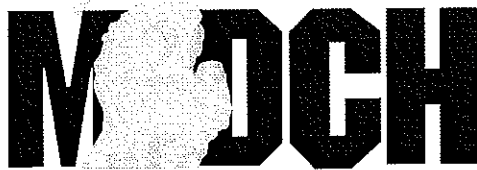


2009
Asset Forfeiture Report
(Covers 2008)

*Michigan Department
of Community Health*



Office of Drug Control Policy

Deborah J. Hollis, Acting Director
Office of Drug Control Policy
Mental Health and Substance Abuse Administration
Department of Community Health

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STATE OF MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY HEALTH
LANSING

JENNIFER M. GRANHOLM
GOVERNOR

JANET OLSZEWSKI
DIRECTOR

May 20, 2009

Ms. Carol Morey Viventi
Secretary of the Senate
Michigan Senate
P.O. Box 30036
Lansing, MI 48909

Mr. Richard J. Brown
Clerk of the House
Michigan House of Representatives
P.O. Box 30014
Lansing, MI 48909

Dear Ms. Viventi & Mr. Brown:


In accordance with MCL 333.7524a., I am pleased to present to the Michigan Legislature the 17th comprehensive report on asset forfeiture. Michigan's asset forfeiture program saves taxpayer money and deprives drug criminals of cash and property obtained through illegal activity. Michigan's law enforcement community has done an outstanding job of stripping drug dealers of illicit gain and utilizing these proceeds to expand and enhance drug enforcement efforts to protect our citizens.

During 2008, over \$25.3 million in cash and assets amassed by drug traffickers was forfeited and placed into the fight against drugs through the use of state and federal forfeiture laws. Extensive multi-agency teamwork is evident in this report. Considerable assets were obtained as the result of joint enforcement involving several agencies at the federal, state and local levels.

Forfeiture funds were used to further enforce drug laws by providing resources for drug enforcement personnel, needed equipment, undercover informant and investigative costs, and matching funds to obtain federal grants. Some of the forfeited assets were also used for drug and gang prevention education programs.

I commend our law enforcement community for the tremendous job they have done and submit this report for your information and review.

Sincerely,


Deborah J. Hollis, Acting Director
Office of Drug Control Policy

rml
Attachment



FOREWORD

This is the 17th annual Asset Forfeiture Report pursuant to Michigan Compiled Laws 333.7524a. This report is a compilation of forfeiture report forms and additional data submitted to the Office of Drug Control Policy (ODCP) by Michigan law enforcement agencies. Of the 615 reports filed, 286 agencies reported receiving funds from forfeiture. During 2008, more than \$25.3 million in cash and property was seized under the state statute or by federal law, and put to use by law enforcement and prosecuting attorneys.

Michigan's statute requires the seizing agency to use forfeiture funds to enhance the agency's ability to enforce controlled substance laws. Funds forfeited in Michigan have been used as a source of match money to obtain federal drug enforcement grants, to purchase needed safety and surveillance equipment, to provide funds for undercover drug buys and to fund additional personnel dedicated to drug law enforcement.

Collaboration and coordination are hallmarks of Michigan's effort to overcome drug trafficking in our communities. A significant portion of the assets seized from drug dealers were obtained as a result of local, state and federal agencies working together. Michigan's Multijurisdictional Task Forces are a good example of coordinated regional drug law enforcement aimed at dangerous drug dealers.

Nevertheless, while Multijurisdictional Task Force efforts result in higher than average dollar amount seizures, the largest burden for drug enforcement falls on the shoulders of local police departments. Through hard work and determination, local police departments, with the support of local prosecutors in drug investigations and forfeiture proceedings, were responsible for 61 percent of all assets forfeited in Michigan in 2008.

Governor Granholm has directed ODCP to enhance accountability to the public for all funds related to drug education, prevention, treatment and enforcement. Michigan is building safe and drug-free communities. Prevention, education, treatment and rehabilitation, and law enforcement all play an essential role in our ability to continually fine tune an appropriate and just response to the many problems associated with illegal drugs.

INTRODUCTION

The primary goal of asset forfeiture is to deter and punish drug criminals by taking away the goods, property and money obtained through illegal activity. A secondary impact of this law is that it saves taxpayer money when forfeitures are utilized to support community drug enforcement and prevention.

Michigan's passage of asset forfeiture legislation has had an effect on drug enforcement statewide. Local police enforcement accounted for 61 percent of all forfeitures in 2008. Multijurisdictional task forces were awarded or shared in forfeiture awards of more than \$5.4 million. Task forces accounted for 21 percent of the total proceeds of state forfeitures; sheriff departments accounted for 17 percent; and, prosecuting attorneys accounted for the remaining 1 percent. (Note: percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number for ease of reporting.)

The Michigan statute allows for the distribution of forfeited lights for plant growth or scales to elementary or secondary schools or institutions of higher education. In 2008, seizing agencies donated 606 plant growth lights and 212 scales with a combined estimated value of \$20,624 to 33 elementary and secondary schools.

The report provides statewide forfeiture sources, amounts seized and use of the forfeiture funds. Some commentary and explanations are offered for the findings.

While asset forfeitures will never replace state and local law enforcement appropriations due to the unpredictable nature of forfeiture levels and trends, these funds serve as a supplement and adjunct to enhance ongoing enforcement programs.

FORFEITURE PROCEEDINGS

State law provides two processes by which property can be forfeited:

1. If the property value is in excess of \$100,000 or the property was not seized under certain circumstances, a court proceeding must be instituted in circuit court to legally forfeit the property. Last year, 1,203 circuit court proceedings were instituted and 910 were concluded.
2. More often, the property seized can be forfeited administratively. Unless the drug dealer or other parties can provide evidence of a valid legal interest in the property, the forfeiture process can be streamlined. Eighty-five percent (11,805) of the forfeitures in 2008 were filed administratively. Drug dealers do not contest many of these cases, as they often do not have a sufficient legitimate source of income to have legally obtained the property seized.

FORFEITURE RECEIPTS

Proceeds available to criminal justice agencies through asset forfeitures in 2008 totaled a net amount of \$25,375,154, after costs were subtracted and federal sharing percentages were added into the total. Michigan statute allows for sharing between agencies when more than one law enforcement agency is involved in the investigation. All costs incurred in filing forfeiture claims may be deducted from the awarded amount. Through the United States Attorneys' offices in Michigan's eastern and western districts, federal law enforcement agencies shared forfeitures with state and local agencies. The relationships between state, local and federal enforcement agencies have been enhanced through this process. State statutes do not require the disclosure of federal sharing amounts; therefore, some entities may choose not to disclose shared federal amounts in their reports.

The following sections provide information regarding each reporting agency's source of gross proceeds and net gains after administrative costs.

	Gross Forfeiture by MI Statute	Federally Shared Forfeitures	State and Local Shared Forfeitures	Administrative Costs	Net Proceeds
Local Police Agencies	\$9,700,841	\$5,293,137	\$2,233,482	(\$1,713,309)	\$15,514,151
Multijurisdictional Task Forces	\$6,504,326	\$1,456,208	\$50,019	(\$2,520,671)	\$5,489,882
Sheriff Departments	\$2,735,936	\$7,723,361	\$389,888	(\$6,499,937)	\$4,349,248
Prosecuting Attorneys	\$98,301	\$0	\$125	(\$76,551)	\$21,875
Totals	\$19,039,404	\$14,472,706	\$2,673,514	(\$10,810,468)	\$25,375,156

FORFEITURE ANALYSIS

For purposes of this report, all forfeited items are classified as real property, conveyances, personal property or cash. Real property consists of single-family residences, multi-family residences, industrial, commercial and agricultural properties. Conveyances are considered automobiles, vessels and aircraft. Personal property is considered all personal effects. Cash also includes negotiable instruments.

The table below provides gross intake dollars by categories of property that can be seized pursuant to Michigan's forfeiture statute in 2008.

(2008 Figures: Amounts exclude any expense-related deductions or sharing percentages)

Forfeiture Category	Local Police Agencies	Multijurisdictional Task Forces	Sheriff Departments	Prosecuting Attorneys	Total Forfeiture
Real Property	\$125,500	\$406,109	\$25,000	\$95,394	\$652,003
Conveyances	\$1,682,829	\$749,216	\$493,371	\$2,000	\$2,927,416
Cash	\$7,594,921	\$4,793,565	\$2,203,481	\$907	\$14,592,874
Personal Property	\$297,591	\$555,436	\$14,084	\$0	\$867,111
Total Amount Revenue	\$9,700,841	\$6,504,326	\$2,735,936	\$98,301	\$19,039,404

Law enforcement agencies and prosecuting attorneys seized and forfeited 27 single-family residential units; 10 commercial units; 4 agricultural land units; 3,312 motor vehicles; and, 10 vessels in the 2008 reporting year.

USE OF FORFEITURE FUNDS

Under state law, forfeiture funds are to be used to enhance drug law enforcement. Michigan law enforcement agencies have applied forfeiture funds to improve drug enforcement in various ways. Numerous agencies report in the comments section that forfeiture funds provide resources to initiate, as well as to enhance, new aggressive drug enforcement activity that otherwise would not be undertaken.

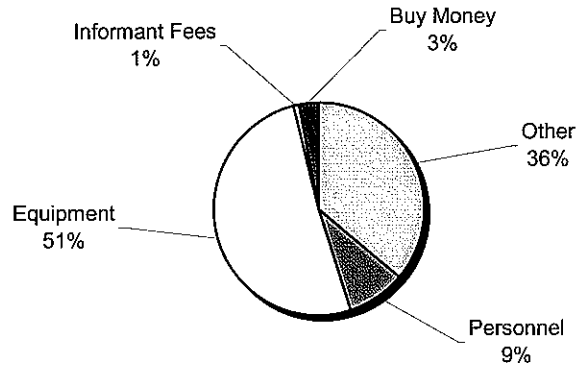
The reporting agencies are requested to show the use of forfeiture funds in the six broad categories of personnel, equipment, informant fees, buy money, federal grant matching funds and other expenses. The three major uses of forfeiture funds are additional drug enforcement personnel, purchasing equipment and training.

The following information relates only to those agencies completing the section of the report explaining how forfeiture funds were used to enhance controlled substance law enforcement efforts. The report requested the percentage of funds used or to be used for the categories indicated on the following page.

The six categories covering the expenditures of forfeitures are explained below.

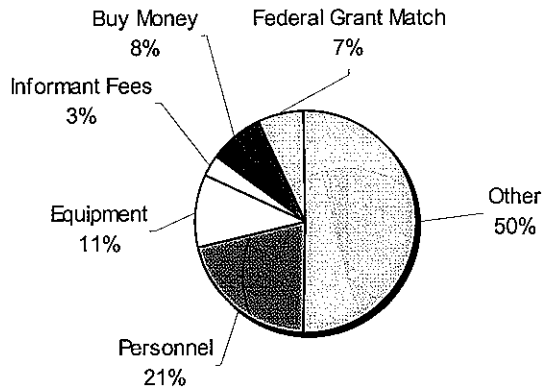
1. **Personnel:** Forfeiture funds are used to fund community policing officers, drug team personnel and street-level enforcement teams. Overtime for specific drug raids and street sweeps is common.
2. **Equipment:** Drug dealers are becoming increasingly more sophisticated and, at times, better equipped than police. Updating safety, surveillance and other equipment is an important use of forfeiture funds. Federal funds are increasingly being utilized for personnel costs only, forcing agencies to find alternative funding sources for equipment.
3. **Federal Grant Match:** An important use of forfeiture funds is to provide matching funds for federal grants. These funds help increase the number of police, investigators and prosecutors dedicated to drug and drug crime enforcement. Multijurisdictional task forces rely heavily on federal funds to operate and these funds require a cash match.
4. **Informant Fees:** A small proportion of net proceeds are used for informant fees to assist in solving complex drug cases.
5. **Buy Money:** Making cases against drug dealers requires resources for undercover agents to make drug purchases, often over a period of time. Enforcement budgets may be inadequate for this expenditure. Forfeiture funds fill this gap and provide needed resources, especially for local police departments.
6. **Other:** Other expenses include training for narcotics officers; development of local prevention programs; operational expenses for multijurisdictional task forces; law reference materials for prosecutors; and, other extraordinary expenses.

Local Police Agencies

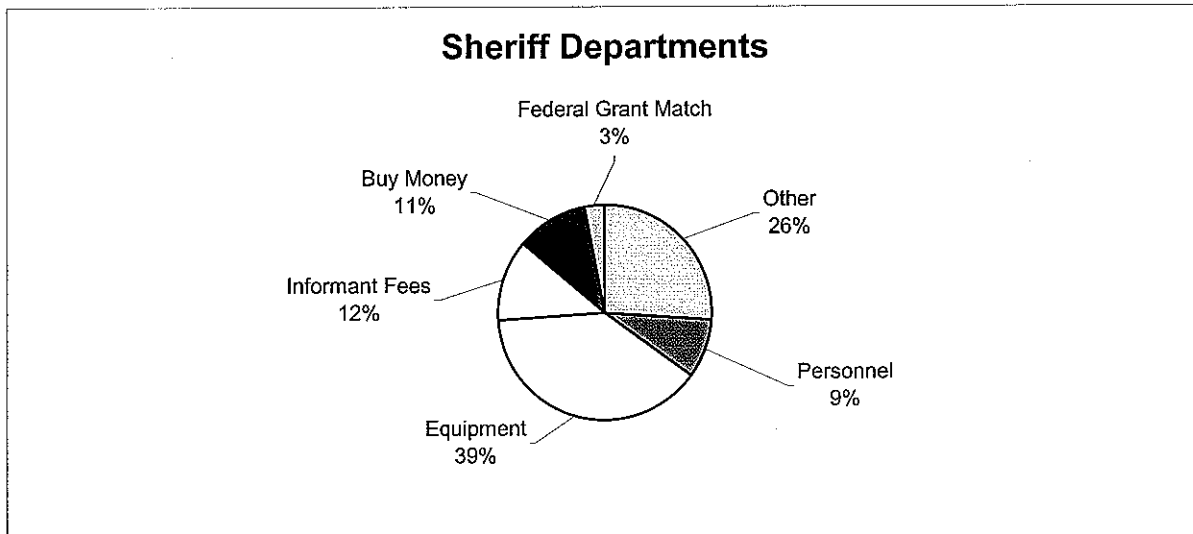


Due to rounding, figures are not exact.
The Forfeiture Statute requires all awarded funds to be used to enhance law enforcement efforts pertaining to the enforcement of controlled substance laws.

Multijurisdictional Task Forces



Due to rounding, figures are not exact.
The Forfeiture Statute requires all awarded funds to be used to enhance law enforcement efforts pertaining to the enforcement of controlled substance laws.



Due to rounding, figures are not exact.

The Forfeiture Statute requires all awarded funds to be used to enhance law enforcement efforts pertaining to the enforcement of controlled substance laws.

Prosecuting attorneys generally receive a percentage of each forfeiture as a fee for completing the proceeding. As a result, many prosecutors reported zero net proceeds, as the fees were consumed with the costs of completing the proceedings. Also, many prosecutors simply return the entire forfeiture to the agency initiating the proceeding. Those agencies with forfeiture income reported funding computer upgrades to assist with processing the forfeitures and/or supporting a specific drug prosecutor.

TREND ANALYSIS (past three years)

Net total proceeds are presented by the year of each annual report.

	Local Police Agencies	Multijurisdictional Task Forces	Sheriff Departments	Prosecutor Offices	Total
2008	\$15,514,151	\$5,489,880	\$4,349,248	\$21,875	\$25,375,154
2007	\$20,093,748	\$3,672,924	\$3,892,493	\$332,118	\$27,991,283
2006	\$16,807,510	\$5,644,199	\$4,108,276	\$244,199	\$26,804,184

SCOPE OF THE REPORT

This year, the forfeiture survey from ODCP was sent to 723 criminal justice agencies statewide. Eighty-five percent, or 615, of the agencies that received the request filed the form with ODCP. See the following chart for specific information.

Agencies (723 Agencies Statewide)	Number of Agencies Reporting Forfeitures	Number of Agencies Reporting NO Forfeitures	Number of Agencies that did not Report
Local Police Agencies (529)	209	240	80
Multijurisdictional Task Forces (28)	26	0	2
Sheriff Departments (83)	45	29	9
Prosecuting Attorneys (83)	6	60	17
TOTALS:	286	329	108

Please note this report is not considered to be inclusive of all forfeitures within the state for the following reasons:

- Forfeitures seized in previous years, yet awarded in the reporting year, may have inadvertently been left out of the reports.
- Not all entities reported and individuals preparing the reports may not have been aware of all proceeds required for disclosure.
- Many forfeiture proceedings involve multiple agencies and a portion may have been inadvertently left out due to a misunderstanding of which agency would report the forfeiture.
- Agency may have reported after the deadline for data computation.
- Federal-shared forfeitures do not fall within the guidelines of the statute.

**APPENDIX A:
STATE OF MICHIGAN – LOCAL POLICE AND COUNTY ANALYSIS**

Asset forfeitures, by their very nature, are inconsistent from year to year. This report does not necessarily reflect this fact when an analysis is prepared on overall data. Therefore, this office has added an additional section analyzing the reports submitted by county.

Presented in the following pages is a county-by-county summary of the reports submitted to ODCP.

County	Local Police			Sheriff & Prosecutors		
	2007	2008	Change	2007	2008	Change
Alcona	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$872	\$6,975	+\$6,103
Alger	\$0	\$889	+\$889	\$5,300	\$0	-\$5,300
Allegan	\$812	\$611	-\$201	\$1,758	\$1,075	-\$683
Alpena	\$1,384	\$507	-\$877	\$0	\$0	\$0
Antrim	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$664	\$0	+\$664
Arenac	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,145	\$3,233	+\$2,088
Baraga	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Barry	\$17,493	\$784	-\$16,709	\$8,100	\$190	-\$7,910
Bay	\$96,000	\$13,929	-\$82,071	\$7,749	\$341	-\$7,408
Benzie	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,860	\$2,694	-\$1,166
Berrien	\$111,901	\$74,828	-\$37,073	\$245,859	\$363,891	+\$118,032
Branch	\$8,572	\$7,891	-\$681	\$4,679	\$1,855	-\$2,824
Calhoun	\$123,873	\$339,495	+\$215,622	\$11,831	\$12,705	+\$874
Cass	\$30,971	\$5,923	-\$25,048	\$56,585	\$3,680	-\$52,905
Charlevoix	\$0	\$4,998	+\$4,998	\$11,000	\$17,102	+\$6,102
Cheboygan	\$0	\$796	+\$796	\$11,166	\$30,992	+\$19,826
Chippewa	\$0	\$756	+\$756	\$0	\$0	\$0
Clare	\$2,140	\$1,477	-\$663	\$1,183	\$2,357	+\$1,174
Clinton	\$3,439	\$3,619	+\$180	\$8,105	\$10,113	+\$2,008
Crawford	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Delta	\$686	\$1,892	+\$1,206	\$0	\$2,700	+\$2,700
Dickinson	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,800	\$23,483	+\$18,683
Eaton	\$1,700	\$0	-\$1700	\$13,917	\$2,302	-\$11,615
Emmet	\$928	\$2,984	+\$2,056	\$1,530	\$657	-\$873
Genesee	\$434,851	\$90,266	-\$344,585	\$395,804	\$136,904	-\$258,900
Gladwin	\$904	\$4,086	+\$3,182	\$3,200	\$3,043	-\$157
Gogebic	\$7,614	\$11,535	+\$3,921	\$0	\$0	\$0
Grand Traverse	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Gratiot	\$149	\$0	-\$149	\$145	\$536	+\$391
Hillsdale	\$671	\$53	-\$618	\$2,528	\$7,101	+\$4,573
Houghton	\$4,435	\$0	-\$4,435	\$0	\$10,400	+\$10,400
Huron	\$907	\$3,777	+\$2,870	\$1,526	\$63	-\$1,463
Ingham	\$129,951	\$543,573	+\$413,622	\$20,604	\$12,690	-\$7,914
Ionia	\$5,597	\$1,417	-\$4,180	\$11,015	\$4,570	-\$6,445
Iosco	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Iron	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,060	\$0	-\$1,060

County	Local Police			Sheriff & Prosecutors		
	2007	2008	Change	2007	2008	Change
Isabella	\$53,617	\$7,538	-\$46,079	\$2,388	\$739	-\$1,649
Jackson	\$127,592	\$134,358	+\$6,766	\$61,382	\$39,073	-\$21,679
Kalamazoo	\$16,292	\$19,188	+\$2,896	\$2,688	\$0	-\$2,688
Kalkaska	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kent	\$368,892	\$365,121	-\$3,771	\$133,993	\$325,243	+\$191,250
Keweenaw	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,000	+\$2,000
Lake	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,833	\$0	-\$6,833
Lapeer	\$10,272	\$6,672	-\$3,600	\$54,332	\$35,187	-\$19,145
Leelanau	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$802	\$0	-\$802
Lenawee	\$5,169	\$19,601	+\$14,432	\$0	\$9,543	+\$9,543
Livingston	\$9,363	\$216,066	+\$206,703	\$243,025	\$255,748	+\$12,723
Luce	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Mackinac	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$921	\$0	-\$921
Macomb	\$1,740,381	\$2,179,325	+\$438,944	\$229,974	\$1,048,215	+\$818,241
Manistee	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Marquette	\$11,641	\$1,280	-\$10,361	\$0	\$0	\$0
Mason	\$660	\$0	-\$660	\$0	\$0	\$0
Mecosta	\$6,657	\$9,484	-\$2,827	\$4,676	\$0	-\$4,676
Menominee	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Midland	\$0	\$1,203	+\$1,203	\$8,587	\$3,740	-\$4,847
Missaukee	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Monroe	\$6,626	\$22,831	+\$16,205	\$81,498	\$22,370	-\$59,128
Montcalm	\$60	\$0	-\$60	\$0	\$0	\$0
Montmorency	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Muskegon	\$16,837	\$69,930	+\$53,093	\$1,680	\$3,104	+\$1,424
Newaygo	\$1,111	\$0	-\$1,111	\$574	\$144	-\$430
Oakland	\$4,608,653	\$1,938,219	-\$2,670,434	\$0	\$0	\$0
Oceana	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Ogemaw	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$412	\$194	-\$218
Ontonagon	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Osceola	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Oscoda	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Otsego	\$1,529	\$4,406	+\$2,877	\$0	\$0	\$0
Ottawa	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Presque Isle	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Roscommon	\$746	\$244	-\$502	\$18,497	\$5,892	-\$12,605
Saginaw	\$65,057	\$84,523	+\$19,466	\$53,797	\$75,598	+\$21,801
Sanilac	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Schoolcraft	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Shiawassee	\$6,523	\$9,526	+\$3,003	\$1,145	\$2,351	+\$1,206
St. Clair	\$60,912	\$44,626	-\$16,286	\$22,776	\$0	-\$22,776
St. Joseph	\$31,368	\$9,565	-\$21,803	\$49,000	\$12,692	-\$36,308
Tuscola	\$1,327	\$2,500	+\$1,173	\$1,734	\$558	-\$1,176
Van Buren	\$1,984	\$2,155	+\$171	\$0	\$0	\$0
Washtenaw	\$27,106	\$110,509	+\$83,403	\$40,472	\$20,197	-\$20,275
Wayne	\$5,872,368	\$9,125,301	+\$3,252,933	\$2,165,443	\$1,850,491	-\$314,952
Wexford	\$3,359	\$10,709	+\$7,350	\$0	\$0	\$0

**APPENDIX B:
STATE OF MICHIGAN – MULTIJURISDICTIONAL TASK FORCE ANALYSIS**

*DNR: Did not report as a task force, see local police and county totals in Appendix A.

B.A.Y.A.N.E.T.	F.A.N.G.
Counties: Bay, Isabella, Midland and Saginaw.	County: Genesee
2007: \$276,878	2007: \$277,492
2008: \$683,664	2008: \$182,271
Change: <u>+\$406,786</u>	Change: <u>-\$95,221</u>

CASS COUNTY DRUG TEAM	H.U.N.T.
County: Cass	Counties: Alcona, Alpena, Montmorency and Presque Isle.
2007: \$267,623	2007: \$26,609
2008: \$65,554	2008: \$79,966
Change: <u>-\$202,069</u>	Change: <u>+\$53,357</u>

C.M.E.T.	J.N.E.T.
Counties: Ionia, Mecosta, Montcalm, Newaygo and Osceola.	County: Jackson
2007: \$14,489	2007: \$86,774
2008: \$29,766	2008: \$174,247
Change: <u>+\$15,277</u>	Change: <u>+\$87,473</u>

C.O.M.E.T.	K.I.N.D. DRUG ENFORCEMENT TEAM
County: Macomb	County: Dickinson
2007: \$273,555	2007: \$107,176
2008: \$700,189	2008: DNR*
Change: <u>+\$426,634</u>	Change: <u>\$0</u>

D.R.A.N.O.	K.V.E.T.
County: Wayne	County: Kalamazoo
2007: \$120,594	2007: \$452,800
2008: \$1,268,779	2008: \$317,397
Change: <u>+\$1,148,185</u>	Change: <u>-\$135,403</u>

L.A.W.N.E.T.	O.M.N.I. #3
Counties: Jackson, Livingston and Washtenaw.	County: Hillsdale, Lenawee and Monroe.
2007: \$50,105	2007: \$24,157
2008: \$597,040	2008: \$32,791
Change: +\$546,935	Change: +\$8,634

M.A.G.N.E.T.	S.A.N.E
Counties: Shiawassee and Gratiot.	Counties: Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Chippewa, Emmet, Luce, Mackinac and Ostego.
2007: \$7,491	2007: \$42,639
2008: \$23,057	2008: \$70,141
Change: +\$15,566	Change: +\$27,502

M.E.T	SANILAC COUNTY DRUG TASK FORCE
County: Kent	County: Sanilac
2007: \$477,863	2007: \$32,277
2008: \$194,834	2008: \$33,858
Change: -\$283,029	Change: +\$1,581

Metro Street Enforcement Team	S.S.C.E.N.T.
County: Kent	Counties: Lake, Manistee, Mason, Oceana
2007: \$25,336	2006: \$42,639
2008: DNR*	2007: \$111,358
Change: \$0	Change: +\$68,719

N.E.T.	ST. CLAIR CO. DRUG TASK FORCE
Counties: Oakland	County: St. Clair
2007: \$1,104,104	2006: \$219,544
2008: \$0	2007: DNR
Change: \$0**	Change: \$0

** In 2008, Oakland County N.E.T. divided all forfeiture proceeds among the participating agencies - see city totals.

S.T.I.N.G.		TRI COUNTY METRO	
Counties: Arenac, Crawford, Iosco, Ogemaw, Oscoda and Roscommon.		Counties: Clinton, Eaton and Ingham.	
2007:	\$28,238	2007:	\$179,886
2008:	\$31,078	2008:	\$104,316
Change:	+\$2,840	Change:	-\$75,570

S.W.E.T.		U.P.S.E.T.	
Counties: Barry, Kalamazoo, Branch, St. Joseph, Calhoun, Cass and Van Buren.		Counties: Alger, Baraga, Delta, Dickinson, Gogebic, Houghton, Iron, Keweenaw, Marquette, Menominee, Ontonagon and Schoolcraft.	
2007:	\$408,855	2007:	\$51,837
2008:	\$324,459	2008:	\$14,307
Change:	-\$84,396	Change:	-\$37,530

T.N.T.		W.E.M.E.T.	
Counties: Antrim, Benzie, Grand Traverse, Kalkaska, Leelanau, Missaukee and Wexford.		Counties: Allegan, Muskegon and Ottawa.	
2007:	\$264,313	2007:	\$204,575
2008:	\$224,771	2008:	\$315,666
Change:	-\$39,542	Change:	+\$111,091

T.N.U.		W.W.N.	
Counties: Huron, Lapeer, Sanilac and Tuscola.		County: Wayne	
2007:	\$32,657	2007:	\$174,598
2008:	\$39,920	2008:	\$107,829
Change:	+\$7,263	Change:	-\$66,769