It is believed that a "forced choice" rating system, such as has been designed, will reveal possibilities for more effective selection.

The forced choice evaluation is to be administered bi-annually and has been designed to minimize any biases the evaluator or supervisor may have.

Once this system has been in use for awhile it is hoped it will improve the department's minority recruiting effort, which has, so far, been slow.

During the period of the program, 4,343 applicants for state trooper were tested, of which 433 were either minority or women applicants. For this effort, 21 blacks, 10 Spanish-Americans, four Indians and seven women were employed as uniform personnel.

One of the biggest problems in the recruiting process has been the high rate of test failure among minorities. The test which has been used is a conventional I.Q. test.

As part of the program, the State Police have been conducting a major public relations campaign using television, newspapers, posters, brochures and a \$15,000 recruiting van.

investigation and apprehension

Projects to improve police communications, operations, crime investigation and to help police departments reduce the amount of time it takes to respond to incidents of crime were encouraged in this section of the 1974 Plan.

One of Michigan's major law enforcement problems — the decline of the state's arrest rate — was to be addressed through projects outlined in the plan.

Under the section "Investigation of Crime," three types of projects are discussed. Creation of Special Investigative and undercover techniques in high crime areas is the first type of project.

Establishing and equipping narcotic squads, intelligence and organized crime control units, interdepartmental task forces, decoy and other special investigation units are encouraged. Training of personnel from such units and initiation of evidence technician programs also are suggested.

The second type of project outlined under "Investigation of Crime" is forensic laboratories. Creation of a statewide system of satellite laboratories operated by the State Police and offering services to local police agencies is expected to strengthen law enforcement investigation of crime and improve use of evidence in clearing cases.

Creation of Narcotic identification Centers is the third type of project. Such centers are to give police agencies immediate access to laboratory services to identify dangerous drugs.

Under "Training for Law Enforcement," four types of projects are listed, three of which offer advanced, specialized and administrative management training. The fourth type is Police Cadets.

Within the section on "Operational Improvement," police response time is to be shortened, communications systems upgraded, operations improved, duplication reduced and police legal advisors hired.

Descriptions of projects financed through the Michigan Office of Criminal Justice Programs (OCJP) during the 1974 fiscal year follows.

special investigative units

Complexities of police services demand highly specialized functions, and considerable variation exists within each type of specialization. Each community has its own needs and problems. Complex law enforcement problems arise from social changes and crises. These problems include spiraling crime rates and increased demands for police services. Criminal methods have become more sophisticated, and the courts have applied more stringent standards for admitting evidence.

Specialization, therefore, has a potential for a more precise placing of responsibility, more intensive training, a concentration of experience and skills, development of a high level of esprit de corps and general public or special interest support.

Despite increasing criminal activity and community needs, the caliber of law enforcement in Michigan has constantly improved. New techniques of management and operations have been successfully tried and adopted. With funding through OCJP, innovative and progressive programs have been started. The establishment of realistic goals and standards for specialized functions increase the quality of service and the response to the complex needs of the community.

The alternative to regular patrol has involved development of specialized operations including establishment of special investigative units.

During the 1974 fiscal year police administrators have been encouraged to continue planning, developing and starting special investigative units. To insure continuation after initial success, special investigative programs require constructiveness, dedication, imagination, initiative, specially trained personnel, updating and long-range commitment and planning.

OCJP awarded 29 grants totaling \$2,714,470 to combat criminal activity through the use of helicopter units, intelligence units, interdepartmental task forces, narcotic units and special investigative units. Twenty-two per cent of the awarded amount, or \$591,655, provided equipment while the remainder accounted for operational expenses, personnel and training.

A total of 97 law enforcement agencies were involved in the 29 projects funded, 15 of which were multi-agency units involving 88 law enforcement agencies varying from two to 17 agencies per unit. Nine single agency units were funded. Within this same year, three of the projects were awarded funds to continue operation and two projects were provided with supplemental funds. OCJP money provided Michigan localities with 129 new employe positions.

With the stress on multi-agency participation and coordination, units involving local, county and state law enforcement agencies were funded. Types of projects awarded during the year included:

- Intelligence Units to initiate and conduct coordinated investigations to develop prosecutable cases; to develop confidential sources of intelligence, tax assessments and a climate inhibiting organized crime activities. Two grants totaling \$241,855 were awarded in this area.

- Special Units (helicopters) to improve police patrol observation, to provide assistance to ground units in combating serious crime, to deter crime in high crime areas and reduce the response time to crimes in progress, to reduce crime and increase apprehension rates. Four helicopter projects were financed during the year with \$529,234 in grants. A moratorium, however, has been placed on funding future helicopter units pending evaluation of the current programs.

One current program which has recorded success is in Detroit, where the police Aviation Unit is believed to have been responsible for decreases in crime in several target areas. Average response time for the helicopters is one minute, 44 seconds. On an average, helicopters arrive at the scene of a crime 52 seconds ahead of ground patrol units. Response time is believed to play a major role in the apprehension of offenders.

- Special Investigative Units to respond to concentrated criminal activity, to reduce crimes in progress and deter crime in high crime areas through observation, surveillance, undercover activities and investigation. Twelve special investigative units, nine of which are multi-agency units involving 30 agencies, were awarded \$991,441. Specific targets, as a rule, were selected index crimes and suppressible street crimes requiring a quantitative impact.

Such activities have forced the coordination of law enforcement agencies and improved relationships between the various components of the criminal justice system.

This type of program also improves law enforcement services through sophisticated training and education programs. It also allows for analysis evaluation and updating of narcotics information and increased confidence by the public.

These units have been responsible for the confiscation of a quantity of all types of illegal drugs and the apprehension of dealers.

Following the work of two such units, reductions in crimes were reported in two communities.

- Narcotic units to coordinate the efforts of participating law enforcement agencies to combat illicit drug traffic and related crimes through undercover and surveillance techniques, and through using effective pattern recognition, information correlation, target selection and skilled supervision.

Eleven narcotic units, nine of which are multi-agency units involving 60 law enforcement agencies including local, county and state agencies, were awarded \$951,940.

Among those units funded were two separate multi-agency units each involving a total of 16 agencies, local law enforcement agencies, county sheriffs' departments and the Michigan Department of State Police. Another unit involving 11 agencies consists of three county sheriff's departments and eight local law enforcement agencies.

A countywide unit funded during this period is made of eight agencies including the sheriff's department.

The narcotics units have affected street drug activity and dealers. Drugs now cost more and the purity has been drastically reduced.

forensics laboratories and narcotics identification laboratories

The intent here has been to upgrade the capabilities of the police to fully investigate crimes thereby increasing the number of cases closed by arrest and subsequent conviction in court.

Nearly all available statistics indicate that while the crime rate has been increasing, the clearance rate by arrest has been declining. This phenomena has been attributed to various causes, including the lack of investigative techniques, facilities and equipment.

In response to these needs OCJP encouraged development of forensic services.

A total of 10 grants totalling \$1,173,850 were awarded during the 1974 fiscal year. Of that amount, \$133,006 went to five agencies for Evidence Technician Units.

Clinton Township received \$71,236 to continue its technician unit which, along with other department personnel, effectuated an increase of 16 per cent in the arrest rate during a nine month period during the first year of the project.

The cities of Sault Ste. Marie, Warren, Roseville and the County of Lapeer were granted funds to establish their own Evidence Technician Specialist Units.

A total of \$1,002,567 was awarded to three agencies to expand their forensic services. The Department of State Police received two grants totalling \$823,410 toward further development of Michigan's Forensic Science Plan. Funds are to be used to develop the Bridgeport facility which will serve the Flint-Saginaw Valley law enforcement community and to establish the Negaunee Laboratory to serve the Upper Peninsula.

The City of Detroit received \$133,100 to expand and up-grade its Police Department Scientific Laboratory.

Genesee County was awarded \$46,057 to up-grade and enlarge the Crime Laboratory within the prosecuting attorney's office. This laboratory basically serves the needs of Genesee County.

The fifth grant in this category was \$38,277 to Crawford County to continue a Narcotic Drug Identification Center. During the first year, 30 agencies used the services of this Center and 1,241 analyses were performed.

training for law enforcement

The intent of this program in the 1974 Plan was to provide training for law enforcement personnel at all levels of their careers. The program was designed with these objectives in mind: Improve the ability of law enforcement personnel to perform their duties and assignments effectively, efficiently and expeditiously; provide advanced specialized and administrative management training for all levels of law enforcement personnel and up-grade and standardize the delivery of police services in Michigan through improvement of training facilities, curriculum and training activity.

This program was designed to respond to the increasing needs for training of a specialized nature so officers would be trained before being transferred to or assigned a new activity. Before, much time and effort were expended while officers learned from fellow officers or in some cases from mistakes, the job they were expected to perform.

An example of the type of training provided during the year was in the area of gathering scientific evidence. A concentrated course of two to four weeks offered an opportunity for an officer to acquire skills in the processing of scenes of serious crimes.

The specialist relieves the detectives and/or investigators of the routine tasks of processing a crime scene for possible evidence and allows them more time to direct their attention to locating the perpetrator of the crime.

A 40-hour advanced enforcement training course offers help for the officer to refresh his memory of subjects learned in recruit school and clarifies issues or questions which have come up during field work experience. It also is an opportunity to provide information on current laws and court decisions which might affect the actions of the officer in everyday assignments.

From July 1, 1973 to June 30, 1974, 18 projects were awarded grants totaling \$2,592,321 by OCJP to train law enforcement officers.

Macomb Community College was awarded a grant of \$134,593 to continue in-service and specialized training courses for officers of the immediate area and those from across Michigan. It was projected that a minimum of 870 officers would receive at least 1,264 hours of classroom training.

A grant to the Alcona County Sheriff's department made it possible to provide video-tape training to seven law enforcement agencies in that area of the state. This program was to be coordinated through Alpena Community College which also received funds of \$43,911 to provide 150 officers with a minimum of 45 hours of in-service training in various subjects dealing with day-to-day work assignments.

The Mt. Morris Police department was recipient of a grant for \$2,903 for video equipment to be used to train 67 officers of five departments in 1,340 hours of in-service training.

An ambitious project was undertaken by Northern Michigan University to train a minimum of 400 officers in the Upper Peninsula in various subjects ranging from criminal law to handling juveniles. The grant was for \$111,330. In addition to personalized instruction, it provided for 10 video tapes to be produced at the University.

Another grant to Delta Community College for \$62,256 during the year provided an opportunity for 60 officers to participate in a four-week criminal investigation training course.

Lansing Community College will train 400 officers in a 30-hour course dealing with interpersonal awareness and communications through a \$61,301 grant.

A continuation grant of \$201,453 to the Michigan Law Enforcement Officers Training Council will assure presentation of a Career Development program for another year.

The Criminal Justice Institute in Detroit, serving all Wayne County law enforcement agencies, received funding of \$1,599,450 to continue for a second year the training program established during its initial grant. The project will expand on the original concept of offering various training courses and technical assistance to local agencies in developing computer management and communication expertise.

A grant of \$40,595 to Grand Rapids will allow 1,230 officers in Western Michigan to share in 29,500 man-hours of training.

The Southeast Regional Training Academy in Washtenaw County will continue to offer at least 25 specialized training programs through a grant of \$47,088.

Approximately 9,000 officers received 5,500 hours of classroom instruction within the training projects funded by OCJP in 1973.

Also within this program area were grants to the following departments: Rogers City for \$3,875, Farmington Hills for \$26,370, Jackson for \$2,515, Westland for \$96,256, Dearborn for \$76,446, Port Huron for \$32,330 and Kalamazoo County for \$42,210 for Police Cadet Programs.

A total of 63 young adult police cadets had the opportunity to obtain on-the-job experience in a law enforcement agency while attending college in pursuit of a degree in criminal justice. The cadets' performance of non-enforcement tasks relieved fully sworn officers of routine tasks and provided more time for field assignments.

operational improvement

The intent of this program area within the 1974 Comprehensive Plan was to assist law enforcement agencies develop their capability to respond quickly and effectively to crimes and other incidents.

The programs funded during the year were to strengthen law enforcement agencies' ability to evaluate and improve their operations and upgrade their communications systems.

Further objectives of the program were to reduce the duplication of police functions and services and to provide legal assistance to both administrators and field officers through legal advisors who would instruct personnel in criminal law and render legal opinions concerning day-to-day operational questions.

It is the considered opinion of many officials that given the proper tools of assistance for systems improvement, Michigan's law enforcement agencies can and will improve their delivery of services to the public. To arrive at the desired objectives, the following project types were designed:

- Improvement of Planning and Research Capability
- Operational Systems Improvement
- Communications Improvement
- Mobile/Portable Equipment Acquisitions
- Centralized Records and Identification System Development
- Interdepartmental Police Services Extension

- Police Response to Civil Disorder
- Police Legal Advisors

OCJP funded 15 projects in this area totalling \$2,662,722 between July 1, 1973, and June 30, 1974. Six of the grants were for Planning and Research Units which involved the services of planners or systems analysts who contributed toward professionalization of their department's services.

Three departments took advantage of the grant process and secured the services of an attorney to advise their personnel in matters of legal importance. These advisors also instructed all departmental personnel in criminal law procedures on a regular basis and, as a result, better case presentations resulted.

Three grants in the area of Police Response to Civil Disorders were funded. One is significant in that the grantee, the Michigan State Police, trained a specially selected squad of troopers for use in dealing with such emergencies as barricaded gunmen, protecting visiting VIP's and policing radioactive spills.

Development of SPARMIS (Standard Police Automated Resource Management Information System) in law enforcement agencies other than the pilot city of Grand Rapids became a reality through two fundings. One for \$79,110 allowed the City of Battle Creek to proceed with work accomplished during previous grants and to install SPARMIS on its city computer. The other grant of \$1,515,017 to the Criminal Justice Institute in Detroit, began a five year program of installation of the system in the 65 eligible city and county police agencies identified in the state SPARMIS plan.

Within the grant were provisions for employing task forces to start the system in the selected departments, to purchase or lease necessary equipment and pay for operating expenses.

A grant to the City of Pontiac in the amount of \$448,650 is helping that city look into operation of its police department and, with the assistance of a consultant firm, to bring about more effective and efficient law enforcement. The project is the direct result of recommendations of a Citizen's Task Force on Crime Prevention.

communications systems improvement and mobile/portable equipment acquisitions

In the 1974 fiscal year a total of 39 grants were awarded to improve communications by the Office of Criminal Justice Programs (OCJP). These improved systems are to solve many deficiencies of local departments and eventually should afford each citizen with a shorter response time and better and more reliable police protection.

The grants were dispersed throughout 13 of the state's regions and local planning units; one grant was awarded to a state agency. The projects by region and total amounts follow:

Region or L.P.U.	Number of Projects	Amount
1	1	\$ 21,595
4	2	51,680
6	1	20,977
7	10	317,604
8	5	447,165
9	1	11,626
10	1	14,174
11	2	182,188
13	3	127,430
14	1	58,570
21/22 (Detroit/Wayne County)	4	577,546
23 (Oakland County)	6	298,535
24 (Macomb County)	1	114,151
State Police	1	86,926
TOTAL		\$2,330,167

Several of the grants for communications provided counties with greatly improved countywide systems. They are Allegan, Antrim, Bay, Cass, Chippewa, Gladwin, Gogebic, Houghton, Iosco, Iron, Kent, Lake, Mackinac, Montmorency, Osceola, Wayne and Sanilac. The improvements were designed under the State Communications Plan and were made in areas of city-county coordination, multi-channel radio equipment, mutual aid state-wide channel equipment and extended portable range for officers.

The City of Dearborn Heights was provided with an experimental mobile digital communications system during the 1974 fiscal year. This equipment provides the officer in the car with a small keyboard data terminal to make checks on stolen cars or wanted persons by connecting directly to the LEIN computer in Lansing without going through the radio dispatcher. This system is described in detail in another section of this report.

Grants to the City of Mt. Pleasant and to Isabella County during the year provided a central dispatch system that will eventually fit into the 911 emergency telephone number system.

Grants to the communities of Southfield and Lathrup Village will complete the sub-mobile radio district of Oakland County as provided for in the State Communications Plan. The common 911

telephone number will soon be in use in this central dispatch area.

The Chippewa County project is unique because of the exceptionally large area involved, over 110 miles long from White Fish Point in Lake Superior to the eastern end of Drummond Island in Lake Huron. With these extreme distances to cover, it was necessary to provide three radio repeater towers in the county. The system design was completed by a consulting engineer assisting regional criminal justice planners. When the total system design was completed, it was found to cost considerably more than the original estimated cost. By reducing some of the equipment, an agreeable total cost was reached and a supplemental grant was given to Chippewa County by OCJP.

A new and innovative communications design was provided through grants to Kent and Washtenaw counties. A mobile radio repeater system provides the officer with dependable radio communications from his portable radio when he is out of his vehicle. The normal range of a portable radio unit is less than five miles; however, by using the vehicle repeater in the car, the weak portable signal is greatly magnified by the car equipment, and the range is equal to that of the vehicle.

A grant to Muskegon County completed the county's basic communications system as provided for in the State Communications Plan. The City of Muskegon Heights was added to the central dispatching system through this grant. The system is one of two countywide central dispatch systems in Michigan. The 911 emergency telephone number was incorporated countywide approximately two years ago.

The grant to Wayne County during this period completed basic radio communications in this county.

A grant to the Macomb County Sheriff's Department completed the basic radio communications system in this highly populated county of over 600,000 persons. The Police Radio Department in Macomb County has provided consulting services to many agencies in the county.

Other grants awarded during the 1974 fiscal year that have improved local communications went to Alma, Berkley, Beverly Hills, Birmingham, Breckenridge, Huntington Woods, Taylor, Warren and Buena Vista Township.

During the 1974 fiscal year, OCJP contracted the services of a part-time consultant, William King, to assist in police communications. The consultant took over the major part of the review of radio specifications necessary to purchase radio equipment. He was instrumental in producing a sample set of general specifications for use by grant recipients. Another of King's responsibilities is evaluation of bids after they are reviewed by the grant recipients.

The State Communications Plan was revised during the year. The original study was prepared by the Kelly Scientific Corp. in the 1970-71 fiscal year. The major revisions made in 1974 were in the allocation of frequencies throughout the state. These changes are authorized through the Michigan Frequency Advisory Committee. Other changes were in assignments of mobile radio districts and the addition of the newly created Michigan Emergency Public Safety System (MEPSS) to the plan described elsewhere in this report.

The MEPSS plan will provide a uniform statewide frequency throughout Michigan whereby all officers with car radios so equipped may work together on emergencies or have emergency contact with a base station anywhere in the State of Michigan. This plan is similar to those adopted by the states of Illinois and Ohio and will greatly enhance officer safety and mutual aid.

before the trial — a vital process

Liberty may be lost, important rights endangered and the aims of criminal law subverted at the pre-trial stages of criminal proceedings unless complex and often conflicting precautions are taken.

Such proceedings, which involve the interplay of three elements in the criminal justice system — the police, the prosecutor and the courts — include decisions about pre-trial release or detention, the criminal charges to be made, possible diversion of the suspect from the system and appointment of defense council.

To be accurate and fair, pre-trial proceedings must ensure due process and equal protection. Accurate information about the crime and the accused person must be developed.

Undue infringement of the suspect's liberty must be avoided while protection of society from the possibility of future crimes by the suspect maintained.

One aspect of the proceedings — a pre-trial release or the bail system is fraught with conflict and inequities. Some persons who cannot raise the bail or negotiate a loan with the bail bondsman must stay in jail, while others, who may be charged with more serious crimes, may be freed only to commit further crimes while waiting for court proceedings to start.

The 1974 Plan recommended upgrading and standardizing the pre-trial release system to achieve more equitable results. It suggested increased visibility of the entire pre-trial process through use of existing and planned computer-based information systems.

Improvement of the pre-trial release system, which can include diversion of defendants from the criminal justice system, was encouraged through several types of projects outlined in the plan.

A discussion of these project types and some of the projects started or continued during the 1974 fiscal year with OCJP dollars follows:

release on recognizance

The goal of this project type has been to eliminate needless incarceration of indigent defendants prior to trial by operating release on recognizance and 10 per cent bail projects in courts of general jurisdiction and the Detroit Records Court.

Release on recognizance (ROR) programs ensure release of those defendants the court decides need not have their freedom conditioned on the payment of money. When bail money is thought to be necessary, the defendant is allowed to post 10 per cent of the face amount of the bond with the court rather than with a private bondsman. Ninety per cent of the cash payment is returned to the defendant when he appears in court.

In the event of nonappearance, the recognizance or bond is withdrawn and the defendant arrested.

A grant of \$49,628 was awarded to the Washtenaw County Board of Commissioners in fiscal year 1974 to set up an ROR program in the 22nd, 14th and 15th district courts.

At the end of the third quarter of the project year, 442 persons had been interviewed for possible ROR. Of that number, 129 were recommended for ROR to the court and 93 were granted.

juvenile adjudication diversion

Recently in the field of juvenile and adult rehabilitation, emphasis has been on diversion of individuals from the criminal justice system. There have been sufficient longitudinal studies to indicate that the further an individual is involved in the criminal justice system, the more likely he is to return to the system.

At the same time, communities have not provided services for persons identified as being youthful or adult offenders.

OCJP has recognized the need to provide and evaluate the effectiveness of discretionary services for several years.

In 1974, five projects were awarded a total of \$337,401 to provide diversion programs. These projects include two houses for runaway youth, one summer encampment project, one tutorial and counseling project and one group counseling project.

The group counseling project is within four schools in Macomb County and is run by the Macomb County Probate Court. Youth are referred by the Court's intake department, school personnel and existing social agencies. Both the youth and their parents are provided group counseling by trained personnel; the youth are seen during the day and the parents in the evening. This \$105,776 project is expected to serve 240 youth during its first year.

Another project—GAMIT (Guidance, Adult Orientation, Mental Health Counseling, Inter-Agency Communication, Tutorial Services)—received a grant award of \$33,165. The applicant was the City of Royal Oak and the implementing agency, the Boy's Club of Royal Oak. A total of 60 potential delinquent and delinquent youth received individual and group counseling and tutorial assistance during the first year. Of that number, 91 per cent have demonstrated improvement in behavior and 86 per cent improved academically during the project period. Only one of the 60 youth has been arrested.

deferred prosecution programs

The objective here has been to divert selected defendants in criminal cases from normal processing through the criminal court system. Such a program is to provide the prosecutor with an alternative to criminal proceedings and limit the defendant's involvement in the criminal justice system, thereby improving the prospects of rehabilitation and is to reduce the caseload of the prosecutor and the court.

In this type of program, a recommendation is made to the prosecutor regarding the arrested person's suitability for deferred prosecution based on such factors as age, residence, type of offense and attitude. After the prosecutor examines the recommendation those persons the prosecutor feels suitable will be referred to the probation department for development of treatment programs and assignment of counselors. Prosecution is then deferred for a period of time during which the person is in a probation-type status. Monthly follow-ups are made by the probation staff and reports submitted to the prosecutor. On successful completion of the deferred prosecution period, normally one year or earlier on recommendation of the probation staff, the prosecutor can dismiss the charges and expunge the record. The prosecutor or the accused person can withdraw consent to participate in the program at any time, in which case prosecution is reinstated.

A grant of \$604,423 was awarded to Wayne County during the 1974 fiscal year to create a separate pre-trial diversion unit administered by the Probation Department to serve a minimum of 500 offenders. The project had not been operating long enough at the end of the fiscal year to assess its impact.

Also awarded grants to start deferred prosecution projects were Berrien County (\$29,230) and Jackson County (\$39,375). The grant to Berrien County was made to offer non-trial dispositions to county residents who had not committed crimes of violence or shown such tendencies.

If the offender decides to enter the program, he waives his right to trial and proceeds with the therapy designed in the project. In the first six months of the project, 40 of the 81 defendants offered participation accepted the program or their cases were pending disposition.

prosecution administration

The objective here has been to increase the effectiveness of prosecuting attorneys' offices by improving management systems and techniques through employment of prosecutor administrators. Better caseload and personnel management is expected to result in fewer adjournments and better scheduling of prosecutors' time.

Through projects funded by OCJP, prosecutor administrators are placed in prosecuting attorneys' offices where they perform administrative functions in accordance with the policies of the prosecutor.

Improved systems and procedures are to be developed; management information collected and analyzed; printed forms standardized and simplified. In the 1974 fiscal year three grants totalling \$228,815 were awarded in this area.

A grant of \$132,185 was awarded to the Prosecuting Attorneys Association of Michigan in January, 1974, to assist local prosecutors on specific management and administrative problems, to start a technical assistance program for all prosecutors, to set up in-service training seminars on administration and management and to develop law school curriculum for prosecutors.

Also part of this grant is development of a statewide uniform data recording and reporting system for all prosecutors.

A grant of \$23,321 also was awarded to Kalamazoo County in the 1974 fiscal year to continue employment of a finance director. The second-year grant also allowed the addition of a programming clerk and computer time that improved office efficiency and freed the prosecutor and his assistants to devote more time to prosecution.

It is anticipated the county will realize a savings of \$20,628 annually by using this project.

prosecutor training

Improving the capabilities of prosecuting attorneys and their staffs through training has been the objective of this project type. The training is provided through the Office of Prosecuting Attorneys Coordinating Council.

Emphasis has been placed in such areas as grand jury operations, organized crime, criminal procedure revision and drug abuse.

The Michigan Department of Attorney General received a \$16,500 grant to continue training provided through two previous grants. Separate training sessions have been held for metropolitan area prosecutors and for those in smaller, out-state areas.

In two seminars held during the 1974 fiscal year, prosecutors discussed such topics as basic criminal law, constitutional law, scientific laboratory evidence problems, the prosecutor and the medical examiner, conflicts among professionals in the criminal justice system and organized crime.

A total of 64 prosecutors took part in the first seminar and 88 in the second.

employment of assistant prosecutors in emergency programs

The objective has been to provide additional assistant prosecutors to assist in court emergency programs directed at accelerating the criminal justice process, to handle, on a short-term basis, an increased caseload caused by an exceptionally high crime rate or to provide direct specialized services for the prosecution of particular crimes.

These assistant prosecutors are assigned to activities directly impacting on the caseload. Significant increases are to be achieved in the disposition of cases.

During the 1974 fiscal year, a juvenile division in the Saginaw County Prosecuting Attorney's Office was started with a \$27,889 grant.

The goal has been to increase the effectiveness of the entire juvenile justice system through review of all complaints from police and the social service system prior to presentation of petitions to court.

It is expected that in serious cases, a greater number of juveniles will be waived over to circuit court for trial as adults and that investigation and prosecution of abuse and neglect of children will be vigorously pursued through this project.

In the first six months of the project, 243 delinquency complaints were filed with the division. Of those, 179 were accepted by the unit. A total of 12 neglect and abuse complaints were filed, of which five were accepted.

improvement of defense services

This project type was designed to provide well-trained and experienced trial counsel for indigent criminal defendants and juveniles in jurisdictions of high crime through establishment or expansion of defender offices. Three grants totaling \$95,775 were awarded in this area.

In a 1967 ruling, the U. S. Supreme Court held that in proceedings to determine delinquency which result in commitment to an institution, the child and his parents have the right to counsel.

A Juvenile Defender program in Washtenaw County was funded by OCJP for \$15,220 in 1974.

In the year prior to this grant, 1,867 delinquency petitions were filed, and 329 children required court appointment counsel at a cost of \$28,381 to the county.

An award to Bay County for \$86,735 continued a public defender office to serve the 18th Judicial Circuit Court and the 74th District Court. The grant provided a public defender, two assistant public defenders, an investigator and two secretaries.

In the first year of the project, 585 of 6,017 cases were turned over to the Public Defenders Office. This was 95 per cent of all circuit court cases and 5 per cent of all district court cases.

The cost of defending indigent offenders through the Public Defenders Office is about \$133 a case compared to \$205 per case as paid by the County Board of Auditors to assign private counsel in both circuit and district courts. In the first half of 1974 the Public Defenders Office disposed of 294 cases at an average cost of \$154, while the average cost per case for court appointed counsel is \$301.

Judicial processing

Projects to train judges and career administrative employees and to hire court administrators and law interns were among those encouraged in the 1974 Plan as ways to combat some of the difficulties of administering criminal justice in Michigan.

Michigan's criminal court system is headed by the Supreme Court which has appellate jurisdiction and superintending control over all the state's courts. The remainder of the system consists of the Court of Appeals, 45 circuit courts, the Detroit Recorder's Court, 85 district courts, 28 municipal courts and 83 probate courts.

The steadily increasing volume of work in Michigan courts constitutes a continuing challenge to the ability of courts to maintain the quality of justice. This is particularly true in areas of high crime. Persistent efforts must be made to deal with the caseload and to prevent the accumulation of unreasonably large backlogs. On the other hand, measures intended to improve case flow and court efficiency must not have an adverse effect on due process of law.

A discussion of some of the project types outlined in the 1974 Plan and some of the projects which began or were continued during the fiscal year follows.

courts in areas of high crime

The objective has been to help courts in areas of high crime maintain accelerated caseload processing through improved administration. Introduction of modern management techniques are to aid in contending with problems attendant to burgeoning numbers of criminal cases, and more effective administration is to result in better caseload management. Seven grants totaling \$1,075,099 were awarded in fiscal year 1973-74.

Muskegon County received a grant in this area for \$22,416 to continue the services of a professional court administrator to help the consolidation of the 14th Circuit Court and the 59th and 60th district courts into one administrative unit in one location.

Prior to the project, there were five separate locations for the district courts. This number has been reduced to three as a result of this grant. The time from arraignment or complaint to trial has been reduced and case backlogs are down about 50 per cent.

An evaluation of the role of Supreme Court, the Chief Justice and the Court Administrator in the management of state courts is to be done with a \$810,180 grant to the Supreme Court awarded during the fiscal year.

An administrative analyst group will analyze proposed changes and conduct studies related to circuit, probate and district rules. Recommendations will be made for fines and costs, sentencing,

standards for court rules and record maintenance and disposal. A personnel service group will study present and future manpower requirements along with compensation, recruiting and training.

Another Court Administrator position was created and filled with a grant to Washtenaw County for \$31,765 during the 1974 fiscal year. The Court Administrator devotes his time to problems of court management and administration, thus freeing the judges for work on the bench.

A space utilization study is the object of an OCJP grant of \$93,565 to Wayne County. An analysis is being made of all court personnel, their responsibilities and the space required. From this study will come standards for use of space, and it will provide future court expansion requirements.

training for the judiciary

The objective has been to increase the capability of judges at all levels of jurisprudence, including appellate, by providing initial and continuing education.

Specialized training in such subjects as court administration, evidence, judicial discretion, sentencing, probation, corrections and recent criminal decisions is expected to raise the level of the adjudication function in Michigan. Two discretionary grants totalling \$161,803 were awarded in fiscal year 1973-74.

One of the discretionary grants was awarded to the Michigan Supreme Court for \$147,328 to continue judicial training. In 1973 a total of 10 seminars were held at various locations throughout the state; 372 persons were trained.

Topics included role conflict, criminal trial problems, court management and district court probation.

Seven more seminars are planned for the second year of the program. They are being conducted by the Center for Administration of Justice at Wayne State University.

training for career administrative employes

Upgrading the management of courts and prosecutors and defenders offices through use of trained administrative employes is the goal of this project type.

Improved administration is expected to accelerate the processing of caseloads and aid these organizations in contending with persistently heavy workloads, particularly in areas of high crime.

The Michigan Supreme Court received a grant of \$20,783 to continue training five senior court administrators in the 1974 fiscal year. In the first year, the administrators attended the first part of a two-year Court Executive Development Program at the Institute for Court Management in Denver. In the second year, these five men are to attend the second part of the program which consists of four weeks of study in Denver and a six month on-the-job internship. They will serve as resource persons in the state after completion of the training.

corrections and reintegration

One of the factors in Michigan's crime rates is the large number of repeat offenders.

Of those persons committed to state penal institutions in 1971, a total of 52 per cent had previously served jail terms, 32 per cent had been in prison before and 36.5 per cent had histories of juvenile corrections.

The goal of projects dealing with corrections and the reintegration of offenders back into the community has, therefore, been to reduce recidivism.

The second goal has been to provide those offenders who are institutionalized with a safe, hygienic and humane environment while preparing them for productive roles in society.

Even though Michigan's correctional system has earned a commendable reputation nationwide for progressive management, determination of systemwide goals and standards for those offenders who should be diverted from institutions and the types and numbers requiring institutionalization is still needed.

Also to be decided are the levels of service and the caseload appropriate for prison and jail programs and for probation, parole and supervised diversion programs.

Another problem identified in the 1974 Plan is the lack of data regarding these activities, particularly in the area of the juvenile correctional system. Progress is being made to correct the deficiency, however.

Other advances in the area of corrections cited in the 1974 Plan include the remodeling and decentralization of Southern Michigan Prison at Jackson, construction of a new medium security prison at Muskegon and the planning of a new women's prison and a minimum security facility in the Detroit area.

The antiquated Boys' Training School at Lansing has been phased out of operation. Community facilities for juveniles are being expanded.

Four general program areas are designated in the 1974 Plan to improve corrections. They are "Training for Correctional and Juvenile Service Personnel," "Community Reintegration Program," "Correctional and Juvenile Facility Improvement" and "Institutional Program Development."

Planners hope that by training correctional and juvenile service personnel the treatment programs and operation of local jails will be improved, the state correctional system upgraded and the quality of youth services enhanced.

Three types of projects are suggested under this program area: Correctional in-service training for all employes who have direct or supervisory responsibility for prisoners, including probation and parole officers; jailor training for personnel in local jails and lock-ups and continuation of the Juvenile Service Training Council.

Improvement of correctional and juvenile facilities also is urged.

Innovative concepts in rehabilitation, special treatment of institutionalized youth and continuation of a correctional research center are recommended in the plan.

A discussion of projects funded during the 1974 fiscal year within the chapter "Corrections and Reintegration" follows.

correctional in-service training

By employing a variety of training, such as induction, in-service, management and executive programs, the state and local correctional services were upgraded in fiscal year 1973-74. To develop skills in modern security practices, treatment methods, guidance and counseling, management techniques and executive control has been the aim of these training programs.

Instructional methods included the use of lectures, video presentations, reading assignments, conferences and seminars.

Two grants were awarded in this area: One to Kalamazoo County for \$54,034 and one to the Michigan Department of Corrections for \$237,700. The Kalamazoo County grant was designed to provide Human Resource Development training for jail inmate rehabilitation staff, uniform jail security staff and community leaders.

The grant to the Michigan Department of Corrections is providing training for nearly all corrections staff in penal institutions throughout Michigan. The training given in the past fiscal year through this project is listed below:

- Field Service Orientation and Development in which 282 staff received 2,200 hours of manpower training.
- Corrections Officer and Emergency Control in which 671 employes received 4,866 manhours of training.
- Corrections Specialist in which 843 staff members received 80,200 manhours of training.
- Special Programs in which 211 employes received 4,284 manhours of training.
- Management and Executive Development in which 45 employes received 1,921 manhours of training.

jailor training

The objective of this project area has been to improve local detention facilities throughout the state by training personnel responsible for the care, custody and treatment of offenders. The development of understanding and support for rehabilitative programming in jails has been the emphasis.

Two grants totaling \$97,725 were awarded to the Office of Jail Services in the Department of Corrections to train security personnel assigned to county jails and city lock-ups.

There are over 200 such institutions with a potential training population of over 2,000. In the period April, 1973, — March, 1974, 220 correctional staff from 90 agencies received 6,412 manhours of training. There has been a cumulative total of 4,000 college credits earned from 15 educational institutions through the program.

juvenile service training council

For the past two years, OCJP has financed operation of the Juvenile Service Training Council, organized within the Michigan State Department of Social Services. The Council has representatives from the Michigan Association of Children's Agencies, the Office of the Supreme Court Administrator and state departments of Social Services, State Police and Education. The Council identifies juvenile

training needs on a statewide basis and coordinates training programs to upgrade juvenile justice personnel throughout the state.

The Training Council, through its staff, subcontracts to agencies, universities or consultant firms to provide the training. In addition, the Council coordinates and provides consultation to institutions of higher education to establish programs offering training to personnel in the juvenile justice system.

It conducts special statewide institutes and seminars and establishes procedures for accreditation of associate and baccalaureate programs in juvenile services.

During the past year, because of a change in OCJP funding cycles, the Training Council actually has received two grants to provide services for 21 months. These grants amount to \$634,000 and will permit the training Council to subcontract both large and small training projects.

In the first grant, eight subcontracts were granted by the Council. They included \$123,167 to the Michigan State Supreme Court to provide basic and advanced training to the states' juvenile probation officers and \$5,780 to provide initial training to child care and professional staff opening the new Berrien County Youth Home.

probation and parole improvement

By holding workloads to an optimum of 75, creating new systems, providing specialized caseloads, improving diagnostic services and expanding community-based treatment alternatives, the probation and parole services of Michigan are to be improved.

To do this, local and state services were examined and projects designed to get Michigan's workloads in line with the national standard. Those parole officers with the most serious departure from the recommended workloads got priority during the 1974 fiscal year.

During the past year, 17 grants worth \$3,313,386 were awarded to improve probation and parole services throughout the state.

A grant of \$11,588 was made to Sanilac County to continue such a project for a third year. Through this project a full-time, experienced probation officer was hired to do pre-sentence investigations and supervise a misdemeanor caseload. A failure rate of only 3 per cent was experienced during the second year of the project.

Macomb County received \$22,363 to continue a volunteer probation aide project started a year previously. A heavy caseload of 120 persons for each probation officer was to be reduced through use of these aides.

There were 46 aides active in the program. They received training at Madonna college in the first year of the project. Training continues at Macomb Community College in a special curriculum. Volunteers placed 19 probationers in jobs and 16 more in high school during the fiscal year.

Another grant was made to the City of Southfield for \$54,435 to continue and expand misdemeanor probation services for the 46th District Court. While the project was underway the average caseload for the 75 volunteers has been 128 with an average parole violation rate of 10.3 per cent for the first nine months of 1973. This compares to a violation rate of 16.4 per cent in the 569 assigned cases in 1972.

community residential treatment centers

Recognition that it is not necessary for some adult offenders to be confined in institutions but can be reintegrated into the community accounts for this project type. The goal is to provide as many short-term residential and treatment programs for offenders not considered a danger to the community as possible. Four grants totaling \$243,618 were awarded in this area during the fiscal year.

OCJP awarded a grant of \$76,724 to Wayne County to continue a project for the third year that provides housing, support counseling, job training and employment follow-up assistance for a minimum of 30 female offenders from the Detroit area. Women 17 to 33 who have a 10th grade education are eligible. If accepted by the program after a battery of tests that determine emotional stability, employment potential and motivation, a contractual agreement is required.

Of the 101 women enrolled, 53 graduated with certificates. Of these, 45 either found immediate full-time employment, married or enrolled full-time in college; 25 girls were either resentenced for new crimes, returned for rule infractions or disappeared from the program.

Isabella County received \$41,306 to continue a program that provides an alternative to confinement for young adult felony offenders between the ages of 17 and 25. The facility is in a leased fraternity house with a 15-person capacity and is staffed by caseworkers, student assistants and volunteers. In the first 18 months of the program, 33 clients participated with a recidivist rate of 30 per cent.

jail program improvement

By offering better treatment programs and initiating new programs, it is believed that safety, security and rehabilitation in local jails will be upgraded. In fiscal year 1973-74, a total of 11 projects were funded for \$654,997 to improve local jail programs.

The City of Detroit received \$71,136 to continue and expand a vocational training program for selected female felony inmates in the Detroit House of Correction. Approximately 50 women are to be trained for employment in hospitals and nursing homes. Classroom training for the future nurses is provided at Schoolcraft College, and on-the-job skills will be developed at the Plymouth Center for Human Development. Early childhood development training will be added to the program this year.

In the first year of the project, 19 of 25 girls completed the program. The other six were dropped due to rule infractions.

A project to provide continued diagnostic services, rehabilitation programs and follow-up services for inmates in Kent County Jail was funded for \$78,300. Since the inception of the project in September, 1973, a total of 2,150 inmates have received the following services: Substance abuse (1,000), educational programs (1,250), school release (53), work release (325) and 350 have received follow-up assistance. The recidivist rate of those going through the program is 5.6 per cent as compared to 12.4 per cent for the general inmate population.

state assistance to local jails

The state Office of Jail Services, since its creation, has improved the state regulatory function and provided technical assistance to local detention administrators. It is believed this will upgrade management and operation of county and city jails as well as municipal lock-ups.

The Michigan Department of Corrections has been awarded \$171,367 to continue the Office of Jail Services and allow it to carry out statutory, advisory and training functions as they relate to county and city jails and municipal lock-ups.

In the first year of operation, 153 jail and lock-up inspections were made, 60 inspections resulted in deficiency recommendations, three inspections required major enforcement action, 64 formal technical assistance consultations were held and 20 construction plans were reviewed.

community treatment for juveniles

Ten to 15 years ago in Michigan a few social agencies started to develop experimental projects to provide community-based services to youthful and adult offenders instead of institutionalization.

OCJP has encouraged both state and local units of government, public and private social agencies to develop innovative residential and non-residential projects in both highly populated urban counties and in rural areas. Advantages of providing treatment and other services in the community include better accessibility to existing services, treatment of the behavior in the environment where the offender is most likely to reside after release from custody and the opportunity for offenders to retain ties with relatives and close friends.

Specifically, the objective is to reduce delinquency of court and state wards residing in community facilities. During the fiscal year, \$3,032,307 was awarded for six projects to accomplish this goal. Four of the six grants went to the Department of Social Services to continue their Decentralization, Community Residential Care and ADULT projects. These projects provided community-based diagnostic assessment of recently committed state wards, two non-residential attention centers, a variety of group homes, halfway houses and emergency shelter care facilities throughout the state and a statewide drug abuse training and treatment program.

One of the other two grants went to the Saginaw County Community Services Project discussed elsewhere in this report. This \$187,906 project provides community-based residential and non-residential treatment to court wards committed to the private institutional facilities of Boyssville and Star Commonwealth.

These two residential facilities jointly started an 11-bed group home in Saginaw to retain court wards committed to their agencies in the community rather than place them in their institutional facilities 100 to 150 miles away.

For those youth who temporarily need institutional services, the group home has provided opportunities to release youth earlier from institutions to make adjustments back in the community by placing them in the group home.

In addition, group work treatment is provided to both residential and non-residential youth in the Saginaw County area.

special community services

In most instances, once youth are processed in juvenile court for violating probate court statutes they are assigned probation officers. These officers usually have high caseloads with limited opportunities and, perhaps training, to counsel youth and their families.

The objective in this area has been to provide a variety of special services to juvenile courts and the State Department of Social Services which will aid rehabilitation of youthful offenders and assist them in their adjustment to the community and to family life.

In 1974, the Ingham County Probate Court's Institutional Alternative Program was the only project awarded a grant under this element. The grant of \$110,388 provides intensive team counseling to about 40 youth who otherwise would probably be committed to public or private correctional institutions.

The team consists of an experienced professional probation worker and two para-professionals. Each of the team members have primary responsibility for a designated number of youth and secondary responsibilities for the other members assigned youth.

vocational opportunities

For decades lay people and professionals have promoted the concept that all youth, particularly delinquents, need the experience and monetary rewards of work. At the same time, secondary schools emphasized college preparatory curriculum while vocationally oriented services, in general, were only minimally provided.

The State Department of Social Services observed this significant omission in the total services they were trying to deliver to delinquent youth. It received a grant for \$131,200 during the 1974 fiscal year to give employment services to wards of the state. This grant provided pre-vocational training, vocational skill training and, when indicated, wage subsidy to over 1,700 state wards during the first project year. A total of 596 youth participated in the job preparation program; 746 youth found jobs and 1,352 remained free from police contact.

educational opportunities

Educators, other professionals and lay people are becoming increasingly aware of the inadequacies of primary and secondary school programs. Significant numbers of youth are not attracted to, nor see, the relevance of most public school curricula. In addition, an uncountable number of students are encouraged to drop out or are pushed out of schools each year. There is at least one school district in Michigan where 75 per cent of the youth residing in a specific geographical area of the city drop out between the ninth and twelfth grades.

The objective of this element was to assist selected school systems provide educational opportunities to pre-delinquent and delinquent youth, and those who have been expelled, excluded, suspended or have dropped out of the regular school program. Emphasis was placed on individualized educational programs within and outside the regular school programs.

During the 1974 fiscal year, 10 projects were funded a total of \$617,687 in grants from OCJP. Individual grants ranged from \$26,082 to \$104,950. The projects were in rural, suburban and urban school districts.

An example of one of the alternative school projects funded in 1974 is the Transitional School in the Bay City School District. This project, given \$78,070, focused on providing individual instruction and counseling to 61 students. Of these 61 potentially delinquent students, more than half had been suspended or were about to be suspended from the public school setting.

By the end of the 1973-74 school year, 59 per cent had remained in the project. Using a standard scoring method, the students' academic growth equaled or exceeded their chronological growth; 78 per cent remained free from police contact.

comprehensive juvenile facility network plans

How well are youth service agencies serving youth? What are the residential and non-residential needs of youth? What are the most important omissions in services? These and similar questions need to be answered to effectively plan and start youth service programs.

The objective of this element in the 1974 Plan was to improve youth services through establishment of county or regional facility network plans. On an areawide basis, facility network plans are to provide agency coordination, planning and policy development.

In 1974 three grants were awarded. Two went to the Wayne County Juvenile Facility Network and the Youth Service Bureau of Northeast Michigan. Both projects were designed differently with the Wayne County project in the urban area and Youth Service Bureau in rural northeast Michigan.

A grant of \$3.5 million went to the Wayne County Juvenile Facility Network in October, 1973, to continue to develop a countywide comprehensive plan containing descriptions of existing services and projected annual service needs.

Based on initial information from the plan, the Network was to issue subcontracts to about 26 youth service agencies. The network also was to start centers that will provide direct services to youth, give office space to existing social agencies and refer youth to social agencies not located at the centers.

During the past fiscal year, 22 subcontracts were issued, centers in the metropolitan Detroit area became operational and the comprehensive plan was partially completed.

The second grant of \$2.3 million awarded in June, 1974, was made to issue about 26 subcontracts to youth agencies. At this time, those subcontracts are being awarded.

The Youth Service Bureau was awarded a grant for \$46,881 to evaluate the existing youth services needs in the 10 county area, coordinate those services and develop a five year plan to start needed services.

local facility improvement program

The aim is to create a climate conducive to the rehabilitation of adult offenders in local correctional facilities by providing for new construction, renovation or expansion of facilities. This is to reduce overcrowding, increase safety and sanitation and develop new or expanded diagnostic and rehabilitation programs.

In fiscal year 1974 a total of 11 projects were funded in this area totaling \$1,630,867.

A grant of \$9,500 was made to Oscoda County to provide for partial funding of an architectural design of a new lock-up facility. The old Oscoda County Jail was closed by the state Corrections Commission because of substandard facilities. The county has been using the Ogemaw County Jail to house their prisoners at a cost of \$10 per day and at a total cost in 1973 of \$3,500.

The Bay County Jail was constructed in 1934 with a designed capacity for 40 prisoners. Present deficiencies are of sufficient magnitude to preclude renovation. As a result, OCJP made a \$9,000 award to Bay County to engage a consulting firm for a comprehensive study and analysis of needs. Emphasis will be placed on determining the size, design, location, programming requirements and estimated costs for a new correctional facility.

A grant of \$22,448 was made to Washtenaw County to continue upgrading local facilities. In the first year the needs, coverage and location of a new correctional facility were determined. In phase II of the project, a report produced by a consulting firm detailed the needs for development of a comprehensive county criminal justice system. Recommendations were made to construct a new facility, develop a master plan for use at the proposed criminal justice center, revise intake procedures, make maximum use of pre-trial and post-release programs, establish long-term comprehensive drug and alcohol treatment programs, establish alternatives to commercial bail bonding and expand work and educational release programs.

juvenile facility improvement

Although OCJP has emphasized community-based residential and non-residential treatment facilities for youth with the emphasis on non-residential services, there continues to be a need for appropriately constructed and remodeled residential facilities.

An example of this situation occurs in the Upper Peninsula's County of Marquette, where a \$193,500 grant was awarded to construct a new youth home.

The present facility, the only designated youth home in the entire Upper Peninsula, is an old house that has been entirely inadequate to provide either short-term detention or residential care.

With consultation from the National Clearing House on Criminal Justice Planning and Correctional Architecture and a local advisory committee, a new site has been selected and preliminary architectural plans have been completed.

When finished, the 12-bed facility will serve Marquette and surrounding counties. The residents will attend local public schools and participate in community activities and use community resources.

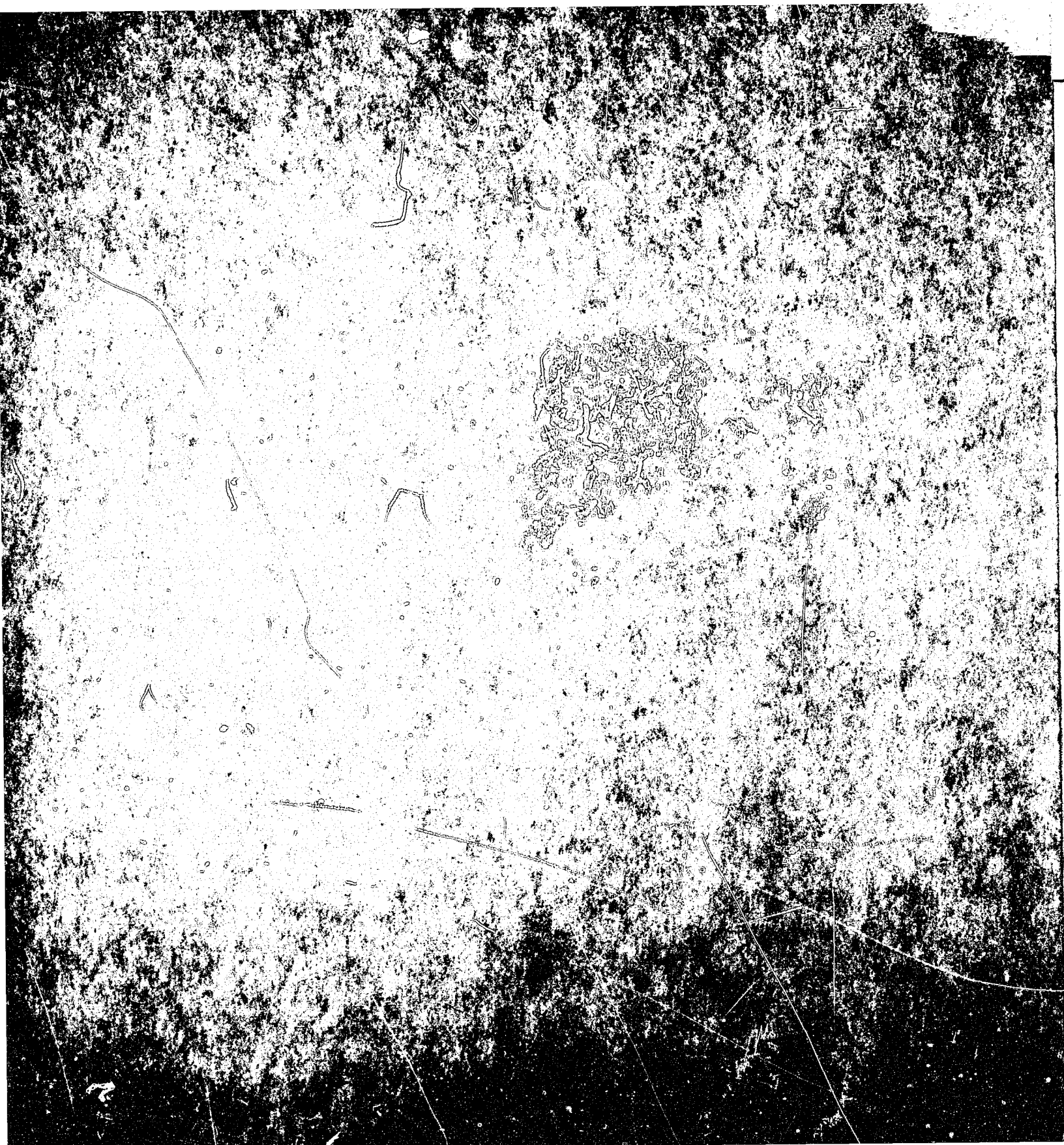
counseling and therapy

The objective of this project type has been to provide state institutions with special rehabilitation programs, improve and expand existing ones and introduce innovative concepts in rehabilitation through a variety of pilot projects.

A grant of \$104,253 was made to the Department of Corrections to look at the availability and adequacy of medical services at Southern Michigan Prison at Jackson

CONTINUED

1 OF 2



This is the first phase of a project to evaluate: Total patient care needs by means of written questionnaires, physical examinations and medical records of a representative sample; manpower needs for medical, nursing, and auxiliary staff; existing physical facilities; current administrative agreements with local and consulting medical services; emergency care provisions and needs; assessment of public health law requirements and compliance.

A grant of \$17,000 was awarded to the Department of Corrections to continue a project that allows inmates confined at the Branch Prison at Marquette to work on a college education. Since the project's inception in 1972, regular instructional staff from Northern Michigan University have taught the courses. Credit is awarded as specified in the University Bulletin with enrollment restricted to those with a high school degree or its equivalent. Class size is held to 14 inmates.

In the first two years, 104 students have enrolled in 316 classes; twenty-one different classes were held. The total number credit hours awarded has been 1,218. A grade point average of 2.7 on a 4.0 scale has been reported among the inmates, and there has been a passing percentage rate of 85.

specialized treatment for institutionalized youth

The objective here has been to meet specialized treatment needs of institutionalized youth, particularly those who are mentally ill or retarded, assaultive, high truancy risks, and those with histories of drug abuse. Educational, recreational, vocational and treatment services are included.

In 1974, three grants were awarded to finance such projects. Muskegon County's Juvenile Home was allocated \$23,987, the Michigan Department of Social Services group treatment project, \$132,000 and Berrien County's Youth Home received \$209,340.

Berrien County built a new 39-bed detention and short term treatment facility. The grant was used to assist in the expenses for some of the child care staff and their in-service training and to equip the new facility.

Although the youth home in Berrien County only opened on April 22, 1974, in the first five months, 118 youth were detained and 33 youth placed in the short term residential program. It is significant that Berrien County started their new youth home services in concert with development of community-based services of a runaway house and a youth service bureau. Thus, the intake department has diverted 62 per cent of the requests for detention.

criminal justice management support

What happens in prevention affects occurrence of crime, what happens in apprehension affects the judicial system, what happens in the courts affects the correctional caseload, what happens in corrections affects the prevention of future crimes and what happens in one community in crime control may have an effect on crime in adjacent communities.

Comprehensive planning to tie together the many interrelated components of the criminal justice system has been a major task of the Michigan Office of Criminal Justice Programs (OCJP) since its beginnings.

In the 1974 fiscal year efforts continued to overcome system fragmentation and to develop a comprehensive management system for criminal justice. It is generally believed that system coordination is the greatest advance that can be made with federal anti-crime dollars.

A variety of projects were financed during the 1974 fiscal year to help establish an effective criminal justice system. Many of the projects aimed at improving management systems, however were funded under project types described in Chapter 7 — "Criminal Justice Management Support."

It is believed that management systems can contribute to the effectiveness of criminal justice agencies by assisting them in planning and evaluation.

A major part of this chapter is devoted to criminal justice information systems. Michigan has enacted several laws related to the collection of criminal justice data. Four criminal justice agencies, the Michigan Department of State Police, Department of Corrections, Department of Social Services and the Supreme Court, currently collect information relative to crime and criminal justice activity in the state.

The State Police, in particular, have enabling legislation to collect comprehensive information across functional lines from both state and local criminal justice agencies.

Although each state level department publishes statistical data for its own functional area, the statistical data presented does not enable comparative analysis across functional areas. The departments are inadequately staffed to provide technical assistance to local agencies in the areas of data recording, reporting and analysis for effective operational use of the collected data. In the area of administrative and management operational statistics, the state does not presently have a coordinated method of accumulating this information. Available information generally has been collected through one-time surveys on a random sample basis.

Because of this situation, OCJP has provided financial assistance over the years to provide for integrated state-level management systems to coordinate state and local criminal justice information systems.

In the 1974 fiscal year, a comprehensive data systems program plan was submitted by OCJP for funding to the federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA).

Because current information systems in the area of criminal justice are fragmented, unorganized and non-uniform, the Michigan data system plan is directed at the resolution of these problems by:

- Establishing a state-level management system to provide policy guidance for development and operation of criminal justice information systems.
- Setting up a state-level criminal justice statistics system.
- Improving existing or developing data systems to collect and control criminal justice data.

In October, 1974, OCJP was awarded a \$1.5 million grant by LEAA to allow the State Police to continue work on developing a computerized criminal histories and offender-based transaction system. Work on this system, which involves collection of selected data on persons arrested and the status or disposition of that arrest by the criminal justice agencies has been financed earlier by LEAA and OCJP grants.

The automated offender tracking and criminal history data system is a major component of the state data systems program, approved by Gov. William G. Milliken and accepted by LEAA for special discretionary funding.

A discussion of the grants awarded in the area of criminal justice management support during the 1974 fiscal year follows.

legal studies

The objective is to evaluate the status of the state's criminal code and to propose legislative action which reflects changing mores, views on criminality, ability to stem serious crime and respects the need to use limited resources most effectively.

A grant of \$34,846 for the second year of a proposed three-year project in this area was awarded to the State Bar of Michigan in the 1974 fiscal year.

During this grant period a uniform jury instruction handbook is to be drafted and published. The instructions are to reduce the time required for preparation by the judge and also to make the instructions to jurors uniform throughout the state.

A reporter-lawyer working full time, assisted by a research team is to draft the proposed instructions. A special 15-person committee reviews the work of the reporter and staff.

In the first year of the project roughly 45 per cent of the materials were covered and finalized by the committee. Included were: Larceny, motor vehicle offenses, breaking and entering, assault, burglary, receiving stolen property, malicious destruction of property, arson, embezzlement, unarmed and armed robbery, bank, safe and vault robbery, sex offenses, credit card offenses, homicide definitions, statutory inferences and presumptions.

statewide criminal justice data systems

The objective has been to establish state level data files to support criminal justice planning, evaluation and operation.

Initial activity in this area during the fiscal year was directed toward development and use of data systems essential to achieving the objective. Future years may see the need for funding to start a comprehensive criminal justice resources data system and improvements in the Uniform Crime Reporting data system. For the past year, however, funding was limited to development of the computerized Criminal History/Offender Transaction (CCH/OTS) data system which involves collection of selection data on persons arrested and the status or disposition of that arrest by the various criminal justice agencies. The data is collected from all criminal justice agencies and is maintained by the State Police Records and Identification Division.

Block funds of \$1,017,720 and discretionary funds amounting to \$909,198 were awarded to the State Police to start the computerized system. Completion is scheduled by June 30, 1975. Additional funding will be needed to complete the system and conversion of all criminal histories. (A \$1.5 million grant was awarded to the State Police in October, 1974, for this purpose.)

court information systems

Here the objective has been to establish a uniform, integrated statewide court information system, both manual and automated, for the management and administration of all Michigan courts.

In 1971 the Michigan Supreme Court, encouraged by recommendations from an advisory committee of systems experts from Chrysler, Ford and General Motors, went to work on development of three computerized information systems it believed would greatly improve court operations at first in the Detroit area and later throughout the state.

A \$153,375 grant was awarded to the court by OCJP to help pay for the first phase of the project. This grant supplemented two discretionary grants totaling \$400,000 awarded to the City of Detroit for improvements in local court systems.

The three systems to be developed were: The Basic Michigan Court System (BMCS) for circuit court case processing, the Case Information Control System (CICS) to extract and analyze data from all Michigan courts and the Traffic and Ordinance System (TOS) to improve processing of traffic and ordinance violators in the Traffic and Ordinance division of the Detroit Recorder's Court.

The systems dealing with traffic cases (TOS) and circuit court case processing (BMCS) were designed to help in the flow of day-to-day judicial activities.

Through TOS, court personnel can quickly check the history of a driver's traffic violations and make courtroom assignments. The TOS also can automatically send out notices on such matters as adjournments, trials, court appearances and failure to pay parking fines.

The Office of the Michigan Secretary of State can be notified about traffic convictions and related court activities, and information on traffic warrants can be sent to the Law Enforcement Information Network.

Reports on daily court activity and payment of fines and costs can be generated by the TOS.

The BMCS can maintain and retrieve filings, selected actions and dispositions. It can account for all cases assigned to each judge and highlight problem areas.

It can keep track of defendants and the progress of each case. It will maintain a master court calendar and one for each judge.

The third system — CICS — is to deal with long-range statistics and reports; to summarize information and allow court personnel to analyze material maintained through TOS and BMCS for management and planning purposes.

It is designed to help a judge find out what his work load is by providing such information as the number of trials held and the number of disposed files and pending cases for a certain period of time.

Actual work on developing the three systems began in the second and third phases of the project through two additional grants from OCJP totaling nearly \$900,000.

In the 1974 fiscal year another grant of \$800,000 was awarded to continue the project.

The Supreme Court Systems Department, now headed by Richard G. Wilhelm, was created. A Judicial Data Center, housing a court-dedicated computer and the systems department, was set up in the Lafayette Building in downtown Detroit.

Work on design of the systems is generally now in the final or near final stages of completion; actual use of the systems is generally in the test stages.

Personnel in the systems department also are working to interface the court information systems with the Computerized Criminal Histories system now being developed by the Michigan Department of State Police.

michigan youth services information system (mysis)

The objective is to establish a statewide system for standardized collection and processing of information on Michigan's pre-delinquent and delinquent youth.

The Michigan Department of Social Services has been responsible for planning, developing, and putting the system into operation. This project has had some difficulties in reaching its projected deadline and is approximately 18 months behind schedule.

One of the major problems involves the very delicate and emotional issue of the security and privacy of the youth for which the data is being collected.

Early in the summer of 1974 Gov. William G. Milliken asked Social Services Director R. Bernard Houston to delay demonstration of the MYSIS in six cities pending completion of a review of the rights of privacy of young people who would be included in the system.

Under the proposed system, records would be maintained on individual young persons under supervision of juvenile agencies. Those records would be available to city, county and private agencies dealing with youth.

Another problem has been the inability of the project staff to secure a computer facility to run the project.

As a result of the problems, OCJP is taking a hard look at the entire MYSIS project to get it back on course. Funding for a third year will not take place until the basic problems have been resolved. The latest grant — for \$186,720 — was awarded on July 1, 1973.

evaluation of selected ongoing programs

The objective here has been to evaluate programs aimed at prevention and control of juvenile delinquency. Empirical information on ways to prevent and control juvenile delinquency is to be provided.

In 1974 two grants were awarded to evaluate existing programs in Washtenaw and Ingham counties.

In Washtenaw County the community residential services of Family Group Homes Inc. are being studied with an \$11,747 grant.

The University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research received a \$109,523 grant to conduct a three-year evaluation of the impact of volunteers on the probation program in the Ingham County Probate Court.

Variables used to measure the success of the programs include, but are not limited to, prevention or reduction in the number of official arrests of project youth; the prevention or reduction in the number of suspensions, expulsions or exclusions from schools; prevention of project youth from coming under the official jurisdiction of the juvenile court on a delinquency petition; prevention of project youth from being placed in an institution and the acceptance of project youth into the educational and employment structure of their communities. In addition, a cost-benefit analysis of the program is to be included in the project's final report.



A SECOND LOOK

sparmis

During the 1974 fiscal year statewide installation of a unique new police management information system began with announcement of the first five communities offered participation in the project.

Teams of experts from the Criminal Justice Institute in Detroit began putting the computerized system into police agencies in Livonia, Ann Arbor, Saginaw, Troy and the Berrien County Sheriff's Department through a \$1.5 million grant from the Michigan Office of Criminal Justice Programs (OCJP).

During the next five years, 47 cities and 18 counties will be given an opportunity to use the SPARMIS (Standard Police Automated Resource Management Information System). Law enforcement agencies in these areas have jurisdiction over 80 per cent of Michigan's population and 90 per cent of its serious crime.

Contracts have been negotiated between the Institute, an association of governments formed to improve the training of criminal justice personnel and management of law enforcement agencies, and each agency putting the SPARMIS into operation.

To use the system, each community is required to put up, in cash, 5 per cent of the total cost which, for the first year, is expected to be about \$100,000 should the agency use state-operated computer services. After the first year, the cost, to be borne by the local agency, is expected to average about \$13,000 annually.

The total estimated cost of putting SPARMIS into the 65 agencies during the next five years is \$12 million of which \$7.4 million is to be federal funds.

The SPARMIS package first developed in the Grand Rapids and Battle Creek police departments with grants totaling more than \$600,000 consists of a series of self-contained systems, both manual and computer-based, encompassing paperwork processing and management information.

Subsystems are grouped into four major categories—events, people, operation management and administration.

The "Event" systems can provide police departments with such tools as field instruction cards to help them conduct preliminary investigations, dictation guides and equipment for long form reports, self-indexing short form incident reports, a patrol activity check list and a daily open case report showing, in 15-minute intervals, the status of all units in the field during the previous day.

An inventory of cases by crime type, a report showing case activities by officer and conviction reports by crime type and by investigator also can be produced through the event systems.

The "People" systems include the forms and reports associated with persons apprehended by officers. They can include a combination arrest report, prisoner control log and prisoner property record to minimize paperwork and provide for a local record of apprehensions.

They also can provide reports listing the most active local offenders and can provide identification of potential suspects on current cases. Within this category are fingerprint and mug processing systems.

The "Operations Management" systems can provide information on locations of events and officers to improve deployment and allocation of patrol resources. It also produces a one-page command summary for the agency chief or sheriff. If the agency uses computer resources for this system, it can get automatic production of Uniform Crime Report data.

The operations management systems provide special analysis of crimes and accidents for use by command officers to allocate resources and adjust priorities. They can provide maps of crimes and accidents.

Reports showing planned and actual costs of services provided by the police agency also can be produced.

Within the "Administration" systems are the forms, files and reports associated with stolen and evidence property. Citizen complaints can be recorded and summarized by using one of these systems; equipment can be controlled and personnel can be evaluated.

Use of SPARMIS is expected to raise agency efficiency in making arrests and securing convictions, suppressing street crimes and responding to citizen calls for service.

This is to be done by reducing the amount of paperwork required by police officers so they can spend more time on the road, improving patrol by helping police administrators analyze their community's crime patterns, improving record systems as an investigative aid, by helping investigators manage their time and priorities and by stepping up the quality of crime scene processing.

Chief Robert Anderson of the Grand Rapids Department said although there are still some technical difficulties with the system, "I think it will be a valuable tool for police administrators not only in reducing paperwork but in standardizing data gathering. It will focus in on the real management problems of all police agencies using the system."

Out of the pilot project in Grand Rapids came a plan for statewide installation of the police information system

The plan explains the nature of SPARMIS, lists potential benefits, names communities to be offered the system, explains how the system is to be installed, gives estimated costs and the time anticipated in setting up the system.

Henry A. Wilson, coordinator for the SPARMIS project at the Institute, directs the work of the teams, which are orienting the police agency's personnel to the system, analyzing the agency's organization and operation and comparing it to the SPARMIS. The teams then recommend ways to use the SPARMIS to the agency for approval.

The teams, composed of experts in the field of computerized systems and law enforcement, are helping the agency put SPARMIS into operation and training its personnel. When the system is fully installed, the team withdraws and makes arrangements for further follow-up should the agency require it, Wilson said.

Local agencies are given opportunities to participate in the design of their department's individual system and in statewide installation by working with a statewide task force and through an advisory board.

A steering committee of local agency personnel reviews progress and approves the specific SPARMIS components to be installed at the agency. Because of its many independent subsystems, SPARMIS can be specially tailored for the individual department's particular needs.

Representatives of each police agency develop a SPARMIS work with the statewide task force to understand the SPARMIS concepts and functions and to assist in communicating the department's operations to the task force. Such local person conduct much of the training of the agency's

personnel and provide follow-up assistance and help plan the statewide program and assist in reviewing future additions to the SPARMIS package.

Each police agency participating in SPARMIS can use, when it becomes available, computer services at the Criminal Justice Data Center at the East Lansing headquarters of the Michigan Department of State Police. OCJP awarded a grant of \$798,194 to the State Police to provide this service.

At present, the center provides the automated processing for the Law Enforcement Information Network (LEIN) to about 220 local law enforcement agencies on a statewide data communications network. It also maintains the data base for the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR).

Additionally, the center is in the process of installing a state level computerized criminal history offender transaction data base. The SPARMIS will interface directly with the UCR and the criminal history offender system.

The State Police also will run a mug processing and distribution service as part of the SPARMIS package to assist local agencies in responding to criminal mobility.

Through this system, photographs of known or suspected criminals collected by local agencies will be distributed to all interested agencies. A mug classification and file organization framework to help local agencies maintain accurate and complete files also is part of the system

Agencies also will be offered faster response on fingerprint identification through an expanded state fingerprint processing center.

Also planned is the exploration of how a state crime analysis division might help local agencies with major unsolved crimes and crime analysis.

Work of the Institute teams in putting the SPARMIS into police agencies throughout Michigan has been scheduled so the system will be installed in 15 of the 65 priority agencies each year.

Criminal Justice Institute, SPARMIS Implementation, 16683-1, \$1.5 million.

Lansing crime prevention unit

Beginning on April 1, 1973, the Lansing Police Department through the aid of an OCJP grant, began a multi-staged attack on crimes most often committed, yet often preventable, such as: Robbery, burglary, muggings and shoplifting.

The unit, now in its second year of funding, is staffed by one sergeant, four patrolmen and a clerk and is directed by Capt. William J. Cavanaugh of the Uniform Division, who also serves as the Project Director.

Although police have the major responsibility for law enforcement and crime prevention, citizens must play an important role in preventing crime.

Therefore, one of the first projects undertaken by the Crime Prevention Unit was establishment of a Citizens Crime Prevention Committee. The committee consists of representatives from civic groups, professional organizations, neighborhood associations, business clubs and the news media.

The work of the committee was divided into five subcommittees which assisted the unit in forming and starting all of the unit's programs during a period of just over one year. After that time,

the committee decided to meet only on a need basis, and while still intact, has not been active in the past nine months.

Listed below are the unit's major program areas and results of the first year-and-one-half of operation. All of the unit's programs and services are free and available to any homeowner, businessowner or interested citizen of Lansing.

Operation Identification

The first project the unit undertook was rejuvenation of Operation Identification, a two-year-old burglary prevention program in which public interest had waned.

Operation Identification, which has proved highly successful in several other communities, including Highland Park, involves engraving tools to etch operator license numbers on personal property and window decals which inform potential burglars that valuables have been marked. Anyone who engraves his driver's license number on a valuable article establishes his personal identification of that item, should it be stolen.

The etching tools are available to all Lansing residents and can be borrowed from any local Lansing fire station or the police building. Window stickers, advising potential thieves that the valuables have been marked, are provided when the tool is returned.

Because of the citizen's committee and the unit's prevention activities, participation in Operation Identification has increased by 49.6 per cent since April of 1973.

Since the program was introduced in 1971, 1.22 per cent of the 7,825 participants were victims of a burglary, while of the 38,481 non-participants, 20.44 per cent of their homes and business were burglarized.

Premise Security Surveys

The second major program to assist citizens in protecting their families and property, is that of premise security surveys. An officer, on request, inspects the security of an individual's home or business. The officers make suggestions on ways to improve the security as economically as possible, should a weakness be found. Any deficiency in a particular security system which would assist the criminal by either rendering the victim more vulnerable or by making detection and apprehension more difficult are considered.

In some cases, the recommendations made by the officers entail the purchase of security hardware. Officers temper their recommendations to reflect the value of the property the individual is protecting and the expense of such hardware. To date, the unit has conducted 798 residential and 284 commercial surveys.

Loss Prevention

A large quantity of information has been made available to the commercial sector of the city on ways to prevent or reduce business losses through crime. Information on robbery, burglary, shoplifting, credit card fraud, check fraud, internal pilferage, embezzlement, extortion and employe theft is available. Officers of the Crime Prevention Unit also advise on the use of various types of security hardware. If a businessowner desires, seminars on these topics are held for employees.

Speaking Engagements

Officers of the Crime Prevention Unit give speeches to any group, large or small, provide visual aids and hand out material on any of the above program areas. The unit has given about 150 such presentations to 8,800 people.

Blockwatchers

Aside from protecting the home, what can the concerned citizen do to protect themselves? There is a way, an avenue open to the citizen in which his knowledge of his community can be used as a resource to determine when something is wrong. His ability to determine the normal from the abnormal, the neighbor from the stranger or the car which does or does not belong is imperative. He must effectively record the information and be able to intelligently report the incident to the police, should it be necessary.

This type of positive citizen involvement is working in many communities under different names. The Lansing Crime Prevention Unit calls it "Blockwatchers." The successful Blockwatcher must possess several attributes: Awareness of one's own community, alertness to those activities which may or may not signal a crime being committed and the ability to translate these activities into words, whether by making notes or making a call to the police department. The department currently has over 300 active participants in the program.

Lansing Crime Prevention Unit, 13068-2, \$108,717.

para-professionals

The Para-Professional Aid Unit of the Saginaw County Prosecutor's Office offers a constructive answer to a troubling problem: How to provide better service to the public without further burdening an already overloaded judicial system.

Based on the prosecutor's discretionary power to accept or refuse a criminal complaint, the concept of the Para-Professional Aid Unit was designed to achieve five principal objectives:

- To coordinate the efforts of available legal and social service agencies to assist parties involved in a dispute and by helping citizens find an equitable solution to their problems without resorting to a formal judicial remedy.
- To up-grade services provided in the prosecutor's office by recognizing a serious situation, fixing priorities and, where criminal action may result, making referrals to the staff attorneys for warrant authorization or to the proper police agency for investigation.
- To alleviate the caseload pressure on the court and the staff attorneys by offering an alternative "hearing process" outside the courtroom permitting a higher degree of attention to serious crime at a substantially lower expense.
- To avoid potentially criminal acts by encouraging mediation and conciliation of the disputing parties by probing for underlying problems and trying to help the parties reach an agreement.

If it becomes apparent that these problems defy solution using these methods, the Para-Professional Aid Unit discusses the avenues of legal recourse open to both parties while emphasizing the potential consequences these procedures might generate.

The unit was created in 1973 through the combined efforts of the Saginaw County Prosecutor's Office and the Office of Criminal Justice Programs. Prior to the advent of this project, the prosecutor's office did not have a workable system through which citizen complaints could be channeled. As a result, staff attorneys had to handle them, a time consuming and often unnecessary task because the majority of the complaints were those best resolved outside the criminal justice system.

Many citizens feel government is unresponsive to their needs and are often overwhelmed by its complexities. Law enforcement, as an example, appears vague and unjust at times. The Para-Professional Aid Unit responds to this by assisting the public find the right agency to do the job.

The volume of complaints received by the prosecutor's office indicates the extent of the problem. During the period between January and December 1974, the Para-Professional Aid Unit processed 6,000 citizen's complaints. About 85 per cent of the complaints received were handled by the Para-Professional Aid Unit outside the criminal justice system through counseling, mediation, conciliation and referrals to other agencies. In all cases, only 3 per cent resulted in requests for warrant authorization by the unit.

The theory behind the Para-Professional Aid Unit is a simple one: Since the majority of citizen complaints often stem from minor criminal acts, conciliatory ability rather than an extensive background in law is needed.

To this end, the Para-Professional Aid Unit seeks to improve communications between the disputing parties and arrive at expeditious and fair resolutions.

Admittedly, while some disputes defy solution, the Para-Professional Aid Unit has successfully diverted citizen complaints through an administrative rather than criminal process. Historically, governmental and social service agencies have not operated efficiently because of lack of coordination, cooperation and duplication of services. Realizing that citizens have complex problems which often require services of more than one agency, much of the unit's success depends on establishing good rapport with other agencies within the governmental structure and the public. Indeed, successful disposition of citizen complaints often depend solely upon the expertise and coordination of the unit, which acts as a liaison between those agencies.

Saginaw County Para-Professional Aid Unit, 16514-1A74, \$10,260.

(mepss) michigan emergency public safety system

Over the past 10 years, there has been an increasing need throughout the state for a statewide radio network to ensure direct communications between the patrol vehicles on the road and 24-hour base stations in any emergency situation.

The Michigan Emergency Public Safety System (MEPSS) promises to be the answer to that need.

A radio frequency assignment of 155.865 Mhz has been established for this purpose so any police car in Michigan, with a MEPSS-frequency radio, will always be in contact with a base station. This frequency will be used only during emergencies when inter-agency communication is necessary.

Through several meetings of the Michigan Public Safety Frequency Advisory Committee, comprised of representatives of the Michigan Association of Chiefs of Police, the Michigan Sheriffs Association and the Michigan State Police, it was agreed that the State Police would administer this project. Accordingly, a \$86,926 grant from the federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) was awarded to the State Police in the 1974 fiscal year. The grant is to help acquire radio equipment and place it in operation.

The general objective of the project is to establish a series of radio base stations, strategically located throughout the State of Michigan, to enable emergency contact for any mobile unit regardless of its location.

The MEPSS system is intended to transfer area police departments from a loose collection of independent units into a cohesive, coordinated team.

A total of 48 locations in Michigan have been selected as potential base stations. The Office of Criminal Justice Programs (OCJP) has already equipped several hundred local police and sheriff's cars with radios on this frequency in anticipation of this project.

The high priority of this undertaking is shown in the following facts:

- The "Police Communications and Data Access in the State of Michigan State Plan," published in October, 1971, cited the need for a statewide common frequency for inter-agency communications, and recommended 155.865 Mhz as the frequency.

- This recommendation is based on expert study by communications specialists, and this project is a direct result of that study.

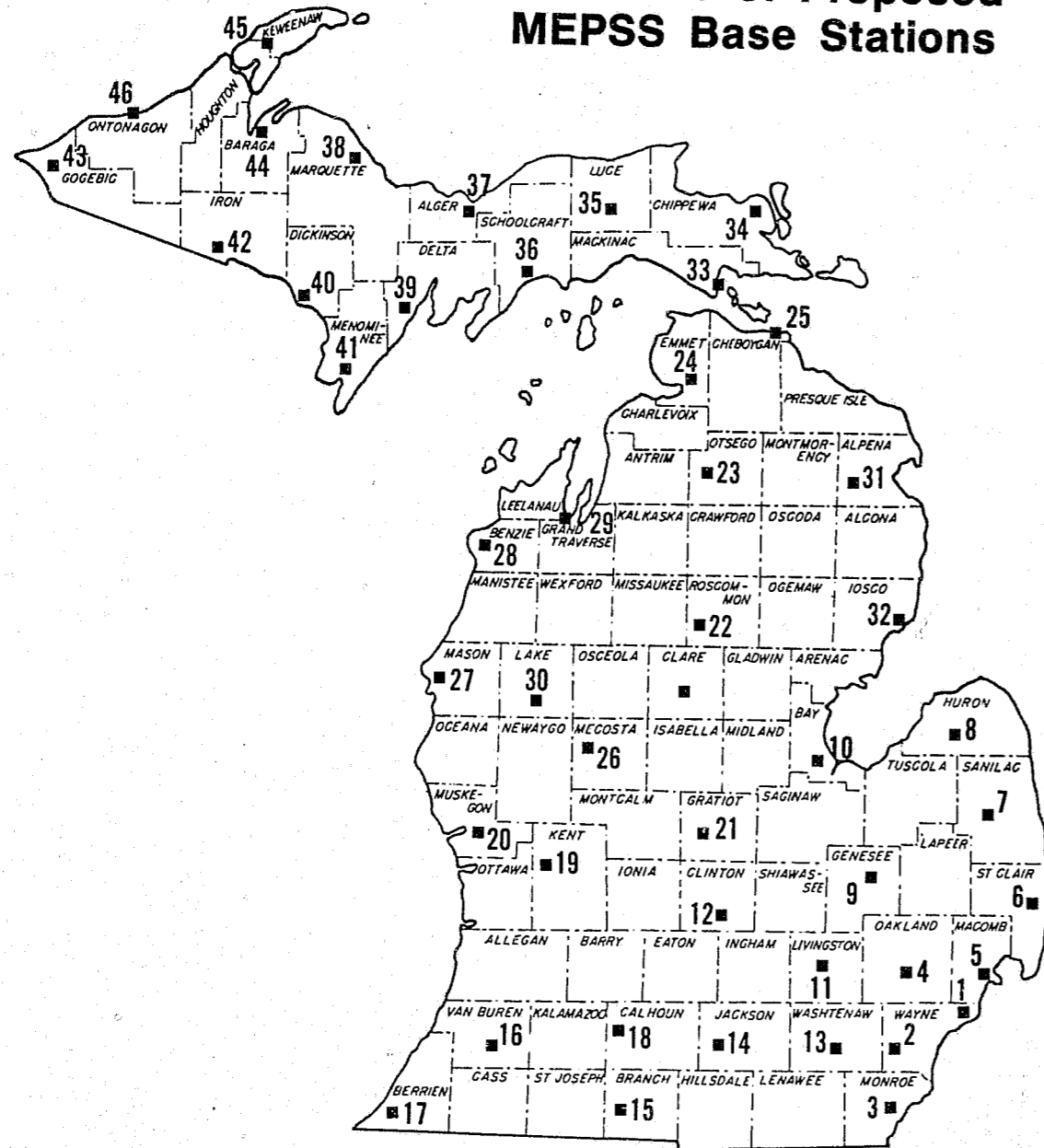
- The Michigan Public Safety Frequency Advisory Commission, which serves as an official advisory and coordinating body to the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), and which makes recommendations of frequency assignments to the FCC has endorsed the concept of a statewide inter-agency frequency and has allocated a frequency of 155.865 Mhz for this purpose.

- OCJP has approved the general plan and has already provided several hundred police car radios with 155.865 Mhz to local and sheriff's agencies. The LEAA grant will enable those radios and future radios on the same frequency to be used.

The ability to communicate by radio has become a matter of prime necessity for today's police officer, and the value of the police radio has long been proven. Most large police departments provide portable two-way radios for officers away from their automobile radios because of the need for constant radio contact.

Radio problems arise when a local police officer or sheriff operates in locations outside the range of his headquarters (radio base station); operates in locations where car-to-car contact with individual police officers of other departments is necessary and operates in multi-agency operations, such as in natural disasters or civil disorders; where officers from various agencies need to be able to send and receive messages in common. At present, when any one of these situations occurs, the present radio capabilities of Michigan police and sheriff's agencies, with few exceptions, are inadequate.

Locations of Proposed MEPSS Base Stations



As an example, when a Wayne County Sheriff's car leaves the southeast Michigan area to transfer a prisoner, the car gets out of the radio range with the sheriff's dispatcher. The officer must be able to summon help by radio should the prisoner escape, or if the officer becomes ill.

The need for inter-agency communications in times of areawide police activity is beyond question. If police officers from various agencies working as a team cannot communicate, they cannot be effective. Portable two-way radios are necessary in situations where officers are on foot; however, they do not work well when officers are in cars.

The value of the MEPSS is further enhanced by coordination with the Emergency Services Division of the Michigan State Police. This division administers funds and programs of the U. S. Defense Civil Preparedness Agency (formerly the U.S. Office of Civil Defense) and is setting up a series of federally-funded facilities known as Emergency Operating Centers (EOC) throughout the state.

These centers serve to allow governmental planning and coordinating activity in case of mass disasters.

Ten of the proposed 48 base stations are at or near EOC locations, enhancing the communications capability of each EOC. This also would increase coordination with any future police operations conducted from a center. A part of the grant procedure is continuing liaison with the EOC administrators.

Installation and initial testing was to be completed by January, 1975.

Evaluation of the success of the system will center on documentation of whether the equipment purchased and installed is adequate for its intended purpose, and whether it operates according to expectations. This includes evaluation of the range of each transmitter and whether the entire state is effectively covered as is planned.

The value of the entire system will be determined partly by the number of police cars in Michigan equipped with a radio on the frequency. The greater the number of individual police cars equipped, the greater the potential value of this system.

A count of the amount of usage of the frequency will be conducted, but the number of transmissions will not be a value measure because use of the system is being intentionally restricted.

This is a system for specially needed inter-agency communications, rather than general, routine conversations. Instead, the count will be made to determine how often the system is used for communications or situations in which all other existing police communications systems would not have been effective.

If a local police car is transferring a prisoner outside of normal local radio range and calls for assistance, this is counted as one event, regardless of the number of transmissions made.

The following agencies have been selected as sites for base stations:

Detroit Police Department, Wayne County Sheriff, Monroe County Sheriff, Oakland County Sheriff, Macomb County Sheriff, St. Clair County Sheriff/Port Huron Police Department, Sandusky MSP, Huron County Sheriff, Genesee County Communications Center, Bay City MSP, Livingston County Sheriff, East Lansing MSP, Ann Arbor Police Department, Jackson County Sheriff, Branch County Sheriff, Paw Paw MSP, Berrien County Sheriff, Battle Creek Police Department, Kent County Sheriff, Muskegon County Central Dispatch, Ithaca MSP, Houghton Lake MSP, Gaylord MSP, Petoskey MSP,

Cheboygan MSP, Mecosta County Sheriff, Mason County Sheriff, Benzie County Sheriff (at Beulah), Traverse City MSP, Lake County Sheriff (at Baldwin), Alpena MSP, East Tawas MSP, St. Ignace MSP, Sault Ste. Marie MSP, Newberry MSP, Manistique MSP, Munising MSP, Negaunee MSP, Gladstone MSP, Dickinson County Sheriff (at Iron Mountain), Stephenson MSP, Iron River MSP, Wakefield MSP, L'Anse MSP, Calumet MSP, Ontonagon County Sheriff (at Ontonagon), Manistee MSP and Clare County Sheriff.
MEPSS, 16622-1A74, \$86,926.

kalamazoo county jail rehabilitation

Penal Institutions have long been held in ill repute by correctionists who believe such facilities serve only to teach the novice criminal better ways to commit crimes and to brutalize and degrade its occupants.

At the Kalamazoo County Law Enforcement Facility, however, "the longer they stay, the better they get."

When Joseph P. Devine says "better," he means the inmate is learning important physical, intellectual and emotional skills which are giving the inmate more confidence, discipline, patience, endurance and the ability to contribute rather than detract from society.

Devine, a former superintendent at the boy's training school in Rhode Island, heads the rehabilitation program at the county facility. He's not sure he likes the term "rehabilitation," however.

"It's a confusing word — not well understood. We think rehabilitation equals change. The way to achieve change is through training. Therefore, rehabilitation equals training," Devine said.

"People who end up in jail can't really do anything well — they don't even know how to steal well or else they couldn't be here," he said explaining that the rehabilitation program is based largely on the assumption that an inmate is not prepared to take advantage of opportunities to gain working skills until his repertoire of interpersonal skills and responses is increased.

Devine said developing interpersonal skills gives an inmate the ability to explore how he feels about where he is in relation to his world, understand where he is in relation to where he wants and needs to be and understand how to get there.

Interpersonal skills include communicating and attending, which means the ability to pay attention to another person's behavior and feelings.

The program, which generally involves about 90 per cent of all eligible inmates in the county jail, was authored by Robert R. Carkhuff, a noted authority in counseling and therapy.

Carkhuff designed the "Human Resource Development Model" to accomplish several goals, the most basic of which is growth — physically, intellectually and emotionally, Devine said.

He said that program staff, working in a "highly structured, disciplined, secure environment," operate under the assumption "that every activity in the jail has a potential for inmate growth — from algebra to Monopoly, from phone calls to visiting, from intake to release."

The inmate is given opportunities to grow through acquisition of physical and intellectual skills as well as those involving interpersonal relationships.

Devine said the physical skills are stressed because a person's energy level is in direct proportion to his level of productivity."

Reading, writing and math skills are taught to allow the trainee to grow intellectually.

"Equipping the inmate with concrete, measurable skills, increases his chances for success in his own world and increase the possibility of his successful re-entry to the community," Devine said.

Further training is provided in the arts of problem solving and program development so the inmate has a concrete, observable way of finding solutions to his problems and than acting on them, he said.

The program began in early 1973 after the staff completed their own training program — also based on the Carkhuffian model.

Devine said the staff, who act as models for the trainee-inmates, are consistant in their responses to and interaction with the inmates because of this special training.

Each inmate is tested before placement in the program. From the analysis of the test results, inmates are placed into individualized programs predicated on their specific physical, intellectual and emotional needs.

As the inmate enlarges his repertoire of skills and advances to a higher level of functioning, he is rewarded with more privileges and is given greater responsibilities.

"The inmate is never given more than he is able to do preclude failure, but he is always challenged to do no less than he can do," Devine said.

Besides preparing the inmate for return to the community, the program also helps those going on to a state penal institution. A limited number of state prisoners who would normally be in a state institution also are being helped.

Devine said the project has verbal approval from the Department of Corrections to be classified as a state correctional center. In this capacity, the program would operate as a half-way house for those coming from Jackson and other state-run facilities.

Besides the training, the rehabilitation program provides follow-up services, helps inmates find jobs, get vocational training and outside referral services.

Devine and the assistant director Rick Bellingham said the single most relevant indicator of success for any individual in the training program is whether he returns to crime after release from the facility.

While cautioning that it is too early for conclusive results, Bellingham said that statistics from the first year and one-half of the program show that so far the facility's recidivism rate is very low. He said it is 11 per cent so far while 35 to 60 per cent appears to be the established rate of recidivism for jails across the country.

What the staff members have discovered about their program is that the longer a person is in it, the less likely he is to return to crime. They also have noted that the higher the performance level of the inmate at the time of release, the less likely that he will return.

The five levels at which inmates are placed according to the way they behave are: Detractor, observer, participator, contributor and, at the highest level, leader.

After six weeks of training, inmates are tested for growth in the physical, intellectual and emotional skills.

It was found, Bellingham said, that after six weeks in the program, the 66 persons tested showed a five-month increase in their reading vocabulary, a 12 month increase in reading comprehension and a two-year increase in mathematical skills.

The ability to communicate increased 75 per cent and to discriminate, 51 per cent. Increases in physical skills also were noted.

In addition to these statistics, which Devine calls "most reassuring," there also have been some positive responses in attitudes among other correctional personnel in the Kalamazoo facility and among state corrections specialists.

Devine said his program has met with enthusiasm from other members of the corrections facility staff. The jail commander has asked for instruction for his staff in the Carkhuffian model.

Devine said the program also has served other segments of the criminal justice system.

"On several occasions we have been asked by the Prosecutor's Office for reports on various inmates," he said, adding that the program staff has been told these reports "have been most helpful in the post trial disposition of the inmates involved — especially in recommending jail instead of prison."

He said the program also has had impact on that part of the state correctional system which receives inmates who must serve their sentences in state facilities.

The counseling staff of the reception and diagnostic center at Jackson Prison first heard of the program from inmates, said Devine.

"Both counselors reported they had never heard so many unsolicited, positive comments about any program and from the people who had to be our most severe critics — the inmates themselves," Devine said.

Test scores from the program are forwarded to the Jackson reception and diagnostic center when an inmate from the Kalamazoo program goes there.

Devine said there has been acceptance of the program by professionals and civic organizations in the community.

Community involvement in the project is expected to increase, Devine said, so eventually "the community will view this institution as a legitimate resource in meeting the needs of offenders."

Community/Jail Training, Kalamazoo County, 17796-1, \$54,034.

investigation coordination unit

The Investigations Coordination Unit (ICU) was begun in April, 1973, by the Lansing Police Department as part of a renewed attack on rising crime rates in the city.

The squad is composed of 12 persons including the project director, two surveillance teams each composed of a detective as team leader and four officers and a clerk. The purpose of the unit is to gather, organize, interpret, retain, refer and act on surveillance information.

The results so far have been encouraging: In the first year of operation from April 1, 1973, to March 31, 1974, a total of 158 persons was arrested as a direct result of the surveillance activities of the ICU. Of the total arrests, 61 were for Part I or serious crimes, and the rest, or 97, were for Part II crimes.

Financing of the project during the 1974 fiscal year was provided through a \$108,717 grant from OCJP. The first year grant was \$128,446.

In the past, information on criminal activity received by the police department was referred directly to an individual or a separate division and was not generally available to all police officers.

In addition, it has been recognized that the public has a great deal of useful information it is unwilling to bring to the police because of fear of having to testify or retaliation.

A third factor was the knowledge that many criminals cross jurisdictional lines where they commit crimes and then return to their homes. When this happens, the perpetrators are usually unknown to the police agency where the crime is committed and are never really considered as suspects. The result is often an unsolved crime.

The solution to these problems is part of ICU's mission and as such it:

- (1) Solicits, collects and stores crime information received by officers in all divisions of the police department. A total of 1,319 pieces of information were handled in the first year.
- (2) Encourages information from the public via the "Hot Line" telephone number for anonymous tips. A total of 346 tips were received in the first year.
- (3) Hosts a weekly meeting of tri-county area (Eaton, Ingham, Clinton counties) state, local and federal police and probation officers to exchange information. A total of 44 meetings were held in the first year.

In addition, when the ICU receives information from the above three sources it interprets, analyzes and catalogs the information into an organized cross indexed profile on suspects and suspicious groups.

These profiles can include such information as known associates of the suspects, nicknames, physical descriptions, vehicles used and addresses.

It is unknown to date exactly how many cases have been closed and arrests made because of this expanded data base, but it is believed to be a considerable number including cases involving attempted murder and burglary. An example of how this information can be used is illustrated below.

A detective from a check squad gets a description of a car used in several bad check cases. The car belongs to a known criminal, Jane Doe, but she is not the one passing the checks. The detective contacts ICU who pulls Jane Doe's profile and gives the detective several associates of Jane Doe. The detective gets photos of those persons and is able to get a positive identification from several of the victims. A warrant is issued.

Another important activity of the ICU is the direct referral of information to the appropriate investigative unit. In the first year, 332 referrals were made to the metro narcotics unit, 216 referrals were given to the intelligence bureau, 266 referrals went to the burglary squad, 96 referrals to the robbery squad, 10 referrals to the check squad, 53 referrals to the juvenile bureau, 19 referrals to the crime prevention unit and 29 referrals went to outside agencies.

The most time-consuming function of the ICU but the most successful has been the operation of surveillances. A total of 79 were conducted in the first year.

The general purpose of these surveillances is to collect evidence for later prosecution, to apprehend offenders committing crimes and to collect other information helpful to investigators.

The initial justification for beginning each of these surveillances came from information in intelligence sheets, Hot Line tips and requests from police units.

Information from intelligence sheets accounted for 33 surveillances; the Hot Line provided data for four surveillances and information from police units resulted in 42 surveillances.

The specific crimes concentrated on in the individual surveillances included breaking and entering (31 surveillances); armed robbery (11); bad checks (four); fencing (10); auto theft (three); larceny (five) and narcotics (five).

Of the 61 Part I arrests made as a result of the ICU program, a total of 38, or 63 per cent, were for crimes in progress observed by the surveillance teams, which included: Breaking and entering of residences (8), breaking and entering of non-residences (10), armed robbery (7), unarmed robbery (1), larceny over \$50 (9) and auto theft (3).

Successful surveillances are categorized into three general types: Type I, a surveillance which results in an arrest of the subject suspected and/or involved in the crime under investigation on that particular surveillance; Type II, a surveillance which results in an arrest for a crime which was not the specific crime under investigation and Type III, a surveillance in which there are arrests for crimes under investigation and arrests for another crime not involved in that specific investigation.

Of the 79 surveillances, 46 were classified as successful Type I, II or III and resulted in one or more arrests. Therefore, 56 per cent of the surveillances were successful.

A total of 14,195 manhours was spent on the 79 surveillances for an average of 179.9 hours per surveillance. The average cost per surveillance was \$1,141.10 which computed as follows: Average salary per man hour \$6.35 x 179.7 hours = \$1,141.10. Since a total of 158 arrests were made, the average cost per arrest was \$570.50.

In the future it is believed ICU will continue to refine its skills and improve its technique so even more arrests can be made.

City of Lansing, Investigation Coordination Unit, 13032-1A74, \$108,717.

holland house — a new concept of total treatment

Holland house of Saginaw was born to fill the gap in the contemporary juvenile correctional system between the progressive institution and the community and to provide an alternative to institutionalization of juvenile offenders.

Beginning operation in May, 1974, it has a dual role: A live-in, community residential treatment program which serves as an alternative to institutions and a re-entry program serving group home and institution graduates who have returned to their homes.

The major goal of the program is to significantly reduce repeat offenses among youth.

A force behind creation of Holland House was dissatisfaction by the Probate Court of Saginaw County with the frequent lack of desirable local alternatives for youngsters the court felt needed treatment but did not want to separate from the community and their families. Secondly, the staff at Boysville of Michigan and Starr Commonwealth, two private residential juvenile correctional facilities,

expressed concern over lack of available intensive support services for their program graduates during the community re-entry process.

An alliance of Probate Court, Boysville of Michigan and Starr Commonwealth came into being to create a program to meet the needs of the three agencies.

In the fall of 1973, a program was designed and proposed to the Office of Criminal Justice Programs for funding. In December of that year a grant of \$198,345 was awarded. Immediately, staff at Boysville were hired and trained, the first group of nine boys sent to Boysville were screened and selected and a facility was prepared for use as a group home. On May 18, 1974, the group home was opened.

The house treatment team is made up of a group leader and three child care workers. They work with 11 boys assigned to the house by the courts.

The core of the program is the peer treatment patterned after programs used in Boysville and Starr Commonwealth. Groups of nine to 11 youths under the guidance of an adult work together to build up personal responsibility and care and concern for others.

In the daily one and one-half hour sessions and in other activities, the group identifies problems and works toward resolutions. Peer therapy does not seek to impose specific rules, explain the project personnel, instead it attempts to teach basic values that will carry over after completion of the program.

The type of youth accepted at the group home can best be described as a retrievable delinquent, who with benefit of an intensive four to seven months of therapy can go back to the home and be quickly reintegrated into the community.

Through September of 1974, Holland House has accepted 17 youths, ranging from 13 to 17 years; their offenses range from truancy to breaking and entering and other serious felony convictions. Of these 17, five have been returned to the community and have adjusted well, one of the 17 has been transferred to Boysville because of difficulty in adjusting to the loosely structured community program. There have been three trancies of the 17, and all have returned voluntarily.

To date, no youth either at the house or who has been released to the community has committed an act that could be considered a repeat offense.

With the exception of four of the 17, the remaining 13 would probably have been committed to an institution if the community based alternative had not been available.

Referrals come from the Saginaw Juvenile Court, but the program is voluntary.

The second major purpose for Holland House and probably the most innovative, is the re-entry program staffed by four professionals, two liaison workers whose prime responsibility is to maintain a link between the community and the youth while in one of the treatment programs offered by Starr, Boysville or the Group Home, and two community workers who work closely with youth who have been released from any one of the three treatment programs.

Supplementing the efforts of these four people are eight youths who have graduated from the program and who have been hired as associate workers.

The re-entry services begin when the initial referral is made. At that state, the team contacts the family, peer group, the school and the employer — all considered critical in reintegration — and continues the contact while the youth is in one of the programs.

Preparation is made for release from one of the programs. At this point, most traditional youth programs abrogate their responsibilities, turn the youth over to the already overburdened court worker and terminate contact.

In contrast, the Holland House team intensifies its follow-up by making its services available on an on-going basis. Help continues in the form of counseling, job resources, school and advocacy and use of the youths' experience and talents in helping other youth in trouble. These services are available as long as the juvenile has need of them.

Parents are looked on as a resource rather than as an adjunct to the problem and a deterrent to rehabilitation. The re-entry team works closely with parents of youth in the group home and holds a three-hour meeting for parents once a week.

One meeting a month is reserved for orientation and problem solving. The staff talks to parents about the progress of the youth and the types of problems encountered since the last meeting. These are then discussed in detail with parents who participate in the problem solving phase. The balance of the monthly sessions are devoted to eight-week classes in "Positive Peer Culture" and "Parents Effectiveness Training." The family is being taught to cope with the youth at the same time that the youth learns to cope with his family and other responsibilities.

From April through September of 1974, the re-entry team located the 50-some former graduates of Starr Commonwealth and Boysville, worked with all group home residents, prepared and started release plans for the 11 juveniles released from the live-in service units since the program began and is maintaining on-going services and contacts with youth in Starr and Boysville.

Since the inception of the program there has not been an incident leading to a repeat offense by a resident of the group home, nor has there been any behavior by any of the youth released from the other organizations and served by the re-entry team that would lead to further offenses.

Saginaw County Community Service Project, 16502-1, \$187,906.

wayne county organized crime

In 1969, law enforcement, insurance and fire officials in the Detroit metropolitan area noticed a peculiar pattern to some residential fires — each occurred within 60 days after occupancy.

Many of the fires were in "235" homes, or public assistance housing; many occurred in one neighborhood over a relatively short period of time and in homes owned by several persons working in the same factory or office.

A highly organized arson and insurance fraud racket seemed to be behind the fires — a fire-for-profit scheme that appeared to be costing Wayne County about \$6 million annually.

Investigation of the apparent racket was undertaken by the Wayne County Organized Crime Task Force, under the direction of Roy C. Hayes, a former assistant prosecutor for Wayne County.

The Task Force, originally created in 1971 with a grant of \$322,300 from the federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, also received grants from the Michigan Office of Criminal Justice Programs until June, 1974, when its work was continued through local funds allocated by the Wayne County Board of Commissioners.

Soon after the 1974 fiscal year the Wayne County Citizens Grand Jury returned 22 bills of indictment naming 54 individuals on 178 counts of arson, conspiracy to commit arson, perjury and insurance fraud.

The indictments represented the intentional burning of 50 homes by professional arsonists to collect insurance money, according to Task Force personnel.

The Task Force's investigation resulted in a previous indictment of 11 persons.

The fire-for-profit racket is only one of the many investigations undertaken by the Task Force since 1971.

During that first year, despite the fact that the Task Force then had no facilities and a skeleton staff, several noteworthy indictments were returned. These included the break-up of a luxury car theft ring resulting in some 28 indictments and recovery of over 100 late model luxury vehicles.

The most important case prosecuted by the Task Force during its first three years is what has been commonly known as the "Tenth Precinct case or the Pingree Street conspiracy."

This case had resulted in the most significant prosecution in the drug and police corruption field in many years in Michigan. The original indictments in this case were filed on May 23, 1973, by the Wayne County Grand Jury against 26 persons including 10 police officers. In this matter the Task Force attorneys had presented 21 witnesses whose testimony covered 1,000 pages of transcripts.

The investigation had gone on for two years prior to this and uncovered a narcotics network stretching into New York, Tennessee, Florida, Alabama and Ontario.

The unit also has been investigating corruption and fraud in the accident insurance area, bribery of public officials and schemes by contractors who specialize in repairing homes after fires.

Staffing the Task Force are professionals from the Wayne County Prosecuting Attorney's Office, the Wayne County Sheriff's Department, the Detroit Police Department, the Michigan Department of State Police and the Detroit Fire Department's Arson Squad.

The Task Force also has the services of a certified public accountant from Wayne County.

The uniqueness of the project is its team approach to investigating organized crime and the Task Force's independence from any one law enforcement agency.

The Task Force is responsible to a board of directors comprised of the county prosecutor, the sheriff and the Detroit police chief.

Assistant prosecutors direct the work of the organization and law enforcement personnel handle the intelligence work.

Prosecutors are involved actively in the initial stages of investigations to avoid "case destroying mistakes" and to assure use of judicially-approved evidence gathering techniques.

In developing its cases for prosecution, the Task Force can amass investigators from the various criminal justice disciplines and local law enforcement officers.

Personnel from the state departments of Licensing and Regulation, the Treasury, the Attorney General and the national Insurance Crime Prevention Institute have been involved in several Task Force investigations.

In each case being investigated, a team is selected by the Task Force from an unlimited source of outside investigators as well as from its own ranks.

A member of the State Police may be called upon because of his undisputed authority in policing certain jurisdictions, a fraud specialist has familiarity with and contacts in the area of licensing and regulations, an agent from the National Automobile Theft Bureau has a unique knowledge of car theft rings, an agent from the Michigan Department of Treasury is aware of requirements on keeping business records and can analyze them, an accountant can make accurate analytical financial profiles and comparisons, an arson investigator can distinguish a fire that has been deliberately set from an accidental one.

Once a team has been selected, the Task Force provides it with such services as housing, legal services, a surveillance team, radio facilities and clerical staff.

Each investigative team is assigned an assistant prosecutor who is chief coordinator and advisor for each investigation. Each assistant prosecutor has been authorized by the county prosecutor to call and question witnesses before the county's grand jury.

More than 90 per cent of all grand jury proceedings in Wayne County over the past two years have been handled by the Task Force. At one time, two grand juries were kept busy by the Task Force's investigations.

digital communications

One of the outstanding communications projects financed in the 1974 fiscal year was installation of mobile digital equipment in 15 cars and base station accessories in the City of Dearborn Heights.

The mobile digital system provides a computer access terminal in the patrol car. Previous computer terminals in Michigan were limited to police dispatch centers.

This system called ARCOM, is the first to be installed in a police department in the United States. Its effectiveness will be evaluated at the termination of the project period.

ARCOM is a two-way mobile digital data communication system designed to be integrated into existing communication networks. The purpose is to improve and extend the communications capabilities of conventional two-way mobile radio systems by providing the following:

- Increased officer safety
- Direct and rapid access to computerized data files
- A more effective means of command and control
- Rapid status reporting and automatic vehicle monitoring
- Computer aided dispatching
- Communication privacy
- Automatic vehicle identification during communication
- Maintenance of the channel for urgent voice communications

Because the ARCOM system is designed in parts, it can be adapted to individual requirements, and the overall communication system can be expanded with relative ease.

The major parts of the ARCOM system include the mobile terminals, a mobile printer (optional), a communication processor (mini-computer), base radio interface, a dispatcher display terminal and a base station high-speed, hard-copy printer to provide a permanent log of data communications (See Figure 1).

Each mobile terminal interacts with the central communications processor allowing for message switching between the main computer system and the base station.

The system provides information with minimal training. The central communication processor provides the communication, message switching and formatting functions required to support the remote mobile terminals. This relieves the officer in the field from the tedious and time-consuming process normally associated with the use of remote terminals in a law enforcement environment. The communications processor ensures that all ARCOM inquiries and routine transmissions are speedily and correctly processed.

Information requests from computer files account for a significant portion of present voice communication and can contribute significantly to channel congestion. The ARCOM system overcomes this problem by permitting the officer to quickly and simply enter the information request directly on his mobile terminal keyboard. The request is transmitted digitally to the communications processor 10 to 20 times faster than voice.

The answer is received much faster by this technique than with existing procedures because the dispatcher is not required to actively participate in the data retrieval. The officer, provided with the data he needs, can act quickly and with a greater assurance of safety than before.

A primary function of the mobile terminal system is to provide the officer in the field with direct and rapid access to computerized data files. The mobile terminal has 10 special function keys on which the officer can convey his request directly to the appropriate data file in the easiest and fastest manner. This is made possible by assigning specific functions to individual keys and programming the central communication processor to perform the necessary switching and formatting of the data normally performed by the dispatcher or base station clerical personnel.

The function keys can be programmed to perform the preassigned queries desired by an individual department. Combining the function keys provides an unlimited number of functions, but 10 functions are usually sufficient to satisfy most requirements. Through this system, police officers have rapid access to such information as license plate numbers, warrants, article serial numbers and vehicle identification.

Keys in the mobile terminal can be programmed to tell the dispatcher the status of a vehicle and can give the police officer the ability to send direct messages to other vehicles, to acknowledge a message, indicate an emergency and to send other programmed messages to the dispatcher.

Top priority in every police communication system is given to emergency calls from mobile units. Although this represents a relatively small part of total communication activity, the need to respond quickly to such calls is obvious. With voice communication, an officer in need of aid can waste valuable time and even jeopardize his own safety waiting for available air time to transmit his request for assistance.

With the ARCOM system, however, the field officer can make an emergency request by pressing the red emergency key, entering any desired additional information and transmitting it to the dispatcher. This entry can be completed in less than one second, freeing the officer to direct his attention to the emergency situation. The ARCOM system establishes a priority for his request and transmits it automatically until the message is received by the dispatcher.

Digital data transmissions are virtually impossible to decode, so use of the system assures privacy of communications between dispatchers and field officers.

The ARCOM mobile terminal can be used to communicate privately with the dispatcher or other mobile units. Messages to the dispatcher are entered into the mobile terminal (up to 80 characters per message) and transmitted upon depression of the "transmit" key. These messages appear on the dispatcher's display terminal.

Messages can be transmitted from vehicle to vehicle through the communications processor. A message to another vehicle is preceded by the "CAR" function key, followed by the identification of a vehicle or group of vehicles to receive the message. The message is received at the communications processor and retransmitted to the appropriate cars. The officer originating the message also is informed that his message has been acknowledged by the addressed vehicle.

The mobile terminal is equipped with a four-digit identification number. All digital transmissions automatically contain and transmit the identification number assigned the unit. Accordingly, it is not necessary for the mobile unit to identify itself; it is automatically identified during each transmission.

The police car dispatcher is provided with two basic types of displays to tell him where cars are and to provide him with a visual display of all information returning to the communications processor from the data files.

This car status display gives the dispatcher a summary of all cars in the system at a single glance. Included in this display, for each car, are such items as unit number, current status, the 16-character message currently displayed on the mobile terminal, the status of any pending query in the system and a visual indication of the acknowledgement of a message received by the officer via the mobile terminal.

The second type of display available to the dispatcher is information returned from the data file. This information can be requested at any time by the dispatcher by entering the unit number of the car involved in the inquiry and one of the special function keys provided on the keyboard of the display terminal.

The security and integrity of the system are controlled by the dispatcher, who handles traffic flow within the system.

This system can be expanded, using the initial installation as a nucleus. Since the mobile units are modular, additional units can be added as needed. The mobile printer can be added directly to the system at any time since it is compatible with the basic mobile terminal.

The initial installation also can be expanded by adding memory capability as required to the communication processor. This approach minimizes initial costs by deferring requirements for additional capability until the need arises.

All information passing through the system is logged. In addition, a daily record is kept of certain variables relating to system function and communication interface.

Such variables not only aid in keeping a performance record of the system's activity, but also provide a useful diagnostic tool in determining a deteriorating communications link, without having an actual failure occur.

Digital Communications, Dearborn Heights, 14373-1, \$57,703.

FIGURE 1 — Location of Mobile Terminal Components in the Patrol Car.

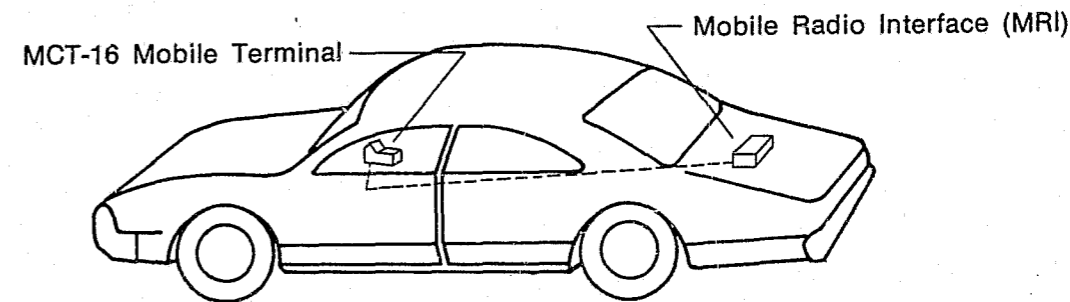
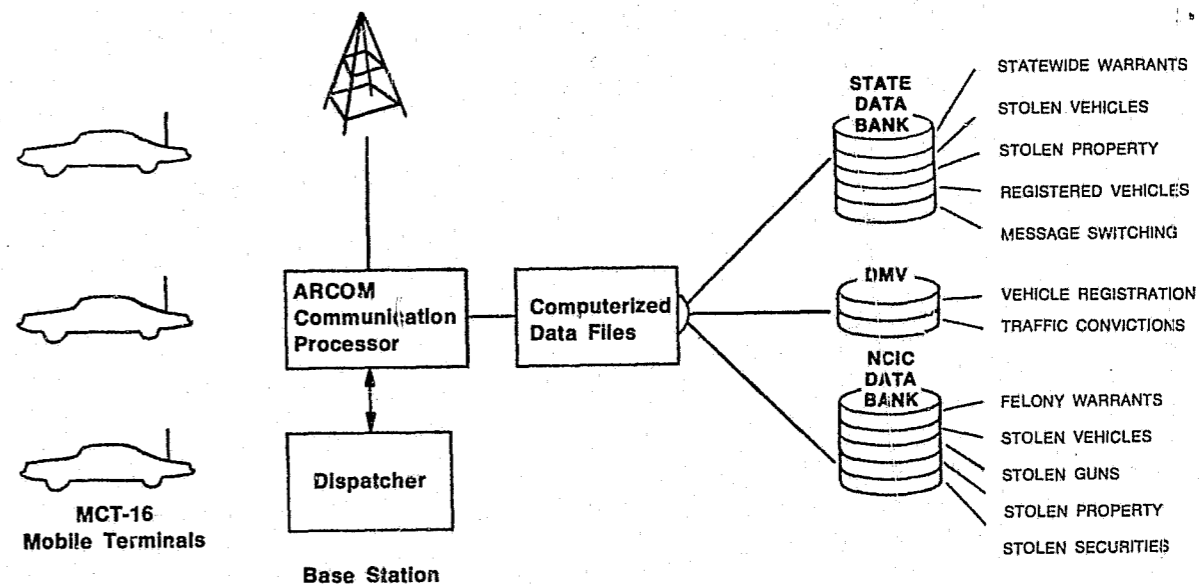


FIGURE 2 — Mobile Data Communication System.



consumer protection unit

The impact of economic crime cannot be fully measured because it is not always reported. The victim of a shooting or a burglary immediately files a complaint. The victim of false advertising, an illegal franchise scheme or one of the many other insidious con games often does not know a crime has been committed. However, the billions of dollars taken in by business, big and small, reflects the growing concern given to this area by law enforcement officials.

And yet, those acts which constitute an actual crime, i.e., a violation of a specific statute, are only a part of the problem faced by today's consumer. What of the appliance sales shop which refuses to properly service its product and adds insult to injury by refusing to talk to the consumer? What of the television or automobile repair shop which keeps the unit for several months while giving no explanation for the delay? What of the out-of-state vendor who provides incorrect or faulty merchandise and then refuses to respond to telephone calls or letters requesting exchange or refund? No crime has been committed, but the consumer has been "ripped off." He can go to a civil suit in Small Claims Court but often the individual's time alone is worth more than the cost of the product and, even more often, the consumer is unaware of this potential remedy.

"Thank goodness we now have someone to help us" is a refrain echoed almost daily in the Consumer Protection Unit of the Bay County Prosecutor's Office. This office, typical of those springing up at state and local levels throughout the country, now provides a forum where consumer grievances can be aired and those that constitute a criminal violation can be prosecuted.

Bay County Prosecutor Eugene C. Penzien says, "The frustrating problems of a relatively naive consumer dealing with a sophisticated businessman are insoluble if handled on an individual basis. He (the consumer) doesn't know how hard he can push, and he has no means by which he can work with others who have the same complaints. Consequently, he continues to be ignored or mistreated and the frustration multiplies."

Dealing with these frustrations occupies most of the time and effort of Penzien's Consumer Protection Unit. Receiving, processing, investigating and mediating all sorts of consumer complaints is the responsibility of the full-time assistant prosecutor assigned to the unit along with his investigator and secretary. When the investigation shows that something more than mediation is required, prosecution or some other form of litigation may be instigated.

The staff originally consisted of an investigator and secretary funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity. Then on Jan. 1, 1974, the Michigan Office of Criminal Justice Programs provided \$45,944 (in a total budget of \$51,050) and a full-time assistant prosecutor was added.

In Bay County, the project now receives over 110 complaints a month and has recovered thousands of dollars on behalf of wronged consumers. In October, 1974, alone, 113 new complaints were received and \$10,347.34 recovered.

In addition, the staff provides speakers to high schools, colleges, welfare groups, service clubs, women's clubs and senior citizen organizations to teach consumer advocacy and to broaden the knowledge base of those county residents who are then aware that a facility exists where their problems can be aired.

Prosecutor Penzien feels that this function is one of the important responsibilities of the Consumer Protection Unit. "As more people in our community acquire a wider knowledge of

consumerism, our function takes on greater meaning. We will get broader recognition of consumer rip-offs, earlier reporting of schemes, greater access to complaints and the potential for eliminating some of the ills before they can take hold," he said.

A Consumer Council has been organized and holds monthly programs and conducts special projects.

In the case of suspected dangerous toys, an investigator will check all stores where toys are sold and, in conjunction with the Consumer Protection Unit and the merchants themselves, make sure that toys labeled unsafe do not have the chance to injure youngsters.

A typical morning in the Unit may find Assistant Prosecutor Paul N. Doner pushing aside for a moment his research into an alleged false advertising scheme in order to plea bargain with an unlicensed contractor who took an elderly lady for \$1,000 for phony furnace repairs. At the same time, Investigator Stanley J. Sitkowski is mediating a dispute between an auto repair shop and a young couple who took their car in for a tune-up and wound up having a new transmission installed. Secretary Kayleen Wicker is holding one call while taking a name and address to send out a complaint form. Later that day, Doner will appear in Court and Sitkowski will continue his investigation on phony dissolution and fire sales, conducted without a license.

Plans are being made to expand the service with college students through work-study projects and the co-op programs. Doner has started discussions with Saginaw Valley College and Delta College on these topics. Also being considered is the use of students in pre-law, business and consumer oriented courses on a task basis with course credit being given upon the completion of specific assignments.

These students and other volunteers will assist in the investigatory phase by making personal contact with complainants and alleged violators. They also will assume responsibility for specific projects such as, follow-up on the banned toy project mentioned above. This, in turn, will free investigatory time for those complaints in which litigation is contemplated.

The Bay County Consumer Protection Unit has received support from the County Board of Commissioners and receives cooperation from all law enforcement agencies. In addition, it has received endorsement and, indeed, cooperation from large segments of business and management in a joint effort to eliminate illegal, unethical and frustrating situations from the consumer scene.

Bay County, Consumer Protection Unit, 16215-1, \$45,944.

police-school liaison

"This is the first time in my 10 years of law enforcement that I can actually see, feel and experience success," says a deputy sheriff of his experiences as a police-school liaison officer in Cass County.

Albert P. Diamond, a deputy with the Cass County Sheriffs Department, has worked in four school districts serving 9,747 students since September of 1973. Within the districts of Dowagiac, Cassopolis, Marcellus and Edwardsburg there are four high schools and five junior high schools.

Diamond works with students in grades 7 through 12 to help them form better attitudes about law enforcement, to counsel those with problems that might get them in trouble with the law and to reduce the use of illegal drugs in the schools.

After some initial bouts with gaining student trust, Diamond began to make headway in improving student-police relationships and in helping some pupils solve personal problems.

He has conducted anti-drug programs, has been successful in interesting some youngsters in careers in law enforcement and believes he has changed some attitudes about police officers through a special audio-visual presentation and through personal contacts.

On one occasion he talked a youth out of shooting the father of the youngster's girl friend. On another he worked to solve the problems of a 16-year old girl who was having home problems, was under indictment for auto theft and who had a venereal disease.

With Diamond's assistance a home was found for the girl, the charges dropped and she returned to school.

"This is the most rewarding and satisfying part of being a liaison officer—to be able to work with kids and help them get back on an even keel . . .," Diamond said.

During the past school year Diamond interviewed 1,437 teachers for assistance in his program, counseled 494 students, conducted 324 classroom lectures, talked 57 students out of quitting school, kept 42 students out of the criminal justice system and held 43 outside lectures for parent groups and community service organizations.

"I have known experiences during the last 20 months that most police officers never experience in a lifetime. As a result, I have become a more understanding person. I am now able to see both sides of the story," Diamond said.

Funding for the project was provided through two grants totaling \$26,609 from the Office of Criminal Justice Programs.

Police-School Relations, 12504-1 \$11,700; 12504-2 \$14,909.

juvenile service training council

The Juvenile Service Training Council represents a unique method of dealing with some of the problems confronting the youth service system in Michigan.

Through the combined efforts of the Michigan Department of Social Services, the Office of the Supreme Court Administrator and the Office of Criminal Justice Programs (OCJP), the Council became operational early in 1973 and has assumed an active role in staff training throughout the state.

OCJP awarded three grants totaling more than \$900,000 to the Training Council to train juvenile service workers. The latest grant of \$325,500 was awarded during the 1974 fiscal year.

The nine-member Council is composed of key administrators from both public and private sectors of the youth service system and represents a body which is able to take quick and responsive action in the area of youth services training.

Since the need for innovative training is applicable to all youth service organizations, and because inter-agency relations have a profound effect on the lives of children they serve, the scope of Council activities is both statewide and systemwide in nature.

Primary areas of focus have been as follows:

- To identify gaps in youth service training.
- To eliminate unnecessary duplication of training efforts.

- To serve as a coordination and communication point for youth service training in Michigan.
- To provide financial and technical support for youth service training projects.
- To continually upgrade training programs and to monitor content and fiscal areas.

A full time staff for the Council carries the responsibility for putting Council recommendations, policies and decision into effect. During the 1973-74 fiscal year, the staff received 32 requests for application information. Nine applications were formally submitted and of these, seven were approved for funding. Council subcontracts totalled in excess of \$233,000 and some 2,900 youth service staff were involved in the projects.

A brief description of projects funded by the Council during the year is as follows:

berrien county — juvenile court \$5,780

Training was provided for the entire staff of the newly constructed juvenile facility prior to arrival of any children. This provided an opportunity for staff orientation and involvement of other agencies such as schools, police departments and the Department of Social Services. Sessions were taped for future use and continued in-service training is planned at county expense.

branch — st. joseph county \$7,845

The Council funded continuation of the VPO (Volunteer Probation Officer) training program until it was picked up with local funds. The program supported 26 trainees now serving in conjunction with regular juvenile court staff. Results of the VPO program have been quite impressive and have stimulated community support.

office of children and youth services (DSS) \$31,000

Some 65 youth service administrators were involved in a sequence of four "management by objective" workshops. These sessions were combined with a follow-up meeting and an assessment of job performance. On-going evaluations will require more time to accurately assess the real impact of the training on attitudes and performance.

childrens charter \$3,640

Contracts were awarded to develop a training needs assessment model. A "Modular Training Questionnaire" was developed by the Charter and used in Michigan's 19 detention facilities. This model will serve as the basis for an expanded statewide training needs assessment to be conducted by the Council. The model also illustrates some specific training needs within the detention home sector.

clinton-eaton-ingham community mental health board \$6,543

This project focused on the problem of child abuse in the tri-county area. Four workshops were conducted for staff from area hospitals, law enforcement agencies, the Departments of Social Services and Public Health. Two workshops also were held for parent aides who work with the families of abused children.

office of the supreme court administrator \$123,200

Some 2,300 youth service staff were involved in various parts of this project during the fiscal year. Three statewide five-day workshops were held on basic law, treatment techniques and dispositional resources. A three-day session on training techniques and media use also was conducted on a statewide basis.

A series of advanced regional seminars were initiated and will be expanded during the 1974-75 fiscal year. These sessions are geared to local needs and involve cooperative planning by the courts, departments of social services and the private agencies in the region.

Over the course of the project year, about 30 per cent of the trainees came from agencies other than the courts. This has greatly enhanced interagency communication and should ultimately result in an improved level of service to clients.

michigan association of childrens agencies \$59,000

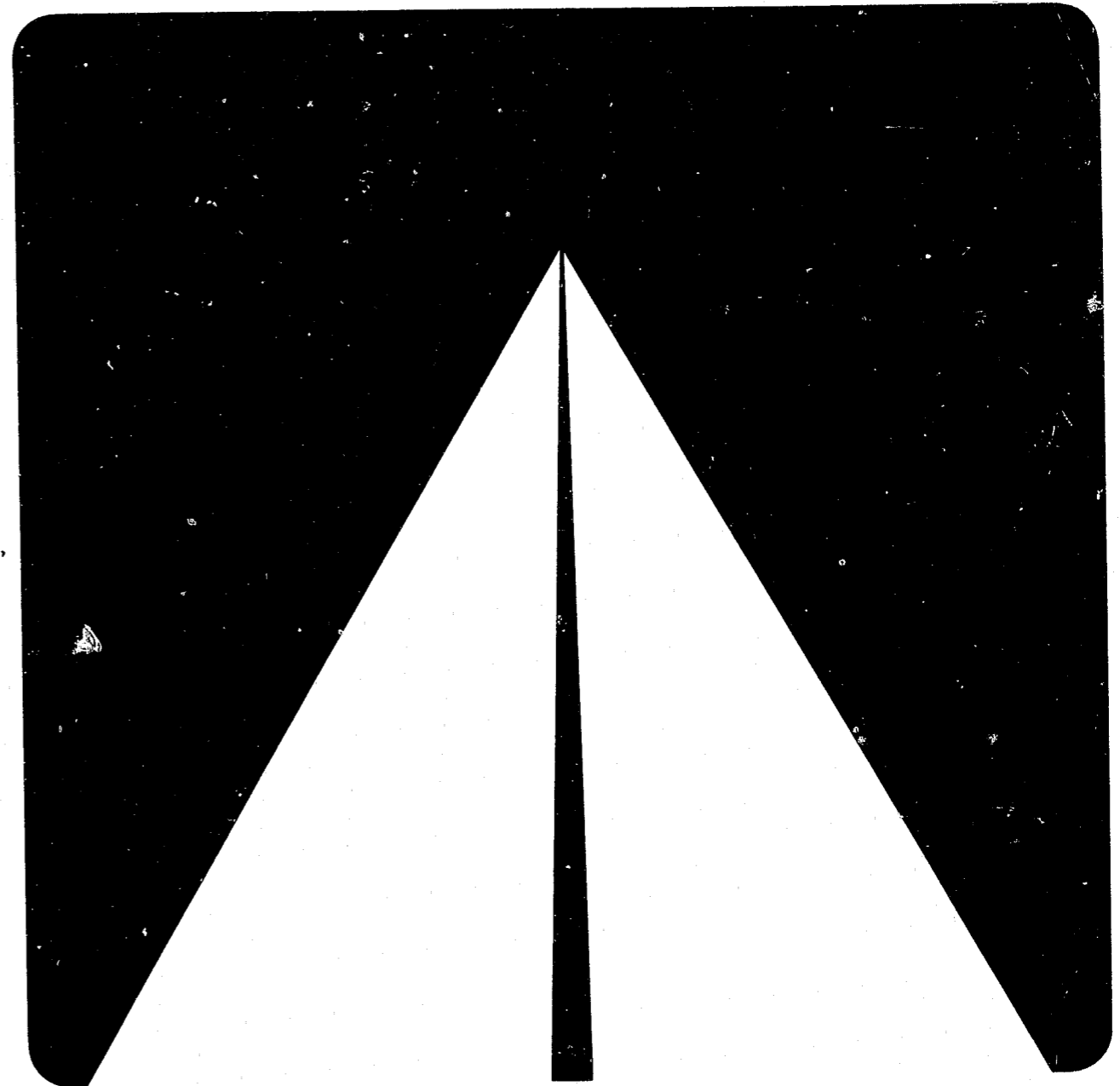
Thirty-seven agencies participated in this project which provided beginning and advanced training for child care workers. Some 318 trainees were involved, and sessions were conducted at 15 sites across the state. Seventy-seven workers successfully completed the basic series, and 114 were certified as child care workers after completing the advanced sequence. Supervisory and participant ratings indicate the training had a positive impact on job performance and attitudes.

juvenile justice institute - wayne county

Direct funding was not involved in this project, but the Council passed a resolution to support establishment and initial operations of the Institute. Interagency planning sessions and pilot programs have been completed, and the Council expects to receive a formal fund application for funds during the 1974-75 fiscal year.

The Council is currently working to expand its funding base and further refine in-house research and evaluation capabilities. Expansion of training efforts to include more classroom teachers also is seen as a priority for the coming year. Staff consultation and liaison contacts will similarly be increased as the program grows.

Department of Social Services, Juvenile Service Training Council, 11917-1, \$299,800; 11917-2 \$307,500; 11917-3 \$325,500.



EXPECTATIONS

During fiscal year 1974 the Office of Criminal Justice Programs (OCJP) attempted to meet 10 major objectives. Each sat a target for some overall endeavors and many contained several lesser elements and sub-elements.

OBJECTIVE 1 *Fully implement and assume all responsibilities indicated in Executive Orders 1973-7 and 1973-8 as interpreted by agreements between the Administrator of OCJP and the Director of the Office of Intergovernmental Relations and Special Units by Jan. 1, 1974.*

This objective was only achieved in part. All OCJP sections established and initiated written objectives. However the attempt to achieve an integration with general purpose budgeting, planning and policy making was totally unsuccessful.

OBJECTIVE 2 *Complete the Goals and Standards project described in grant No. 14407-1 through task 11 as a minimum by June 30, 1974.*

This objective was largely achieved, although an approved set of Goals and Standards for Michigan was not obtained until Dec. 16, 1974.

OBJECTIVE 3 *Prepare all regions to begin full implementation of the new regional responsibilities by June 30, 1974.*

This objective was achieved largely within the time frame indicated. As a result, regional plans for fiscal year 1976 had been submitted by all regions as of December, 1974.

OBJECTIVE 4 *Implement a fully operational, validated on-line Grant Management Information System (GMIS) consistent with the National GMIS on the Department of Administration computer by March 31, 1974.*

This objective was not achieved. There will probably be no on-line capability. Most of the delay has resulted from delays in use of the host computer system. Much of the objective was subsequently achieved, however, in December, 1974.

OBJECTIVE 5 *Initiate an interim evaluation process for all grants by Sept. 30, 1973, and prepare a permanent process which requires periodic formal assessment and is capable of further sophistication by April 30, 1974.*

This objective has not yet been achieved. Delays by the departments of Civil Service and Management and Budget have retarded progress nearly totally. Improvement is hoped for in fiscal year 1975.

OBJECTIVE 6 *Establish a state criminal justice statistics center within OCJP by Dec. 31, 1973, and complete development and initial implementation of a state comprehensive data system by June 30, 1974.*

This objective was partially achieved. Michigan now has a federally approved plan which is supported by the state-level criminal justice agencies. No funds for new activities under the plan have been received. Delays were caused by the state budget process.

OBJECTIVE 7 *Complete the awarding of all fiscal year 1974 LEAA funds by March 31, 1974.*

This objective was largely achieved. The last Part C funds were awarded in June of 1974. Part E was held up due to the decision of the Legislature to reject a \$2.1 million grant to take over all probation activity in the state. These funds were subsequently awarded to other projects in September, 1974.

OBJECTIVE 8 *Submit to LEAA a fiscal year 1975 State Plan approved by the Commission on Criminal Justice by April 30, 1974.*

This objective was achieved. The plan was submitted to LEAA and approved in early July.

OBJECTIVE 9 *Implement a special problem analysis program by Sept. 30, 1973.*

This objective was not achieved. Little activity was undertaken due to the inability of the Department of Management and Budget to produce qualified candidates for the positions needed and approved by the Legislature.

OBJECTIVE 10 *Develop a legislative program by June 30, 1974.*

This objective was achieved in part. However, a major effort was not undertaken since OCJP was unable to hire personnel. In addition, a ruling by the Attorney General effectively prohibited the acquisition of legal personnel during the year.

OCJP basically met those objectives in which the subject matter was under its own control. Where it was required to rely on other organizations, its objectives were largely unmet even though those organizations are primarily intended to be supportive service entities.

Goals and Standards was successful largely due to outstanding support by many members of the Commission on Criminal Justice, particularly Chairman James H. Brickley.

The regional planning activity was successful due to the dedicated efforts of many professionals in the field, particularly the criminal justice planners.

Our objectives for fiscal year 1975 are listed below. Several items remain from fiscal year 1974. In addition, OCJP intends to prepare a plan to meet requirements of the newly-passed Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974. Hopefully, the funds to do so will be available in early fiscal year 1976.

objectives for fiscal year 1975

1. Implement a policy coordination system coordinating the Executive Office, Department of Management and Budget and state agencies by March 31, 1975.
2. Hire all personnel authorized by Sept. 30, 1974, and complete a personnel plan for fiscal year 1976 by Sept. 15, 1974.
3. Submit the Goals and Standards report to the Governor by Oct. 31, 1974, and implement any recommendations regarding OCJP and the Commission by Dec. 31, 1974.
4. Complete all region and local criminal justice plans by Oct. 1, 1974, approve them by Dec. 31, 1974, and approve applications pursuant to the plans by June 15, 1975.
5. Complete and distribute 25 action program plans by March 31, 1975.
6. Obtain Commission approval of the State's 1976 Comprehensive Plan, incorporating Goals and Standards, regional and local plans and the Action Program Plans by April 30, 1975.
7. Implement a fully operational, validated on-line Grant Management Information System consistent with the National GMIS on the Department of the Administration's computer by Dec. 31, 1974.
8. Initiate an interim evaluation process for all grants by Sept. 30, 1974, and prepare a permanent process which requires periodic formal assessment and is capable of further sophistication by April 30, 1975.

9. Establish a state criminal justice data center within OCJP by Dec. 31, 1974, and complete development and initial implementation of a state comprehensive data system by June 15, 1975.
10. Complete the awarding of all 1975 funds by Dec. 31, 1975, except those continuation projects scheduled for March, 1976, funding.
11. Implement a special problem analysis program by Dec. 30, 1974.
12. Develop a legislative program by Dec. 31, 1974.
13. Improve the financial management capability of the program by Dec. 31, 1974, including the introduction of a fund flow analysis section, the improvement of the reporting process, the addition of grant application and adjustment review capability and the return of audit capacity to the level obtained in calendar 1972.

APPENDIX

Executive Order 1970-12
Creating the Office of Criminal Justice Programs

WHEREAS, a comprehensive effort at all levels of Michigan government is required to provide better coordinated, more effective law enforcement; and

WHEREAS, the Congress has enacted the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, herein referred to as the Crime Control Act, defining "law enforcement" to mean all activities pertaining to crime prevention or reduction and enforcement of the criminal law; and

WHEREAS, the Crime Control Act offers federal assistance to States for the development of law enforcement capabilities; and

WHEREAS, the Crime Control Act requires the Governor to create or designate a state law enforcement planning agency subject to his jurisdiction which shall be representative of law enforcement agencies of the State and of the units of general local government within the State; and

WHEREAS, the Crime Control Act offers federal assistance to states for the establishment and development of Organized Crime Prevention Councils; and

WHEREAS, the Congress has enacted the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968, herein referred to as the Juvenile Delinquency Act; and

WHEREAS, for the State of Michigan to be eligible for grants under the Juvenile Delinquency Act, the Act required the Governor to designate a single "State Agency" to undertake planning directed at producing a comprehensive juvenile delinquency plan; and

WHEREAS, Section 270.11(c) of regulations issued by the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare under the Juvenile Delinquency Act, provides that

"in the case of the State planning agency, in the interest of promoting the fullest possible integration and coordination of crime and delinquency programs being developed in response to the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 and the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968, it is desirable to have a single State planning agency which would prepare a single comprehensive plan."

THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM G. MILLIKEN, Governor of the State of Michigan, pursuant to the authority vested in me, by the Constitution and Laws of the State of Michigan, do hereby order the establishment of the Office of Criminal Justice Programs, herein referred to as the "Office," to be located in the Executive Office of the Governor and do hereby designate this Office as the state law enforcement planning agency as contemplated by the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 and the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968.

The Office of Criminal Justice Programs shall consist of an Administrator of Criminal Justice Programs; Office personnel who shall be subject to the supervision and control of the Administrator; and Executive Board; a Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, herein referred to as the "Commission"; a Juvenile Delinquency Advisory Council; an Organized Crime Prevention Council; and such other special committees, councils, or task forces as may be established by the Governor.

The duties of the Office shall include but not be limited to the following:

1. To develop a comprehensive statewide plan for the improvement of law enforcement throughout the State, which plan shall satisfy the requirements of the Crime Control and

Juvenile Delinquency acts and regulations issued thereunder, and to define, develop and correlate programs and projects for improvement in law enforcement.

2. To establish priorities for law enforcement improvement in Michigan; to provide information to prospective aid recipients on the benefits of the program and procedures for grant application; to encourage grant proposal projects from local units of government for law enforcement planning and action efforts; to encourage project proposals from state law enforcement agencies; to evaluate local applications for aid and to award funds to local and state units of government; to monitor progress and audit expenditures of grants by local and state units of government; to encourage regional and metropolitan area planning efforts, action projects and cooperative arrangements; to coordinate the state law enforcement plan with other federally supported programs relating to or having an impact on law enforcement; to oversee and evaluate the total state effort in plan implementation and law enforcement improvement; and to collect statistics and other data relevant to law enforcement in Michigan.
3. To apply for and accept grants from the Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration organized under the Crime Control Act and to approve expenditure and disbursement of any such funds acquired in a manner consistent with the Crime Control Act and the Constitution and laws of the State of Michigan.
4. To apply for and accept grants from the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare and to approve expenditure and disbursement of such funds acquired in a manner consistent with the Juvenile Delinquency Act and the Constitution and laws of the State of Michigan.
5. To apply for and accept grants from any public or private source for the purpose of comprehensive law enforcement planning and implementation of improvements and innovations in law enforcement and criminal justice administration, including matters related to the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency, and to expend such funds in a manner consistent with the Constitution and laws of the State of Michigan.
6. To establish guidelines and procedures to be employed in the evaluation of applications for grants for projects and programs, in making such grants, in the awarding of such grants, and in ensuring that funds are used, in accordance with approved applications and in accordance with the Juvenile Delinquency and Crime Control Acts and regulations issued thereunder.

The Administrator of Criminal Justice Programs shall be responsible to the Governor and shall, in addition to discharging the duties of the Office of Criminal Justice Programs as specified in this order, have such duties as may be assigned by the Governor, including the responsibility for recommending policy and program alternatives to the Governor. The Administrator shall speak for the Governor in all matters related to the Office. The Administrator shall establish rules for the Office which provide for coordination with other state agencies.

The Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice shall function as a supervisory board over the activities of the Office which are performed under requirements of the Crime Control Act and regulations issued thereunder. The Commission shall review and maintain general oversight of those activities of the Office which are performed under requirements of the Crime Control Act and regulations issued thereunder. The Commission shall consist of a chairman and such other members

as have previously been designated by the Governor pursuant to Executive Order No. 1968-11. Terms of members appointed or reappointed to succeed those previously designated pursuant to Executive Order No. 1968-11 shall be at the pleasure of the Governor.

An advisory body on juvenile delinquency planning as prescribed in the Juvenile Delinquency Act and regulations issued thereunder shall be established within the Office. The members of this advisory body shall be selected by the Governor and shall have such duties as he prescribes.

An Organized Crime Prevention Council as prescribed in the Crime Control Act and regulations issued thereunder shall be established within the Office. The members of this Council shall be selected by the Governor and shall have such duties as he prescribes.

The Governor shall establish such other special committees, councils and task forces within the Office as he shall deem necessary or advisable and shall define their duties and responsibilities.

In meeting the requirements of the Crime Control Act the Office shall recognize such combinations of local units of government as the Administrator finds consistent with that Act and state and local law. The Administrator shall recognize Regional Criminal Justice Councils which represent areas, whenever possible coterminous with the state's planning and development regions.

All activities of the Office of Criminal Justice Programs shall be subject to the Constitution and Laws of this State; supervision of the Governor; legislative restrictions on the expenditure of state controlled funds; federal laws, regulations and guidelines; state budget and appropriations requirements; and state administrative regulations.

Executive Order No. 1968-11, creating the Michigan Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, and Executive Order No. 1969-8 designating the Michigan Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice as the state agency contemplated by the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968, are rescinded this date.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Michigan, this fourth day of June in the year of Our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred Seventy and of the Commonwealth One Hundred Thirty-Four.

William G. Milliken, Governor

Executive Order 1973-7 Transfer of Functions from the Executive Office of the Governor to Department of Administration

WHEREAS, Article V, Section 2, of the Michigan Constitution of 1963, empowers the Governor to make changes in the organization of the executive branch or assignment of functions among its units which he considers necessary for efficient administration; and

WHEREAS, it is recognized that in the interests of economic efficiency and effectiveness of government that it is necessary to affect changes in the organization of the Executive branch of Government; and

THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM G. MILLIKEN, Governor of the State of Michigan pursuant to the authority vested in me by the provisions of Article V, Section 2, of the Michigan Constitution of 1963, do hereby order the following:

1. Executive Budget Function

The executive budget function set forth in Section 12 of Act 380, P.A. 1965 (16.112 C.L. of 1970) and the Bureau of Programs and Budget established by Executive Organization Order 1971-1 for the implementation of that function are hereby transferred from the Executive Office of the Governor and assigned to the Department of Administration.

- a. all the powers, duties, functions and responsibilities assigned to the Director of the Bureau of Programs and Budget pursuant to paragraph B, C, and D of Executives Organization Order 1971-1 are hereby assigned to the Department of Administration.
- b. the State Budget Director shall be responsible for and shall direct the budget functions above transferred and shall specifically be responsible for:
 - (1) financial, economic, and fiscal research and the development of effective planning and preparation of a short and long-range expenditure and revenue program, which shall be the basis of the comprehensive Executive Budget for the State.
 - (2) execution, management and control of the enacted State Budget.
 - (3) developing and providing for continuing analyses, coordination and evaluation of all state agency programs and administrative policies, procedures and practices, and
 - (4) insuring performance accountability on the part of all state agencies in accordance with approved operational plans and public policy goals.

2. Management Sciences Group

All powers, functions, duties, and responsibilities of the Management Sciences Group as enumerated and described in Executive Order 1970-13 are hereby transferred from the Executive Office of the Governor and assigned to the Department of Administration.

3. Criminal Justice Programs

All powers, duties, functions, and responsibilities of the Office of Criminal Justice Programs as enumerated and described in Executive Order 1970-12 are hereby transferred from the Executive Office of the Governor and assigned to the Department of Administration. The Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice established by Executive Order 1970-12 is hereby abolished. The Juvenile Delinquency Advisory Council and the Organized Crime Prevention Council established by Executive Order 1970-12 are hereby transferred from the Executive Office of the Governor to the Department of Administration and shall continue to serve in an advisory capacity to the Office of Criminal Justice Programs, Department of Administration.

4. Michigan Women's Commission

The Women's Commission, established by Act 1, P.A. of 1968, being Section 10.71 C.L. of 1970, is hereby maintained as an independent Unit within the Executive Office of the Governor except that the budget, procurement, staffing and related management functions are hereby transferred and assigned to the Department of Administration.

5. Indian Affairs Commission

The Indian Affairs Commission established by Act 195 of the P.A. of 1972 being 16.711 of the

Compiled Laws of 1970 shall remain an independent unit within the Executive Office of the Governor except that the budget, procurement, staffing and related management functions of the Commission are hereby transferred to the Department of Administration.

6. Advisory Commission on Higher Education

All powers, duties, functions and responsibilities of the Commission on Higher Education as enumerated and described in Act 225 of the P.A. of 1972 are hereby transferred from the Executive Office of the Governor and assigned to the Department of Administration.

7. All powers, duties, functions and responsibilities of the following entities established by Executive Order within the Executive Office of the Governor are transferred from the Executive Office of the Governor and assigned to the Department of Administration:

- a. Council on Urban Affairs, Executive Order 1970-2.
- b. Council on Rural Affairs, Executive Order 1970-5.
- c. The Office of Health and Medical Affairs, Executive Order 1972-12.

8. American Revolutionary Bicentennial Commission

The American Revolutionary Bicentennial Commission, established by Senate Concurrent Resolution 217 of 1972, shall remain an independent unit within the Executive Office of the Governor except that the budget, procurement, staffing and related management functions are hereby transferred from the Executive Office of the Governor and assigned to the Department of Administration.

9. All of the authority, powers, duties, functions, records, personnel, property, unfinished business, and unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, and other funds used, held, employed, available, or to be made available to each of the entities enumerated above in paragraph 1 through 8 are hereby transferred from the Executive Office of the Governor to the Department of Administration.

10. As provided by Section 7 of Act 380, P.A. 1965, the Director of the Department of Administration is hereby ordered to immediately establish the internal organization of the Department of Administration to reflect the changes made in said Department by this Order.

11. In fulfillment of the requirements of Article V, Section 2, of the Michigan Constitution, the provisions of this Executive Order shall become effective July 23, 1973.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Michigan this twenty-third day of May in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred Seventy-Three and of the Commonwealth One Hundred Thirty-Six.

William G. Milliken, Governor

**Executive Order 1973-8
Establishing Michigan Commission on Criminal Justice**

WHEREAS, Executive Order 1970-12 created the Office of Criminal Justice Programs and described its composition, powers, duties, functions and responsibilities; and
WHEREAS, Executive Order 1973-7 ordered certain transfers and reorganizations which affect Executive Order 1970-12; and

WHEREAS, additional reorganizations are necessary to insure the orderly transfer of the Office of Criminal Justice Programs to the Department of Administration and the more effective utilization of resources;

THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM G. MILLIKEN, Governor of the State of Michigan, pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Constitution and Laws of the State of Michigan, do hereby order that the Commission on Criminal Justice and Law Enforcement established by Executive Order 1970-12 be abolished.

A Michigan Commission on Criminal Justice is hereby created within the Department of Administration which shall have the following powers, duties, functions, and responsibilities:

1. to recommend goals and standards for Michigan's criminal justice system and to relate these recommendations to a timetable for implementation.
2. to review the comprehensive law enforcement and criminal justice plans prepared each year by the Office of Criminal Justice Programs and to submit its recommendations regarding such plans to the Governor through its Chairman prior to the submittal to the federal government.
3. to make recommendation through its chairman to the Governor regarding the decisions of the Administrator of the Office of Criminal Justice Programs pertaining to applications submitted for funding pursuant to the State's comprehensive plan; and
4. to undertake such other duties as may be assigned by the Governor.

The Commission shall consist of a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and such committees, councils and task forces as may be designated by the Governor. Terms of members shall be at the pleasure of the Governor. The Commission shall serve in an advisory capacity to the Office of Criminal Justice Programs.

The Organized Crime Prevention Council and the Juvenile Delinquency Advisory Council established by Executive Order 1970-12 are hereby abolished. The provisions of Executive Order 1973-7 regarding the abolition of the Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice and the transfer of the Organized Crime Prevention Council and the Juvenile Delinquency Advisory Council shall be interpreted in a manner consistent with this Executive Order.

The Administrator of the Office of Criminal Justice Programs is hereby authorized to approve and reject applications for funds available through the Federal Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended, in behalf of the Governor and in a manner consistent with the State's comprehensive plan and state laws and regulations. All other powers, duties, functions, and responsibilities set forth for the Office of Criminal Justice Programs in Executive Order 1970-12 shall be retained as described therein.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Michigan this eleventh day of June in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred Seventy-Three and of the Commonwealth One Hundred Thirty-Seven.

William G. Milliken, Governor

Grant Activity by Program Areas

The following charts illustrate OCJP grant activity by program areas in the 1973, 1974 and 1975 comprehensive plans. The format of the 1974 and 1975 plans was changed from 1973 to follow more functional lines with chapters devoted to prevention, investigation and apprehension, pre-trial processing, judicial processing, correction and reintegration and criminal justice management. In 1973, the plan was divided into sections on crime prevention and community relations, organized crime, police services, administration of criminal justice, correction and rehabilitation and juvenile problems.

Grant Activity by Program Areas in the 1973 Comprehensive Plan

	Original	Revised	Awards to 6-30-74	Available
Crime Prevention and Community Relations				
1. Crime Prevention Units	\$1,422,800	\$1,550,584	\$1,539,633	\$10,951
2. Community Relations	850,000	578,163	556,954	21,209
3. Training	75,000	Eliminated		
4. Drug Addict Rehabilitation	500,000	99,723	—0—	99,723
Organized Crime				
5. Training	188,000	37,400	37,400	—0—
6. Investigation Units	789,000	416,833	267,883	148,950
7. Public Education	225,000	Eliminated		
Police Services				
8. Training	2,000,000	2,273,289	2,005,878	267,411
9. Special Service Units	835,000	2,184,342	2,641,557	(457,215)*
10. Forensic Services	950,000	961,014	961,014	—0—
11. Communication Improvement	3,000,000	5,224,037	4,980,594	243,443
12. Resource Management	1,715,000	1,659,755	2,040,675	(380,920)*
Administration of Criminal Justice				
13. Training	468,000	13,340	13,340	—0—
14. Improvement of Prosecution Services	236,000	32,410	27,929	4,481
15. Improvement of Defense Services	462,000	151,562	151,562	—0—
16. Improvement of Court Services	618,000	497,233	292,023	205,210
Correction and Rehabilitation				
17. Training	150,000	52,500	52,500	—0—
18. Community Based Treatment	1,966,600	1,676,941	1,658,321	18,620

	Original	Revised	Awards to 6-30-74	Available
Correction and Rehabilitation cont.				
19. Facility Improvement	1,450,000	1,622,280	1,797,444	(175,164)*
20. State Diagnostic and Treatment Improvement	171,600	171,634	171,634	—0—
21. Research Center	—0—	—0—	—0—	—0—
Juvenile Problems				
22. Community-Based Prevention and Treatment	3,493,000	3,097,880	3,092,985	4,895
23. Improvement of Institutional Programs	325,000	204,830	204,830	—0—
24. Support Services	1,215,000	608,250	619,747	(11,497)*
TOTAL	\$23,114,000	23,114,000	\$23,113,903	97
SOURCE: Part C	\$20,681,000	\$20,681,000	\$20,752,375	\$(71,375)
Part E	2,433,000	2,433,000	2,361,528	71,472
	\$23,114,000	\$23,114,000	\$23,113,903	\$ 97

*LEAA Grant Adjustment Required

Grant Activity by Program Area in the 1974 Comprehensive Plan

	Allocation		Awards to	Available
	Original	Adjusted	6-30-74	
Reduced Crime Potential				
1. Prevention of Criminal Behavior.	\$ 556,200	\$2,600,000	\$2,767,401	\$ (167,401)
2. Reducing Crime Situations	1,751,700	1,605,000	3,287,595	(1,682,595)*
Investigation and Apprehension				
3. Investigation of Crime	1,975,660	2,405,000	2,723,498	(318,498)*
4. Training for Law Enforcement ..	981,020	1,110,000	748,085	361,915
5. Operational Improvement	3,157,204	2,060,000	1,713,889	346,111
Pre-trial Processing				
6. Pre-Trial Release	1,434,712	1,070,000	1,028,910	41,090
7. Prosecution and Defender Services	640,500	440,000	383,607	56,393
Judicial Processing				
8. Judicial Programs	1,049,250	1,070,000	803,098	266,902

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	Allocation		Awards to	Available
	Original	Adjusted	6-30-74	
Correction and Reintegration				
9. Training for Correctional and Juvenile Service Personnel	496,029	645,000	326,500	318,500
10. Community Reintegration	5,206,651	4,448,000	3,536,512	911,488
11. Correctional and Juvenile Facility Improvement	2,315,000	2,575,000	280,827	2,294,173
12. Institutional Program Development	924,394	285,000	462,593	(177,593)*
Criminal Justice Management				
13. Planning System Development ..	300,000	250,000	109,523	140,477
14. Criminal Justice Information Services	2,325,680	2,551,000	2,761,952	(210,952)
TOTAL	\$23,114,000	\$23,114,000	\$20,933,990	\$2,180,010
SOURCE: Part C	\$20,681,000	\$20,681,000	\$20,396,335	\$ 284,665
Part E	2,433,000	2,433,000	537,655	1,895,345
	\$23,114,000	\$23,114,000	\$20,933,990	\$2,180,010

*LEAA Grant Adjustment Required

Activity by Program Areas in the 1975 Comprehensive Plan

	Original Allocation	Awards to 6-30-74	Available
Reducing Crime Potential			
1. Prevention of Criminal Behavior	\$ 1,478,684	\$ 979,589	\$ 499,095
2. Reducing Crime Situations	1,398,161	284,936	1,113,225
Investigation and Apprehension			
3. Investigation of Crime	2,904,286	977,855	1,926,431
4. Training for Law Enforcement	1,886,470	2,039,572	(153,102)*
5. Operation Improvement	1,797,194	340,847	1,456,347
Pre-Trial Processing			
6. Pre-Trial Release	505,592	130,789	374,803
7. Prosecution and Defense Services	338,641	53,552	285,089
8. Judicial Processing	486,107	63,170	422,937

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	Original Allocation	Awards to 6-30-74	Available
Correction and Reintegration			
9. Training Correctional and Juvenile Service Personnel	1,343,700	321,958	1,021,742
10. Community Reintegration	6,613,382	3,807,398	2,805,984
11. Correctional and Juvenile Facility Improvement	885,600	—0—	885,600
12. Institutional Reintegration	352,273	110,987	241,286
Criminal Justice Planning and Management			
13. Planning System Development	—0—	119,859	(119,859)*
14. Criminal Justice Information System	2,907,910	1,132,271	1,774,639
TOTAL	\$22,898,000	\$10,363,783	\$12,534,217
SOURCE: Part C	\$20,487,000	\$10,363,783	\$10,123,217
Part E	2,411,000	—0—	2,411,000
TOTAL	\$22,898,000	\$10,363,783	\$12,534,217

*LEAA Adjustment Required

**Grants by Michigan Legislative Districts
Awarded between July 1, 1973 and June 30, 1974
House of Representatives**

District	Subgrantee	Title	Federal Grant	State Buy-in	Control Number
22	Ypsilanti	Police Service Cadets	58,225	3,235	9170-2
22	Ypsilanti	Crime Intelligence Group	89,100	4,950	17593-1
24	Novi	Community Service Officers	28,871	3,012	14934-1
26	Shelby Twp.	School Liaison Unit	15,907	884	12553-2
44	Benton Harbor	Crime Prevention Program	44,094	2,450	17125-1
48	Battle Creek	Battle Creek SPARMIS	79,110	4,395	16347-1
48	Battle Creek	Crime Prevention Unit	80,640	4,480	13438-2
51	Livingston Co.	Jail Improvement Planning	9,000	500	17615-1
51	Livingston Co.	Community Re-entry Prog.	44,660	2,481	17627-1
54	Holland	Investigative Services Teams	15,066	1,572	13762-1
59	East Lansing	Stress Tension Team Bldg.	49,104	2,728	12325-1
60	Beverly Hills	Communication System	30,840	3,207	13749-1
63	Birmingham	Communication Improvement	66,750	6,942	14814-1
64	Farmington	Cadet Training Program	26,370	1,465	11809-2
66	Madison Heights	Special Investigation Unit	178,326	9,907	14802-1
67	Lathrup Village	Improved Communications	16,653	1,732	13093-1

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District	Subgrantee	Title	Federal Grant	State Buy-in	Control Number
68	Berkley	Improved Communications	8,844	920	13977-1
69	Huntington Woods	Improved Radio System	11,250	1,170	14253-1
69	Hazel Park	Project Score	96,500	5,361	17688-1
70	Centerline Pub. Schools	Tri-District Center	101,328	10,569	14361-1
72	Roseville	Crime Prevention Unit	110,810	6,156	16288-1
72	Roseville	School Liaison Officers	34,932	1,941	11212-2
72	Fraser	Crime Prevention Bureau	27,933	1,552	17448-1
72	Roseville	Technician Specialist Bureau	9,540	530	17497-1
73	East Detroit	Organized Crime Division	50,176	5,234	10326-2
73	East Detroit	Crime Prevention Bureau	31,126	1,729	17461-1
75	Mount Clemens	Passive-Action Crime Preven. Unit	89,844	9,344	13882-1
75	Mount Clemens	Technician Specialist Bureau	53,455	2,970	16264-1
76	Port Huron	Port Huron Cadet Program	32,330	1,796	13774-2
77	Sanilac County	Probation Officer	11,588	-0-	7740-3
77	Huron County	Communication System	8,576	892	8030-2
77	Sanilac County	Police Comm. Improvement	69,660	3,870	17005-1
78	Imlay City	Community Service Officer	13,079	1,364	14718-1
82	Mount Morris	Training For Police	2,903	161	16036-1
82	Bunny Run	Planning Specialist	24,178	1,343	16396-1
84	Tuscola County	Probation Officer	19,432	1,080	13343-2
86	Buena Vista Twp.	Radio Improvements	18,593	1,934	12972-1
87	Shiawassee County	Shiawassee Task Force	51,985	5,396	11273-2
89	Mount Pleasant	Comm. System Improvement	21,086	1,172	16538-1
89	Alma	Portable Communications System	14,225	790	16933-1
94	Wyoming	Crime Prevention Unit	86,868	4,826	16168-1
96	Muskegon	Narcotics Control	28,763	3,000	10027-2
96	Muskegon	Crime Prevention Bureau	155,425	8,635	16156-1
96	Muskegon	Planning and Research Bureau	17,670	982	17257-1
98	Manistee	South 10 Regional Detectives	58,490	3,249	10961-2
98	Lake County	Lake Co. Communications	28,990	1,610	16132-1
98	Ludington	North West 8 Regional Detectives	73,013	4,056	17532-1
99	Newaygo County	Comm. Systems Improvement	23,823	1,323	10003-2
100	Breckenridge	Improved Communications	3,463	360	13894-1
101	Bay City School District	Transitional School	78,070	-0-	14706-1
103	Clare/Gladwin Inter. Sch. Dist.	Project Mainstream	26,082	1,449	16479-1
103	Crawford County	Drug Identification Lab	38,277	2,127	14074-2
103	Kalkaska County	Lock-Up Sheriffs Dept.	16,560	920	16813-1
105	Iosco County	Mich. Youth Services	57,510	3,195	3210-3
105	Alcona County	Training for Police	7,409	773	14659-1
105	Antrim County	East 10 Detective Unit	44,264	2,459	16227-1
105	Ogemaw County	Bi-County Inmate Center	20,436	1,135	16982-1
105	Gladwin County	Communications Improvement	30,796	1,711	16994-1
105	Oscoda County	Lock-Up	9,000	500	17304-1
105	Iosco County	Operational Improvement	20,628	1,146	17328-1
106	Rogers City	Cadet Training Program	3,875	215	14635-1
106	Cheboygan Area Schools	Modification of Behavior	27,324	1,518	14995-1

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District	Subgrantee	Title	Federal Grant	State Buy-in	Control Number
35,36	Livonia	System Analyst	10,657	593	7860-3
35,36	Livonia	Saturation Patrol Unit	364,572	20,254	17091-1
25,26,70-75,78	Macomb County	Volunteer Probation Aides	21,186	1,177	11966-2
25,26,70-75,78	Macomb County	Technician Specialist Bureau	16,361	1,707	13678-1
25,26,70-75,78	Macomb County	Consumer Fraud Unit	80,928	4,496	12362-2
25,26,70-75,78	Macomb County	Investigative Unit	91,820	5,101	16791-1
25,26,70-75,78	Macomb County	Crime Prevention Bureau	64,058	3,559	16874-1
25,26,70-75,78	Macomb County	Adjudication Diversion	105,776	5,876	17424-1
108,109	Marquette County	Misdemeanor Probation	15,158	842	10387-3
108,109	Marquette County	Detention Facility	193,500	-0-	17747-1
38,39,52	Monroe County	Planning Correctional	13,500	750	16717-1
88,89,99	Montcalm Inter. Sch. Dist.	Alternative Program for Learning	104,950	-0-	14515-1
88,89,99	Montcalm Inter. Sch. Dist.	Alternative Prog. Learning Enrichment	100,368	5,576	14515-2
105,106	Montmorency County	Improved Communications	1,626	1,209	14647-1
105,106	N E Mich Mental Health Center	Youth Service Bureau of N.E. Mich.	46,881	2,604	17149-1
96,97,98	Muskegon County	Detention Home Program	23,987	1,333	8420-3
96,97,98	Muskegon County	Court Administrator	21,236	1,180	13845-2
96,97,98	Muskegon County	Improved Radio System	58,570	3,255	16898-1
24,60-69,71	Oakland County	Oakland Co. Narco Enforcement Team	160,739	-0-	7000-2
24,60-69,71	Oakland County	Consumer Protection Unit	58,844	3,138	11476-2
24,60-69,71	Oakland County	Youth Services Bureau Unit	153,383	-0-	14576-1
24,60-69,71	Oakland County	The Sanctuary	55,256	5,747	14899-1
99,103	Osceola County	Osceola Communications	30,314	1,684	16024-1
54,95,97	Ottawa County	Jail Rehabilitation Study	13,500	750	16908-1
61,62	Pontiac	Building Security Team	71,534	7,439	11307-2
61,62	Pontiac	Police Operation Improvement	448,650	24,925	16335-1
63,66,68	Royal Oak	Project Gamit	29,848	1,658	13869-1
85,86	Saginaw City School District	Saginaw Model High School Project	25,928	-0-	6380-2
85,86	Saginaw	Crime Prevention Unit	254,676	14,149	13007-2
85,86	Saginaw	Research Development	16,120	896	13176-2
84-86 and 100	Saginaw County	Inmate Rehab. Program	72,946	4,053	10973-2
84-86 and 100	Saginaw County	Tech. Invest. Unit	48,397	5,033	13522-1
84-86 and 100	Saginaw County	Consumer Protection Unit	24,390	1,355	16107-1
84-86 and 100	Saginaw County	Community Service Project	187,906	10,439	16502-1
84-86 and 100	Saginaw County	Para-professional Aid Unit	9,720	540	16514-1
84-86 and 100	Saginaw County	Juvenile Division	26,421	1,468	16526-1
84-86 and 100	Saginaw County	Inner-Link	82,107	4,561	16492-1
84-86 and 100	Saginaw County	Probation Rehabilitation	49,156	2,731	16957-1
84-86 and 100	Saginaw City School District	Alternative School Program	100,000	5,556	17017-1
73,74	St. Clair Shores	Crime Prevention Bureau	113,670	6,315	11799-2
64,65,67	Southfield	Probation Improvement Program	49,164	2,731	11535-2
64,65,67	Southfield	Paraprofessional Service	98,280	5,460	17174-1
71, 75	Sterling Heights	Inter-Community Enforcement Unit	78,294	-0-	5380-2
71,75	Sterling Heights	School Liaison Unit	60,695	3,372	11104-2
29,32,38	Taylor	Improved Communications System	96,354	10,020	14588-1
42,45,54	Van Buren County	Volunteer Court Friends	34,987	1,944	17652-1
25,70,71,73	Warren	Communications System Improvement	2,384	133	8120-2

District	Subgrantee	Title	Federal Grant	State Buy-in	Control Number
25,70,71,73	Warren	Police Aviation Unit	157,249	16,402	14826-1
25,70,71,73	Warren	PACT Passive-Active	262,691	14,594	13965-2
25,70,71,73	Centerline Public Schools	Tri-District Center	141,308	7,850	14361-2
25,70,71,73	Warren	Technician Specialist	21,105	1,172	17473-1
22,23,52,53	Washtenaw County	Occupational Training Program	32,393	3,379	4920-3
22,23,52,53	Washtenaw County	Public Defender	52,174	2,899	5560-3
22,23,52,53	Washtenaw County Community Mental Health Service Board	Family Youth Group Homes	11,747	1,222	8010-3
22,23,52,53	Washtenaw County	Inmate Rehabilitation	92,772	5,154	12624-2
22,23,52,53	Washtenaw County	Planning Correctional	21,267	1,181	12636-2
22,23,52,53	Washtenaw County	Court Administrator	30,093	1,672	13499-1
22,23,52,53	Washtenaw County	Juvenile Defender	13,780	1,440	13916-1
22,23,52,53	Washtenaw County	Pre-Trial Release Program	44,953	4,675	14887-1
22,23,52,53	Washtenaw County	Inmate Residential Center	95,803	5,322	14958-1
22,23,52,53	Washtenaw County	Volunteers in Education	59,806	3,323	16144-2
22,23,52,53	Washtenaw County	Consumer Ed., Fraud Prevention	42,922	2,385	13414-2
22,23,52,53	Washtenaw County	Police Support Unit	41,778	2,321	14025-2
22,23,52,53	Washtenaw County	Law Enforcement Training	47,088	2,616	17639-1
60,62	Waterford Township	Crime Prevention	95,750	5,319	17676-1
37,38	Wayne	Saturation Patrol Units	196,807	10,934	11381-2
1-22,27-38,52	Wayne County	Organized Crime Task Force	200,000	-0-	6140-2
1-22,27-38,52	Wayne County	Project Transition	70,077	7,310	8260-3
1-22,27-38,52	Wayne County	Juvenile Facility Ntwk. Program	2,935,108	163,061	10351-2
1-22,27-38,52	Wayne County	Modern Communication System	393,688	21,872	16418-1
1-22,27-38,52	Criminal Justice Institute	SPARMIS Implementation	1,515,017	84,168	16683-1
1-22,27-38,52	Wayne County	Metro Narcotic Squad	149,517	8,310	5400-3
1-22,27-38,52	Wayne County	Recorders Court Probate Service	343,926	19,107	6880-3
1-22,27-38,52	Wayne County	Juvenile Facility Network Program	2,732,600	151,813	10351-3
1-22,27-38,52	Wayne County	Consumer Protection Unit	387,143	21,508	11427-2
1-22,27-38,52	Wayne County	Metro Helicopter Patrol	122,589	6,811	12087-2
1-22,27-38,52	Wayne County	DEHOCO Drug Rehab. and Aftercare	250,950	13,942	12589-2
1-22,27-38,52	Criminal Justice Institute	Criminal Justice Training	1,599,450	105,525	12864-2
1-22,27-38,52	Wayne County	Prosecutor's Information System	73,309	4,073	16431-1
1-22,27-38,52	Wayne County	Pre-Trial Diversion Program	572,611	31,812	16455-1
1-22,27-38,52	Wayne County	Circuit Ct. Probation Service	374,610	20,812	17029-1
1-22,27-38,52	Wayne County	Court Space Utilization	88,641	4,924	17054-1
36 & 37	Westland	Westland Police Cadet	104,592	5,811	13284-2
36 & 37	Westland	Crime Prevention Bureau	238,006	13,222	17101-1

**Grants by Michigan Legislative Districts
Awarded between July 1, 1973 and June 30, 1974
Senate**

District	Subgrantee	Title	Federal Grant	State Buy-In	Control Number
8	Birmingham	Communications Improvement	66,750	6,942	14814-1
9	Sterling Heights	Inter-Community Enforcement Unit	78,294	-0-	5380-2
9	Sterling Heights	School Liaison Unit	60,695	3,372	11104-2
9	Shelby Township	School Liaison Unit	15,907	884	12553-2
10	Lincoln Park	Downriver Area Narcotics Org.	157,212	16,399	14182-1
10	Dearborn	Dearborn Police Cadet Program	76,446	4,247	13081-2
11	Monroe	Planning Correctional	13,500	750	16717-1
13	Wayne	Saturation Patrol Units	196,807	10,934	11381-2
15	Southfield	Probation Improvement Program	49,164	2,731	11535-2
15	Farmington	Cadet Training Program	26,370	1,465	11809-2
15	Lathrup Village	Improved Communications	16,653	1,732	13093-1
15	Huntington Woods	Improved Radio System	11,250	1,170	14253-1
15	Novi	Community Service Officers	28,871	3,012	14934-1
15	Southfield	Para-professional Service	98,280	5,460	17174-1
16	Royal Oak	Project GAMIT	29,848	1,658	13869-1
16	Berkley	Improved Communications	8,844	920	13977-1
16	Madison Heights	Special Investigation Unit	178,326	9,907	14802-1
16	Hazel Park	Project SCORE	96,500	5,361	17688-1
17	Pontiac	Building Security Team	71,534	7,439	11307-2
17	Beverly Hills	Communication System	30,840	3,207	13749-1
17	Pontiac	Police Operation Improvement	448,650	24,925	16335-1
17	Waterford	Crime Prevention	95,750	5,319	17676-1
18	Ypsilanti	Police Service Cadets	58,225	3,235	9170-2
18	Ypsilanti	Crime Intelligence Group	89,100	4,950	17593-1
19	Jackson	Crime Prevention Unit	203,146	11,286	16406-1
19	Jackson	Resource Management	57,099	3,172	12648-2
19	Jackson	Police Cadet Program	96,256	5,348	13509-2
20	Battle Creek	Battle Creek SPARMIS	79,110	4,395	16347-1
20	Battle Creek	Crime Prevention Unit	80,640	4,480	13438-2
21	Kalamazoo	Crime Prevention Unit	253,635	14,091	12349-2
22	Berrien County	Berrien Juvenile Center	209,340	11,630	16311-1
22	Berrien County	Deferred Prosecution	27,690	1,540	16599-1
22	Berrien County	Consumer Protection Unit	26,493	1,472	16609-1
22	Livonia	System Analyst	10,657	593	7860-3
22	Berrien County	Jail Inmate Rehabilitation	36,556	2,031	12445-2
22	Livonia	Saturation Patrol Unit	364,572	20,254	17091-1
22	Berrien County	Berrien Co. Metro Crime Unit	317,737	17,652	17113-1
22	Berrien County	Drug Enforcement Unit	15,256	848	10471-3
22	Berrien County	The LINK Inc.	89,011	4,945	12768-2
22	Berrien County	Youth Service Bureau	188,009	10,445	13571-2
22	Benton Harbor	Crime Prevention Program	44,094	2,450	17125-1
23	Allegan County	Jail Inmate Rehabilitation	44,339	-0-	10218-2

District	Subgrantee	Title	Federal Grant	State Buy-In	Control Number
23	Holland	Investigative Services Teams	15,066	1,572	13762-1
23	Allegan County	Allegan Co. Communications	189,527	10,529	16766-1
23	Ottawa County	Jail Rehabilitation Study	13,500	750	16908-1
24	Lansing	Youth Development Corp.	132,865	7,381	6850-3
24	East Lansing	Stress Tension Team Bdg.	49,104	2,728	12325-1
24	Lansing	Police Helicopter Unit	115,379	6,410	14552-1
24	Lans. Public School District	Jail Education Program	41,400	2,300	16384-1
24	Lans. Public School District	Alternative Education	67,328	3,739	8770-3
24	Lansing	New Way In, Inc.	126,322	7,018	10231-2
24	Lansing	Investigations Coordinator Unit	108,717	6,040	13032-2
24	Lansing	Crime Prevention Unit	108,864	6,048	13068-2
24	Lansing	Police Legal Unit	19,279	1,071	14444-2
25	Mt. Morris	Training for Police	2,903	161	16036-1
26	East Detroit	Organized Crime Division	50,176	5,234	10326-2
26	Center Line Public Schools	Tri-District Center	101,328	101,569	14361-1
26	St. Clair Shores	Crime Prevention Bureau	113,670	6,315	11799-2
26	East Detroit	Crime Prevention Bureau	31,126	1,729	17461-1
27	Mount Clemens	Passive-Active Crime Prev. Unit	89,844	9,344	13882-1
27	Mount Clemens	Technician Specialist Bureau	53,455	2,970	16264-1
27	Roseville	Crime Prevention Unit	110,810	6,156	16288-1
27	Roseville	School Liaison Officers	34,932	1,941	11212-2
27	Fraser	Crime Prevention Bureau	27,933	1,552	17448-1
27	Roseville	Technician Specialist Bureau	9,540	530	17497-1
28	Sanilac County	Probation Officer	111,588	-0-	7740-3
28	Huron County	Communication System	8,576	892	8030-2
28	Imlay City	Community Service Officer	13079	1,364	14718-1
28	Tuscola County	Probation Officer	19,432	1,080	13343-2
28	Port Huron	Port Huron Cadet Program	32,330	1,796	13774-2
28	Sanilac County	Police Comm. Improvement	69,660	3,870	17005-1
29	Bunny Run	Planning Specialist	24,178	1,343	16396-1
30	Alma	Portable Communication System	14,255	790	16933-1
32	Wyoming	Crime Prevention Unit	86,868	4,826	16168-1
33	Muskegon	Narcotics Control	28,763	3,000	10027-2
33	Manistee	South 10 Regional Detectives	58,490	3,249	10961-2
33	Muskegon	Crime Prevention Bureau	155,425	8,635	16156-1
33	Muskegon	Detention Home Program	23,987	1,333	8420-3
33	Newaygo County	Comm. Systems Improvement	23,823	1,323	10003-2
33	Muskegon County	Court Administrator	21,236	1,180	13845-2
33	Muskegon County	Improved Radio System	58,570	3,255	16898-1
33	Muskegon	Planning & Research Bureau	17,670	982	17257-1
33	Ludington	North West 8 Regional Detectives	73,013	4,056	17532-1
34	Bay County	Public Defenderrs Office	73,298	4,072	12744-2
34	Buena Vista Township	Radio Improvements	18,593	1,934	12972-1
34	Bay City School District	Transitional School	78,070	-0-	14706-1
34	Bay County	Bay Co. Radio Improvement	44,612	2,479	14838-1
34	Bay County	Correction Facility Study	9,000	-0-	14851-1
34	Bay County	Consumer Proteciton Unit	45,944	2,553	16215-1

District	Subgrantee	Title	Federal Grant	State Buy-in	Control Number
35	Saginaw County	Inmate Rehab. Program	72,946	4,053	10973-2
35	Saginaw County	Tech. Invest. Unit	48,397	5,033	13522-1
35	Breckenridge	Improved Communications	3,463	360	13894-1
35	Saginaw County	Consumer Protection Unit	24,390	1,355	16107-1
35	Antrim County	East 10 Detective Unit	44,264	2,459	16227-1
35	Saginaw County	Community Service Project	187,906	10,439	16502-1
35	Saginaw County	Para-professional Aid Unit	9,720	540	16514-1
35	Saginaw County	Juvenile Division	26,421	1,468	16526-1
35	Saginaw County	Inner-Link	82,107	4,561	16492-1
35	Saginaw County	Probation Rehabilitation	49,156	2,731	16957-1
35	Ogemaw County	Bi-County Inmate Center	20,436	1,135	16982-1
36	Isabella County	Comm. Correction Center	41,306	2,295	11991-2
36	Osceola County	Osceola Communications	30,314	1,684	16024-1
36	Clare/Gladwin Inter. School District	Project Mainstream	26,082	1,449	16479-1
36	Mount Pleasant	Comm. System Improvement	21,086	1,172	16538-1
36	Isabella County	Comm. Correction Center	29,785	1,655	11991-3
36	Grand Traverse County	86th District Probation Program	15,330	852	13044-2
36	Gladwin County	Communications Improvement	30,796	1,711	16994-1
36	Isabella County	Isabella Co. Central Dispatch	85,630	4,757	17377-1
37	Petoskey	North 10 Detective Unit	64,208	3,567	11045-2
37	Mackinac County	Mackinac Communicatn	16,760	1,740	14527-1
37	Rogers City	Cadet Training Program	3,875	215	14635-1
37	Hillsdale County	Improved Communications	11,626	1,209	14647-1
37	Alcona County	Training for Police	7,409	773	14659-1
37	Cheboygan Area Schools	Modification of Behavior	27,324	1,518	14995-1
37	Cheboygan County	Probation Officer	17,005	947	12386-2
37	Chippewa County	Volunteers In Rehabilitation	22,955	1,275	14074-2
37	Chippewa County	Turks Place	29,869	1,659	16181-1
37	Bay Mills Twp.	Indian Law Enforcemetnt Program	34,771	-0-	16671-1
37	Sault Ste. Marie	Mobile Crime Unit	15,606	867	17245-1
37	Oscoda County	Lock-Up	9,000	500	17304-1
38	Gogebic County	Gogebic Communications	27,729	2,884	13989-1
38	Keweenaw Bay Indian Comm. Tribal Center	Law Enforcement & Court Personnel	25,000	-0-	14468-1
38	Iron County	Iron County Communications	39,291	2,183	16073-1
38	Marquette County	Misdemeanant Probation	15,158	842	10387-3
38	Houghton County	Houghton Communications	50,455	2,802	16801-1
38	Marquette County	Dentention Facility	193,500	-0-	17747-1
37,38	Alger County	93rd Dist. Ct. Probation	17,025	946	16203-1
20,23,30,31	Barry County	Jail Architecture	9,000	-0-	14863-1
34,35	Saginaw City School District	Sag. High School Model project	25,928	-0-	6380-2
34,35	Saginaw	Crime Prevention Unit	254,676	14,149	13007-2
34,35	Saginaw	Research & Development	16,120	896	13176-2
34,35	Saginaw City School District	Alternative School Program	100,000	5,556	17017-1

District	Subgrantee	Title	Federal Grant	State Buy-in	Control Number
21,22	Cass County	Cass County Communications	37,370	2,077	6630-3
21,22	Cass County	Police/School Relations	14,904	828	12504-2
21,22	Cass County	Contd. of 696-03-Interns	17,515	973	17412-1
9,27	Clinton Township	Active Prevention Unit	86,279	4,793	16252-1
9,27	Clinton Township	Youth Service Bureau	58,500	3,250	16276-1
9,27	Clinton Township	School Liaison Units	37,030	2,057	12673-2
9,27	Clinton Township	Technician Specialist Bureau	71,236	3,958	12697-2
9,27	Clinton Township	Crime Prevention Unit	52,290	2,905	14265-2
1-7,10	Detroit	DEHOCO Job Training	68,880	7,190	13487-1
1-7,10	Detroit	DEHOCO Security Management	180,000	10,000	14611-1
1-7,10	Detroit	Management Analysis	204,653	11,370	14145-2
1-7,10	Detroit	DEHOCO Medical	185,164	-0-	17066-1
1-7,10	Detroit	Wayne Co. Forenensic Services	133,100	7,395	17078-1
25,29	Genesee County	Metro Organized Crime Unit	137,950	-0-	12158-1
25,29	Genesee County	Consumer Protection Unit	25,140	-0-	14456-1
25,29	Genesee County	YMCA Outreach Project	75,548	4,197	12398-2
25,29	Genesee County	Police School Liaison	66,242	3,680	12421-2
25,29	Genesee County	Special Service Units	134,174	7,454	13904-2
25,29	Genesee County	Youth Service Bureau	70-956	3,942	14121-2
25,29	Genesee County	Region V Crime Laboratory	46,057	2,559	17198-1
25,29	Genesee County	Paraprofessional	66,639	3,702	17519-1
25,29	Genesee County	67th Deputy Court Admin.	35,278	1,960	17556-1
30,35	Gratiot County	Probation Officer	10,200	-0-	6580-3
30,35	Gratiot County	Tri-County Inmate Center	16,624	923	7040-3
19,20	Hillsdale County	Misdemeanant Probation	21,716	1,207	16695-1
24,30	Ingham County	Improved Communications	20,997	2,184	7960-2
35,37	Iosco County	Mi. Youth Services	57,510	3,195	3210-3
35,37	N.E. Mi. Mental Heath Center	Youth Service Bureau of N.E. Mi.	46,881	2,604	17149-1
35,37	Iosco County	Operational Improvement	20,628	1,146	17328-1
18,19,20,30	Jackson County	Criminal Investigation Unit	141,864	7,881	14755-1
18,19,20,30	Jackson County	Deferred Prosecution	37,303	2,072	17664-1
20,21,23	Kalamazoo County	Community Based Treatment	143,694	-0-	11344-2
20,21,23	Kalamazoo County	Citizens Probation Authority	116,065	6,448	12612-2
20,21,23	Kalamazoo County	Sheriff Legal Advisor	18,485	1,922	14503-1
20,21,23	Kalamazoo County	Crime Intelligence Bureau	46,644	2,592	9600-3
20,21,23	Kalamazoo County	Prosecutor Administrator	22,094	1,227	12433-2
20,21,23	Kalamazoo County	Police Cadet Program	42,210	2,345	13941-2
20,21,23	Kalamazoo County	Community/Jail Training	54,034	3,002	17796-1
36,37	Kalkaska County	Lock-up Sheriffs Dept.	16,560	920	16813-1
23,31,32	Kent County	Jail Expansion	706,876	73,500	9080-2
23,31,32	Kent County	Police Cadet	54,906	5,727	10936-2
23,31,32	Kent County	Evidence Technician Specialist	63,179	6,590	13654-1
23,31,32	Kent County	Inmate Rehabilitation	74,178	4,122	9060-3
23,31,32	Kent County	District Court Probation	36,967	2,054	14204-2
33,36	Lake County	Lake County Communications	28,990	1,610	16132-1
9,28	Lapeer County	Intelligence Unit	77,189	4,288	11248-2

ANTRIM COUNTY
10985-1 Improved Communications \$ 10,575
10985-2 Improved Communications 14,174
16227-1 Region 10 East Detective Unit 44,264
Antrim County Total \$ 69,013

ARENAC COUNTY
912-1 Improvements to Communications System .. \$ 7,401
Arenac County Total \$ 7,401

BALDWIN
419-1 Homes for Youth on Probation \$ 15,510
Baldwin Total \$ 15,510

BARRY COUNTY
131-1 Radio Communication System \$ 14,837
131-2 Improved Communications 27,230
14863-1 Architecture 9,000
Barry County Total \$ 51,067

BATTLE CREEK
32-1 Police Cadet Training Program \$ 2,155
625-1 Communications Center 85,270
641-1 Psychological Testing Program 3,600
847-1 Management Manpower Study 13,500
847-2 Management + Manpower Implementation .. 66,141
10076-1 Community Relations Project 29,400
10076-2 Community Relations Project 43,307
13438-1 Crime Prevention Unit 49,843
13438-2 Crime Prevention Unit 80,640
16347-1 Battle Creek SPARMIS Implementation 79,110
Battle Creek Total \$ 452,961

BAY CITY
019-1 Equipment Video Recorder \$ 1,950
123-1 Improved Communications 5,411
Bay City Total \$ 7,361

BAY CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
14706-1 Transitional School \$ 78,070
Bay City School District Total \$ 78,070

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BAY COUNTY
450-1 Evidentiary Videocorder \$ 1,836
531-1 Unit for Alcoholic Control 18,000
707-1 Volunteer Probation Officers 15,679
707-2 Volunteer Probation Officers 23,311
12744-1 Public Defender Office 49,472
12744-2 Public Defender Office 73,298
14838-1 Bay County Radio Improvement 44,612
14851-1 Correction Facility Study 9,000
16215-1 Consumer Protection Unit 45,944
Bay County Total \$ 281,152

BAY MILLS TOWNSHIP
11667-1 Indian Law Enforcement Program \$ 34,771
Bay Mills Township Total \$ 34,771

BENTON HARBOR
510-1 Radio Equipment \$ 3,378
11618-1 Police-School Relations 12,480
17125-1 Crime Prevention Program 44,094
Benton Harbor Total \$ 59,952

BENZIE COUNTY
798-1 Interdepartmental Relations Study \$ 4,800
12278-1 Communications Equipment 8,175
Benzie County Total \$ 12,975

BERKLEY
13977-1 Improved Communications \$ 11,265
Berkley Total \$ 11,265

BERRIEN COUNTY
46-1 Radio Equipment \$ 2,346
532-1 Interdepartmental Relations Study 12,851
581-1 Tape Recording Equipment 7,680
620-1 Dictating Equipment 2,260
830-1 Drug Identification Lab 29,300
830-2 Drug Identification Lab 12,684
10471-1 Drug Enforcement Unit 78,273
10471-2 Drug Enforcement Unit 32,240
10471-3 Drug Enforcement Unit 15,256
11631-1 Records - ID Systems Development 27,250
12445-1 Jail Inmate Rehabilitation 58,278
12445-2 Jail Inmate Rehabilitation 36,556
12768-1 The Link for Runaways, Inc. 59,186
12768-2 The Link, Inc. 89,011
13558-1 Community Improvement 61,280
13571-1 Youth Service Bureau 107,978
13571-2 Youth Service Bureau 188,009
16311-1 Berrien Juvenile Center 209,340
16599-1 Deferred Prosecution 27,690
16609-1 Consumer Protection Unit 28,493
17113-1 Metro Crime Unit 317,737
Berrien County Total \$ 1,401,698

BEVERLY HILLS
13749-1 Communication System \$ 30,840
Beverly Hills Total \$ 30,840

BIG RAPIDS
694-1 Police Communications System \$ 31,090
Big Rapids Total \$ 31,090

BIRMINGHAM
14814-1 Communications Improvement \$ 66,750
Birmingham Total \$ 66,750

BRANCH COUNTY
267-1 Court Recorder System \$ 795
958-1 Volunteer Probation Program 52,620
958-2 Volunteer Probation Program 35,759
12541-1 County Communications Center 83,904
Branch County Total \$ 173,078

BRECKENRIDGE
13894-1 Improved Communications \$ 3,463
Breckenridge Total \$ 3,463

BUCHANAN
293-1 Radio Equipment \$ 3,348
Buchanan Total \$ 3,348

BUENA VISTA TOWNSHIP
12972-1 Radio Improvements \$ 18,593
Buena Vista Township Total \$ 18,593

BURTON
16396-1 Planning Specialist \$ 24,178
Burton Total \$ 24,178

CALHOUN COUNTY
360-1 Sheriff's Cadet Program \$ 3,888
433-1 Rehabilitation Residential Center 16,897
959-1 Youth Services Bureau 90,992
959-2 Youth Services Bureau 122,678
959-3 Youth Services Bureau 88,094
11332-1 Calhoun County Corrections Study 7,125
11655-1 Improved Communications 77,575
Calhoun County Total \$ 415,349

CARO
060-1 Communications \$ 474
Caro Total \$ 474

CASS CITY
062-1 Communications \$ 500
Cass City Total \$ 500

CASS COUNTY
663-1 Communications \$ 31,004
663-2 Communications 14,310
663-3 Communications 37,370
696-1 Law School Interns 16,347
696-2 Law School Interns 18,961
696-3 Law School Interns 19,200
12504-1 Police-School Relations 11,700
12504-2 Police-School Relations 14,904
17412-1 Law School Interns 17,515
Cass County Total \$ 181,311

CENTERLINE
042-1 Communications \$ 720
915-1 Communications Network 2,917
10804-1 Communication Conversion 15,200
Centerline Total \$ 18,837

CENTERLINE PUBLIC SCHOOLS
14361-1 Tri-District Center \$ 101,328
14361-2 Tri-District Center 141,308
Centerline Public Schools Total \$ 242,636

CHARLEVOIX
10363-1 Mobile Portable Equipment \$ 1,912
Charlevoix Total \$ 1,912

CHARLEVOIX COUNTY
11153-1 Police-School Liaison Program \$ 23,050
12217-1 New Communications 14,000
Charlevoix County Total \$ 37,050

CHARLOTTE
661-1 Improved Communications \$ 14,934
Charlotte Total \$ 14,934

CHEBOYGAN AREA SCHOOLS
14995-1 Modification of Behavior \$ 27,324
Cheboygan Area Schools Total \$ 27,324

CHEBOYGAN
498-1 Improved Communications Network \$ 790
12337-1 Communications Improvement 4,432
Cheboygan Total \$ 5,222

CHEBOYGAN COUNTY
672-1 Improved Communications System \$ 3,774
12386-1 Probation Officer 11,300
12386-2 Probation Officer 17,055
Cheboygan County Total \$ 32,129

CHIPPEWA COUNTY
400-1 Up-dating Law Library \$ 1,456
12732-1 Volunteer Rehabilitation Program 21,368
12732-2 Volunteers in Rehabilitation 22,955
16061-1 Communications 165,428
16181-1 Turk's Place 29,862
Chippewa County Total \$ 241,076

CLARE COUNTY
928-1 Improved Communications System \$ 18,993
Clare County Total \$ 18,993

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CLARE-GLADWIN INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL DISTRICT

16479-1 Project Mainstream \$ 26,082
 Clare-Gladwin Int. School Dist. Total \$ 26,082

CLINTON COUNTY

933-1 Improved Communications System \$ 91,695
 Clinton County Total \$ 91,695

CLINTON TOWNSHIP (Macomb Co.)

044-1 Communications \$ 2,460
 10794-1 Tactical Support Unit 43,949
 12673-1 School Liaison Unit 28,833
 12673-2 School Liaison Unit 37,030
 12697-1 Technician Specialist 52,367
 12697-2 Technician Specialist 71,236
 14265-1 Crime Prevention Bureau 42,600
 14265-2 Crime Prevention Unit 52,290
 16252-1 Active Prevention Unit 86,279
 16276-1 Youth Service Bureau 58,500
 Clinton Township Total \$ 475,544

CRAWFORD COUNTY

301-1 Regional Youth Comm. \$ 15,119
 10422-1 Improved Communication System 9,519
 14074-1 Drug Identification Lab 41,370
 14074-2 Drug Identification Lab 38,277
 Crawford County Total \$ 104,285

CRIMINAL JUSTICE INSTITUTE

12864-1 Criminal Justice Training \$1,282,150
 12864-2 Criminal Justice Training 1,599,450
 16683-1 SPARMIS Implementation 1,515,017
 Criminal Justice Institute Total \$ 4,396,617

DEARBORN

11403-1 Radio Communications \$ 200,318
 13081-1 Police Cadet Program 50,950
 13081-2 Dearborn Police Cadet Program 76,446
 Dearborn Total \$ 327,714

DEARBORN HEIGHTS

671-1 Police Cadet Program \$ 30,168
 671-2 Police Cadet Program 92,876
 10912-1 Communications 135,680
 14373-1 Communications Digital 52,266
 Dearborn Heights Total \$ 310,990

DELTA COLLEGE

12516-1 Women Police Workshop \$ 22,260
 16563-1 Crime Investigation Seminar 62,256
 Delta College Total \$ 84,516

DELTA COUNTY

740-1 Delta Family Services, Inc. \$ 13,371
 740-2 Volunteer Probation Project 11,857
 740-3 Volunteer Probation Project 8,900
 Delta County Total \$ 34,128

DETROIT

021-1 Riot Control Equipment \$ 11,637
 034-1 Police Resource Allocation System 63,779
 034-2 Police Resource Allocation System 109,501
 035-1 NCIC Computer Terminals 4,392
 036-1 Street Crime Surveillance Unit 34,204
 037-1 Fingerprint Program 52,040
 037-2 Fingerprint Program 61,483
 103-1 Metropolitan Youth Foundation 41,820
 215-1 Trial Counsel for Indigents 36,000
 215-2 Trial Counsel for Indigents 36,000
 323-1 Heartline 104,155
 326-1 Electric Robbery Stakeout 100,000
 341-1 Police Legal Advisor 13,161
 341-2 Police Legal Advisor 48,730
 342-1 Detroit Public Housing Police Service 156,391
 398-1 Records Court Management Information 249,900
 415-1 Executive Development Program 3,500
 465-1 Implementation of Organized Crime Effort 158,645
 483-1 Youth In-Service Training 15,000
 510-1 Financial Investigatory 41,398
 513-1 Procurement Manual for Police Reserves 6,266
 514-1 Inauguration of Internal Affairs 72,718
 516-1 School Instruction Project 7,958
 533-1 Comprehensive Training Program 830
 554-1 Criminal Justice System Coord. Council 239,062
 554-2 Criminal Justice System Coord. Council 146,788
 571-1 Improvement of Scientific Services 158,505
 572-1 Narcotics Intelligence Unit 101,963
 576-1 Improved TV Training 62,061
 586-1 Inmate Assistance Program 5,332
 590-1 Athletic League Program 26,397
 591-1 Detroit Community Service Officers 144,563
 591-2 Detroit Community Service Officers 187,386
 634-1 Drug Abuse Treatment Program 195,758
 687-1 Expanded Library Services 34,756
 713-1 Police Legal Advisor 3,300
 713-2 Legal Advisor Intern Program 12,600
 713-3 Legal Advisor Intern Program 13,340
 745-1 Policewomens Training 14,905
 746-1 Patrol Operation Analysis 803,458
 746-2 Police Aviation Unit 384,892
 747-1 Emergency Communications 262,646
 747-2 Emergency Communications 1,091,993
 747-3 Emergency Communications System Impl. 2,098,806
 748-1 Crime Information and Statistical Mgmt. 25,000
 749-1 Inspectional Services Division 150,000
 750-1 Law Enforcement Buildings 95,000

DETROIT (cont.)

751-1 Interim Management Operations 183,671
 752-1 Administrative Services Division 632,000
 753-1 Criminal Investigation Div. Oper. Anal. 148,610
 937-1 Minority Recruitment 181,531
 11082-1 Station Security System 380,870
 12002-1 Executive Development Program 3,500
 12014-1 Executive Development Program 6,500
 12876-1 Youth Development Action Team 1,129,735
 13296-1 DeHoCo Renovation 140,250
 13487-1 DeHoCo Job Training 68,880
 13487-2 DeHoCo Job Training 67,392
 14145-1 Management Analysis 159,610
 14145-2 Management Analysis 204,653
 14169-1 DeHoCo Family Liaison 71,020
 14611-1 DeHoCo Security Management 180,000
 17066-1 DeHoCo Medical 185,154
 17078-1 Wayne County Forensic Services 133,100
 Detroit Total \$11,564,505

DETROIT-WAYNE COUNTY MENTAL HEALTH BOARD

941-1 Shar Therapeutic Community \$ 129,569
 944-1 Addiction Rehabilitation 1,200,000
 944-2 Addiction Rehabilitation 300,000
 Detroit-Wayne Co. M.H. Board Total \$ 1,629,569

DEWITT TOWNSHIP

816-1 Improved Communications \$ 15,300
 DeWitt Township Total \$ 15,300

DICKINSON COUNTY

11439-1 County Jail Planning \$ 10,000
 Dickinson County Total \$ 10,000

DOWN RIVER MUTUAL AID

669-1 Youth Officer In-Service Training Program .. \$ 8,171
 Down River Mutual Aid Total \$ 8,171

EAST DETROIT

597-1 Youth Services Center \$ 40,941
 597-2 Youth Services Center 45,300
 916-1 Maximum Communications 23,700
 10326-1 Organized Crime Division 50,364
 10326-2 Organized Crime Division 50,176
 17461-1 Crime Prevention Bureau 31,126
 East Detroit Total \$ 241,607

EAST LANSING

047-1 Radio Equipment \$ 3,796
 317-1 Metro Narcotics Squad 41,487
 317-2 Metro Narcotics Squad 42,515
 519-1 Metro Narcotics Squad 15,292
 724-1 Improved Communications 76,878
 11775-1 Police-School Seminar 3,800
 12325-1 Stress Tension Team Bldg. 49,104
 East Lansing Total \$ 232,872

EATON COUNTY

159-1 General and Security Communications \$ 44,265
 165-1 Emergency Communications Network 9,487
 725-1 Videocorder for Police Operations 1,780
 Eaton County Total \$ 55,532

ELK RAPIDS

10434-1 Improved Communications \$ 1,725
 Elk Rapids Total \$ 1,725

EMMET COUNTY

502-1 District Court Probation Officer \$ 11,000
 502-2 District Court Probation Officer 11,000
 502-3 District Court Probation Officer 12,000
 13164-1 Communications Equipment 26,085
 Emmet County Total \$ 60,085

ESCANABA

639-1 Officer Training in Drug Abuse \$ 7,294
 Escanaba Total \$ 7,294

FARMINGTON

542-1 Communications System \$ 27,975
 11809-2 Cadet Training Program 26,370
 Farmington Total \$ 54,345

FARMINGTON TOWNSHIP

11809-1 Cadet Training Program \$ 15,355
 Farmington Township Total \$ 15,355

FERRDALE

12707-1 Improved Radio Communication System \$ 9,450
 Ferrdale Total \$ 9,450 157

FERRIS STATE COLLEGE

069-1 Training Juvenile Adult Corrections Spec. .. \$ 2,465
 367-1 Training Correctional Specialist 15,886
 367-2 Training Correctional Specialist 20,330
 427-1 Juvenile Justice Education Study Comm. 14,331
 Ferris State College Total \$ 53,012

LANSING COMMUNITY COLLEGE

17137-1 Interpersonal Communications and Awareness \$ 61,301
 Lansing Community College Total \$ 61,301

LANSING PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT

877-1 Alternative Education \$ 95,770
 877-2 Alternative Education 97,450
 877-3 Alternative Education 67,328
 16384-1 Jail Education Program 41,400
 Lansing Public School District Total \$ 301,948

LAPEER COUNTY

11248-1 Intelligence Unit \$ 47,630
 11248-2 Intelligence Unit 77,189
 16048-1 Police Legal Advisor 17,856
 17544-1 Technical/Investigative Unit 15,519
 Lapeer County Total \$ 158,194

LATHRUP VILLAGE

13093-1 Communications \$ 13,575
 Lathrup Village Total \$ 13,575

LAURIUM

930-1 Communications \$ 977
 Laurium Total \$ 977

LEELANAU COUNTY

12242-1 Communications Improvement Program \$ 5,663
 Leelanau County Total \$ 5,663

LENAWEE COUNTY

13798-1 Communications \$ 127,650
 Lenawee County Total \$ 127,650

LEXINGTON

061-1 Two-Way Radio \$ 664
 Lexington Total \$ 664

LINCOLN PARK

14182-1 Downriver Area Narcotics Organization \$ 157,212
 Lincoln Park Total \$ 157,212

LIVINGSTON COUNTY

565-1 Countywide Radio Communications \$ 40,121
 17615-1 Jail Improvement Planning 9,000
 17627-1 Community Re-entry Program 44,660
 Livingston County Total \$ 93,781

LIVONIA

467-1 Livonia/Wayne Co. Task Force \$ 29,721
 505-1 Volunteer Probation Officer 14,709

LIVONIA (cont.)

786-1 Systems Analyst 14,878
 786-2 Systems Analyst 15,325
 786-3 Systems Analyst 10,657
 789-1 Community Service Officer 96,233
 789-2 Community Service Officer 110,777
 10483-1 Police/School Cooperation 26,428
 10483-2 Police/School Cooperation 30,525
 12146-1 Radio Communications 75,835
 17091-1 Saturation Patrol Unit 364,572
 Livonia Total \$ 789,660

LUDINGTON

027-1 Investigator School \$ 12,607
 027-2 Investigator School 11,591
 678-1 Police Cadet Program 11,277
 678-2 Police Cadet Program 10,602
 17532-1 N.W. 8 Regional Detectives 73,013
 Ludington Total \$ 119,090

MACKINAC COUNTY

14527-1 Communications \$ 16,760
 Mackinac County Total \$ 16,760

MACOMB COUNTY

043-1 Equipment \$ 6,240
 050-1 Equipment 1,336
 275-1 Centralized Control Center 25,000
 521-1 County Drug Treatment Center 28,042
 630-1 Education Rehabilitation 2,217
 648-1 Police Legal Advisor 18,400
 648-2 Police Legal Advisor 15,000
 813-1 Organized Crime Division 16,337
 10708-1 Improved Communications 87,361
 11116-1 Training for Law Enforcement 51,800
 11954-1 Correctional Planning 10,000
 11966-1 Volunteer Counseling 17,800
 11966-2 Volunteer Probation Aides 21,186
 12362-1 Consumer Fraud Unit 45,390
 12362-2 Consumer Fraud Unit 80,928
 13678-1 Technician Specialist Bureau 16,361
 16791-1 Investigative Unit 91,820
 16862-1 North End Communications 114,151
 16874-1 Crime Prevention Bureau 64,058
 17424-1 Adjudication Diversion 105,776
 Macomb County Total \$ 819,203

MACOMB COMMUNITY COLLEGE

506-1 Center for Criminal Justice \$ 89,892
 11116-2 Police Training Center 134,593
 12803-1 Crime Prevention Institute 38,100
 Macomb Community College Total \$ 262,585

MADISON HEIGHTS

011-1 Equipment Handcuffs \$ 157
 14802-1 Special Investigation Unit 178,326
 Madison Heights Total \$ 178,483

MADONNA COLLEGE

709-1 Volunteer Probation Officers Training \$ 26,711
 709-2 Volunteer Probation Officers Training 28,775
 Madonna College Total \$ 55,486

MANCELONA

10458-1 Communications \$ 1,500
 Mancelona Total \$ 1,500

MANISTEE

10961-1 South 10 Regional Detectives \$ 33,353
 10961-2 South 10 Regional Detectives 58,490
 Manistee Total \$ 91,843

MANISTEE COUNTY

13056-1 Communications Equipment \$ 10,900
 Manistee County Total \$ 10,900

MANISTIQUE

12577-1 Communications \$ 7,338
 Manistique Total \$ 7,338

MARQUETTE-ALGER INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL DISTRICT

691-1 Delinquency Modification by Education \$ 71,200
 691-2 Delinquency Modification by Education 79,260
 Marquette-Alger Int. School Dist. Total \$ 150,460

MARQUETTE

119-1 U. P. Plan for Law Enforcement Training \$ 52,926
 637-1 Videocorder 1,500
 Marquette Total \$ 54,426

MARQUETTE COUNTY

10387-1 Misdemeanant Probation \$ 21,831
 10387-2 Misdemeanant Probation 21,000
 10387-3 Misdemeanant Probation 15,158
 13355-1 County Jail Planning 10,000
 17747-1 Detention Facility 193,500
 Marquette County Total \$ 261,489

MARSHALL

14397-1 Police Cadet Program \$ 3,970
 Marshall Total \$ 3,970

MASON COUNTY

10015-1 Youth Home \$ 44,020
 13259-1 Communications 30,190
 Mason County Total \$ 74,210

MENOMINEE COUNTY

11165-1 County Jail Planning \$ 10,000
 Menominee County Total \$ 10,000

MICHIGAN ASSOCIATION OF CHILDREN'S AGENCIES

737-1 In-Service Training \$ 41,972
 Mi. Assn. of Children's Agencies \$ 41,972

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY GENERAL

089-1 Prosecutor Training Coordinator \$ 25,511
 089-2 Prosecutor Training Coordinator 26,500
 089-3 Prosecutor Training Coordinator 29,300
 401-1 Organized Crime Prosecutor Pool 62,240
 401-2 Organized Crime Prosecutor Pool 196,981
 401-3 Organized Crime Prosecutor Pool 175,297
 503-1 Improvement Organized Crime 19,192
 718-1 Consumer Fraud Education 42,854
 718-2 Consumer Fraud Education 60,000
 840-2 Prosecutors Appellate Project 141,660
 878-1 M.S.P. Legal Advisor 22,575
 962-2 Prosecutor Training 15,000
 962-3 Prosecutor Training 16,500
 Michigan Department of Attorney General Total \$ 833,610

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL RIGHTS

763-1 Police Community Research Action \$ 53,537
 Michigan Department of Civil Rights Total \$ 53,537

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

071-1 Jailer Training Program \$ 5,768
 073-1 Prison Counselor Training 15,599
 080-1 Inmate Education Training Program 482
 216-1 Trustylend School Project 28,572
 278-1 Michigan Criminal Justice Information System Program 26,928
 334-1 Community Correction Facility 191,939
 334-2 Community Correction Facility 222,382
 334-3 Community Correction Facility 201,900
 475-1 Corrections Research Center 47,138
 475-2 Corrections Research Center 51,880
 475-3 Corrections Research Center 63,600
 491-1 Reception Diagnostic Service 42,314
 491-2 Reception Diagnostic Service 125,000
 570-1 Education Improvement Program 1,297
 579-1 Corrections Training Center 24,421
 579-2 Corrections Training Center 31,500
 579-3 Corrections Training Center 54,057
 580-1 Probation Personnel Expansion 335,600
 580-2 Probation Personnel Expansion 270,398
 770-1 Marquette Adjustment Unit 400,000
 775-1 Treatment Staff Expansion 256,463
 775-2 Treatment Staff Expansion 171,634
 775-3 Treatment Staff Expansion 277,900
 864-1 Training for Jailers 57,934

OTTAWA COUNTY
824-1 Probation Services \$ 20,990
946-1 County Communication Plan 101,135
16908-1 Jail Rehabilitation Study 13,500
Ottawa County Total \$ 135,625

PETOSKEY
11045-1 North 10 Detective Unit \$ 32,735
11045-2 North 10 Detective Unit 64,208
Petoskey Total \$ 96,943

PLYMOUTH
12229-1 Radio Update \$ 31,537
Plymouth Total \$ 31,537

PONTIAC
015-1 Equip. Riot Conil. Disorder \$ 1,441
651-1 Narcotics and Drug Unit 31,140
926-1 Outreach Program 26,001
926-2 Outreach Program 24,874
11307-1 Building Security Team 30,315
11307-2 Building Security Team 71,534
14001-1 Police Cadet Program 70,600
14324-1 Community Service Officer 58,945
16335-1 Police Operation Improvement 448,650
Pontiac Total \$ 763,500

PORTAGE
080-1 Equipment Power Megaphone \$ 75
Portage Total \$ 75

PORT HURON
039-1 Dispatch Facilities \$ 71,700
039-2 Communications System 66,039
12984-1 St. Clair County Task Force 68,311
12984-2 St. Clair County Task Force 77,028
13774-1 Port Huron Cadet Program 38,540
13774-2 Port Huron Cadet Program 32,330
Port Huron Total \$ 353,948

PRESQUE ISLE COUNTY
674-1 Police Cadet Program \$ 3,480
674-2 Cadet Training Program 3,180
14049-1 Improved Communications 30,220
Presque Isle County Total \$ 36,880

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS' ASSOCIATION OF MICHIGAN
315-1 Training Seminar \$ 25,095
539-1 Technical Assistance and Coordinating Unit 29,305
626-1 Technical Assistance 14,293
840-1 Appellate Program 121,809
962-1 Prosecutor Training 24,019
16587-1 P A Administrative Systems 132,185
Prosecuting Attorneys Assn. of Mi. Total \$ 356,706

ROGERS CITY
14635-1 Cadet Training Program \$ 3,875
Rogers City Total \$ 3,875

ROSCOMMON COUNTY
12183-1 Improved Communications System \$ 29,810
Roscommon County Total \$ 29,810

ROSEVILLE
706-1 Organized Crime Division \$ 60,100
706-2 Organized Crime Division 46,399
936-1 Improved Communications 65,473
11212-1 School Liaison Officers 27,568
11212-2 School Liaison Officers 34,932
16288-1 Crime Prevention Unit 110,810
17497-1 Technician Specialist Bureau 9,540
Roseville Total \$ 354,822

ROYAL OAK
424-1 Alcohol Drug Abuse Treatment Center \$ 93,322
453-1 S. Oakland Co. Tactic Support Unit 13,866
785-1 Improve Communications Records 8,572
10409-1 Special Investigation Unit 82,200
10409-2 Special Investigation Unit 103,640
13691-1 Police Cadet Program 43,130
13869-1 Project GAMIT 29,848
Royal Oak Total \$ 374,578

SAGINAW
003-1 Training and Equipment \$ 5,632
790-1 Narcotic Information 2,000
13007-1 Police Tactical Unit 207,937
13007-2 Crime Prevention Unit 254,676
13176-1 Research and Development 17,872
13176-2 Research and Development 16,120
Saginaw Total \$ 504,237

SAGINAW CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT
638-1 Model School Development \$ 22,166
638-2 Model School Project 25,928
17017-1 A'lternative School Program 1,000,000
Saginaw City School District Total \$ 248,094

SAGINAW COUNTY
057-1 Radio Equipment \$ 3,600
555-1 Video Tape Record System 2,600
650-1 County Wide Communication System 87,849
677-1 Closed Circuit Television 42,434
815-1 Student Youth Project 17,862
815-2 Student Youth Project 15,675
10973-1 Inmate Rehabilitation Program 47,505
10973-2 Inmate Rehabilitation Program 72,946
13522-1 Technical Investigation Unit 48,397
13617-1 Systems Improvement Study 18,750

SAGINAW COUNTY (cont.)
16107-1 Consumer Protection Unit 24,390
16492-1 Inter-Link 82,107
16502-1 Community Service Project 187,906
16514-1 Para-professional Aid Unit 9,720
16526-1 Juvenile Division 26,421
16957-1 Probation Rehabilitation 49,156
Saginaw County Total \$ 737,318

SAGINAW TOWNSHIP
10828-1 Multi-agency Radio System \$ 43,400
Saginaw Township Total \$ 43,400

ST. CLAIR SHORES
703-1 Improved Communications System \$ 86,596
11799-1 Crime Prevention Bureau 84,445
11799-2 Crime Prevention Bureau 113,670
St. Clair Shores Total \$ 284,711

ST. JOHNS
512-1 Improved Communications \$ 10,798
St. Johns Total \$ 10,798

ST. JOSEPH
269-1 Dictating Equipment \$ 2,010
St. Joseph Total \$ 2,010

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY
11596-1 Communications Center \$ 97,193
St. Joseph County Total \$ 97,193

SALINE
957-1 Improve Police Communications \$ 9,476
Saline Total \$ 9,476

SANILAC COUNTY
240-1 Teen Ranch \$ 22,850
690-1 Equipment Acquisition 3,525
774-1 Probation Officer 14,969
774-2 Probation Officer 14,746
774-3 Probation Officer 11,588
795-1 Communications Improvement 32,941
17005-1 Police Communication Improvement 69,660
Sanilac County Total \$ 170,279

SAUGATUCK
480-1 Radio Equipment \$ 1,049
Saugatuck Total \$ 1,049

SAULT STE. MARIE
17245-1 Mobile Crime Unit \$ 15,606
Sault Ste. Marie Total \$ 15,606

SHIAWASSEE COUNTY
11273-1 Shiawassee Task Force \$ 44,783
11273-2 Shiawassee Task Force 51,985
Shiawassee County Total \$ 96,768

SHELBY TOWNSHIP, MACOMBS COUNTY
10841-1 Improved Communications \$ 16,773
12553-1 School Liaison Unit 14,112
12553-2 School Liaison Unit 15,907
Shelby Township Total \$ 46,792

SOUTHFIELD
257-1 Organized Crime Unit \$ 54,934
257-2 Organized Crime Unit 72,826
11535-1 Probation Improvement Program 40,649
11535-2 Probation Improvement Program 49,164
14792-1 Radio Communications 186,300
17174-1 Para-professional Service 98,280
Southfield Total \$ 502,153

SOUTHGATE
020-1 Equipment \$ 10,209
Southgate Total \$ 10,209

SPRINGFIELD
11702-1 Communication System Improvement \$ 88,575
Springfield Total \$ 88,575

STATE BAR ASSOCIATION
633-1 Revision of Code of Criminal Processing \$ 27,810
838-1 Video Taping Project 15,000
884-1 State Corrections Study 9,000
884-2 State Corrections Project 9,000
13857-1 Criminal Jury Instructions 31,130
13857-2 Criminal Jury Instructions 34,840
State Bar Association Total \$ 126,786

STERLING HEIGHTS
258-1 Syndicated Crime Bureau \$ 53,421
258-2 Syndicated Crime Bureau 69,899
538-1 Inter Community Enforcement Unit 92,778
538-2 Inter Community Enforcement Unit 78,294
720-1 Tech. Specialist Bureau 52,500
720-2 Tech. Specialist Bureau 24,187
722-1 Criminal Prevention Bureau 25,000
722-2 Criminal Prevention Bureau 50,600
10877-1 Expanded Communication System 92,471
11104-1 School Liaison Unit 59,000
11104-2 School Liaison Unit 60,695
13786-1 Street Crime Abatement Team 126,300
Sterling Heights Total \$ 785,145

WAYNE COUNTY INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL DISTRICT

120-1	Reducing Delinquency & Drug Abuse	\$ 121,861
120-2	Reducing Drug Abuse Education	124,338
	Wayne Co. Inter. Sch. Dist. Total	\$ 246,199

WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY

679-1	Defender Intern Program	\$ 17,844
772-1	Education for District Judges	43,572
973-1	Action and Research Program	46,604
1018-1	Defender Prosecutor Intern	16,843
10578-1	Court Clerk Extension Courses	14,400
10591-1	Regional Appellate Conference	5,600
10733-1	Fiscal Crimes Investigation	36,900
11787-1	Court Clerk Extension Course	19,715
12063-1	Judicial Education	82,775
17892-1	Regional Appellate Judges	14,475
	Wayne State University Total	\$ 298,728

WESTERN STATE UNIVERSITY

449-1	College Training on Corrections	\$ 17,120
449-2	Training in Corrections	62,600
449-3	University Corrections Training	52,367
13211-1	Communications Improvement	42,970
14875-1	The Center	107,847
	Western State University	\$ 282,904

WESTLAND

11667-1	Improved Communications	\$ 88,918
13284-1	Police Cadet	58,580
13284-2	Police Cadet	104,592
17101-1	Crime Prevention Bureau	238,006
	Westland Total	\$ 490,096

WEXFORD COUNTY

13152-1	Communication Equipment	\$ 12,230
	Wexford County Total	\$ 12,230

WYANDOTTE

13713-1	Communication System Improvement	\$ 252,790
	Wyandotte Total	\$ 252,790

WYOMING

757-1	Communications Improvement	\$ 37,809
757-2	Improved Radio Communications	74,765
782-1	School Police Liaison Officer	69,847
782-2	School Police Liaison Project	68,955
16168-1	Crime Prevention Unit	86,868
	Wyoming Total	\$ 338,244

YPSILANTI

014-1	Riot Control	\$ 1,012
914-1	Communications Console	26,733
917-1	Community Service Officer	50,580
917-2	Police Service Cadets	58,225
17593-1	Crime Intelligence Group	89,100
	Ypsilanti Total	\$ 225,650



END