



**State of Michigan
Byrne Justice Assistance Grant
Final Progress Report**

October 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010

Introduction

The Michigan State Police (MSP) is designated by Executive Order as the state agency that administers the Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (Byrne JAG) program in Michigan. Thus, it has the responsibility to award funds to create, enhance and improve criminal justice programs and practices throughout the state. Through the creation of such programs and initiatives, there has been a significant and continued improvement in the coordination of criminal justice services across the state and local levels; and, productive partnerships with federal agencies have been created and maintained.

This annual progress report covers administered Byrne JAG program activities in Michigan during October 1, 2009 through September 30, 2010 (Fiscal Year (FY) 2010). During this period, 67 individual projects were funded across three program areas, and \$1.8m was provided to the State Court Administrative Office (SCAO) to fund priority population drug courts – courts intended to keep otherwise prison-bound offenders in the community through intensive treatment and supervision. FY 2010 Byrne JAG grant awards totaled \$7,746,038. While it is important to note the magnitude of funding across programs, it is also important to note the contribution that these programs have made to improve the quality of criminal justice services throughout the state. Highlights of several Byrne JAG funded programs that are operating in our communities are highlighted below to showcase the contribution they have made to improving the quality of life for residents of Michigan.

Accomplishments

1. TECHNOLOGY ENHANCEMENT PROJECTS

Criminal justice technology has dramatically improved the ability of police, prosecutors, courts and corrections to solve crimes, prosecute criminals and manage criminal sanctions. Increased demands on resources have created shortfalls for agencies to obtain, upgrade and/or maintain the technology needed for effective, efficient and equitable improvement. Applicants were required to identify the problem and determine the potential increased efficiency, effectiveness and equity of service the equipment would provide. Forty-two criminal justice agencies received funding to improve their effectiveness without adding additional personnel.

Examples of funded projects include:

- Upgrades to or installment of in-car video cameras to improve officer/community safety and decrease officer court time.
- Video arraignment equipment to increase officer safety, save countless manpower hours and reduce transportation costs to and from jails/courts.
- Mobile data terminals to receive and transmit real-time data.
- Electronic traffic tickets to eliminate manual processing and related errors.
- Video cameras to decrease surveillance costs for trouble spots.
- Courtroom recording and video enhancements for evidence presentations.

Michigan's criminal justice agencies realize that in the current economy, work has to be accomplished with fewer personnel resources and through the use of new technology, they are successfully making this happen.

2. DRUG COURT CASE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (DCCMIS)

DCCMIS continues to be a valuable resource providing statistical information on Byrne JAG funded drug court programs. It was developed by SCAO, in partnership with other agencies, as a tool to facilitate the daily operations of drug courts, as well as to collect data for subsequent analysis and evaluation. The system is a web-based, menu-driven application organized around a series of screens, which enables users to manage all aspects associated with client cases from initial intake to discharge. The database is maintained by SCAO, which provides access to all drug courts statewide at no cost. At this time, all 11 Byrne JAG funded courts are submitting data to DCCMIS.

Goals Accomplished

PROGRAM AREA	GOALS	METRICS
Drug Courts	Reduce the demand for drugs by breaking the cycle of drug use through drug treatment courts.	In FY10, 11 priority population drug courts provided treatment services to 1,470 drug court participants. There were 339 graduates in priority population drug courts. Unsuccessful completions totaled 324.
Multijurisdictional Task Forces	The removal of multi-jurisdictional narcotic offenders and conspiracies in the regional area.	In FY10, Michigan's multijurisdictional task forces cleared 965 local crimes, which included five homicides. The teams were also responsible for over 3,125 drug arrests. A total of 1,442 firearms were seized by the task forces (which included 425 handguns, long guns and 108 assault rifles). Teams charged 102 persons with weapon offenses and assisted 508 children who were present in homes when drug raids were conducted. An additional 102 children were rescued from locations where methamphetamine (meth) was being manufactured.
Technology Enhancement Projects	Increase safety, productivity, communication and efficiency for the criminal justice system and the community.	There were 42 technology awards. Three agencies installed video arraignment equipment; 8 agencies upgraded or installed in-car cameras; 9 agencies upgraded or installed mobile data terminals and/or upgraded record management systems; 2 agencies purchased interoperable radios; 2 agencies purchased upgrades for electronic ticketing; 7 agencies upgraded automated fingerprint systems; and, 5 agencies enhanced their dispatch centers.

PROGRAM AREA	GOALS	METRICS
Community Policing & Community Prosecution Strategies	Implement long-term crime prevention strategies within the target area that reduce crime and increase community involvement and confidence in the criminal justice system.	Genesee County Safe Street Task Force was developed to infiltrate gang-infested neighborhoods within the City of Flint, Michigan. The community was being held captive by street gangs selling narcotics and endangering the residents with rival street gang violence. Federal, state and local resources combined to indict over 46 gang members on racketeering charges. The team developed 16 neighborhood witnesses during the fourth quarter grant period, demonstrating a renewed confidence in the criminal justice system.

Program Area Summaries

COMMUNITY POLICING & COMMUNITY PROSECUTION STRATEGIES

Number of Subgrants	1
Number of Sites	1
Byrne JAG Funding Total	\$54,705
Local Match Total	\$54,705
Program Area Total	\$109,410

Increased demands for service and decreased resources have caused criminal justice agencies to determine more effective, efficient and equitable ways to deliver services and decrease crime. Traditional law enforcement strategies are fragmented and require very little input from community residents and service providers. The lack of coordination and cooperation between the police and community often results in counterproductive efforts at addressing the needs of the community.

GENESEE COUNTY SAFE STREET TASK FORCE

This task force is designed to improve quality of life for the residents of Genesee County by focusing on gang-related activities and bringing gang members/associates to justice. The major purpose is to restore residence confidence and social norms. Federal, state and local officials are combining all resources to address both criminal and social problems.

Performance Measures	2009 Totals	2010 Totals
Increase Gang Related Indictments	37	46
Decrease Gang Related Homicides	44	42
Develop Local Witnesses	27	16

TECHNOLOGY ENHANCEMENT PROJECTS

Number of Subgrants	42
Number of Sites	42
Byrne JAG Funding Total	\$555,799
Local Match Total	\$55,580
Program Area Total	\$611,379

The intent of this program area is to assist local communities to improve or maintain local criminal justice efforts to effectively address crime. Projects must demonstrate increased efficiency, safety and cost effectiveness. Projects involving multiple criminal justice agencies received priority.

ALGER COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT AND COURTS

This rural county sheriff's department houses a jail with a daily count of 20-30 prisoners. The day shift consists of two deputies to operate the jail and the dispatch center. Moving prisoners from the jail to court for arraignment requires the assistance of a local agency or MSP. The installment of video arraignment equipment in the circuit and district courts eliminated the loss of road staffing and increased officer and community safety.

MULTIJURISDICTIONAL TASK FORCES

Number of Subgrants	24
Number of Sites	24
Byrne JAG Funding Total	\$5,335,534
Local Match Total	\$5,335,534
Program Area Total	\$10,671,068

Multijurisdictional task forces have long been the backbone of interdiction efforts in Michigan. Due to major decreases in resources for Michigan's criminal justice agencies, including Byrne JAG funding, drug teams were encouraged to expand their focus from drug crimes to include all crimes within the communities they serve. Crime data has been added to this progress report.

In FY10, MSP allocated \$4,742,923 in Byrne JAG funds to 22 multijurisdictional drug task forces. An additional \$450,000 was allocated for forensic science drug analysis. Funding from one of the MSP grants was used for continuation funding for the statewide strategy to reduce methamphetamine abuse. Task force grant recipients were required to meet a required 50% cash match.

MULTIJURISDICTIONAL TASK FORCES - METH ACTIVITY

Meth production cases for the drug teams saw a slight decrease in FY10. The problem continues to have the highest concentration in the more rural areas of southwest Michigan. The growing use of the one-pot method increases the danger to law enforcement and civilians from explosions, fires and exposure to dangerous chemicals.

Methamphetamine	2008	2009	2010
Grams Seized	838	1,047	2,056
Labs Seized	191	295	225
Manufacturing Arrests	95	143	132
Possession/Delivery Arrests	64	127	116

MULTIJURISDICTIONAL TASK FORCES - PRESCRIPTION DRUG ABUSE

Based on intelligence information, hospital admissions and treatment admissions, availability of prescription drugs remained a high priority for all 22 drug teams in FY10. Michigan’s northern counties appear to have the highest increases. Task force commanders began to provide more educational materials and presentations to their schools. Direct hotlines were also established for pharmacists to reach a narcotics officer immediately when they suspected prescription fraud and investigations were aimed at sources of supply. The following chart represents the activity performed by the teams during FY10:

	Cases Initiated	Cases Concluded	Arrests
Pharmacist/Medical Personnel	11	3	3
Doctor/Veterinarians	8	6	0
Prescription Fraud/Theft	363	102	250

MULTIJURISDICTIONAL TASK FORCE DRUG-RELATED CRIMINAL ACTIVITY

The task forces were encouraged to expand their investigations (based on local problems) by combining existing investigative resources. The task forces also work closely with treatment providers, schools, community-based organizations and other sources to support community-wide prevention efforts. Investigative efforts were based on data from the Uniform Crime Report. Michigan’s task forces were responsible for the following drug-related criminal activity:

- **Arrest** is the number of cases successfully concluded by the drug team.
- **Warrant Arrest** is the number of cases for which the drug teams located the person wanted on an arrest warrant.
- **Case Assistance** is the number of cases the drug team was utilized to bring the case to conclusion.
- **Case Clearance** is the number of cases the teams turned over to other investigative agencies that resulted in successful conclusion.

Incident	Arrests	Warrant Arrest	Case Assistance	Case Clearance
Murder	4		1	
Rape		1	3	
Robbery	4	3	6	6
Incident	Arrests	Warrant Arrest	Case Assistance	Case Clearance
Aggravated Assault	13	3	1	6
Burglary	10	2	10	6
Larceny	10	9	2	2
Motor Vehicle Theft	10	2		1
Non-Index Crimes	347	114	10	91
Fugitives	553	273		
Parole Violation	75		16	
Probation Violation	78		39	

MULTIJURISDICTIONAL TASK FORCE ACTIVITY 2008-2010

Multijurisdictional Task Forces	2008		2009		2010	
Protective Services	Other	Meth	Other	Meth	Other	Meth
Children ages 0 - 4	199	65	213	49	212	41
Children ages 5 - 10	185	49	165	40	172	30
Children ages 11 - 16	112	11	130	13	117	16
Total Children	496	125	508	102	501	87
Grant Activities						
A. # of Investigations						
1. U.S. Marshals Service	6		10		3	
2. Customs	22		29		22	
3. Federal Bureau of Investigations	48		65		27	
4. Internal Revenue Service	4		7		4	
5. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms & Explosives	91		71		40	
6. Drug Enforcement Agency	129		109		48	
7. U.S. Coast Guard	6		0		0	
8. Immigration & Naturalization Service	32		0		3	
9. Michigan Attorney General	3		1		3	
10. Local Agencies	456		737		498	
B. # of Federal Arrest						
1. U.S. Marshals Service	2		4		3	
2. Customs	19		12		9	
3. Federal Bureau of Investigations	14		40		22	
4. Internal Revenue Service	0		0		0	
5. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms & Explosives	57		31		17	
6. Drug Enforcement Agency	90		30		27	
7. U.S. Coast Guard	6		0		0	
8. Immigration & Naturalization Service	4		0		3	

Multijurisdictional Task Forces	2008	2009	2010
C. Drug Arrests (Includes Multiple Counts)			
1. Cocaine			
a. Use	5	7	4
b. Possession	245	167	102
c. Delivery	684	433	552
d. Manufacture	36	8	0
2. Heroin			
a. Use	1	2	1
b. Possession	41	82	52
c. Delivery	68	122	166
d. Manufacture	30	10	1
3. Marijuana			
a. Use	40	41	15
b. Possession	696	788	506
c. Delivery	1,023	1,029	931
d. Manufacture	246	332	296
4. Methamphetamine			
a. Use	4	6	20
b. Possession	42	88	84
c. Delivery	18	39	32
d. Manufacture	95	143	132
5. LSD			
a. Use	0		
b. Possession	3		
c. Delivery	1		
d. Manufacture	0		
7. Amphetamines			
a. Use	3	10	3
b. Possession	3	14	12
c. Delivery	9	16	9
d. Manufacture	0		
8. Ecstasy			
a. Use	0	2	0
b. Possession	12	22	17
c. Delivery	50	68	41
d. Manufacture	3	2	1
D. Arrests/Level Categories			
1. Level I Traffickers	3,419	3,396	2,678
2. Level II Traffickers	279	301	237
3. Level III Traffickers	394	195	210
E. Seized Firearms			
1. Hand Guns	509	561	425
2. Long Guns	1,103	1,306	900
3. Assault Rifles	50	50	109
4. Other Firearms	14	2	8

Multijurisdictional Task Forces	2008	2009	2010
F. Drug Availability			
1. Cocaine (grams)	70,740.89 g	70,100.84 g	23,916.82 g
2. Crack (grams)	8,871.29 g	6,783.84 g	6,013.17 g
3. Cannabis (pounds)	38.05 lbs.	39.42 lbs.	30.33 lbs.
4. Opiates (grams)	145,767 DU	28,677 DU	44,496 DU
	890.50 g	74.94 g	18 g
5. Heroin (grams)	3,823.17 g	2,734.89 g	2,732.96 g
6. Meth (grams)	837.73 g	1,047.37 g	2,056.03 g
7. Stimulants	1,529 DU	16,137 DU	2,024 DU
8. Depressants	7,601 DU	8,086 DU	8,349 DU
9. Hallucinogens (DU)	403 DU	726 DU	436 DU
	3,335.65 g	16,132 g	8,326.2 g
10. Ecstasy (DU)	86,613 DU	336,437 DU	18,564 DU

DRUG TREATMENT COURTS

SCAO - PRIORITY POPULATION DRUG COURTS	
Number of Subgrants	11
Number of Sites	11
Byrne JAG Funding Total	\$1,800,000
Cost Benefit Evaluation	\$50,000
Local Match Total	\$0
Program Area Total	\$1,800,000

The Drug Treatment Courts program area involves a comprehensive, integrated and systematic approach to dealing with a broad range of drug abuse problems among adult and juvenile offenders. Drug treatment courts represent an enhancement of community supervision by closely supervising drug offenders, placing and retaining drug offenders in treatment programs, and providing treatment and related services to offenders who have not received such services in the past. The benefits of drug treatment courts include cost savings and substantially reducing drug use and recidivism among this group of offenders.

In FY10, 11 sub grants were awarded to program sites, with a total of \$1,750,000 awarded from Byrne JAG funds. These funds provided support to 11 priority population courts for prison-bound offenders. Also funded were two cost-benefit evaluation studies being conducted in the 4th (Jackson County) and 44th (Livingston County) circuit courts.

During FY10, these 11 drug courts provided treatment services to 1,470 drug court participants. There were 339 graduates and 324 unsuccessful completions.