

**State of Michigan
Byrne Memorial Formula Grant Program**

Annual Report

2000

*Michigan Department
of Community Health*



*John Engler, Governor
James K. Haveman, Jr., Director*

*Darnell Jackson, Director
Office of Drug Control Policy*

**State of Michigan
John Engler, Governor**

*Michigan Department of Community Health
James K. Haveman, Jr., Director*

BYRNE MEMORIAL FORMULA GRANT PROGRAM

**ANNUAL REPORT
2000**

**Office of Drug Control Policy
Darnell Jackson, Director**

Prepared by the

Drug Law Enforcement Section

Ardith J. DaFoe

James Rapp

Larry Chambers

Mark Menghini

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	Page 1
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	Page 4
EVALUATION	Page 7
SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS, PERFORMANCE MEASURES, EVALUATION METHODS AND EVALUATION RESULTS	
Community Policing Strategies	Page 10
Juvenile Intervention Strategies	Page 14
School Liaison Officer Program	Page 14
Michigan Juvenile Intervention Initiative	Page 17
Gang Task Force Strategies	Page 19
Family and Domestic Violence Strategies	Page 21
Drug Testing and Treatment for Juveniles and Adults	Page 24
Multijurisdictional Task Forces	Page 27
Career Criminal Prosecution	Page 29
Money Laundering Task Force	Page 30
D.A.R.E.	Page 32
Criminal Justice Records Improvement	Page 34
APPENDICES	
1999 Byrne Memorial Formula Grant Program Summaries	
1999 Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Program Summaries	

Introduction

This state annual report for federal fiscal year 1999 - 2000 describes Michigan's Drug Control Strategy and statewide efforts under the Byrne Memorial Formula and Local Law Enforcement Block Grant programs. The report is presented to the Bureau of Justice Assistance to provide information on program expenditures and project performance for grants funded under these federal programs.

A strategy for addressing the state's drug and violent crime problems is established based on an analysis of current efforts and resource needs developed through law enforcement - criminal justice focus groups and statewide public hearings. This report describes the impact of federally funded programs on the state drug strategy.

The federal funds awarded by the Office of Drug Control Policy are directed at enhancing the effectiveness of law enforcement and criminal justice agencies by optimizing the use of federal, state and local resources. During the reporting period, the Office of Drug Control Policy, in collaboration with federal and state agencies, continued to focus on programs that enhanced public safety and improved quality of life for residents of Michigan.

The Office of Drug Control Policy is designated by executive order as the state agency which administers the Byrne Memorial Formula Grant and Local Law Enforcement Grant programs in Michigan. It has the responsibility for policy; planning; and oversight for law enforcement, treatment, education and substance abuse prevention programs. This has resulted in better coordination at the state and local level, as well as cooperation with federal agencies.

The Office of Drug Control Policy funded 189 programs, of which 148 were funded under the Byrne Memorial Formula Grant program, and 41 were funded under the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant program. Program areas funded under the Byrne grant are 1) community policing strategies, 2) juvenile intervention strategies, which included the Michigan juvenile intervention initiative program, school liaison officers and gang task forces; 4) family and domestic violence strategies; 5) drug testing and treatment for adult and juveniles; 6) multijurisdictional task forces, 7) money laundering task forces; 8) prosecution; and 9) criminal justice records improvement. Program areas funded under the Local Law Enforcement grant are 1) youth crime prevention and intervention strategies and 2) computer technology. Byrne programs received \$18,189,203 during the report period of July 1, 1999 through June 30, 2000. Local Law Enforcement programs received \$2,527,681 during the same reporting period. This report summarizes accomplishments in accordance with the goals and objectives of the program areas.

The annual report demonstrates that law enforcement and criminal justice agencies in Michigan have success in reaching their goals.

- ✓ Community policing officers utilized traditional and non-traditional strategies to improve the safety and quality of life in distressed neighborhoods
- ✓ School liaison officers reduced truancy and assisted in increasing school safety
- ✓ The criminal justice system better assisted victims of family and domestic violence, holding perpetrators accountable for their behavior
- ✓ Adult and juvenile offenders with substance abuse and related problems obtained needed treatment and services which increased abstinence and reduced recidivism
- ✓ Multijurisdictional task forces arrested more drug dealers, the Money Laundering task force attacked the financial network supporting drug distributions, and prosecutors convicted a greater number of drug offenders
- ✓ State and local agencies improved criminal justice records by implementing policy, systems, and technological changes to achieve a paperless records environment
- ✓ Small rural jurisdictions implemented youth crime prevention and school liaison programs and upgraded computer technology through Local Law Enforcement Block grant funding

The Office of Drug Control Policy continues to promote active partnerships between federal and state agencies, local governments, and community-based organizations. Cooperative efforts continue with the U.S. Attorneys in Michigan. The U.S. Attorney in the Western District, U.S. Department of Justice, Western Michigan University, and the Office of Drug Control Policy have identified problems and resources to address critical needs for youth in Benton Harbor. Project and funding resources are being finalized to establish a Boys and Girls Club to serve approximately 1,000 youth. Community policing strategy projects are encouraged to develop partnerships with U.S. Attorney Weed and Seed projects. A major component of community policing strategies requires an initiative to combat violent crime, drug use, and gang activity in high crime neighborhoods. Through working closely with the U.S. Attorney in the Eastern District, two Weed and Seed projects have added a school liaison officer and a domestic violence specialist.

The counties of Wayne, Oakland, Macomb, and Washtenaw were designated as a High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area by the Office of National Drug Control Policy. Federal, state and local criminal justice and law enforcement officials work to address the critical drug trafficking problems that exist in this geographical area. The director of the Office of Drug Control Policy serves as a member of the executive committee.

The Office of Drug Control Policy continues to provide federal funds to state and local criminal justice agencies to automate their criminal history information and fingerprint transfers and improve the information collected in criminal histories. The objectives of the Criminal Justice Records Improvement program are:

- ✓ improve the state's criminal identification and information systems
- ✓ provide criminal intelligence information and criminal history records to local law enforcement agencies that will accommodate local search and storage needs, and eliminate the need to upgrade local systems
- ✓ provide investigative support through product development

The Automated fingerprint, Livescan, component of the system is being updated in law enforcement agencies throughout the state.

The Michigan D.A.R.E. advisory board is a non-profit corporation that develops standards and establishes policy for implementation of the D.A.R.E. program in Michigan. The advisory board provides coordination and assistance to all police agencies in implementing and promoting an awareness of D.A.R.E. The director of the Office of Drug Control Policy serves as the representative of the Governor on the advisory board, with the drug law enforcement section staff serving as alternate. The board sets policy on such matters as fund raising, implementation of the curricula, and the use of the D.A.R.E. name or logo. The advisory board also provides policy guidance and advice to the D.A.R.E. state training center located at Michigan State University.

Executive Summary

The Office of Drug Control Policy assisted Michigan's criminal justice community with funds from the Byrne Memorial Formula Grant and Local Law Enforcement Block Grant programs. These grant programs enabled Michigan to effectively pursue an integrated strategy which coordinates the components of the criminal justice system to reduce drugs and violent crime and assist in improving the quality of life for its citizens. Law enforcement, in partnership with prosecutors, courts, school administrators, citizens and community resources, identified problems and created innovative and effective solutions.

Disbursement of Byrne Memorial Formula funds is based on a process which involves public hearings, focus groups, site visits and regular contact with project directors. This process allows for continual refinement of program areas and the establishment of new priorities to meet identified local and state needs. Local Law Enforcement Block grant funds are utilized to assist small rural counties in implementing needed programs which would not be possible without the federal funds.

During the period of July 1, 1999 to June 30, 2000, the Byrne Memorial Formula Grant program funded 1) community policing strategies, 2) juvenile intervention strategies, 3) family and domestic violence strategies, 4) drug testing and treatment for juveniles and adults, 5) Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.), 6) multijurisdictional task forces, 7) money laundering task forces, 8) prosecution and 9) criminal justice records improvement. There were 148 Byrne projects which totaled \$18,907,690. The Local Law Enforcement Block Grant program funded computer technology projects which assisted local law enforcement agencies in implementing and improving local computer and communications capabilities. Crime prevention and youth intervention projects assisted local communities in implementing projects which focused on truancy, juvenile delinquency and youth disruptive behavior. There were 41 Local Law Enforcement projects which totaled \$2,527,681.

Community policing projects improved the quality of life and the safety of people in distressed neighborhoods. School liaison projects utilized traditional and non-traditional policing strategies to reduce truancy and crime in and around schools. Family and domestic violence, a new program area included in this report for the first time, represents changing the way in which the criminal justice system responded to family and domestic violence. Victims are now assured of safety and perpetrators are subject to sanctions, with assistance to prevent future violence. Drug testing and treatment provided drug testing for juveniles and adults as well as various treatment and services designed to break the cycle of drug abuse and crime. The multijurisdictional task forces seized large quantities of illegal drugs while the money laundering task force attacked the financial network related to the drug dealers. Prosecutors were successful in prosecuting career and drug offenders. The criminal justice records improvement program area addressed the movement toward a paperless system for criminal records by establishing and enhancing local technological capabilities.

Accomplishments with these funds:

- ★ Community policing officers made 5,318 arrests, had 46,501 contacts with residents, businesses and schools, and made 4,481 referrals to public works, social services and other agencies.
- ★ School Liaison officers handled 3,000 truancy cases, made 440 arrests for other crimes, and seized over 100 weapons.
- ★ The Juvenile Intervention Initiative identified criteria to predict potential delinquent and disruptive behavior among juveniles age 10-13 and developed intervention strategies.
- ★ Gang Task Force officers conducted 51 street operations, arrested 282 gang members, and identified 114 new gang members while continuing the investigation of gangs and gang activity.
- ★ Police agencies implementing family and domestic violence strategies made 1,333 arrests and prosecutors achieved 287 domestic violence convictions.
- ★ Nearly 10,000 people were enrolled in drug testing and treatment projects, with 69 percent of participants testing negative for drugs, and more than half successfully completing all program requirements.
- ★ Multijurisdictional task forces made 3,772 arrests and seized quantities of cocaine, crack cocaine, marijuana and opiates, and formulated plans to deter methamphetamine manufacture and distribution.
- ★ Prosecutors handled over 12,000 requests for warrants, achieved a conviction on all charges in 1,588 cases, and conviction on the highest charge in 6,595 cases.
- ★ D.A.R.E. was taught to 92,950 elementary students and 13,001 middle-junior high school students in 842 schools.
- ★ Local communities continued to improve and enhance their ability to electronically collect and transmit criminal history records.
- ★ Small rural counties utilized Local Law Enforcement Block grant funds to establish county wide computer networks to link local law enforcement agencies and install mobile data computers in cars.
- ★ Rural jurisdictions continued to utilize Local Law Enforcement Block grant funds to implement youth crime prevention and intervention strategies which reduced truancy, delinquent behavior and property crimes.

Federal funds provided through the Byrne Memorial Formula Grant and the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant programs are critical to Michigan's criminal justice efforts.

Questions or requests for further information about the Byrne Memorial Formula Grant and Local Law Enforcement Block Grant funded projects administered by the Office of Drug Control Policy should be addressed to:

Ardith J. DaFoe
Drug Law Enforcement Grants
Office of Drug Control Policy
Lewis Cass Bldg., 2nd Floor
320 S. Walnut St.
Lansing, MI 48913
(517) 373-2952

Summary of Evaluation Plan

The Office of Drug Control Policy continues to evaluate Byrne funded programs through the use of telephone contacts and quarterly program reports. Focus groups with law enforcement and criminal justice officials were convened to respond to locally identified priorities. A more comprehensive program of evaluation research is being considered through a partnership with the Michigan Justice Statistics Center. These efforts are directed at funding effective programs which have significant impact on reducing and preventing drug use and crime.

Reporting and Grantee Contact

Program-specific reporting forms reflect a commitment to careful monitoring and evaluation of projects. Revised quarterly reporting instruments have been constructed to better capture data in the program areas of drug treatment and testing for adults and juveniles, juvenile intervention strategies, and the school liaison officer program.

Site Visits

On-site visits are conducted to assist with the implementation of programs and provide technical assistance. The on-site monitoring report was revised to better assess the status of grant projects.

Focus Groups

A series of focus groups were conducted with sheriffs, state police, prosecutors, and treatment providers between September, 1999 and December, 1999. The focus groups provided input as to how federal funds can be utilized to assist local law enforcement and criminal justice agencies in implementing effective community programs.

Major issues raised by these groups included the need to determine the success of prevention and crime control programs. Focus group participants also raised the need for flexibility in funding programs that can address shifting problems confronting communities.

Two additional focus groups were held in May, 2000. The first group was composed of school liaison officers involved in juvenile intervention initiatives. Discussion was directed at enhancing the ability of projects to provide services to their communities and evaluate their effectiveness. The second group convened treatment professionals to discuss measures of success and increasing the impact of treatment programs.

Comprehensive Evaluation Program

The Office of Drug Control Policy and the Michigan Justice Statistics Center have addressed a key concern of focus group participants in determining what works and what does not work. In response to this concern, a three-tiered system of evaluation has been developed to address issues of implementation and outcomes of programs. Tier I includes monitoring of programs through submission of quarterly reports. Tier II tracks the implementation of programs and provides technical assistance. Tier III tracks both implementation and program outcomes. This evaluation plan allows for a comprehensive monitoring of all grantees, development of guidelines for successful implementation strategies, and documentation of common problems in implementation. Programs with successful outcomes are used as models for criminal justice innovations.

Enhanced Tier III Evaluation Projects

Three programs have participated in the Tier III evaluation program. First, a partnership between four urban police agencies and a research team from the Michigan Justice Statistics Center completed a comprehensive evaluation of the juvenile crime problems in Flint, Saginaw, Grand Rapids, and Lansing. These police departments partnered with juvenile courts, probation services, prosecutors, schools and service agencies in their jurisdictions to develop programs targeted at delivering intense services to high-risk juveniles.

The Michigan Justice Statistics Center provided technical assistance in the problem-solving phase of the grant and found that youthful offenders between ages 10 to 13 who committed serious non-violent crimes were at extremely high-risk for future offending. The research and data analysis conducted by the four sites assisted in the formulation of a problem statement. Projects recognized that targeting youthful and serious nonviolent offenders would be an effective mechanism for impacting juvenile crime in their jurisdictions.

The research partnership provided the foundation for innovative intervention strategies developed in these four police agencies. The Michigan Justice Statistics Center will continue to provide technical assistance and provide process and outcome evaluations for the project.

Second, the Neighborhood Prosecution Program in Kalamazoo is being evaluated by researchers from Western Michigan University. This research is a process evaluation of neighborhood prosecution as well as a measurement of program impact. Initial reporting of the evaluation team demonstrated the importance of adhering to an implementation process and the use of local data to determine the most effective implementation.

Areas of focus were the development of a comprehensive approach to cleaning up problem properties in the neighborhood and an incremental approach to reclaiming and revitalizing the neighborhood. The project focused on youth problems such as curfew and truancy, and referrals directed to effective diversion programs.

Preliminary data indicate that the target neighborhood had a 10 percent reduction of part one crimes while the remainder of the city had a stable crime rate. Interview data found strong support for the Neighborhood Prevention Program from the county prosecutor and the director of public safety. Moreover, testimony from neighborhood residents and community leaders indicated the program was an effective mechanism for bringing police, prosecutors and citizens together to resolve chronic neighborhood problems.

Third, the Mecosta County Sheriff Department's School Resource Officer Program was evaluated by researchers from Ferris State University. The program was implemented in three schools. Surveys of teachers, administrators, and support staff indicated that the liaison officer program had a positive effect on school safety and student misbehavior.

Community Policing Strategies

Program Overview

Number of Subgrants	14
Number of Sites	19
1999 - 2000 Award	\$1,887,621

Program Activities and Components

Community policing grants assist law enforcement agencies in working with distressed communities. Community policing requires a defined area which enhances the ability of citizens to interact with the police and resolve problems. Performance measures include contacts with the citizens, attendance at meetings, and referral to appropriate agencies. Directed and foot patrol are utilized to achieve crime control through prevention.

Data from community policing projects indicates contact with the community go beyond traditional enforcement. Projects recorded 5,318 arrests, as well as 46,501 contacts with residents, businesses, and schools in their jurisdictions. Grantees reported making 4,481 referrals to public works, social service and other agencies. These measures provide evidence that federal funds are supporting a variety of non-traditional police activities to reduce community disorder.

Narcotics continue to present problems within local communities. Of the total arrests, drug crimes accounted for 25 percent. Local strategies included the traditional methods of weeding out the drug dealers through arrest of offenders. Byrne grant funds provided additional personnel, overtime, coordination activities with multijurisdictional task forces, and technology to assist street level teams and prosecutors.

Projects reported that a strong police presence, arrests and successful prosecution were key elements in gaining the trust of local residents to initiate community involvement. Non-traditional methods of policing required problem-solving initiatives and the development of partnerships. Street level drug operations using juveniles to distribute drugs or act as look-outs were attacked by enforcing curfew violations. Juvenile courts prioritized these cases for stricter sanctions and probation oversight.

Nuisance abatement complaints accounted for one of the highest percentages of police service calls in target neighborhoods. Byrne funds were utilized to decentralize code compliance officers and assistant city attorneys in target neighborhoods to handle civil violations. Community residents organized neighborhood cleanups, housing repairs, lending institution assistance for home purchases, and lobbied for new parks, traffic signs, and zoning changes. Community restoration comprised the highest percentage of time utilized by the projects.

Community Activity		
<i>Contacts with...</i>	Group-Agency	Number
	Residents	29,381
	Businesses	4,323
	Schools	12,541
	Other - social service agencies, courts, probation/parole officers, private service providers	256
	Total Contacts recorded	46,501
<i>Meetings with...</i>		
	General purpose neighborhood crime reduction	1,115
	Government - city councils, county commissioners, township boards, state agencies	149
	Special Issues neighborhood meetings	218
	Other - police personnel, public and private sector agencies	294
	Total Meetings Attended	1,776
<i>Referrals to...</i>		
	Code enforcement-public works-utilities	1,929
	Social service-education-treatment-mental health	2,193
	Other - employment services, schools, skills development training, private sector agencies	359
	Total Referrals Made	4,481

Crime Prevention-Control		
<i>Directed Patrol</i>	Mode	Hours
	Car	10,851
	Bicycle	846
	Foot	2,112
	Other - surveillance, neighborhood groups walking in neighborhood	1,075
	Total	14,884
<i>Enforcement</i>	Crime	Arrests
	Narcotics - adult and juvenile	1,337
	Family and domestic violence	610
	Larceny	761
	Burglary	317
	Robbery	170
	Home invasion	309
	Nuisance abatement	263
	Curfew	89
	Other - civil infractions, city and township ordinance violations, traffic	1,192
	Total Arrests	5,048

Goals and Objectives

- ✓ Problem identification through analysis of local data
- ✓ Traditional and non-traditional police service
- ✓ Focused prevention, intervention, and treatment
- ✓ Community restoration
- ✓ Enhanced community action in reducing and preventing drugs and crime
- ✓ Community prosecution

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods

- ✓ Contacts with schools and community members
- ✓ Number of neighborhood and community meetings attended
- ✓ Prevention through patrol, contact cards, and self initiated police work
- ✓ Arrests and citations issued
- ✓ Narrative reports on problems identified and the success of community policing efforts in solving those problems

Program Highlights

Jackson County Sheriff's Office has combined the principles of community policing and juvenile intervention strategies by contracting for policing services in smaller communities in the county. Four officers are permanently assigned to selected schools and the surrounding community. The intent of the project is to maintain a comprehensive police and school liaison program which includes truancy and community policing to address delinquency, truancy, and anti-social behavior among juveniles. The officers identify and resolve juvenile problems utilizing a multitude of initiatives and intervention strategies. Extensive knowledge of a juvenile's family, school, and peer relationships is gained by having an officer permanently assigned to the community for policing services.

This project is a cooperative partnership between school districts, the family court, and social service agencies. During the school year, officers have the names of all students attending their assigned schools who are on court probation. This close contact creates a mentoring status and appropriate services are found to meet the needs of the child. During the summer months, officers utilize several methods of patrol to monitor youth activities in densely populated mobile home parks. This program has developed strong working relationships between the communities, courts, schools, and police. Preliminary indications show that the project has resulted in significant reductions in truancy and crimes committed by juveniles.

Juvenile Intervention Strategies

School Liaison Officer Program

Program Overview

Number of Subgrants	30
Number of Sites	37
1999 - 2000 Award	\$1,807,952

Program Activities and Components

Public attention to the issue of school-related crime and disorder has increased substantially in recent years. Policy makers have responded to high profile instances of school violence by requiring schools to develop a school violence safety plan and revise school rules of conduct. School liaison officer programs are effective strategies that are decreasing school-related crime and disorder, creating positive relationships between law enforcement and other governmental and service agencies, and enabling law enforcement to proactively address juvenile crime and delinquency. Success is measured through implementation of proactive, problem-solving relationships between police and schools. Performance measures include enhanced patrol, education and prevention presentations, and participation in after-school programs.

Time Allocation of School Resource Officers	
Truancy enforcement	6.6%
Criminal activity enforcement	17.5%
Noncriminal behavior enforcement	10.0%
Meetings with school personnel and students	7.2%
School patrol	25.7%
Non-school patrol	5.3%
Education-prevention presentations	5.7%
After-school programs	4.7%
Overtime - school programs	3.8%
Overtime - patrol	1.5%
Other activities	12.0%
Total Hours Spent	38, 215

These data reveal that more than one-third of school liaison officer time is spent on patrol function around schools. Although this represents a sizable portion of overall time, it is distinct from traditional police efforts and contributed to overall juvenile crime reduction.

Truancy Activity	
Total truancy cases - all grades	2,978
Referrals to family court	371
Number of home visits	852
Number of school sanctions	4,074
Number of students expelled	221

Truancy and poor academic performance are important predictors of participation in delinquent behavior. Truancy is a concrete and manageable problem that can be positively affected with appropriate intervention strategies. School liaison officers handled nearly 3,000 truancy cases. Of those cases, there were 371 referrals to Probate Court, 852 home visits, and 4,074 school sanctions. School sanctions included after-school and Saturday detention, public service, and in-school probation.

Program report data also indicate school liaison officers have a significant impact on school crime and disorder problems other than truancy. School liaison officers reported handling over 1,700 non-truancy criminal complaints, and making 440 arrests for crimes other than truancy. Additionally, Byrne funded school liaison officers filed nearly 700 petitions other than those reported for truancy cases.

Weapon Seizures	
Long Guns	2
Hand Guns	11
Knives	80
Other Weapons	23

Nothing poses a greater threat to the safety and security of an educational facility as the presence of guns and other types of weapons. School liaison officers seized 116 weapons, including 13 firearms and 80 knives.

Goals and Objectives

- ✓ Establish effective communication and positive relationships between law enforcement, parents, students, schools and the community
- ✓ Increase safety in and around school property
- ✓ Reduce truancy and other delinquent behaviors
- ✓ Reduce crime and illegal substance use
- ✓ Crime awareness and prevention presentations

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods

- ✓ Reduction in truancy trends
- ✓ Reduction in crime and delinquency in and around school property
- ✓ Meetings and contacts between police and school personnel
- ✓ Meetings with students
- ✓ Prevention activities

Program Highlights

The Spring Lake-Ferrysburg Police Department school-liaison program represents grant projects within the juvenile intervention strategies program area. The school liaison officer was assigned to the junior and senior high schools, the district's alternative school, two elementary schools, and the residential community surrounding the schools. Project implementation encountered several issues that have now been identified as common problems for all grantees, and require extensive use of problem-solving principles. School principals, counselors, teachers, and students must be active partners for success within this program area. The school district and school liaison officer were able to reduce the number of truants from 20 each day to 5 or less each day over a 3 month period. This was not achieved until a policy was developed and explained to the students and parents. Additional partnerships required development as investigations into truancy revealed social and family problems as the cause of truancy.

Youth Crime Prevention and Intervention Strategies projects were funded by the Local Law Enforcement Block grant program. These projects fostered proactive, problem-oriented interventions which prevented and reduced delinquency, violence, drug activity and truancy among juveniles in and around schools and the community. Projects worked in partnership with public and private sector agencies including the police, prosecutors, schools, juvenile courts, probation, churches, substance abuse/treatment providers, youth advocacy organizations, community groups, and service agencies. These programs utilized a variety of resources, such as job assistance, tutoring, volunteer opportunities, counseling, guidance and mentoring, and anger and conflict resolution to reduce and prevent juvenile violence and crime. Programs implemented after-school social and recreational alternatives as well as programs for the summer months.

Juvenile Intervention Strategies

Michigan Juvenile Intervention Initiative

Program Overview

Number of Subgrants	5
Number of Sites	5
1999 - 2000 Award	\$360,358

Program Activities and Components

This program area involves the cities of Flint, Lansing, Grand Rapids, and Saginaw as well as Michigan State University School of Criminal Justice. The Michigan Juvenile Intervention Initiative program demonstrates the commitment to comprehensive, innovative, and effective programming.

The problem analysis consisted of developing histories from a group of juveniles to identify potential chronic offenders. The criteria indicated that juveniles who were ages 10-13 and had an initial serious non-violent arrest were at an elevated risk for accumulating four or more future arrests. This group of offenders comprised a target population for whom an intervention with sufficient duration and intensity would have the greatest impact in terms of reducing future criminality. Intervention efforts are directed at impacting substance use, family factors, school performance and attendance, delinquent peers, and attitudes toward antisocial behavior.

The Flint Police Department is directing targeted youth toward police-centered recreation. Accountability through substance use testing will be maintained.

The Grand Rapids Police Department, in conjunction with the local probation department, identified two geographical areas from which target youth are selected. These youths are accountable through intensive supervision and attendance at local youth recreation centers.

The Lansing Police Department, in partnership with the Ingham County Family Court, has identified youth through an intensive probation program. Accountability will be established through substance use testing. Risk factors such as family problems are addressed within the juvenile's environment.

The Saginaw Police Department ensures that target youth are attending school and performing at acceptable standards. Police officers are specifically assigned to monitor the progress of youth in the program and address their needs through referrals to appropriate agencies.

Goals and Objectives

- ✓ Reduce future criminality
- ✓ Increase protective factors in the youths' environment including family and school
- ✓ Address risk factors in the youths' environment including delinquent peers and illegal substance use

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods

- ✓ Lack of involvement in delinquency and criminal activity
- ✓ Improved attendance and performance in school
- ✓ Negative attitudes toward violence and antisocial behavior
- ✓ Lack of association with other delinquent or at risk youth

Juvenile Intervention Strategies

Gang Task Force Strategies

Program Overview

Number of Subgrants	2
Number of Sites	2
1999 - 2000 Award	\$128,936

Program Activities and Components

There are two projects in this program area which address gang related problems, however, the strategies are markedly different.

Gangs have been a public safety threat in Saginaw since the late 1980s. Originating in the core city, gangs quickly spread to surrounding areas. Their involvement also increased in street level narcotics trafficking, violence, and property crimes. With ties to gangs in Detroit, Chicago and Grand Rapids, these gangs were a significant problem straining the resources of local law enforcement. In 1994, the Federal Bureau of Investigation formed a task force to focus on gang-related crime. This task force was composed of federal agencies, state police and local law enforcement officers. Small police agencies located within the Saginaw regional area are able to participate in the task force with the assistance of Byrne funding. The task force serves as a coordinating agency for information about gang activity which is shared with area police departments. This regionalized approach facilitated the investigation of conspiracy cases directed at disrupting or eliminating organized gangs.

The task force frequently encounters weapons in its investigation of gang operations and works with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms to trace the weapons to establish a database. The database assists in identifying local sources providing weapons to gang members. Laboratory exams establish links of weapons seized to other crimes and assists task force investigators. Gangs continue to finance activities through the sale of drugs. The task force maintains communication and coordination with the regional multijurisdictional task force.

Gang operations in St. Clair Shores are influenced by activity in surrounding communities, including Detroit. Cooperative relationships with the city's community and school liaison officers, local schools and police from neighboring departments have enhanced the collection of information about gang members activities regardless of where they live or where they commit crimes. Ongoing investigative activity provides for close monitoring of gang activity. Changes in membership, allegiances and the emergence of new gangs can be readily detected.

Goals and Objectives

- ✓ Development of a multi-disciplinary strategy to reduce or prevent gangs and gang-related activity
- ✓ Development of information-sharing mechanisms among police and community agencies to improve intervention and enforcement efforts
- ✓ Provide information to the general public about gangs and gang-related activity to promote community prevention efforts and assistance with intervention and enforcement activities

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods

- ✓ Arrest and conviction of gang members and gang leaders
- ✓ Development of an intelligence database to identify gangs and gang members to track activities and incidents
- ✓ Reduction in the number of crimes and activities attributable to gangs
- ✓ Reduction in visible signs of gang activity, such as graffiti and wearing of colors
- ✓ Development of multi-disciplinary prevention and intervention strategies involving police, probation, schools and community agencies
- ✓ Disruption and dismantling of gang organizations with subsequent reduction in criminal behavior

Family and Domestic Violence Strategies

Program Overview

Number of Subgrants	10
Number of Sites	11
1999 - 2000 Award	\$474,801

Program Activities and Components

Family and domestic violence strategies is a new program area and represents the continued commitment to enhancing public safety while targeting a crime which constitutes a large percentage of overall calls for police service.

A major focus of this program area is to develop a coordinated community response by law enforcement, prosecutors, and service providers and to assist victims of domestic violence while holding perpetrators accountable. Victim service providers have noted the positive change in the willingness of the criminal justice system to include the domestic violence advocates in developing solutions to the problem of domestic violence.

The following charts represent selected measures from law enforcement and prosecution based domestic violence projects. The statistics represent information collected over a nine-month period because these are first year projects. Statistics from the law enforcement projects represented in the chart are the result of the creation of domestic violence teams and specially trained domestic violence investigators to improve evidence collection and increase arrests. These efforts are directed at increased convictions and can lead to enhanced victim safety. Projects work with victim service advocates to ensure victims are aware of available services.

Arrests	
Assaults - misdemeanor	933
Assaults - felony	257
Homicide	4
Adult Sexual Assault	7
Child Sexual Assault	13
Child Physical Abuse	1
Elder Abuse	0
Sex Offenses - other	13
Stalking	26
Child Endangerment	13
Family Offense	7
Home-Business Invasion	11
Trespassing-Disorderly	11
Probation Violation	17
Violation of Personal Protection	11
Other	9
Total	1,333

Prosecutorial efforts are represented by the statistics shown in the chart below. Evidenced-based prosecution is a type of prosecution in which the victim does not need to participate and thus puts the burden on the state to convict a perpetrator who has committed a crime against the state. In the three prosecution-based projects, 214 cases were tried without testimony from a victim. The move towards victimless prosecution sends a message to the perpetrator that the criminal justice system is taking the crime seriously, with the focus directed to the actions of the perpetrator.

Prosecutorial Activity

	CASE PROSECUTED	CONVICTIONS
FELONY	26	13
MISDEMEANOR	522	287

Goals and Objectives

- ✓ Reducing criminal behavior of perpetrators
- ✓ Providing for the safety and well being of the victim
- ✓ Create multi-agency partnerships to address multiple facets of family and domestic violence

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods

- ✓ Decreased recidivism of domestic violence perpetrators
- ✓ Increased number of arrests
- ✓ Increased number of convictions
- ✓ Increased law enforcement training
- ✓ Increased victim satisfaction with the criminal justice system
- ✓ Increased the referrals to social service and victim assistance agencies

Program Highlights

The Dearborn Heights Police Department, First Step Project and the 20th District Court aggressively pursue and hold perpetrators responsible for committing domestic violence crimes. The Project H.O.P.E. team includes a specialized domestic violence detective and a trained victim advocate. Due to cooperative agreements, this project provides swift and sure adjudication on all domestic violence cases, and ensures that cases are not dismissed due to insufficient evidence. Tracking on all cases is enhanced through specially designed software. Community awareness is heightened through local public service initiatives. This model project is an example of an excellent relationship between the law enforcement agency and the victim advocacy organization. Advocates from First Step work in a number of law enforcement agencies in western Wayne County, making prosecutors and judges aware of information which has resulted in more informed decisions and appropriate sentences.

Drug Testing and Treatment for Juveniles and Adults

Program Overview

Number of Subgrants	30
Number of Sites	30
1999 - 2000 Award	\$4,731,500

Program Activities and Components

The primary goal of the drug treatment and testing for adults and juveniles program area is to break the cycle of substance abuse and related crime by adult and juvenile offenders. Drug treatment and testing projects take a multi-faceted approach in providing services to facilitate the ultimate goal of abstinence. Through Byrne funding, 9,950 individuals were enrolled in testing or treatment programs.

Data from the drug treatment and testing projects indicates that a significant number of participants are enrolled in a variety of prevention and treatment programs. The greatest number of treatment recipients participated in individual counseling programs. A number of participants attended 12-step group meetings and outpatient treatment. In addition, 871 participants were diagnosed with co-occurring problems and received multiple forms of treatment. The variety of services offered reflect the diverse nature of services that are needed to address drug use.

Program Attendance	
Substance abuse education	103
Individual counseling	144
Family counseling	50
Group counseling	98
12 step group meetings	143
Non intensive outpatient treatment	121
Intensive outpatient treatment	57
Methadone treatment	7
Day treatment	30
Intensive inpatient treatment	37
Intensive residential treatment	33
Therapeutic community	4
Halfway house	15
Group living	16
Relapse prevention	50
Primary medical care	16
Detoxification	21
Domestic violence programs	39
Other	103
Total	1,087

Other activities included weekend intervention sessions, specialized foster care, mental health family counseling, and parenting classes.

Drug testing was administered to all participants. Overall, 13,425 clients took 101,547 drug tests. Sixty-nine percent of participants tested negative for drugs. Of the participants that tested positive, 20 percent had one positive test, 5 percent had two positive tests, and 6 percent had three or more positive tests.

Positive Drug Tests	
0 positive tests	9,387
1 positive test	2,579
2 positive tests	665
3 or more positive tests	794

Of the clients that tested positive for drugs, the majority tested positive for marijuana. Nearly one-fifth of the positive drug tests were for crack and cocaine.

Positive Drug Tests by Drug	
Alcohol	301
Marijuana	3,905
Crack-cocaine	1,005
Amphetamines	42
Opiates	290
Barbiturates	9
Other	72

More than half of the program participants were able to successfully complete all the program requirements.

Goals and Objectives

- ✓ Develop individualized rehabilitation plans for each participating offender
- ✓ Obtain agreement by participating offenders to comply with program requirements, referrals to services, and specified treatment
- ✓ Implement consequences for the offender for failure to adhere to the rehabilitation plan, including sanctions for testing positive for drugs, failure to show for a drug test, or other violations
- ✓ Development of an aftercare plan for each offender released from the criminal justice system that will provide referrals and recommendations for treatment and other services

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods

- ✓ Successful completion of the program
- ✓ Negative drug tests at six and twelve months following completion of the program
- ✓ Reduction in recidivism during and after completion of the program

Program Highlights

KALAMAZOO COUNTY JUVENILE DRUG COURT

The Juvenile Drug Court was funded as a project of the Kalamazoo County Family Court in January of 1998. This effort expanded upon the Women's Drug Court, established with Office of Drug Control Policy funding, and the Men's Drug Court which was initiated with Bureau of Justice Assistance funding. The Juvenile Drug Court recognized that it must be different from the adult courts in order to work effectively with juvenile offenders. The staff have adopted a continuous improvement approach so that modifications and innovations are made in response to identified needs.

Program changes included a shift from a sanctions-only approach to an incentive-based approach. While sanctions were necessary for offenders who violated program requirements, incentives were found to be a more effective means of assisting juveniles in overcoming their drug and other problems. Another development focused on incorporating parents and family members in the treatment and court process. The program has improved the availability and the appropriateness of services necessary to meet the needs of the juvenile offenders.

INTENSIVE SUPERVISION PROBATION

The intensive supervised probation project of the 18th District Court in Westland was developed because judges wanted to make substantive changes in people's lives rather than routinely jailing drug and alcohol offenders. The judges and court staff implemented a program which placed drug and alcohol offenders under intensive supervised probation, drug testing, outpatient therapy and other services such as domestic violence counseling.

Initial indications are that the program is having a significant positive impact with chronic problems and in reducing demand for jail space. An evaluation effort has been implemented with law enforcement information network checks of all successful graduates. A questionnaire has been forwarded to successful participants.

Multijurisdictional Task Forces

Program Overview

Number of Subgrants	22
Number of Sites	28
1999 - 2000 Award	\$6,327,578

Program Activities and Components

Multijurisdictional task forces represent the integration of federal, state, and local resources to combat drugs and violence. The integrated nature of the task forces requires performance measures which capture their diverse activities. Mandated goals and objectives for task forces provide valuable performance measures of task force activity. These include the removal of drugs from the streets through purchase and seizure as well as the apprehension of drug dealers through arrest. A number of the task forces included funding support for county prosecutors. The tables below summarize the enforcement and prosecutorial level activity of Byrne funded multijurisdictional task forces.

<i>Street-Level Enforcement</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Drug Type</i>	<i>Measure of FY2000 Activities</i>
	First Offenders Arrested	All	2,135
	Repeat Offenders Arrested	All	1,324
	Unknown Offenders Arrested	All	313
	Seizures of...	Cocaine	52,052 g
		Crack	11,483 g
		Marijuana	62,194 lbs
		Opiates	610 g

Goals and Objectives

- ✓ Locate and develop accurate information on major drug organizations
- ✓ Disrupt, dismantle, and render ineffective targeted drug trafficking organizations
- ✓ Identify, target and arrest traffickers, manufacturers, and importers of controlled substances
- ✓ Disrupt, dismantle, or render ineffective targeted money laundering organizations
- ✓ Maintain the cooperation and interaction with treatment agencies, protective services, and schools
- ✓ Establish links with federal law enforcement agencies

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods

- ✓ Increase the number of arrests
- ✓ Increase the number of seizures of cocaine, crack cocaine, marijuana, opiates and other drugs
- ✓ Adjudication of cases and warrants issued
- ✓ Convictions on highest charges or all charges brought against offenders

Program Highlights

The state police, in conjunction with the multijurisdictional task forces, have focused attention on methamphetamine distribution and labs. The effort at keeping this drug off the street represents a recent emphasis of the multijurisdictional task forces. Evidence of this can be seen in the following chart that illustrates the number of methamphetamine labs which were shutdown. The task forces have maintained pressure on methamphetamine labs established in FY99 and the level of effort represents more than a 350 percent increase over lab seizures made in FY98. The number of labs closed indicates that the focus on preventing methamphetamine from reaching the street has been effective.

Year	Labs Seized	Grams Seized	Arrests
1998	5	4402.41	15
1999	18	5009.83	47
2000	18	1635.04	37

Multijurisdictional Task Forces

Career Criminal Prosecution

Program Overview

Number of Subgrants	3
Number of Sites	3
1999 - 2000 Award	\$236,510

Program Activities and Components

Career Criminal Prosecution is designed to disrupt serious drug activity through effective prosecution, case management and conviction of greater numbers of repeat offenders by improving resources and management capabilities. In addition to the three career criminal projects, eleven county prosecutors are funded through the multijurisdictional task forces. Two of the three career criminal prosecution projects work directly with the multijurisdictional task forces. The measures for the performance of prosecutors include warrants issued, cases adjudicated, and the number of offenders against whom conviction was obtained on the highest charges.

Goals and Objectives

- ✓ Disrupt serious drug activity through effective prosecution and case management
- ✓ Convict greater numbers of repeat offenders by improving resources and case management capabilities, including the prosecutor's ability to screen and prosecute offenders
- ✓ Use of multi-county grand juries to indict and prosecute major drug offenders

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods

- ✓ Nature of the cases being prosecuted, including number and type of offenders
- ✓ Number of warrants issued by type of drug offense
- ✓ Number of offenders who plead guilty or are found guilty by trial

<i>Prosecution</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Drug Type</i>	<i>Measure of FY2000 Activities</i>
	Requests for Warrants	All	12,155
	Cases Adjudicated	All	9,422
	Conviction on All Charges	All	1,588
	Conviction on Highest Charge	All	6,595

Multijurisdictional Task Forces

Money Laundering Task Force

Program Overview

Number of Subgrants	1
Number of Sites	2
1999 - 2000 Award	\$575,000

Program Activities and Components

The Financial Crimes-Money Laundering and Asset Forfeiture Task Force is administered by the Department of the Attorney General. The team consists of three assistant attorneys general, two state police detective sergeants, one Treasury auditor, and one computer analyst. The cooperation between this task force and other agencies has been excellent. The team has worked with the F.B.I., the U.S. Attorney's Office, D.E.A., I.R.S., Customs, Southeast Michigan H.I.D.T.A., state police, and the multijurisdictional task forces. The Money Laundering Task Force has two offices, one in Lansing and one in the Detroit area.

The mission of the team is to investigate and prosecute sophisticated financial crimes and to provide assistance to multijurisdictional task forces and local law enforcement agencies pursuing such cases. These are labor-intensive long term cases and often require multiple years to complete. The task force serves as an adjunct to the state's multijurisdictional task forces, identifying and pursuing illegal proceeds and prosecuting the financial benefactors of such activity.

The money laundering task force trained 279 federal, state and local officers, and county prosecutors in investigating asset forfeiture and money laundering operations.

Goals and Objectives

- ✓ Assisting multijurisdictional task forces in dismantling and rendering ineffective targeted criminal enterprises in their regional area
- ✓ Assisting law enforcement in understanding the operation of money laundering organizations and continuing criminal enterprises, and provide training on how to dismantle these organizations
- ✓ Work with law enforcement agencies conducting asset forfeiture investigations to share information and intelligence on a statewide basis
- ✓ Prosecution and conviction of mid and upper level dealers involved in criminal enterprises through investigations that target money laundering operations and assets obtained through these enterprises
- ✓ Seizure and forfeiture of assets associated with illegal criminal enterprises as a means to dismantle and render ineffective these operations
- ✓ Implement a training program for law enforcement officers and prosecutors to understand money laundering operations and continuing criminal enterprises, and gain expertise in dismantling these organizations

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods

- ✓ Number of criminal enterprises identified for task force involvement
- ✓ Number of continuing criminal enterprises dismantled by seizure of assets
- ✓ Number of cases prosecuted
- ✓ Number of investigations involving federal investigations
- ✓ Number and amount of cash, negotiable instruments, securities, real property, conveyances, and other personal property obtained in forfeiture
- ✓ Number of meetings with law enforcement officials to share information on asset forfeiture
- ✓ Number of law enforcement officers participating in financial investigation training

Drug Abuse Resistance Education - D.A.R.E

Program Overview

Number of Subgrants	23
Number of Sites	150
1999 - 2000 Award	\$719,416

Program Activities and Components

Drug Abuse Resistance Education D.A.R.E. is a well received drug and violence prevention program. The D.A.R.E. curricula are taught by specially trained uniformed police officers in elementary, middle-junior high and high schools. For many years, D.A.R.E.'s core curriculum for students in fifth or sixth grades, the exit grade from elementary school, received the most support and attention. Many police agencies, working with limited personnel resources, implemented only the core curriculum. National research, however, increasingly supported the need for re-enforcement of the D.A.R.E. instruction in later grades. The middle-junior high curriculum has been revised by D.A.R.E. America and additional revisions are being planned.

The projects in this program area allow local police agencies to implement the core curriculum. Some projects support junior high-middle school lessons in conjunction with the core lessons. For the 1999-2000 school year, 92,950 elementary students received the D.A.R.E. core lessons and 13,001 students received middle-junior high lessons. A total of 842 schools participated in D.A.R.E. during this school year. There were 301 officers in schools providing D.A.R.E. instruction. At the conclusion of the Fall 1999 school semester, it was estimated that more than one million Michigan elementary students had received the core lessons since the first officer entered the classroom in 1989.

One project provides officer training through the D.A.R.E. state training center located at Michigan State University, School of Criminal Justice. Two D.A.R.E. officer training schools were held during this report period, graduating 70 officers. The D.A.R.E. officer training is 80 hours and includes learning theory, the D.A.R.E. core curricula, and modeling of D.A.R.E. lessons. Police officers successfully completing the two-week D.A.R.E. officer training are able to teach the core curriculum. Officers must teach the core curriculum for one year and receive additional training to receive certification to teach the junior high-middle school curriculum. Fourteen police officers completed the junior high school officer training.

Goals and Objectives

- ✓ Provide instruction by uniformed police officers to elementary, middle and junior high, and senior high school students
- ✓ Prevent children from using tobacco, alcohol, illicit drugs, and abusing prescription medications
- ✓ Prevent children from engaging in violent or gang-related behavior and activities
- ✓ Provide training and certification of police officers to teach the D.A.R.E curricula

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods

- ✓ Number of classes and students receiving D.A.R.E instruction
- ✓ Officer participation in additional school activities such as teacher in-service presentations and parent meetings.
- ✓ The long term impact of instruction measured with alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use surveys.
- ✓ Number of police contacts and arrests for program participants

Criminal Justice Records Improvement

Program Overview

Number of Subgrants	8
Number of Sites	8
1999 - 2000 Award	\$1,658,018

Program Activities and Components

The goal of criminal history records improvement efforts in Michigan is to develop a totally paperless records processing environment for the submission of records to the state repository. This objective requires the development of capabilities within local criminal justice agencies to properly process and prepare a standardized and complete packet of information with which to update the central repository. It also requires the respective repository management agencies to develop related capabilities to receive and process such packets of criminal justice information. Both aspects of this exchange process are equally important in the creation of a paperless records management system.

Goals and Objectives

- ✓ Develop a totally paperless records processing environment for the submission of records to a state repository.
- ✓ Development of capabilities within local criminal justice agencies to properly process and prepare a standardized and complete packet of information with which to update the state repository.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods

- ✓ Improvement in the accuracy, completeness, and timeliness of booking and charging information
- ✓ Increased number of criminal cases processed
- ✓ Improved processing of time for cases
- ✓ Increased staff productivity
- ✓ Improved data system integration

Large jurisdictions received the highest percentage of available funds as their impact on meeting the mandates of the criminal justice records improvement program area was significantly greater. Wayne County, through a coalition of all major county and municipal criminal justice agencies, created the Wayne Area Justice Information System. This project is developing a system which will fully link police departments, courts, and county agencies. The linkage allows for rapid and complete data transmittal, and information sharing among agencies. Funded by federal, county and local resources, accomplishments include the establishment of links within the county network with the prosecutor's

office, sheriff's office, 3rd circuit court, and five major police departments. The project has created web-based technology within the county's data operations that allows networked users to access information on county criminal justice information systems.

Oakland county, on behalf of a consortia consisting of the sheriff's department, prosecutor's office, and twenty-six municipal police departments completed a project for the electronic submission of nearly every arrest record, and associated fingerprint in the county.

The Macomb county sheriff's office is the lead agency for a consortia of thirteen police departments and the prosecutor's office. This project linked the police departments into the county network, and provided a single submission point from the county to the state police. Criminal history records from the sheriff's office and the networked police departments are now forwarded electronically to the store & forward unit in Oakland county. From there, records are submitted electronically to the criminal history records system for further processing and stored for review and editing by the prosecutor's office. This project created a regional criminal history records processing platform serving the criminal justice communities from two of the largest counties in Michigan.

The Local Law Enforcement Block grant computer technology program was designed to enhance Byrne funded criminal justice records improvement efforts. Small rural county criminal justice agencies were assisted in developing and implementing technology to increase efficiency, improve effectiveness, and enhance accuracy.

Projects were required to establish a county-wide advisory committee to analyze and develop data-sharing and information systems capable of transferring records to the state repositories. Local advisory committees assessed and prioritized needs as part of an overall plan to enhance technological resources.

Eighteen projects were funded which primarily focused on implementing county-wide computer networks linking local law enforcement agencies which included the sheriff, prosecutor, courts and city police departments. Projects purchased or developed software, as well as hardware, to allow partner agencies to share specific databases and information. Projects also purchased mobile data computers for police cars and related communications hardware.