MCOLES

Michigan Commission on Law Enforcement Standards

2006 Annual Report

ADVANCING PROFESSIONALISM IN PUBLIC SAFETY

STATE OF MICHIGAN
MICHIGAN COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS
LANSING

JENNIFER M. GRANHOLM
GOVERNOR

RAYMOND W. BEACH, JR.
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

December 1, 2007

Honorable Jennifer Granholm
Governor of Michigan
Lansing, Michigan 48909

Dear Governor Granholm:

It is my pleasure to present the Annual Report of the Michigan Commission on Law Enforcement Standards (MCOLES) for calendar year 2006. Over the years, MCOLES and its predecessor organizations have witnessed exceptional progress, and expanding responsibilities. This trend continues, despite the fiscal difficulties that have confronted state government over the past few years.

As this Commission faced the challenges of 2006, it has remained true to the trust of its constituents. With your continuing support, we will hold fast to our committment as guardians of the law enforcement profession and criminal justice leaders. I especially appreciate your support during the difficult budget development for fiscal year 2006 and your committment of support.

Under your leadership, and with the direction of the Legislature, we look forward to continuing progress.

Respectfully Submitted,

Sheriff Gene L. Wriggelsworth
Commission Chair

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MCOLES

Advancing Professionalism in Public Safety

The modern MCOLES philosophy is grounded in the knowledge that successful law enforcement can only happen when all components of the criminal justice system are working effectively, each sharing in the common purpose of advancing public safety ....

"A police officer's work cannot be performed on native ability alone…"

These words were written in the 1967 Annual Report of the Michigan Law Enforcement Officer's Training Council (MLEOTC). Established under Public Act 203 of 1965, the original mission of MLEOTC proposed, "to make available to all local jurisdictions, however remote, the advantages of superior employee selection and training."

In fulfilling this charge, MLEOTC developed comprehensive standards for the employment and training of Michigan law enforcement officers. Concurrently, it fostered the growth of a statewide network of basic training providers, capable of delivering standards, to produce competently trained law enforcement candidates. These achievements demonstrate a monumental commitment of time and resources at the state, regional, and local levels.

Of course, this did not happen overnight or without overcoming difficult hurdles. Significant achievements that have marked the way include the proliferation of approved training programs, the evaluation of pre-training candidates for physical and mental fitness, the implementation of mandatory employment standards, the development and institution of the mandatory basic training curriculum, the comprehensive valuation of candidates who have completed training programs, and the institution of pre-service training programs that integrate law enforcement training with the attainment of a college degree.

Many of these achievements are reflected in amendments to the original legislation empowering this organization. Public Act 203 has been updated nine times since its enactment in 1965.

The most recent amendment to Public Act 203 came in 1998. This amendment changed our name to the Commission on Law Enforcement Standards (COLES), a title that more accurately reflects the work of this organization. The MCOLES acronym (Michigan Commission on Law Enforcement Standards) was adopted in response to the Michigan law enforcement community, which had already begun referring to us by that name. An Executive Order officially added "Michigan" to our title in 2001.

The 1998 amendment also added revocation of the law enforcement license to our list of responsibilities. Revocation is now mandatory when an officer is convicted of a felony or if it is discovered that the officer committed fraud in obtaining law enforcement licensing. These cases represent a very small number of Michigan's law enforcement population, which is approximately 21,500 officers. They are each meticulously investigated with the accused afforded full due process. Revocation is an unpleasant but necessary fixture in the standards and training business, one that makes the law enforcement profession stronger.

Executive Order, 2001-5, did much more than institutionalize the MCOLES label. It is among the most significant advances in MCOLES history, paving the way for the achievement of what has been attempted since 1982, the linkage of standards and funding.

This quest began with the enactment of Public Act 302 of 1982, which created the Michigan Justice Training Commission (MJTC). The MJTC and its funding arm, the Justice Training Fund, were created to promote in-service training in the Michigan criminal justice field. MJTC, over the years, operated first within the Department of Management and Budget, and later in the Department of State Police. The MJTC succeeded in stimulating the growth of criminal justice in-service training in Michigan, yet it was not able to coordinate that growth in a statewide development plan. Despite attempts to the contrary, standards and funding operated autonomously under this configuration.

The Executive Order, which took effect November 1, 2001, mandated the union of standards and funding. Specifically, it required the institution of mandatory in-service training standards for Michigan law enforcement officers, with fiscal support from the Justice Training Fund. To accomplish this, the Order consolidated the former Michigan Justice Training Commission with the former Commission on Law Enforcement Standards, creating today's Michigan Commission on Law Enforcement Standards.

The Commission consists of fifteen members representing the Michigan criminal justice community.[1]

The consolidation expanded MCOLES mission beyond law enforcement. Today, MCOLES provides a standards-based platform encompassing the entire career of Michigan law enforcement officers, as well as providing funding support for criminal justice training at large.

The modern MCOLES philosophy is grounded in the knowledge that successful law enforcement can only happen when all components of the criminal justice system are working effectively, each sharing in the common purpose of advancing public safety. This is reflected in the MCOLES mission statement.

MCOLES meets its mission working in an atmosphere of open communication and trust, in partnership with the criminal justice community, providing client-focused services. MCOLES regularly contributes to effective public policy by functioning as a leader in public safety innovation and as a solutions-facilitator for problems facing law enforcement and the criminal justice community.

The Mission of MCOLES

MCOLES executes its statutory responsibility to promote public safety in Michigan by setting standards for selection, employment, licensing, revocation, and funding in law enforcement and criminal justice, in both the public and private sectors. Under its authority, MCOLES provides leadership and support to the criminal justice community throughout Michigan.

The MCOLES Vision

The MCOLES Vision

In fulfillment of our mission, we envision...

Business Transactions
Communication between MCOLES and its constituents is done via a secure electronic system that enables an agency to submit and obtain information at any time that is convenient. Agencies and individuals are able to conduct business directly with MCOLES in a paperless manner and have full access to their own selection and training information.

Funding
Dedicated funding will support most MCOLES activities, staff, and training, including mandatory in-service training. This funding will provide a consistent and sufficient source of funding, permitting the development and direct delivery of enhanced professional training and services.

Service
The focus of MCOLES is on service to constituents through assistance to agencies with the emphasis on results.

Learning
Training of recruits is problem-based with an emphasis on problem-solving, critical thinking, and multi-tasking using real-life scenarios. Graduates are assessed on their job-related competency.

Accreditation
Approved training providers are empowered to provide a high level of training through improved funding and accreditation by MCOLES. Accreditation teams composed of representative groups of professionals assess training providers to ensure compliance with statewide standards.

Continuing Education
The competency and professionalism of law enforcement officers is enhanced through mandatory in-service training covering both core and elective topics. The core training is MCOLES approved and delivered through accredited training consortiums.

MCOLES Values

Respect
We value the unique and diverse skills, abilities, and perspectives of individuals.

Ethical Character
We are honest, ethical, and fair. Personal integrity and professional ethics guide all our decisions.

Leadership and Professionalism
We recognize our role as leaders in advancing the skills, knowledge, ethics, and attitudes necessary for achieving and maintaining professional excellence.

Accountability
We accept responsibility for our behaviors, decisions, and actions.

Commitment
We understand our mission and our individual roles in its accomplishment, we dedicate our energies and abilities to its fulfillment, and we are willing to make sacrifices in its attainment.

Partnership
We recognize that more can be accomplished when individual actions are taken in trust and cooperation rather than separately.

Communication, Consultation, and Shared Decision-Making
We value clear and open communication. We encourage involvement, information sharing, and collaboration in the decision-making process.

MCOLES Values

With values at the foundation of our decisions and actions, we seek to create a culture that supports individual and organizational success. In pursuit of our goals, we embrace these values.

MCOLES Commissioners and Staff

MCOLES staff members possess a high level of law enforcement experience. This experience includes every facet of law enforcement ranging from that of the street level officer to the chief law enforcement administrator.

The Michigan Commission on Law Enforcement Standards (MCOLES) is composed of 15 members appointed by the Governor from the ranks of Michigan's Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Communities. Constituencies represented in the Commission's appointed membership consist of:

-the Michigan Sheriffs' Association;
-the Police Officers Association of Michigan;
-the Michigan Association of Chiefs of Police;
-the Michigan Fraternal Order of Police;
-the Detroit Police Officers Association;
-the Prosecuting Attorneys Association of Michigan;
-the Criminal Defense Attorneys Association of Michigan; and,
-the Michigan State Police Troopers Association.

Also represented on an ex-officio basis are the Detroit Police Department, Michigan State Police, and the Attorney General of Michigan.

During 2006, Sheriff Gene Wriggelsworth, representing the Michigan Sheriffs Association, served as the Commission Chair. Mr. John Buczek, representing the Michigan Fraternal Order of Police, served as the Commission's Vice-Chair.

The Commission meets no less than four times annually to set policy regarding the selection, employment, training, licensing, and retention of all Michigan law enforcement officers. This year, the Commission met in seven regular meetings, which were conducted at locations throughout the state. In addition, the Commission's Executive, Legislative, and Public Safety Funding Committees met on multiple occasions during the year.

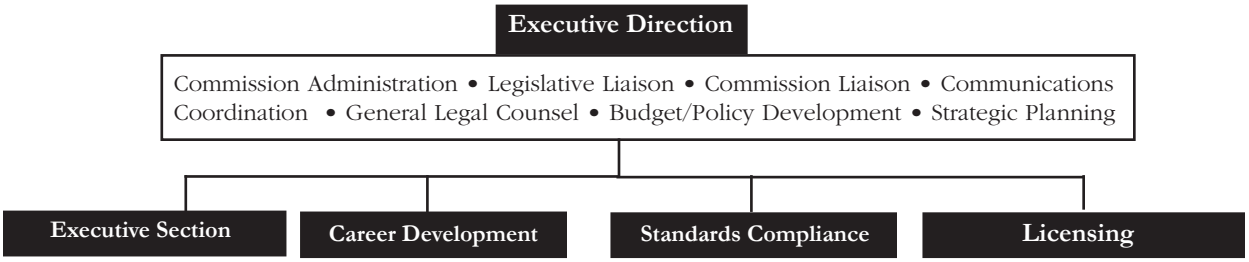
Commissioner duties extend beyond the law enforcement arena, as Commissioners set policy with regard to the administration of the Justice Training Fund. These decisions have a direct impact on the distribution of funds in a competitive grant process, which provides dollars in support of in-service training in all facets of the criminal justice system.

In addition to their formal duties, MCOLES Commissioners invest countless hours on behalf of Michigan's criminal justice community. Substantial time is required of Commissioners to apprise themselves of the various issues they must understand. Commissioners are frequently asked to attend and address academy graduations and make other public speaking appearances on behalf of MCOLES. Commissioners are often called upon to represent MCOLES at meetings of the legislature, other government agencies, training directors, and at conferences of professional organizations that have a stake in criminal justice. MCOLES Commissioners must also be available to handle inquiries from their various constituencies concerning MCOLES services and policies.

The Commission's full time employee allocation for this fiscal year was 28. There are currently 26 employees on staff, two of which are part-time. A hiring freeze and vacancy savings has prevented employment of the full compliment of allocated personnel since 2003.

MCOLES staff members possess a high level of law enforcement experience. This experience includes every facet of law enforcement ranging from that of the street level officer to that of the chief law enforcement administrator. MCOLES staff have also served in various capacities in the enforcement training at institutions across the United States.

The wide span of MCOLES staff experience, education, and training is particularly useful in accomplishing the complex array of MCOLES responsibilities.



Division Administration
Human Resources
Budget
Administrative Rules
Policy Development
Fiscal Control/ Management
MAIN Approvals
Purchasing Approval/ Control
Revenue
Grant Review
Grant Administration
Grant Maintenance

Section Administration
Human Resources
Policy & Procedure
Budgeting
Payment Entry

Professional Standards
Fiscal Coordination
Justice Training Fund
Prosecution
Legal Liaison
FOIA
Subpoena & Court Order Response
Survivor Tuition

Section Administration
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Section Administration
Human Resources
Policy & Procedure
Budgeting
Grant Review
FOIA Response

Information Services
Collection/Tracking/ Reporting
- Basic Training
- In-Service Training
- Law Enforcement
- Employment Verification Distribution
- Pre-Enrollment Tests
- Licensing/Certification
- Personnel Transactions
- License Activation

Information Systems
IT Administration
Staff/Field Education
System Administration
- Network Administration
- Software Management
- Web Site Management

CJ Training Registry
Automated Records Management
Forms Design Development

Information Management
Maintenance/Imaging
- Basic Training
- In-Service Training
- Testing
- Licensing/Certification
- Employment History

Processing/Reporting
- Licensing/Certification
- Contracts
- Test Results

The wide span of MCOLES staff experience, education, and training is particularly useful in addressing the complex array of MCOLES responsibilities.

MCOLES
Michigan Commission on Law Enforcement Standards

Sheriff Gene Wriggelsworth,
Chair
Ingham County
Sheriff's Office
Representing the
Michigan Sheriffs'
Association

Mr. John Buczek,
Vice Chair
Executive Director
Michigan Chapter,
Fraternal Order
of Police
Representing the
Fraternal Order of Police

Col. Peter C. Munoz
Michigan State Police
Representing the
Michigan State Police

Lt. Col. Timothy Yungfer
Michigan State Police
Representing
Colonel Peter C.Munuoz

Mr. Mike Cox
Attorney General
Representing the
Attorney General

Mr. William Dennis
Office of the
Attorney General
Representing the
Attorney General

Officer Richard Weaver
Detroit Police
Department
Representing the
Detroit Police
Officers Association

Mr. James DeVries
District Representative
Police Officers
Association of Michigan
Representing the Police
Officers Association
of Michigan

Chief Ella Bully-
Cummings
Detroit Police
Department
Representing the Detroit
Police Department

Deputy Chief
Deborah Robinson
Representing Chief
Ella Bully-Cummings

Sheriff Robert Pickell
Genesee County
Sheriff's Office
Representing the
Michigan Sheriffs'
Association

Sheriff Jim Bosscher
Missaukee County
Sheriff's Office
Representing the
Michigan Sheriffs'
Association

Mr. David Morse
Livingston County
Prosecutor
Representing the
Prosecuting Attorneys
Association of Michigan

Chief James St. Louis
Midland Police
Department
Representing the
Michigan Association
of Chiefs of Police

Professor Ron Bretz
Cooley Law School
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Criminal Defense
Attorneys Association
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Chief Doreen E. Olko
Auburn Hills Police
Department
Representing the
Michigan Association
of Chiefs of Police

Trooper Michael
Moorman
Michigan State Police
Representing the Michigan
State Police
Troopers Association

Director Kurt Jones
Cheboygan Department
of Public Safety
Representing the
Michigan Association
of Chiefs of Police

Mr. Raymond W. Beach, Jr.
Executive Director
Michigan Commission on
Law Enforcement Standards

A Special Report: MCOLES Funding

Michigan Public Safety Funding Coalition

MCOLES' responsibilities, today, include the provision of funds in support of training for employed law enforcement candidates, funding in support of law enforcement in-service training, funding support for in-service training of non-law enforcement criminal justice personnel, and funding to provide reimbursement of college tuition incurred by children and spouses of law enforcement and fire personnel who have perished in the line of duty. These benefits have flowed amid serious fluctuations in funding brought on by declining state revenues.

During 2006, the platform that has supported the current funding scheme was challenged to such an extent that some or all of the aforementioned programs faced elimination. This has had the effect of accelerating earlier efforts to provide a more adequate, stable mechanism to fund services that support front line public safety responses.

We only need look to the disaster in New Orleans earlier this year to witness the price of an uncoordinated public safety response to a major incident. Events precipitated by Al-Quaida, home-based terrorism, natural disasters, and major crime all require coordinated responses from multiple public safety entities and disciplines. Few would argue that we do not live in an era of heightened danger to American citizens on American soil, and public safety responders are being held increasingly accountable for higher levels of success in responding to these complex situations.

MCOLES' role in the 21st century is to provide defensible standards for the development of knowledge and skills that the law enforcement and criminal justice workforce needs in order to meet these rapidly evolving challenges. Its attendant or concomitant responsibility is to provide an infrastructure that can transmit these standards to the local level.

Despite our recognition of the new threats we face and of the dynamic nature of our responsibilities, we are witnessing a diminishing capacity among public safety entities to deliver the complex public safety responses these challenges require. Our cooperative public safety efforts are compromised by the fact that we are pitted against each other in brutal competition for sparse funding. In this environment, collaboration has given way to acrimony and distrust among public safety agencies.

The struggle surrounding the MCOLES budget for fiscal year 2006 provided ample evidence of this phenomenon. A proposal to remove $1.9 million in general funds from the MCOLES budget threatened to create long term disruption of MCOLES operations and to topple standards and training at the local level across the entire state. After nearly a year of very hard work, general funds were restored to the MCOLES appropriation for operations during the 2006 fiscal year. It took a long and sustained campaign by the Commission, its member organizations, and groups of potentially impacted constituents to achieve this goal.

Michigan Fire Services and Professional Organizations

Criminal Justice Information System Policy Council

A Special Report: MCOLES Funding *(continued)*

...there is a compelling case for funding reform.

Given the predicted fiscal climate of state government over the next few years, we can only expect that this situation will further deteriorate. This, in the face of immediate need to foster greater coordination among public safety entities, suggests that there is a compelling case for funding reform.

A modernized public safety leadership strategy, of necessity, must incorporate funding reform. The crippling effects of the current fiscal milieu compromises our ability to eradicate the in-fighting problem as well as limiting development of a better-prepared population of public safety responders, which the public now demands. There is an emerging desire among our citizenry to hold public safety increasingly accountable for success at all levels, especially in response to complex disasters or terrorism.

The Commission has remained open to any reasonable suggestion; however, it has asserted its legitimate role as an organizing point, a solutions facilitator, and co-leader in any viable public safety leadership strategy. In an effort to reduce fragmentation among public safety services, it has recommended that the competing factions be brought together to create a more cohesive structure that would provide adequate and stable funding.

On November 28, 2005 the MCOLES Legislative Committee examined this dilemma. Acting on the heels of requests from the Governor, the committee recommended renewal of the Commission's earlier efforts to secure dedicated funding. At a meeting of the full Commission on December 14, resuscitation of this initiative was approved. A meeting of Commission representatives with the Governor's staff on January 5, 2006, produced further progress and was followed by the Governor's public support on February 9, 2006.

What has ensued, as of the writing of this report, is the formation of a public safety funding coalition, which will seek greater priority for public safety concerns during 2006. The coalition consists of the MCOLES, the Fire Services, the Prosecuting Attorneys Association of Michigan, and the Criminal Jutice Information System Policy Council.

As a part of that overall effort, the coalition hopes to stabilize MCOLES funding and that of the other selected criminal justice entities through a dedicated mechanism that would take these agencies off the state's general fund and prevent diversion of public safety dollars during fiscal emergencies. Perhaps more importantly, this initiative will foster better communication and coordination among public safety entities by reducing fiscal competion.

Fulfilling this vision will be no small task. In essence, the coalition will be requesting new revenue streams. The timeline depicted on the following page demonstrates the long-standing nature of this dilemma.

MCOLES Funding History

1995	In recognition of a long history of under-funding, MLEOTC Council Identifies Dedicated Funding Identified as its #1 Priority.
1997	Alternative Funding Discussions held with MSP Budget Office – Focus on the Relationship of the Report of the Auditor General with Funding Shortfalls.
1998	Public Act 237 amends Public Act 203 – Language Includes Empowerment to Collect Fees to Recover Costs for Testing, Training, and Issuance of Certificates.
1999	MLEOTC Conducts Survey of Other States' Revenue Sources.
1999	MLEOTC Identifies Motor Vehicle Registration as Its First Choice for Alternative Funding.
2000 to 2002	Strategic Planning Undertaken.
2001	Executive Order Reorganization – Governor Emphasizes Necessity to Mandate In-Service Training.
2002	Restructured Commission Adopts Strategic Plan and Identifies Dedicated Funding as a High Priority Strategic Initiative.
March 2003	Commission Chair Empanels Ad Hoc Funding Committee Composed of Representatives from Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice, and Labor.
April 2003	Ad Hoc Funding Committee Conducts Inaugural Meeting.
May 2003	Public Safety Concept Adopted – Presented to Governor's Staff.
Summer 2003	Public Safety Concept Presented to the Fire & Emergency Medical Response Leadership and Key Legislators in Meetings Throughout the Summer.
October 1, 2003	Members of the House of Representatives Meet with the Ad Hoc Funding Committee – Promise to Move Forward with Consensus Building in the Fire Service and Emergency Medical Service Communities.
2003-04 Legislative Session	Legislation Expected to Propose Establishment of Dedicated Funding of Public Safety Standards and Training in Michigan.
December 18, 2003	SBs 905, 906, and 907 introduced to create a dedicated fund to support fire fighter training.
December 1, 2004	HBs 6360, 6361, 6362, and 6363 introduced to provide dedicated funding of standards and training for first responder disciplines.
January 2005	Governor's proposed FY 2006 budget shifts $1.9 million in general funding to the Justice Training Fund.
2005	Dedicated funding initiative interrupted by struggle to restore general funding.
November 2005	Dedicated funding initiative restarted.
November 9, 2005	Restoration efforts are successful. Supplemental appropriation, HB 4307, signed into law and restores $1.9 million in general funds.
January 5, 2006	The Commission's Legislative Committee continues discussions on a public safety concept with the Governor's representatives.

A Special Report (continued)

CONCLUSION:

The Benefits of Improved Coordination in Public Safety Leadership

Whether a simple fire or police call or a full-scale homeland security disaster, public safety responders are increasingly being held accountable for higher levels of success in responding to complicated problems.

The concept that is being advanced is designed not only to fund the accomplishment of legislated mandates but also to improve the ability of public safety to meet its modern day challenges. The approach is straightforward and simple. Improve the deficient infrastructure that supports public safety services, and public safety services will improve. A better coordinated statewide public safety leadership will produce public safety responders who are more competent to meet both traditional and non-traditional challenges. Whether a simple fire or police call or a full-scale homeland security disaster, public safety responders are increasingly being held accountable for higher levels of success in responding to complicated problems. A stronger statewide public safety infrastructure, with adequate and stable funding, will advance public safety performance, saving lives, reducing loss, and creating safer communities, specifically as described below:

- **Enhancement of citizen safety.**
- **Enhancement of safety and survival for public safety responders.**
- **Provides a mechanism to maintain core competencies of public safety responders.**
- **Augments training and exercising in preparation for homeland security challenges.**
- **Improves ability of public safety to provide coordinated multi-disciplinary response.**
- **Provides capability to implement a standardized incident response strategy.**
- **Prepares public safety responders for anticipated rises in both traditional and non-traditional forms of crime.**
- **Potentially increases dollars available for local communities to support training of law enforcement. This would likewise augment local training in the other public safety disciplines, based on anticipated need projections.**
- **Corrects growing problem with under-funding of public safety standards and training.**

MCOLES Economic Support
The Justice Training Fund

MCOLES is responsible for the administration of the Michigan Justice Training Fund, which operates under P.A. 302 of 1982, as amended. The Fund provides financial support for in-service training of criminal justice personnel.

The Michigan Justice Training Fund operates in the following manner. Public Act 301 of 1982, which amended P.A. 300 of 1949 (the Michigan Motor Vehicle Code), directs the District Courts to collect a $5.00 assessment on each civil infraction fine (traffic violation conviction), excluding parking violations and violations for which the total fine and costs imposed are $10.00 or less. The collected fee assessments are then transmitted to the State Treasury for deposit in the Justice System Fund (JSF). A percent of the JSF is then deposited in the Justice Training Fund.

Executive Order 2001-5 has designated the Michigan Commission on Law Enforcement Standards (MCOLES) to administer the Fund. The Commission is mandated by the Act to distribute 60 percent of the fund semi-annually in what has come to be known as the Law Enforcement Distribution. These monies are provided to law enforcement agencies to provide for direct costs in support of law enforcement in-service training. Distributions are made on a per capita basis, the amount of which is dependent on the number of full time equivalent MCOLES licensed police officers employed by cities, villages, townships, counties, colleges and universities, and the Department of State Police.

During 2006, $4,508,348.23 was disbursed to law enforcement agencies on a per capita basis. The fall distribution provided 425 agencies with $2,319,035.03.The per capita amount was $122.59. The spring distribution provided 421 agencies with $2,167,563.20. The per capita amount was $115.10. The spring distribution provided 44 law enforcement agencies employing 3 or fewer law enforcement officers with the minimum distribution of $250; and the fall distribution provided the minimum $250 to 43 law enforcement agencies.

The remaining portion of the fund, less administrative costs, is designated for competitive grants and is awarded to various state and local agencies providing in-service criminal justice training programs to their employees.

During 2006, $4,508,348.23 was disbursed to law enforcement agencies on a per capita basis.

The Justice Training Fund
(continued)

Three grant workshops are held during the first two weeks of June each year to provide potential criminal justice grant applicants with specific detailed information on application requirements.

Each grant application meeting the deadline requirements is reviewed for completeness and assigned to a staff member for a more detailed review consistent with established guidelines. During the staff review, committees made up of criminal justice professionals are established. These committees provide for a secondary review of each grant for technical merit to ensure that the Commission is not directing scarce resources to programs that may be obsolete or in conflict with the established priorities.

At the completion of both the staff and committee reviews, staff determines the available funding for the grant award cycle. The funding recommendations are then reviewed to establish a parity of recommendations to available funding. Additional reductions in recommended awards, if necessary, are made consistent with Commission established priorities. The grant applications and the specific funding recommendations are forwarded to the Commission in early November for review.

The Commission takes final action with respect to the grant awards during their December meeting. Then in early January, staff holds two Grant Contract Award workshops to provide successful applicants with their respective contract and reporting requirements. In addition, applicants are also provided with the programmatic and financial reporting forms.

In deciding on grant awards, the Commission considers the quality and cost effectiveness of the training programs proposed by the applicant and the criminal justice needs of the state. This year, 57 grant applications were reviewed. Of these, 50 applications were awarded a total of $3,334,727. The following is a breakdown of funding by category.[2]

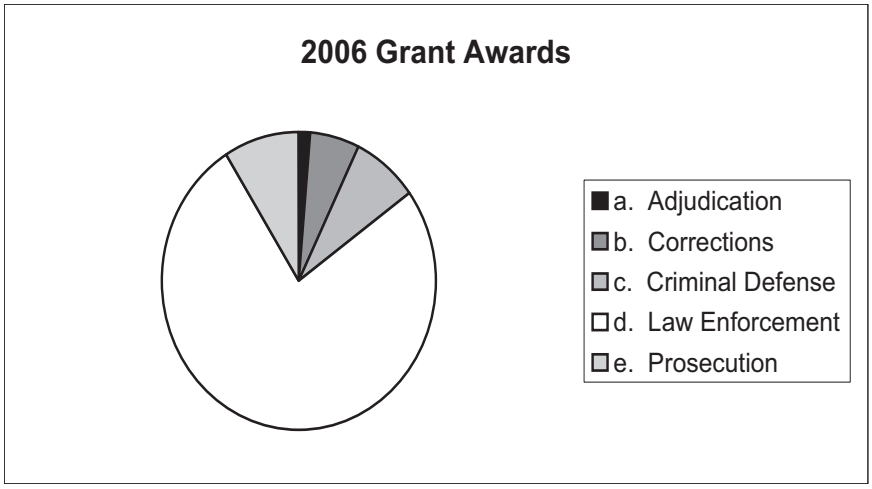
Staff provides comprehensive training for participants in the Competitive Grant Program. Three grant workshops are held during May and June to provide potential criminal justice grant applicants with specific detailed information on application requirements.

Each year the Commission establishes a Prioritized Training List to which grant funds will be directed. This list is established through a needs assessment or other evaluation tool to determine the training needs of the specific criminal justice discipline (Adjudication, Corrections, Criminal Defense, Law Enforcement, Prosecution, and Cross-Professional). In addition, the Commission has also established that an applicant must also meet the requirement of providing training through a consortium concept in order to obtain grant funding. All applications must be postmarked by July 31st to be considered for funding.

The Justice Training Fund *(continued)*

Throughout the year, staff conducts on-site monitoring of grant programs resulting in firsthand reports to the Commission on grant activities. Michigan Justice Training Fund news is periodically published in the MCOLES newsletter and on the MCOLES Web site at: www.michigan.gov/mcoles.

a. Adjudication	**$ 48,550.00**	**1%**
b. Corrections	**$ 190,802.00**	**6%**
c. Criminal Defense	**$ 260,692.00**	**8%**
d. Law Enforcement	**$ 2,542,830.00**	**76%**
e. Prosecution	**$ 291,853.00**	**9%**



Training to Locals

Funding Support for Basic Training

Training to Locals is the MCOLES program that provides partial reimbursement to local law enforcement agencies for the tuition expense of sending employed candidates to basic law enforcement training.

Michigan law enforcement agencies that employ individuals for the express purpose of becoming licensed law enforcement officers and then send those individuals to an MCOLES approved basic police training program are eligible for partial reimbursement of tuition expenses. The conditions of employment must comply with the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act. Specifically, this means that an employed candidate must be paid at least minimum wage for all hours that are spent in attendance at the academy. There can be no agreements, verbal or written, that obligate an employed candidate to pay any of the expenses associated with academy training or that obligate the employed candidate to repay wages to the employer, either monetarily or through volunteered time.

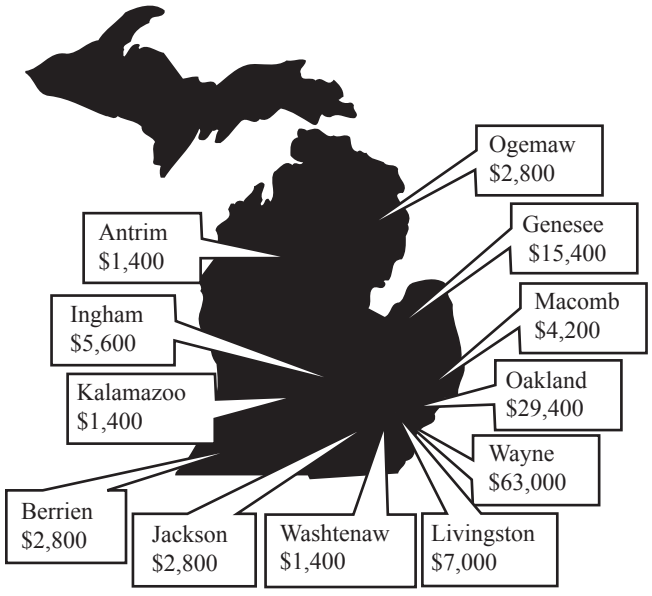
The MCOLES staff conducts opening orientations at each of the approved training facilities during the first day of training. All recruits formally enrolled in an approved session are tracked by MCOLES, ensuring that the employing law enforcement agency will be eligible for partial tuition reimbursement and that the appropriate financial documentation will be mailed to the agency head. Agencies sending an individual to the academy should maintain a copy of the cancelled check and a copy of the paid receipt from the academy for submission to MCOLES, along with other required documentation.

The financial documentation forms are sent to all qualified law enforcement agencies in mid-June of each calendar year. The documents must be filled out and returned to the MCOLES offices no later than mid-August of the same calendar year. The reimbursement qualification period is from August 1st through July 31st of the preceding year. In order to qualify for the partial tuition reimbursement, an agency's recruit must complete training and be licensed as a law enforcement officer prior to July 31st of the funding year. The MCOLES staff will review all submitted financial documentation and initiate reimbursement payments in late September or early October of the funding year.

The reimbursement level is determined in early September and is based upon the amount of revenue allocated to the Training to Locals account each fiscal year. This amount is divided by the total number of employed candidates trained and licensed during the funding period, yielding a "per candidate" reimbursement. Qualifying agencies can expect to receive reimbursement no later than December 31st of the funding year.

The per candidate reimbursement for fiscal year 2006 was $1,400. A total of $137,200 was distributed (depicted below).

2006 Distribution of Training to Locals Funds



Police Officers and Firefighters

Survivor Tuition Program

In May of 1996, MCOLES was given administrative responsibility for the Survivor Tuition Program under Public Act 195 of 1996. This legislation provides for the waiver of tuition at public community colleges and state universities for the surviving spouse and children of Michigan police officers and firefighters killed in the line of duty.

In conjunction with the Michigan Student Financial Aid, procedures have been developed for the application, review, and approval of tuition waivers as specified in Public Act 195 of 1996.

A concerted effort has also been made to announce the program and encourage participation. Articles have been published in appropriate professional association newsletters, and announcements were made to all Michigan law enforcement agencies and fire departments. In addition to information at the MCOLES Web site, the survivor tuition program is publicized in the financial aid directory of available resources for all four and two-year schools in Michigan and also appears in the MICASH database, a state sponsored scholarship search service of all private and state resources which is accessible via the Internet. This year, MCOLES processed nine applications for waiver of tuition at Michigan colleges and universities. Seven applications were approved. A total of $20,695.36 in tuition was waived for students in this program during Fiscal Year 2006.

This year, MCOLES processed nine applications for waiver of tuition at Michigan colleges and universities … A total of $20,695.36 in tuition was waived for students in this program during Fiscal Year 2006.

Photo courtesy of Charlotte Fire Department

Public Safety Officers Benefit Act

Death and Disability Benefits

The Act provides for a one-time payment of $25,000 for the care of a public safety officer permanently and totally disabled in the line of duty. In the event the public safety officer was killed in the line of duty, the spouse, children, or estate of the officer may be eligible for the one time payment of $25,000.

During 2004, the Commission became the agency designated to administer the Public Safety Officers Benefit Act (PSOB), Public Act 46 of 2004. The Act provides for a one-time payment of $25,000 for the care of a public safety officer permanently and totally disabled in the line of duty. In the event the public safety officer was killed in the line of duty, the spouse, children, or estate of the officer may be eligible for the one time payment of $25,000. Benefits paid under the Act are retroactive to incidents resulting in an officer's death or permanent and total disability that occurred on or after October 1, 2003.

Covered Public Safety Officers

"Public safety officer" means an individual serving a public agency in an official capacity, with or without compensation, as a law enforcement officer, firefighter, rescue squad member, or ambulance crew member. Further, "law enforcement officer" means an individual involved in crime and juvenile delinquency control or reduction or the enforcement of the criminal law. It includes police, corrections, probation, parole, bailiffs, or other similar court officers. "Firefighter" means a volunteer or employed member of a fire department of a city, county, township, village, state university, community college, or a member of the Department of Natural Resources employed to fight fires.

Eligibility

The one-time $25,000 benefit is paid to an eligible beneficiary(ies) in the following order:

If the public safety officer is permanently and totally disabled, the one-time benefit will be paid to the spouse; if there is no spouse, then to the dependents of the officer. If there are no dependents, then the benefit will be paid to the entity providing care to the officer.

If the officer is killed in the line of duty, the benefit will be paid to the spouse. If there is no surviving spouse, then to dependents of the officer. If there is no surviving spouse or surviving dependents, then the benefit will be paid to the estate of the deceased officer.

Benefits Distributed in 2006

During 2006 a total of $125,000 was distributed from fiscal year 2006 funds to survivors for the deaths of two law enforcement officers and two firefighters and the disability of one public safety officer.

Standards

The Foundation of Effective Service

What type of person would you hope to respond when you have become the victim of a crime?

How would you want your child to be treated if he or she was arrested? Will your interests be adequately represented in court? Will our prisons safely and securely house the guilty? Who will look after persons released from prison? Will the criminal justice system work for me? Will it be fair? These questions personalize the impact that law enforcement and the criminal justice system can have on our lives, and they raise interesting possibilities regarding how we can make it work best.

Improving public safety is not merely a good idea. It is a necessity. Crime is ever changing and requires a dynamic response. While crime continues to present new challenges, other problems also beg for attention. Virtually every component of the criminal justice system faces serious tests and requires frequent maintenance in order to best utilize new technology; provide homeland security; overcome ethical problems; and remain effective despite funding shortages. In the final analysis, modern public safety must strive for continuous improvement, employing strategies that build interoperability between its various components and the criminal justice system, at large.

It is important to note that strategies to improve criminal justice are frequently subject to controversy and accusations that they do not do what they purport to do, that they are skewed to favored segments of the population, or that they will be otherwise ineffective. Often, there is no defense against these criticisms, because insufficient attention is given to research, i.e., validating the relationship between given strategies and the desired result. Hence both good and bad programs alike may fall into decline. Lacking a well-researched strategy, programs find it difficult to maintain the support that is necessary to produce lasting positive effect.

Some of the most effective and enduring improvements seen in the criminal justice world have come from standards-based approaches to solving large, systemic problems. Standards are, put simply, the criteria that support the achievement of a goal or objective. Properly developed standards are successful, because they are built on a foundation of validity.

At its most finite level, MCOLES standards are employed to define the hundreds of learning objectives that law enforcement officers must master to successfully complete their training. Yet training is only one avenue for transmission of standards to the delivery of public safety services. MCOLES standards govern performance levels, instructional methodologies, training environments, qualifications for training and/or employment, ethical character, professional licensing and more.

Some of the most effective and enduring improvements seen in the criminal justice world have come from standards-based approaches to solving large, systemic problems.

Employment Standards

A law enforcement officer must possess physical and mental capabilities, as well as being able to meet ethical, psychological, and training standards.

Standards are, in a sense, an underutilized resource that hold promise for the solution of many ills plaguing public safety. To be sure, standards development cannot be done from an armchair. It requires work, expense, and the involvement of experts and practitioners. Standards must reflect the needs of today and anticipate the needs of tomorrow. Most standards also require follow-up maintenance to maintain validity and viability. Yet the outcome of the standards-based approach is undeniable. **Standards provide answers that make a difference, and the process of building standards cultivates trust.**

MCOLES is the standards bearer for Michigan's law enforcement officers. Law enforcement duties cannot be performed effectively by every person who decides to take up the profession. A law enforcement officer must possess physical and mental capabilities, as well as being able to meet ethical, psychological, and training standards. A summation of the standards that must be met by persons entering the law enforcement profession in Michigan follow. [3]

Age	Not less than 18 years
Citizenship	United States Citizenship
Education	High School Diploma or GED
Felony Convictions	No prior felony convictions
Moral Character	Possess good moral character as determined by a background investigation
Driver's License	Possess a valid Michigan license
Disorders, Diseases or Defects	Be free of limiting physical impairments
Hearing	Pass a designated audiological examination
Height/Weight	Height and weight in proportion
Mental/Emotional Disorders	Be free of mental or emotional instabilities
Physical Integrity	Be physically sound and in possession of extremities
Vision, Color	Possess normal color vision
Vision, Corrected	Possess 20/20 corrected vision in each eye
Vision, Normal Functions	Possess normal visual functions in each eye
Reading and Writing	Pass the MCOLES reading and writing examination
Police Training	Successfully complete the MCOLES mandatory basic training curriculum
License Examination	Pass the MCOLES license examination
Medical Examination	Examination by a licensed physician
Fingerprinting	Fingerprint search to verify absence of criminal record
Oral Interview	Oral interview conducted by employer
Drug Testing	Applicants must be tested for the illicit use of controlled substances

Meeting and Maintaining Employment Selection Standards

About 60% of Michigan's law enforcement training candidates enter training prior to securing law enforcement employment. In order to protect candidates who have uncorrectable problems, the Commission has adopted a "Meet and Maintain" policy.

"Meet and Maintain" requires pre-service law enforcement candidates to meet some law enforcement employment standards prior to entering training. This restriction protects candidates who have uncorrectable problems, from expending their time and financial resources in law enforcement training, only to find out later that it is impossible for them to enter the profession. Once training has been successfully completed, candidates must maintain compliance with standards in order to secure law enforcement employment.

Basic Training Standards

The foundation of law enforcement training in Michigan is the Basic Training Curriculum. The Basic Training Curriculum, available at the MCOLES Web site, is an evolution that closely mirrors the progress and changes that have happened over the years in the law enforcement profession. MCOLES expends significant resources to build and maintain this curriculum, providing updates and developing new subject matter.

Michigan's Basic Training Curriculum is developed and maintained in a collaborative relationship with the criminal justice community. MCOLES staff members, in conjunction with committees of subject matter experts, develop proposed curriculum changes and initiatives that reflect the current needs of the law enforcement profession. Subject matter experts are drawn from the field of law enforcement and criminal justice practitioners, academia, and training providers. Learning objectives are identified in terms of the behavior desired of the successful officer.

Final products are subjected to the review of a Curriculum Review and Advisory Committee, which must assess the impact of the proposed new material upon law enforcement training providers and public safety at large.

Standards are, in a sense, an underutilized resource that holds promise for the solution of many ills plaguing public safety.

Mandated Basic Training

Curriculum Summary[4]

The Mandated Basic Training Curriculum Currently Stands at 562 Hours

Subject Area	
ADMINISTRATIVE TIME (18 Hours)	
MCOLES Testing & Administration	8
Director Testing	10
I. INVESTIGATION (115 Hours)	
A. Introduction to Investigation	2
B. Substantive Criminal Law	24
C. Criminal Procedure	31
D. Investigation	12
E. Court Functions and Civil Law	6
F. Crime Scene Process	18
G. Special Investigations	8
H. Investigation of Domestic Violence	14
II. PATROL PROCEDURES (63 HOURS)	
A. Patrol Operations	6
B. Ethics In Policing and Interpersonal Relations	29
C. Patrol Techniques	14
D. Report Writing	8
E. Juveniles	6
III. DETENTION AND PROSECUTION (15 HOURS)	
A. Receiving and Booking Process	6
B. Case Prosecution	8
C. Civil Process	1
IV. POLICE SKILLS (262 HOURS)	
A. First Aid	37
B. Firearms	72
V. TRAFFIC (66 HOURS)	
A. Motor Vehicle Law	12
B. Vehicle Stops	15
C. Traffic Control and Enforcement	4
D.Operating While Intoxicated	7
E. Motor Vehicle Traffic Crash Investigation	28
VI. SPECIAL OPERATIONS (23 HOURS)	
A. Emergency Preparedness/Disaster Control	8
B. Civil Disorders	8
C. Tactical Operations	5
D. Environmental Crimes	2
E. Terrorism Awareness	8

Emergency Vehicle Operations

MCOLES Examines Officer Survival Issues

Upwards of half of our duty related officer deaths are the result of various traffic related incidents.

In 2006, eight officers died nationwide in high speed pursuits. Since 2003, seven Michigan law enforcement officers have lost their lives in traffic related incidents. It has been suggested that traffic accidents are replacing guns as the largest threat to officer survival.

The National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund, which tracks law enforcement fatalities, said the trend becomes apparent when the numbers are spread over many years. For example, in the decade ending last year, 477 officers died in auto accidents. That was up 29 percent from 369 during the previous decade. It represents a 40% increase over the 342 officers killed in traffic incidents two decades ago. Despite improvements in vehicular construction and emergency vehicle operations, we are witnessing a serious decline in officer safety.

Authorities agree that there is no single reason for the increase. One statistic that stands out, nationally, is an increasing number of officer deaths from high-speed chases.

MCOLES now administers the Public Safety Officer Benefit Act (PSOB), which provides financial assistance in connection with duty-related disabilities and deaths of Michigan law enforcement officers. PSOB came into existence late in 2003. Since the enactment of PSOB, MCOLES has received claims regarding the duty-related deaths of 19 Michigan law enforcement officers. Five of these claims were attributed to gunfire, five were the result of heart attacks, seven officer deaths were related to traffic crashes, and two occurred in a helicopter crash.

In examining the seven Michigan duty-related deaths attributable to traffic crashes, two deaths were related to high-speed chases. Three were from traffic crashes that occurred en route to calls for service, and two of the officers who died were the victim of drunk drivers.

It would appear that what is happening in Michigan is mirroring the national trend. Upwards of half of our duty-related officer deaths are the result of various traffic-related incidents. It goes without saying that these numbers are not acceptable. These statistics carry for us an implicit responsibility to do whatever we can to lower the risk of officer injuries from traffic crashes.

MCOLES developers are now revisiting the entire approach that has been devoted to preparing officers for emergency and non-emergency vehicle operations. Building skills and competencies through comprehensive training, particularly at the basic academy level, is seen as a potentially productive strategy that can lead to effective decision-making in the driving environment.

The existing Emergency Vehicle Operation (EVO) basic training objectives are based on Michigan's job task analysis for the position of law enforcement officer. In 2005, MCOLES staff conducted research and developed an innovative approach to EVO training that emphasized both analytical and split-second decision-making.

Research reveals that acquiring technical skill is only part of mastering a learning objective. True mastery requires not only technique, but proper decision-making as well. By introducing the EVO instructor to adult learning methodologies and scenario-based training techniques, MCOLES hopes to provide Michigan's recruits not only with the skills of emergency driving but with sound decision-making capabilities as well. This approach refocuses concerns about skills and techniques to concerns about developing safe, effective police behavior.

Emergency Vehicle Operations

(continued)

The challenge for MCOLES staff during 2006 was to identify an appropriate training approach that could be used by EVO instructors to best prepare the recruits for decision-making. MCOLES developers believe that decision-making can best be developed in an adult learning environment. Such an approach requires the EVO instructors to challenge the students, foster critical thinking skills, and to generate appropriate problem solving competencies. Adult learning theory suggests that instructors become "facilitators", rather than "lecturers", and that they engage the students in interactive discussions, where both learning and the development of higher thinking skills can take place. Both experiential learning and situational awareness can enhance discretionary decision-making.

MCOLES developed sample classroom exercises to assist the EVO instructor in teaching both analytical decision-making and intuitive (split-second) decision-making. The exercises are for full class participation, small group activities, or individual work. Each exercise addresses the higher thinking levels of analysis, synthesis, and evaluation. The EVO instructor, acting as a facilitator, is encouraged to experiment with various methodologies depending on class size, time constraints, the amount of student progress being made, and consultations with the academy director. All of the designed activities are intended to address decision-making, critical thinking, or problem solving.

Training must ultimately produce quality decision-making. Therefore, instructors will be challenged to create ways to enlarge the quality of judgments new officers make on the street. The exercises are summarized below.

EXERCISE	THINKING LEVEL	STUDENT ACTIVITY
Focus Statement	Analysis	Full brainstorming session with the full class, based on an EVO issue or concern.
Pro and Con	Analysis	List the advantages and disadvantages of a particular agency position - for instance, pursuit policy.
Writing	Analysis	Write a one or two page document that analyzes a particular topic, issue, or concern.
Model Policy	Analysis	Use a sample policy, or agency policy, to analyze a real life situation.
Concept Maps	Synthesis	Display conceptual connections among the components of an EVO topic.
Summaries	Synthesis	Write a one-sentence summary of a specific topic, to include what, where, when, how and why.
Problem Recognition	Problem Solving	Identify the particular problem posed by a hypothetical EVO situation, including what is known and what needs to be known.
Table-Top Scenarios	Problem Solving	Discuss the issues raised in a real-life scenario or case study.
Articulated Summaries	Problem Solving	Paraphrase an important topic or argument and articulate thoughts for the full class.
Experiential Learning	Decision-Making	Participate in a real-life scenario with role players where split-second decision-making is necessary.
Safety Training	Decision-Making	Understanding how officer safety techniques allow officers to make better decisions on the street.
Attitudes	Decision-Making	Discuss the underlying attitudes and beliefs that affect decision-making on the street.

The MCOLES Job Task Analysis

Foundational Research

Have you ever wondered how many patrol officers in Michigan hold a Master's degree? What about their ethnic makeup? Or perhaps you want to know what patrol officers think about in-service training or how many use a patrol rifle while on duty. This information, along with much more about the job of a patrol officer in Michigan is available in a published report entitled "Statewide Job Task Analysis of the Patrol Officer Position."

During 2006, the MCOLES Job Task Analysis (JTA) was completed. The 2006 Job Task analysis updates previous studies done in 1979 and 1996. This report was compiled in a cooperative effort with Michigan's law enforcement community. The statewide JTA is the tool used by MCOLES to establish the validity of its employment and training standards. The job tasks of law enforcement officers statewide, categorized according to agency type and size, were examined to ensure the job-relatedness of the MCOLES standards.

Over 3,000 patrol officers and 700 patrol supervisors responded to the MCOLES JTA survey. Officers were asked about the frequency of their job tasks and supervisors were asked about the criticality of the same tasks. In addition, patrol officers were asked a series of questions regarding their opinion on training issues, their thoughts about their academy experience and the types of calls they handle and the types of equipment and sources of information that they use.

In late 2006, MCOLES published the analyses in formal reports entitled, Statewide Job Task Analysis of the Patrol Officer Position. There are eleven reports in all, including the full report, which contains data from all sample agencies, and individual stratification reports divided according to agency size and types. All reports can be viewed on the MCOLES Web site at www.michigan.gov/mcoles.

During 2006, MCOLES began examining the data in detail. What MCOLES learns about the job tasks will be important to both law enforcement agencies statewide, as well as each individual patrol officer in Michigan. The 2006 JTA provided a unique opportunity for active law enforcement officers in Michigan to express their opinions as to the attributes that should be possessed by individuals entering the profession.

The essential job functions of the patrol officer position, identified as core tasks in the reports, or tasks that are defined as having "statewide significance", form the job-relatedness of all the MCOLES standards. The initial analyses of the data produced some inter-

This is a unique opportunity for active law enforcement officers to exercise their voice as to the attributes that should be possessed by individuals entering the law enforcement profession in Michigan.

MCOLES Job Task Analysis
(continued)

... the essential job functions identified in the JTA form the job-relatedness component of all MCOLES standards.

esting results. The job of patrol officer in Michigan has, in fact, changed in the ten years since the prior JTA was completed. The change, however, is in breadth and scope. In other words, new tasks and responsibilities have been identified that are core to the job, particularly in the areas of computer crimes, identity theft, credit card fraud, active shooter, tactical first responder, and missing persons (AMBER alert). However, the criticality and frequency with which common tasks were performed remains relatively the same from 1996 to now.

In comparing 1996 to 2006, the common complaints, core sources of information, and core equipment were similar in terms of their relevance to the job. However, the 2006 findings suggest that there were significantly more types of complaints, sources of information, and equipment now than 10 years ago. For example, patrol rifle emerged as a core piece of equipment in 2006. Moreover, in responding to a question regarding the most important concept or characteristic for effective line officer job performance, the respondents indicated communication skills and decision-making as the top two. In response to a question regarding how well prepared officers felt as a result of in-service training, only 20% of the respondents felt quite well or very well prepared.

More detail analyses of the data is ongoing. What MCOLES learns from the 2006 data will drive future training initiatives in the months and years to come, both in the in-service realm, as well as basic recruit training.

Individual agencies across Michigan will be able to take advantage of the data as well. The data may be applied to in-service training and to promotional assessments. It will be particularly valuable with regard to addressing the Americans with Disabilities Act issues in hiring and in the various aspects of law enforcement employment.

Licensing

The Law Enforcement License

MCOLES standards provide leadership and direction in the selection, training, and ultimately, in the licensure of Michigan's law enforcement officers.

During each year MCOLES provides new licensure for law enforcement officers, statewide. In 2006, MCOLES licensed 543 new law enforcement officers. MCOLES also provides licensure of Michigan's private security police officers.

Law enforcement licensure signifies readiness for entry into the law enforcement profession. The officer's license is often referred to as the law enforcement certification, which is an assurance (or certification), that the officer meets the standards required of Michigan law enforcement officers.

The significance of the law enforcement license should not be overlooked. Michigan officers have met high educational, medical, and background standards that distinguish an officer among his or her peers. Successful attainment of MCOLES standards reflects mastery of diverse bodies of knowledge and the development of tactical skills that are essential to the performance of law enforcement duties. Moreover, the law enforcement license signifies the beginning of a career in the exciting field of law enforcement.

Successful attainment of MCOLES standards reflects mastery of diverse bodies of knowledge and development of tough skills that are essential to the performance of law enforcement duties.

How a License is Issued

Law enforcement licensing occurs within a partnership among candidates, training providers, law enforcement employers, and MCOLES. In a collaborative effort, each party fulfills specific responsibilities, yet also works to ensure that only qualified candidates enter the law enforcement profession.

The Law Enforcement License is awarded by MCOLES when the employer requests activation, and the candidate meets the following requirements: (1) compliance with the Commission's minimum selection and training standards, and (2) employment with a law enforcement agency as a law enforcement officer.

Persons who have been previously licensed Michigan law enforcement officers or who were licensed in another state, and who are seeking re-licensing in Michigan are directed to the Commission's Recognition of Prior Training and Experience Program.[5]

The Commission's minimum selection and training standards are presented in the section of this report entitled, "Standards: The Foundation of Effective Service." The greatest challenges in the path to law enforcement licensure are completion of the basic training (graduation) and successful performance on a comprehensive state licensure examination.

How a License is Issued *(continued)*

The greatest challenges in the path to law enforcement licensure are completion of basic training and successful performance on a comprehensive state licensure examination...

Basic recruit training must be completed at an MCOLES approved training academy. There are 21 academies statewide, strategically situated in geographic locations that best serve Michigan's population base. MCOLES mandates a curriculum that consists of 562 hours, although every academy provides training that exceeds this requirement. [6]

There are three program options available to law enforcement training candidates. Each program is designed to meet different goals; however, each may lead the successful candidate to law enforcement employment and licensure.

Employed Candidate Training Programs.
A candidate may initially become employed by a bona fide law enforcement agency and subsequently attend the training as an "employed" candidate. Employed candidates are compensated by their employer for all of the time they are in attendance at training. Upon graduation and successfully completing the state examination, the candidate becomes eligible to become a fully licensed officer with the employing agency. Successful employed candidates are eligible for initial licensure only through the original employing law enforcement agency. Approximately half of Michigan's police officers enter the law enforcement profession through this avenue.

Pre-Service Training Programs.
Many law enforcement agencies employ only those applicants who have already completed recruit training at their own expense. A candidate intending to become employed with such an agency may make direct application to a "Pre-Service" Training Program. Pre-Service candidates must pay for all costs associated with their training. Pre-Service candidates are not compensated by a law enforcement agency for their attendance at training, nor is law enforcement employment guaranteed upon graduation. In order to enter a Pre-Service Training Program, the candidate must first possess an Associate's Degree or higher.

Upon successful completion of the Pre-Service Training Program and passing the state licensure examination, the candidate may apply for employment with any Michigan law enforcement agency. Pre-Service Training Program graduates must obtain employment with a law enforcement agency as a fully empowered law enforcement officer within one year of graduation in order to receive state licensure.

How a License is Issued *(continued)*

Track Programs.
A Track Program offers the candidate an opportunity to undergo basic law enforcement training while also earning a college degree. Track Program candidates are not employed by a law enforcement agency at the time of their training and therefore must pay all costs associated with their training. Of the 21 MCOLES approved training academies statewide, four locations offer a two-year Track Program and two locations offer a four-year Track Program. Community college Track Programs offer the two-year Associate's Degree, and university-based Track Programs offer the four-year degree. Program graduates must become employed with a law enforcement agency, as a fully empowered law enforcement officer, within one year of graduation in order to become licensed.

Pre-enrollment Testing.
Regardless of which training option is chosen, all candidates must pass two pre-enrollment tests in order to become eligible for entry into an academy training session. The MCOLES Reading and Writing examination is administered via computer at designated sites. The MCOLES Physical Fitness test must be taken at MCOLES approved academy sites. Both tests are scheduled on a periodic basis. Test schedules may be viewed at the MCOLES Web site at www.michigan.gov/mcoles.

Each candidate enrolling in a training session must attain passing scores on these tests. The physical fitness test is also used to assess candidate fitness upon exiting academy training. During a typical year, over 7,000 administrations of each pre-enrollment test are conducted, statewide.

Regardless of which training option is chosen, all candidates must pass two pre-enrollment tests in order to become eligible for entry into an academy training session.

The Law Enforcement Licensure Examination

The law enforcement licensure examination is often referred to as the state certification examination.

The law enforcement licensure examination is often referred to as the state certification examination. Every candidate for Michigan law enforcement licensure must pass this examination. The examination is designed to measure mastery of the MCOLES mandated curriculum. This is a comprehensive written examination wherein the examinees are presented with various situational questions to which they must identify the correct response. The test is behavioral in nature in that the respondents must identify the law enforcement behavior that is appropriate for the situation they are presented.

The examination consists of 200 multiple-choice questions, each accompanied by three plausible alternatives. The test questions are "blueprinted" to the 562-hour curriculum. This means that test questions are matched to the individual training objectives that appear in the curriculum. The validity of this examination is closely monitored by MCOLES testing experts. Through a pre-testing process, statistical analyses of all questions are performed to ensure that the test items are fair and that they are free from any ambiguity and bias. Questions are also pre-tested to ensure that alternative choices, known as distractors, are working as intended.

Recruits who fail the initial administration of this examination are given a second chance to pass the test. Those who fail the final administration of the examination are required to repeat the training experience in order to continue pursuit of a Michigan law enforcement career.

Although all recruits must pass this examination to become licensed, the use of a single test score by MCOLES is not the sole determinant of skills mastery. One test cannot fully evaluate recruit competencies. Accordingly, MCOLES requires that all academies administer periodic written examinations to their recruits, including a comprehensive legal examination near the completion of the school, in addition to individual skills assessments (firearms, emergency vehicle operations, subject control, first aid, and physical fitness). The recruits are assessed throughout their academy experience in a variety of manners in order to measure their suitability for the profession. [7]

Personnel Tracking

On July 3, 1998, Governor Engler signed into law Public Act 237. Among the changes this legislation brought was the requirement for police agencies to report, to MCOLES, the employment or separation from employment of law enforcement officers.

These provisions were included to ensure that persons who practice law enforcement in Michigan meet the minimum training and employment standards prescribed by the State.

An essential underpinning of law enforcement licensure in Michigan, as well as in most other states, is valid law enforcement employment, yet MCOLES and its predecessor, the Michigan Law Enforcement Officers Training Council, lacked an effective mechanism to track officer law enforcement employment beyond initial licensure. The reporting requirement of Public Act 237 provided the remedy.

MCOLES implemented personnel tracking by conducting a baseline registration to identify all of the currently practicing law enforcement officers in Michigan. The registration was carried out with a limited number of technical problems, concluding in February 2000. Today, personnel tracking information is updated continuously through law enforcement agency reporting of new hires and separations from employment and through MCOLES annual registration for the Law Enforcement Distribution.

The annual profile of Michigan law enforcement continues to demonstrate a fluctuating population of officers, as well as slight fluctuations in the number of the functioning law enforcement agencies in this state. Separations from employment by way of resignation or dismissal have continued at rates not dissimilar to the past. Likewise, the formation and/or disbanding of law enforcement agencies is occurring at a pace consistent with other years.

During 2006, over 600 law enforcement agencies operated in Michigan, employing approximately 21,500 officers. One of these agencies, the Michigan State Police, operated 64 posts throughout the state. The largest law enforcement employer, the Detroit Police Department, employed over 3000 officers. The smallest law enforcement employer in the state employed one officer.

The information provided in the MCOLES personnel registration process serves law enforcement well. It provides a current listing of Michigan's practicing law enforcement officers and the agencies through which they are empowered. Secondly, it provides law enforcement employers with verified histories of law enforcement employment in Michigan. Third, this process streamlines the registration system for the Law Enforcement Distribution, and finally, this process enables various assessments of Michigan's law enforcement population to determine demographic trends and predict training needs.

Today, personnel tracking information is updated continuously through law enforcement agency reporting of new hires and separations from employment and through MCOLES annual registration for the Law Enforcement Distribution.

Revocation of the Law Enforcement License

Unethical behavior by police officers cannot be ignored. Most ethical breaches require official action. Law enforcement employers handle many of these cases; however, some violations warrant removal of an individual's ability to remain in the law enforcement profession. The most effective way to accomplish this is revocation of law enforcement licensure.

Each case that falls within MCOLES scope of authority is investigated thoroughly, and the accused officers are afforded full due process, specified under the Administrative Procedures Act of 1969.

In the past, MCOLES had few tools to address serious ethical violations committed by licensed law enforcement officers. As a result of Public Act 237 of 1998, MCOLES is now responsible for revocation of the law enforcement license (certification) when the holder has been convicted of a felony, whether by verdict of a judge or jury, plea of guilty, or plea of no contest. Felonies, as defined in the Act, include those crimes expressly designated by statute as felonies and crimes that are punishable by a term of imprisonment that is greater than one year. Additionally, revocation is required when a person is found to have committed misrepresentation or fraud in gaining law enforcement licensure.

MCOLES does not take revocation action on ethics complaints that fall outside the statutory guidelines specified in P.A. 237. These cases remain the responsibility of local authorities. Each case that falls within MCOLES scope of authority is investigated thoroughly, and the accused officers are afforded full due process, specified under the Administrative Procedures Act of 1969.

MCOLES investigates any standards compliance matter that impacts the ability of individual(s) to obtain or maintain law enforcement licensure. Many revocation matters are revealed during the course of routine MCOLES standards compliance investigations. The issues in these investigations may include arrest and conviction of a criminal offense, use of fraudulent means to obtain law enforcement licensure, allegations of poor moral character, Law Enforcement Information Network (LEIN) violations, positive drug screens, mental and emotional instability, problems with visual acuity or color vision, and disease or other medical problems that compromise a person's ability to perform law enforcement duties.

Revocation of the Law Enforcement License *(continued)*

Since Public Act 237 of 1998 went into effect, MCOLES has initiated numerous standards compliance investigations. Some of these investigations were brief and did not result in further official action, yet a significant number were time consuming and required both travel and investigative expertise.

On average, over 100 of the cases coming to MCOLES attention each year involve allegations of criminal activity by law enforcement officers or suspected fraud committed in the process of obtaining law enforcement licensure. During 2006, five notices of ineligibility were served upon former law enforcement officers who were convicted of felonies and in another 16 cases, active law enforcement licenses were revoked due to felony convictions. Late in 2006, six contested cases were held through the State Office on Administrative Hearings and Rules (SOAHR) and an additional 41 cases remained in the administrative process.

MCOLES has made significant progress in securing cooperation for reporting, and with tracking and sharing information regarding individuals who are unsuitable for law enforcement employment. It is significant to note, however, that **MCOLES presently does not have authority to suspend or remove law enforcement licensure from individuals who are convicted of committing certain crimes involving behavior clearly in violation of public trust.** Examples include felony charges that are reduced in plea agreements, and certain misdemeanors, wherein offensive behavior is evident that is beyond any sensible boundaries for a law enforcement officer. These cases may involve matters of assault, Internet child pornography, or sexual deviation, yet they are not subject to revocation under current law.

It is significant to note, however, that MCOLES presently does not have authority to suspend or remove law enforcement licensure from individuals who are convicted of committing certain crimes involving behavior clearly in violation of public trust.

Licensing of Private Security Police Officers

Licensed under the Private Security Business and Security Alarm Act, Public Act 330 of 1968, private security police officers, employed by licensed agencies, have full arrest authority while in uniform, on duty, and on the property of their employer.

Public Act 473 of 2002 has produced an historic change in the manner of licensing for Michigan's private security police officers. This legislation became effective October 1, 2002. Prior to its enactment, private security agencies, private security guards, private investigators, private security police, and installers of alarm systems were licensed through the Michigan State Police. The new legislation places the bulk of these licensing functions with the Department of Labor and Economic Growth, with the exception of private security police officers. Licensing of Michigan's private security police officers is now administered by MCOLES.

Licensed under the Private Security Business and Security Alarm Act, Public Act 330 of 1968, private security police officers, employed by licensed agencies, have full arrest authority while in uniform, on duty, and on the property of their employer. Act 330 requires private security licensees to be at least 25 years of age.

Under Act 330, private security police officers must obtain 100 to 120 hours of training. The higher amount is required for private security police officers who will carry firearms. These personnel are also required to attend twelve hours of in-service training annually. Among the topics for which private security police officers must receive training are law, firearms, defensive tactics, critical incident management, emergency preparedness, patrol operations, and first aid. [8]

Presently there are nine agencies in Michigan that have private security police status. Each of these agencies employ from 20 to 200 private security police officers. They are:

- Lansing Public Schools
- Detroit Medical Center
- Henry Ford Health System
- Renaissance Center Management Co.
- St. John Hospital & Medical Center
- GP-Northland Center, LLC
- St. John's Detroit Riverview Hospital
- Fairlane Town Center
- Spectrum Health

Licensing of Railroad Police Officers

Commissioning and other requirements of railroad police officers in Michigan can be found in the Railroad Code of 1993. Railroad police officers must meet the training and employment standards of law enforcement officers in accordance with Public Act 203 of 1965, as amended, the enabling legislation for MCOLES. Railroad police officers are employees of companies that own, lease, use, or operate any railroad in this state.

In addition to meeting the minimum MCOLES standards, law requires that the state police (responsibility assigned to MCOLES) must determine that the individual is suitable and qualified in order to issue a commission (MCL 462.367).

Every commissioned railroad police officer has statewide authority to enforce the laws of the state and the ordinances of local communities when engaged in the discharge of his or her duties as a railroad police officer for their employing company. Their authority is directly linked to the company's property, its cargo, employees, and passengers. Railroad police officers carry their authority beyond the company's property when enforcing or investigating violation of the law related to their railroad (MCL 462.379). [9]

MCOLES Services

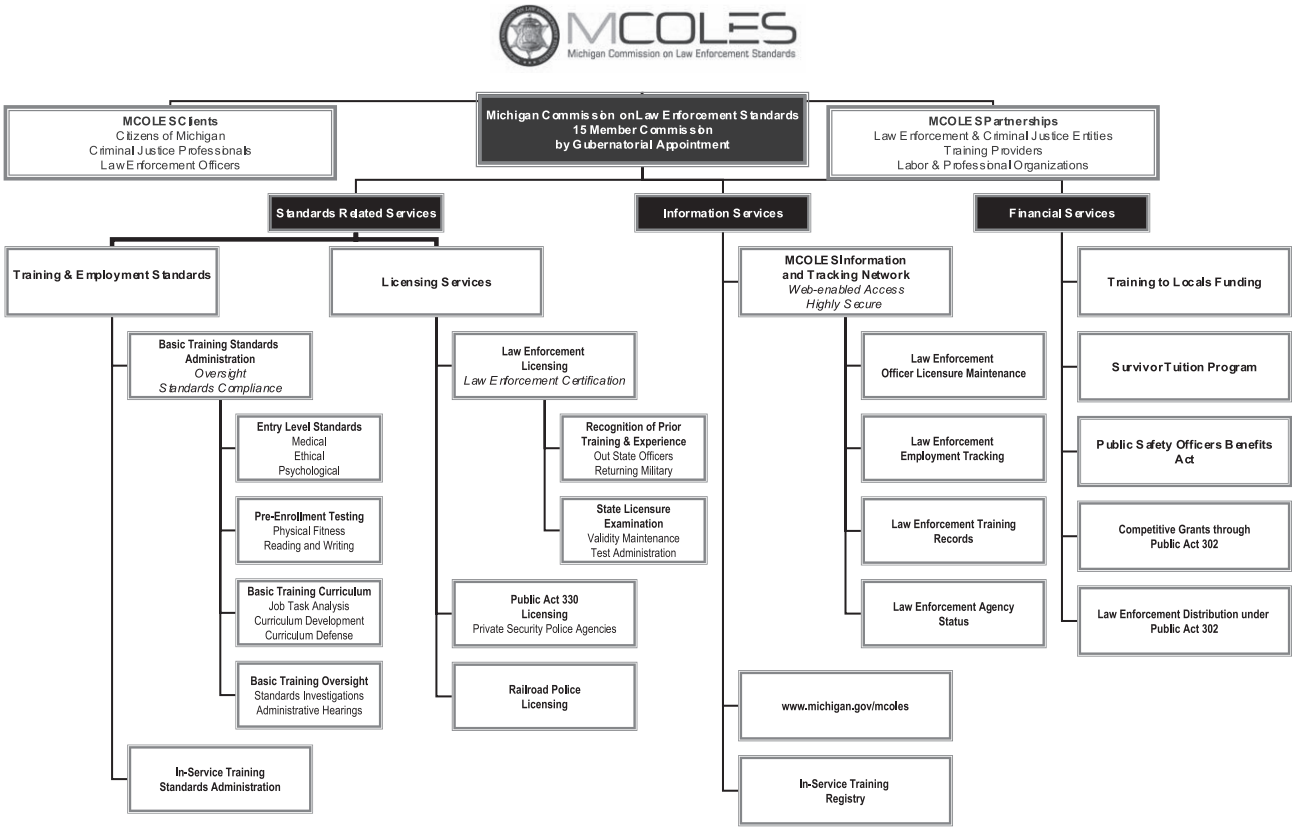
Delivered Through Partnerships

MCOLES standards reach the field through the collaborative efforts of the Commission and its partners.

Our partnerships include Michigan's law enforcement leadership, training providers, professional organizations representing the various concerns of law enforcement, and the various other components of the criminal justice system. Together, they form the Michigan criminal justice community, the participation of which is imperative to the identification and achievement of MCOLES goals.

Working in partnerships is the MCOLES strategy, yet MCOLES goals are developed with a focus on our clients.

MCOLES clients are the citizens of Michigan, law enforcement officers, and the other criminal justice professionals who serve our citizens. We recognize that law enforcement alone cannot create safe communities, yet the public correctly expects that its police officers and Michigan's criminal justice system will be able and willing to protect the public, to act on conditions that foster crime, and to respond effectively when a crime has been committed. In balance, the law enforcement officer, and other criminal justice professionals, deserve to be provided with the tools that enable them to carry out these difficult and sometimes dangerous tasks successfully and always with priority on safety. Ultimately, the criminal justice system cannot succeed unless its components each function correctly. The following graphic is representative of MCOLES services and the environment in which they are now developed and provided.



Regional Basic Training Academies

The Regional Basic Training Program provides the Commission's mandatory basic police training curriculum through the approved training facilities. Qualified graduates are awarded law enforcement licensing by MCOLES upon meeting the remaining employment standards, achieving law enforcement employment, and being sworn into office. Regional Basic Training Programs train recruits employed by law enforcement agencies, as well as eligible pre-service candidates who meet the college degree requirement upon completion of regional academy programs. The approved Regional Basic Training locations typically run two sessions in a training year, unless hiring needs require additional approved sessions. The sessions last between seventeen and nineteen weeks on average. Of the 15 approved locations that deliver the Regional Basic Training Program, three locations train only their own employed recruits. The agency basic academies are the Michigan State Police Academy, the Department of Natural Resources, and the Wayne County Sheriff Academy. The remaining 11 locations, which are geographically distributed through-out the state, train both employed recruits and eligible pre-service candidates. Listed below are the approved Regional and Local Basic Training programs and their respective Training Directors.

Delta College
Criminal Justice Training Center
Michael Wiltse, Director
Room F-40
1961 Delta Road
University Center, MI 48710

Department of Natural Resources
Tom Lennox, Director
Law Enforcement Division
P.O. Box 30031
Lansing, MI 48909-7531

Detroit Metropolitan Police Academy
Lt. Aaron Robins
17825 Sherwood
Detroit, MI 48210

Flint Police Regional Training Academy
Sgt. Dan Allen, Director
3420 St. John Street
Flint, MI 48505

Grand Valley State University
Billy Wallace, Director
One Campus Drive
1153 Mackinaw
Grand Rapids, MI 49401

Kalamazoo Law Enforcement Training Center
Richard Ives, Director
6767 West "O" Avenue
Box 4070
Kalamazoo, MI 49003-4070

Kirtland Community College
Jerry Boerema, Director
10775 N. St. Helen
Roscommon, MI 48653

Lansing Community College
Criminal Justice & Law Center
William Martin, Director
3420 Criminal Justice Center
P.O. Box 40010
Lansing, MI 48901-7210

Macomb County Community College
Criminal Justice Center
Gerald L. Willick, Director
32101 Caroline
Fraser, MI 48026

Michigan State Police Training Academy
Captain Gene Hoekwater, Director
7426 North Canal Road
Lansing, MI 48913

Northern Michigan University
Public Safety and Police Services
Kenneth Chant, Director
1401 Presque Isle Avenue
Marquette, MI 49855-5335

Oakland Police Academy
Oakland Community College
Richard Tillman, Director
2900 Featherstone Road
Auburn Hills, MI 48326

Washtenaw Community College
Ralph Galvin, Director
4800 E. Huron River Drive
P.O. Box D-1
Ann Arbor, MI 48106-0978

Wayne County Regional Police Training Academy
Dan Antieau, Director
Schoolcraft College
1751Radcliff
Garden City, MI 48135

Wayne County Sheriff Department
Exec. Lt. James Davis, Director
Wayne County Community College
Western Campus
9555 Haggerty Road
Belleville, MI 48111

Pre-Service Basic Training Academies

The Pre-Service Basic Training College programs offer mandatory basic police training in conjunction with a college degree program.

The Pre-Service Basic Training College programs offer mandatory basic police training in conjunction with a college degree program. Students entering these programs are guided through a college-designed curriculum, which allows a qualified graduate to be licensed as a law enforcement officer upon achieving law enforcement employment. The academic content of these programs includes designated courses that incorporate the entire MCOLES mandatory 562-hour curriculum. Students must achieve satisfactory grades of C, or a 2.0 on a 4.0 scale, or better, in each pre-service program course within a two-year time limit and be awarded their degree. Presently, there are six locations that offer pre-service college programs. They are listed at right in alphabetical order.

Ferris State University
Law Enforcement Programs
Terry Nerbonne, Director
501 Bishop Hall
1349 Cramer Circle
Big Rapids, MI 49307

Grand Rapids Community College
Jodi Richhart, Director
143 Bostwick, NE
Grand Rapids, MI 49503

Kellogg Community College
Ronald Ivy, Director
450 North Avenue
Battle Creek, MI 49016

Lake Superior State University
Criminal Justice
Dr. Paige Gordier, Director
Norris Center, Room 210
Sault Ste. Marie, MI 49783

Northwestern Michigan College
Alan Hart, Director
Social Sciences Division
1701 E. Front Street
Traverse City, MI 48684

West Shore Community College
Dan Dellar, Director
P.O. Box 227
Scottville, MI 49454

Pre-Enrollment Testing

MCOLES has developed examinations and performance levels to assure that candidates possess sufficient physical fitness to undergo law enforcement training. Candidates who cannot achieve a passing score on these examinations would find it difficult, if not impossible, to complete the law enforcement training process. MCOLES also assesses candidates for basic reading skills.

All candidates entering law enforcement in Michigan must demonstrate proficiency on both the Physical Fitness and the Reading and Writing examinations. Previously licensed officers are not required to take these tests.

The MCOLES Reading and Writing test is designed to measure the writing skills and reading comprehension required for success in basic law enforcement training as well as on the law enforcement job. This test is administered in computer labs at approved sites across the state. Passing test scores for the Reading and Writing test remain valid without expiration. A letter grade accompanies the passing score, e.g., A, B, or C. This letter grade identifies the candidates' position among other test participants who passed the examination. The highest scoring group is identified with the letter "A," the middle group with the letter "B," and the lowest scoring group among those passing the test with the letter "C."

The Physical Fitness test is designed to assess strength and aerobic capacity to ensure that candidates possess a minimum level of fitness necessary for success in training. The Physical Fitness test is the result of a three-year research effort, which was done in consultation with the Cooper Institute.

The MCOLES physical fitness standard serves as the first step in a comprehensive Health and Fitness Training Program. This program identifies initial candidate fitness levels, and then it provides both academic and physical instruction, teaching the candidate how to improve strength and aerobic capacity and how to develop a healthy life style within the environment of a stressful career. This program was developed under the banner, "Fit for Duty, Fit for Life."

Pre-enrollment physical fitness testing ensures that candidates possess sufficient conditioning to undergo the challenges of the fitness-training program. After completing both the cognitive and physical training, candidates again submit to physical fitness testing. They are expected to perform at a level that is equal or greater than their entry-level performance.

The test events are the same for pre-enrollment testing as they are for the final physical fitness assessment. They are not equipment-dependent, and recruiters can pre-test pre-enrollment candidates early to assess their viability. The test events are:

- a maximum number of push-ups within sixty-seconds;
- a maximum number of sit-ups within sixty-seconds;
- a maximum height vertical jump; and
- a timed 1/2 mile shuttle run.

Push-ups are used to assess upper body strength, sit-ups reflect core body strength, and the vertical jump is a reliable indicator of lower body strength. Aerobic capacity is measured in the shuttle run. Trainers providing instruction in the MCOLES Health and Wellness Program have successfully completed an MCOLES "Train the Trainer" preparation course.

The Physical Fitness test must be taken within 6-months of entering academy training.

Applicants and agency administrators should be aware that the MCOLES Pre-Enrollment Tests are administered only at MCOLES Approved Test Centers.[10] Other forms of testing or testing at non-approved sites will not satisfy these mandatory requirements.[11]

A listing of MCOLES Pre-Enrollment Test Centers is found in the section of this report entitled, For the Record.

Recognition of Prior Training and Experience

All approved Recognition of Prior Training and Experience applicants must successfully complete a written examination … and complete the firearms proficiency examination …

The Recognition of Prior Training and Experience (RPTE) process is designed to facilitate the re-entry of persons into law enforcement who were previously licensed in Michigan and who have been separated from law enforcement employment longer than the time frames specified in Section 9 of Public Act 203 of 1965. Individuals who are licensed law enforcement officers in states other than Michigan may also utilize the RPTE process to gain Michigan law enforcement licensure status, providing they have successfully completed a basic police training academy program and functioned for a minimum of one year as a licensed law enforcement officer in their respective state. In addition, pre-service graduates of Michigan's mandatory Basic Police Training Program may also access the RPTE process to gain an additional year of eligibility for licensure, providing they have met all of MCOLES requirements for the first year of eligibility as prescribed by administrative rule.

Approved applicants for the RPTE process have the option of attending a week long program to assist them in preparing for the examinations, or they may elect to take the examinations without the assistance of this program. However, a pre-service candidate that has not become employed in their first year, is required to attend the program. The preparatory programs and examinations are scheduled for an entire calendar year with training opportunities presented approximately every five weeks and testing opportunities provided every two to three weeks. All approved RPTE applicants must pass the MCOLES licensing examination and complete the firearms proficiency examination, which consists of qualification with both a handgun and a shotgun. In addition, applicants must meet the existing first-aid requirements in order to earn licensure status.

After completing all examinations and first-aid requirements, applicants are eligible for licensure for a period of one year from the examination date. Upon employment with a Michigan law enforcement agency and verification that the applicant meets all MCOLES minimum selection and employment standards, law enforcement licensure is awarded. During 2006, there were 178 enrollments in RPTE programs conducted at the two approved training facilities providing the program, listed below:

Kirtland Community College
Contact: Tom Grace
10775 N. St. Helen
Roscommon, MI 48653

Macomb Community College
Contact: Larry West
21901 Dunham Road
Clinton Twp, MI 48036

Stop Violence Against Women

Domestic violence is a long-standing criminal justice problem. Lack of knowledge of the causes and magnitude of domestic violence have limited the effectiveness of the law enforcement response to this dilemma.

Although domestic violence has always existed, it is little understood. The study of domestic violence is relatively new. Researchers now characterize domestic violence as a pattern of behavior that is learned and chosen by the abuser. Indeed, some social environments continue to tolerate, if not encourage, domestic violence.

In the past, the law enforcement response to domestic violence has suffered from a lack of both knowledge and resources. In 1994, the federal Violent Crime Control Act provided funding, administered by the United States Department of Justice, to deal with the problem under the STOP Violence Against Women Grant Program. MCOLES has secured STOP grant funding since 1993 to improve the Michigan response to domestic violence.

STOP grant funds now provide technical assistance to Michigan law enforcement agencies for the development of domestic violence policy and for training officers in the recognition and investigation of domestic violence. MCOLES has long sub-granted portions of these funds to the Michigan State Police and the Wayne County Prosecutor's Office for delivery of training to the criminal justice community. These funds provide statewide training of detectives, troopers, and other key criminal justice personnel.

MCOLES has continued an active partnership with the Michigan State Police Prevention Services Section to combat domestic violence. STOP grant funding supports the participation of the Department of State Police in a number of initiatives and ongoing efforts to combat domestic violence. These include the review and updating of curricula and domestic violence policy, as well as participation in the delivery of statewide domestic violence training. Under STOP grant funding, the Department of State Police has shared in the design of a standardized domestic violence reporting form for general law enforcement use; it has participated in a task force on domestic violence fatalities; and it has sponsored and facilitated statewide domestic violence conferences.

In the past, the law enforcement response to domestic violence has suffered from a lack of both knowledge and resources.

The Criminal Justice Resource Center

Trainees benefiting from the Resource Center range from officers receiving roll-call training to officers attending formal presentations made in an academic setting.

With the expanded mission of MCOLES, the Law Enforcement Resource Center (LERC) has enlarged its focus beyond law enforcement to serve as a repository for criminal justice training media. The Center is available to law enforcement and criminal justice agencies throughout Michigan. All MCOLES licensed law enforcement officers, law enforcement training academies, and MCOLES approved criminal justice programs are eligible users.

Funding through Public Act 302, of 1982, has allowed the Resource Center to purchase instructional resources to support law enforcement training.

Trainees benefiting from the Resource Center range from officers receiving roll-call training to officers attending formal presentations made in an academic setting. Law enforcement patrons have ranged from the smallest police departments to centralized training facilities of the larger police departments. Colleges and universities also use the Resource Center to provide audio-visual programming for MCOLES approved in-service programs presented at these institutions.

The Resource Center has become an integral part of the support system for the criminal justice training delivery system in Michigan. Due to budget constraints at many law enforcement agencies, the Resource Center has become a valuable tool that enables them to receive training support materials that may otherwise be unavailable to them.[12] Information and assistance can be found through the Center's link at the MCOLES Web site, www.michigan.gov/mcoles.

911 Dispatcher Training

Public Act 78 of 1999 provides for funding the training of 911 emergency dispatchers. The Act imposes a $.55 surcharge per month on all phone bills for wireless telephones. Act 78 dedicates 1 1/2 cents monthly toward the training of emergency dispatchers.

The telephone companies are responsible for collecting the service charge and forwarding the funds to the Michigan Department of Treasury.

These funds are distributed semi-annually to counties and public safety agencies to be used for training of Public Safety Access Point (PSAP) (911 Dispatch Centers) personnel.

Sec. 409 (1)(d) of Act 78 provides in pertinent part: "One and one-half cents of each monthly service charge collected under section 408 shall be available to PSAP's for training personnel assigned to 911 centers … Money shall be disbursed to an eligible public safety agency or county for training of PSAP personnel through courses certified by the Michigan Commission on Law Enforcement Standards only for either of the following purposes:

(i) To provide basic 911 operations training.

(ii) To provide in-service training to employees engaged in 911 service.

These funds may be used only for training certified by MCOLES. The Act requires that MCOLES certify courses in two categories: Basic 911 Operations Training and In-Service Training for 911 Personnel.

The legislation also establishes the Emergency Telephone Service Committee (ETSC), composed of representation from 21 businesses and public safety organizations. Among the responsibilities of this committee is the development of appropriate standards to support Basic 911 Dispatcher Training and In-Service Training for persons engaged in 911 service.

As the designated agency that must approve training courses to be used in funded programs, MCOLES has worked closely with the ETSC, participating on its Emergency Telecommunications Training Sub-Committee. This has resulted in the integration of 911 training approval with the process used by MCOLES for approval of in-service law enforcement training. This approval process utilizes both the expertise of ETSC sub-committee members and the experience of MCOLES in tracking standards-based training.

"Money shall be disbursed to an eligible public safety agency or county for training of PSAP personnel through courses certified by the Commission on Law Enforcement Standards ..."

www.michigan.gov/mcoles

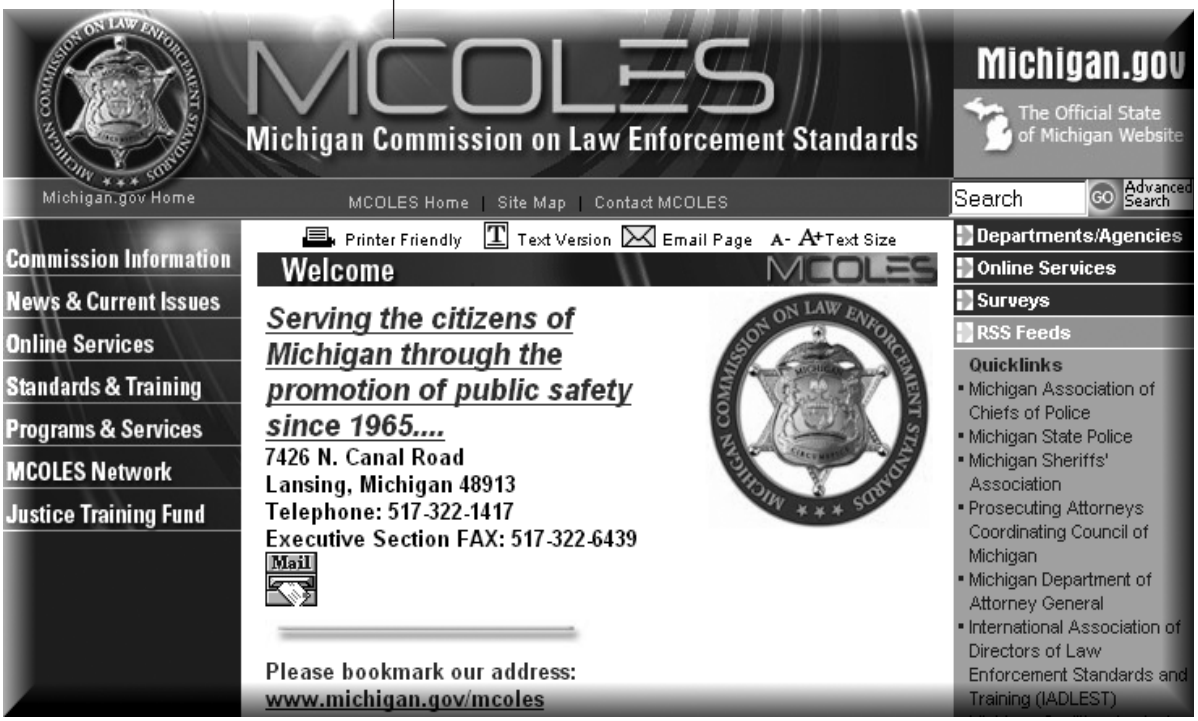
…the MCOLES Web site offers convenient access to MCOLES organizational information, resources, and current events.

As our technology-driven environment continues to foster rapid change, individuals and organizations exchange increasing amounts of information. The Internet has multiplied possibilities for the movement of information and communications. The MCOLES Web site first went online in 1998.

Today, the MCOLES site offers convenient access to MCOLES organizational information and current events, as well as newsletters, annual reports, meeting dates, relevant statutes and rules, and Commission information.

The site also contains a directory of Michigan law enforcement agencies, approved basic training academies, links to related Web sites, answers to frequently asked questions, and serves as the Web portal to the MCOLES Information and Tracking Network. Visitors to the site will find relevant information dealing with all aspects of MCOLES standards and training, and will be able to find information dealing with the various programs and services which MCOLES administers.

During 2006, the Commission added a new feature to its Web site by publishing law enforccement job vacancies and also acquired a new look and Web address, www.michigan.gov/mcoles.



The MCOLES Network

The MCOLES Information and Tracking Network is the Commission's integrated,Web enabled database system designed to track the careers of Michigan law enforcement officers from basic training, employment, and in-service training on through separation from employment.

Information contained in this system is accessible 24 hours a day, seven days a week to MCOLES staff and authorized users employed by Michigan law enforcement agencies, MCOLES approved basic training academies, and in-service training providers.

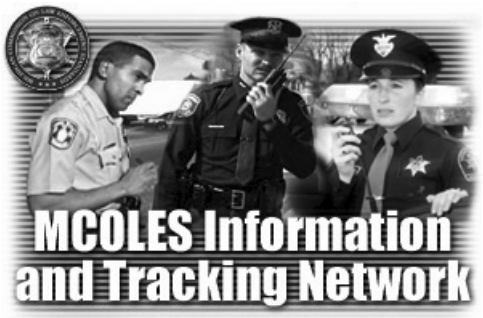
Significant benefits have been realized for both MCOLES constituents and staff with the implementation of the MCOLES Network.

- Automation of business processes to eliminate duplication of effort, provide direct user access to information and services, and minimize staff time needed for routine tasks and system maintenance.
- Distributed entry of application information, employment history record updates, personnel transactions, training, and other data by end users to facilitate the 'single entry' of data and minimize the need for staff involvement in redundant data entry and verification.
- Ability to conduct legally mandated reporting tasks on-line 24/7 from any constituency location.
- Automation of applications, reports, and other forms to allow the secure, electronic transmission of documents between MCOLES and its constituents.

Phase I of the MCOLES Network development was completed with full system implementation in 2004. Essential functionality was created to provide Web-based access to the user-specific modules listed below:

- Michigan law enforcement agencies utilize the system to comply with MCOLES mandated reporting requirements, such as employment transactions, annual verification of officer rosters, and the expenditure of Michigan justice training funds.
- MCOLES approved basic training academies set up academy sessions, enroll students, and submit completion transactions.
- In-service training providers register courses with MCOLES, identify course offerings, and submit attendance rosters which attach directly to officer records.
- In-Service training resources are also available to authorized users through the system and include the Training Course Registry, Instructor Registry, and Law Enforcement Resource Center training material search.
- On-line help and the ability to update the user-agency profile information are also provided.

Phase II development began immediately after implementation and continues as an on-going process to improve existing functionality and add new features. During 2006, major work was done to lay the foundation for the automation of the MCOLES licensing exam.



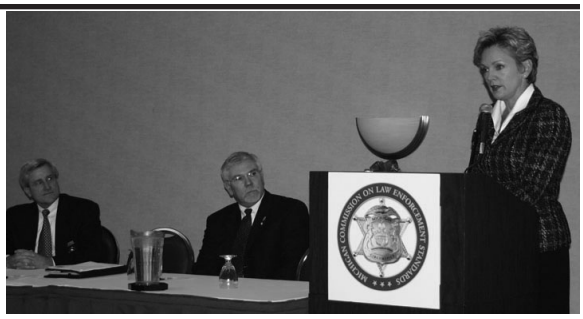
Problem Based Learning Forum

MCOLES and MSU Host Forum on Problem Based Learning

In December of 2006, MCOLES hosted a national forum dealing with Problem Based Learning (PBL) and also with funding of police officer standards and training (POST) organizations. This event was held in conjunction with Michigan State University's School of Criminal Justice. States as far away as South Carolina and California were in attendance, as well as those in the Midwest region. A total of sixteen states were represented. Michigan law enforcement training providers also participated. The meeting was designed to share best practices, experiences, and new ideas.

The meeting opened with remarks from Governor Jennifer Granholm. Also in attendance were various members of the Michigan legislature, including Representative Rick Jones, former sheriff of Eaton County.

A robust series of presentations and interactive experiences were shared by the participants, seeking new knowledge regarding making PBL a reality. Despite the promise that it offers, there are a host of issues that require resolution in order to fully employ PBL.



Governor Granholm addresses the PBL Forum

At the conclusion of the sessions, it appeared that everyone walked away with a greater appreciation and understanding of PBL implementation strategies.

The forum concluded with a series of presentations from the various states regarding funding of POST organizations. Most POST organizations struggle to maintain funding levels, especially when economic conditions deteriorate. The presentations examined varying funding models in place or that are being contemplated.

This event was a huge success in sharing knowledge on a range of complex topics of mutual interest to POST agencies. It is not often that we have an opportunity to gather together in this manner. Many thanks to Michigan State University for helping us make this forum a reality.

MCOLES In-Service Firearm Initiative

MCOLES Staff Member Danny Rosa demonstrates the prototype standard before the Commission at Midland in September 2006.

Virtually all of our police officer standards and training counterparts are being pressed with the responsibility of implementing the Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act of 2004. This federal legislation, commonly referred to as LEOSA or HR 218, has been problematic across the country. The dilemma in Michigan, and elsewhere in the country, is that state firearm standards for active law enforcement officers must be met by retired officers in order for them to access LEOSA firearm carry privileges. Where states do not have firearm standards for incumbent officers, LEOSA privileges for retirees are inaccessible.

This dilemma has generated a great deal of attention from affected individuals, advocate organizations, and elected officials responding to their constituents from the retired law enforcement community. Absent standards put forth by duly appointed police officer standards and training organizations, legislated standards are being proposed by lawmakers. At the end of the day, MCOLES and its counterpart organizations have each faced decisions regarding institution of in-service firearm standards for active law enforcement officers or acquiescence to legislated standards.

At its recent annual conference this summer, the International Association of Directors of Law Enforcement Standards and Training (IADLEST) provided an extensive presentation concerning the progress made throughout the country in implementing the LEOSA. The IADLEST report revealed astonishing differences in the approaches taken among the various states. Some states have developed a "minimalist" posture, reducing their involvement with law enforcement retirees to lowest possible levels. Other states have put forth plans entailing "extensive state involvement." Many are still on the sidelines.

MCOLES efforts to resolve this issue in Michigan were initiated in the fall of 2004. Looking to the heart of the matter, the practicality and viability of a statewide firearm standard for active law enforcement officers was examined. The content of potential standards was debated vigorously. A strong segment of opinion held that a standard should be driven wholly by firearm proficiency. Yet, examination of actual officer-involved shootings revealed that tactics and decision-making had an equal or greater effect on officer survival and liability exposure.

During the course of this research, significant implementation challenges were encountered and debated. As a result, it became apparent that enabling state legislation would be necessary to carry out the intent of LEOSA. These issues were periodically reported back to the Commission for its continuing consideration, and discussions were eventually opened with state legislators. Ultimately, this initiative was among several that fell victim to the intense budget struggles of 2005, and we experienced a significant delay.

Our work resumed in the early part of 2006, and considerable progress was made. As mentioned earlier, a key consideration in assessing the likelihood for success was the capacity of an in-service firearm standard to positively impact officer safety and survival. Initial data assessments from our recently administered job task analysis have also been taken into consideration. At its June meeting, the Commission concluded that an in-service firearm standard would substantially benefit Michigan's 21,500 law enforcement officers. Accordingly, the Commission directed staff to complete its work and propose an in-service firearm standard at the regularly scheduled September meeting, in Midland. A prototype standard was developed over the summer months and a demonstration was provided to the Commission in September. The Commission directed staff to proceed with pilot testing of the prototype, into 2007, as well as efforts to secure enabling legislation permitting MCOLES to implement LEOSA in Michigan.

Strategic Direction
A Strategy for Progress

In October of 1999, the former Commission on Law Enforcement Standards (COLES) began an initiative to chart the organization's course over the coming decade. The Commission secured the services of an expert in organizational development for consultation and to facilitate the input of staff and the various components of law enforcement leadership across the state. As the effort progressed, the former Michigan Justice Training Commission (MJTC) became an active partner.

Executive Order 2001-5, merged the two commissions into the new Michigan Commission on Law Enforcement Standards (MCOLES). The planning process continued and from numerous ideas and visions, as well as the abundance of comments and contributions from constituents at town hall meetings, a strategic plan evolved to guide the Commission into the new century.

When the plan was adopted in December 2002, the Commission acknowledged that any plan of action has inherent potential limitations. In the case of the MCOLES Strategic Plan certain caveats, such as budget reductions, were recognized as potential constraints upon action. This report details the achievement of the plan's initiatives through the year 2006. Despite numerous obstacles along the way, numerous and significant accomplishments have occurred.

Secure Dedicated Funding

MCOLES will secure a dedicated source of funding to support its activities and functions, including mandatory in-service training. The new funding will support the costs of the MCOLES in fulfilling its statutory mandates and will permit the delivery of essential services in order to enhance professional competence in Michigan law enforcement and criminal justice.

- A funding coalition consisting of MCOLES, the Prosecuting Attorneys Association of Michigan, the Fire Fighters Training Council and the State Fire Marshal, and the Criminal Justice Information Systems Policy Council was formed to pursue dedicated funding.

- The coalition carefully considered a variety of restricted funding sources and the political viability of each. After carefully defining the needs of each partner, the coalition focused on the insurance assessment.

Strategic Direction *(Continued)*

Implement the MCOLES Information and Tracking Network

MCOLES will implement an MCOLES Network system to enable law enforcement agencies, officers, academies, and students to interact in a secure manner with MCOLES through a Web-enabled information system. The system will allow MCOLES constituents to enter and view relevant selection and training information on a real time basis in a secure environment.

- The MCOLES Network is a comprehensive, integrated information system that enables law enforcement agencies, officers, academies and students to interact with the MCOLES on-line. The MCOLES Network provides a secure environment in which the MCOLES constituency can report mandated information to comply with licensing and training requirements and from which it can obtain information for its own needs.

- The Network was brought on-line and the system fully implemented in 2004. Since that time the system has been upgraded. The Network has become an integral part of the business relationship between the MCOLES and our constituency groups. In an ongoing effort to support that affiliation, we continue to enhance services and respond to requests for new functionality.

- During 2006, a significant effort was made to lay the groundwork for the automation of the MCOLES Licensing Examination with integration into the Network. The first pilot test was administered in August at Northern Michigan University.

Review and Update the Employment Standards

MCOLES will review its selection and employment standards and incorporate changes, additions, and deletions to those standards using a comprehensive review process. The process will be guided by the results of a recent survey of Michigan law enforcement agencies and town hall testimony. This will be followed by the use of subject matter experts to examine individual standards and to make specific recommendations.

- Each selection and employment standard was reviewed. Subject matter expert panels were engaged, where appropriate, as part of the standard revision and rule drafting process. Necessary revisions were made to the standards and the Commission was then asked to adopt the standards. The standards were fully revised in 2004 and became administrative law in June 2006 with the adoption and filing of the Law Enforcement Standards and Training rule set.

Strategic Direction *(Continued)*

Review and Update Administrative Rules

MCOLES will initiate the administrative rules process to promulgate rules that incorporate statutory revisions to Public Act 203 of 1965, the numerous changes in program operation and to the responsibilities and mandates that have occurred in the past several years. In addition, the Justice Training rules will be updated and (later added) rules for the Public Safety Officers Benefit program will be promulgated.

- The four rule sets of the MCOLES were redrafted into a consolidated "Law Enforcement Standards and Training" rule set, consisting of seven parts. Six of the seven parts became administrative law on June 9, 2006.

- The Michigan Justice Training Commission (MJTC) was transferred by Executive Order to the Michigan Law Enforcement Training Council (MLEOTC) in 1993. With the MJTC came a set of rules adopted in 1983. The rules were redrafted to reflect the consolidation of the MJTC into the new MCOLES and the changes in the program caused by revisions to the PA 302 of 1982 in 1989. The "Justice Training Fund Programs" rule set became administrative law on January 19, 2006.

Implement Graduated Licensing

MCOLES will institute a graduated licensing process for law enforcement officers in Michigan. Through a partnership between MCOLES and law enforcement agencies, graduated licensing will ensure that only those officers that demonstrate competency in the essential job functions while transitioning from the basic training environment to employment as a law enforcement officer will be granted a permanent license.

- As envisioned, this initiative would provide for a period of competency assessment on the part of the employing agency before a recruit officer could be fully licensed. The employer would become a partner with MCOLES in determining the final competency of an officer to perform the job tasks of a law enforcement officer. During the six month to one year post-graduation assessment period, the officer would be issued a provisional license, have full enforcement authority, and work under the close supervision of the employing agency.

- If the agency determined that the officer performed competently, the agency could then request the issuance of an unrestricted or permanent license. If the officer failed the performance assessment, the officer would not be licensed and would have to find a second employer and repeat the provisional assessment.

- It was determined, through consultation with the Commission's legal counsel, that as currently written Public Act 203 of 1965 does not provide statutory authority to implement the graduated licensing concept.

Strategic Direction *(Continued)*

Modernize the Testing Standards

MCOLES will develop student evaluation protocols that use electronic technologies. The automated testing procedures will individualize evaluation, incorporate enhanced security, facilitate test development, and speed the reporting of results and tracking. New student performance evaluation protocols will enhance and support the assessment of modern education and training methodologies, and can be utilized in all of the training academies statewide.

- With the successful implementation of the MCOLES Network and the ability to integrate information sharing and tracking**,** the MCOLES began work on automating the licensing examination in the spring of 2006. The successful on-line reading and writing exam platform was used as a model for the development of the licensing exam on-line testing platform.

- In 2006 development was completed that allows the MCOLES Network's mandatory basic training module to interact with the newly designed licensing exam testing platform. Three basic law enforcement training academies were selected for initial field testing of the platform to include a regional training academy, an agency training academy, and a pre-service track program. In December 2006, after the field tests proved to be successful, the Commission approved a statewide pilot testing to be implemented in the Spring and Summer of 2007.

Modernize the Training Standards

MCOLES will develop a basic training delivery methodology and student evaluation protocol based on adult learning theory that will enhance and support the existing curriculum, and enhance the skills and abilities of the graduates to problem-solve, think critically, and multi-task once working on the job.

- During 2006, several facilitator guides were developed based on selected basic training learning domains, including terrorism awareness, patrol rifle, and victim rights.

- In addition, MCOLES hosted a national forum on problem-based learning and funding. Sixteen states were represented at the forum and the participants shared their experiences with adult learning.

Strategic Direction *(Continued)*

Revise the Recognition of Prior Training and Experience Program

MCOLES will ensure that the Recognition of Prior Training and Experience Program (formerly known as the Waiver of Training Program) graduates are competent to perform the essential job functions. This will be accomplished by re-examining the program content and evaluation process. For the curriculum and skills areas, the student testing and evaluation process will be enhanced.

- The Commission took a major step forward in implementing this strategic initiative, when on June 9, 2006, the rules for the Recognition of Prior Training and Experience Program became administrative law.

- The administrative rules give the Commission the authority and flexibility to develop additional skill area assessments in the future, and to adjust the program to meet changing needs.

Implement Mandatory In-Service Training Standards

MCOLES will institute a mandatory in-service training standard, comprised of both core and elective components. The core curriculum will be driven by high-risk / high-liability factors (e.g., use of force decision-making, firearms proficiency, etc.). The elective portion of the mandate will be at an agency's discretion depending on the needs of the agency and its officers.

- In early 2006, the Commission directed that the firearms standard be the first mandated active duty standard created for law enforcement officers in Michigan. This was an outgrowth of the enactment of the federal Law Enforcement Officer Safety Act that permits retired officers, under certain circumstances, to carry a firearm in all 50 states. One of the requirements of the federal law is that the retired officer have passed the state's active duty firearms standard.

- The project began in early 2006. During the year, the relevant quantitative and qualitative research data were collected to establish the validity of the standard. The best practices of Michigan agencies and what other states require for incumbent firearms proficiency were examined. The professional literature, particularly officer involved shootings, was reviewed to ensure that the proposed standard remain consistent with current academic and field research.

- Once collected, the data was organized into a meaningful and practical draft standard that consists of both decision-making and skills proficiency. The purpose of the proposed educational component is to assist the officers in making sound decisions when faced with life threatening situations, particularly those in which the use of a firearm is involved. The purpose of the proposed skills component is to assess technical proficiency in a contextual setting.

Strategic Direction *(Continued)*

Implement Academy Accreditation

MCOLES will improve the quality and consistency of basic and core in-service training for law enforcement through formalized academy accreditation. Accreditation will entail demonstrating compliance with standards that govern the quality of facilities, equipment, instruction, student treatment, and assessment. Accreditation will also permit greater emphasis on "outcomes" and student performance.

- In 2006, an inspection plan for the police skills curriculum was implemented. The police skills area of the curriculum is considered one of the highest liability concerns, as well as officer safety issues. Compliance with the basic training curriculum and policies and procedures for completion of the courses is a paramount concern. After resolving minor record keeping issues, every approved academy passed the inspection.

Successful academies are now issued an Academy Operating Contract on an annual basis. The Contract is a "standard form contract" that is provided for in the Administrative Procedures Act, 1969 PA 306. The Commission approved the use of the Academy Operating Contract, a performance contract, in December 2006. The Academy Operating Contract now culminates the accreditation process on an annual basis.

MCOLES
Michigan Commission on Law Enforcement Standards

For the Record
Facts and Figures

"For the Record" is a collection of MCOLES facts and figures organized in one location for reader convenience.

Meetings of the Commission

Meetings of the Commission - January 1 to December 31, 2006

January 23-24, 2006 ..... Augusta

March 8, 2006 ..... Alpena

April 18, 2006 ..... Muskegon

June 6, 2006 ..... Marquette

September 13, 2006 ..... Midland

October 23-24, 2006 ..... Detroit

December 13, 2006 ..... Lansing

Training Director Conferences - January 1 to December 31, 2006

January 5, 2006 ..... Lansing

March 7-8, 2006 ..... Alpena

September 27, 2006 ..... Grand Rapids

MCOLES Budget for FY 2006

MCOLES is a division of the Department of State Police. Therefore, the annual budget for MCOLES is recorded along with all other divisions of the Michigan State Police in its annual budget. The Department's Annual Budget is drafted by the Governor then reviewed and reworked each year by the Michigan Legislature, which ultimately submits it to the Governor for approval.

Fiscal year 2005-2006 was somewhat of a unique year in the annals of budget development. The Governor's recommended budget funded the standard and training line from the Justice Training Fund instead of the General Fund. This was done in an effort to save money in a revenue shortfall situation. The recommended budget then became law after the Legislature approved the budget.

Because of the devastating impact the funding shift would have on the MCOLES operation, an educational effort was undertkaen by the MCOLES constitutents to have the Legislature correct this problem. The Legislature passed a supplemental bill which became law on November 9, 2005, restoring $1,900,000 in General Funds for the MCOLES. The below appropration information reflects post November 9, 2005 funding.

Appropriation Category	Appropriation Amount	Full Time Equated Classified Positions
Standards and Training	$1,900,000	22.0
DOJ-OJP Domestic Violence Grant	$391,200	
Training Only to Local Units	$839,000	2.0
Concealed Weapon Enforcement	$140,000	
Officer Survivor Tuition Program	$48,500	
Michigan Justice Training Fund	$9,780,300	4.0
Public Safety Officer Benefit	$150,000	
TOTALS	$13,249,000	28.0
Revenue Source	Amount	
Federal Revenues:		
DOJ-OJP	$391,200	
State Restricted Funds:		
Concealed Weapons Enforcement Fee	$140,000	
Secondary Road Patrol & Training Fund	$839,000	
Licensing Fees	$54,300	
Michigan Justice Training Fund	$10,970,200	
State General Fund/General Purpose	$2,098,500	

Training to Locals Funding

Fiscal Year	Calendar Year	Reimbursement
Fiscal Year 1997	October 1, 1996 to September 30, 1997	$1,050
Fiscal Year 1998	October 1, 1997 to September 30, 1998	$1,250
Fiscal Year 1999	October 1, 1998 to September 30, 1999	$975
Fiscal Year 2000	October 1, 1999 to September 30, 2000	$858
Fiscal Year 2001	October 1, 2000 to September 30, 2001	$922
Fiscal Year 2002	October 1, 2001 to September 30, 2002	$1,101
Fiscal Year 2003	October 1, 2002 to September 30, 2003	$1,400
Fiscal Year 2004	October 1, 2003 to September 30, 2004	$1,400
Fiscal Year 2005	October 1, 2004 to September 30, 2005	$1,400
Fiscal Year 2006	October 1, 2005 to September 30, 2006	$1,400

Pre-Employment Testing

Fiscal Year	Reading & Writing Examination	Physical Skill Examination	TOTAL
1993-1994	4,261	5,446	9,707
1994-1995	3,385	5,983	9,868
1995-1996	4,358	5,690	10,048
1996-1997	5,662	6,224	11,886
1997-1998	3,635	5,852	9,487
1998-1999	4,245	4,972	9,217
1999-2000	4,198	4,931	9,129
2000-2001	3,754	4,882	8,636
2001-2002[13]	3,167	4,102	7,269
2002-2003	3,058	2,967	6,025
2003-2004	3,724	4,257*	7,981
2004-2005	3,928	n/a **	3,928
2005-2006	1,743	n/a **	1,743

* This is an approximate number since not all administrations were reported.

** The physical skills examination has been incorporated into academy training. As such, it is no longer tabulated as a pre-employment standard.

MCOLES Licensure by fiscal year[10]

MCOLES Licensure by Fiscal Year [11]	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	1,637	1,290	974	686	700	655	543

Law Enforcement Criminal Justice Resource Center [12]

Activity	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Audio-Video Training Programs Requested	1,482	1,263	1,342	1,099	1,148	868	739
Audio-Video Training Program Recipients	37,051	29,475	34,179	27,560	33,401	23,808	21,722
Audio-Video Training Program Purchases	69	66	67	0	4	9	14
Law Enforcement Training Patrons	1,219	1,219	1,385	1,116	1,490	633	39

Pre-Enrollment Test Centers For Law Enforcement Candidates, 2006

READING AND WRITING REGIONAL TEST CENTERS	Contact Information
Upper Peninsula	
LAKE SUPERIOR STATE UNIVERSITY Law Enforcement & Criminal Justice Sault Ste. Marie, MI 49783	Dr. Paige Gordier, Director
NORTHERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY Public Safety Institute 1401 Presque Isle Avenue Marquette, MI 49855	Mike Bath, Test Registrar (906) 227-2757
Southeast Michigan	
DETROIT POLICE RECRUITING 14655 Dexter Avenue Detroit, MI 48238	(313) 596-2700
MACOMB COMMUNITY COLLEGE Macomb Regional Police Academy East Campus 21901 Dunham Road Clinton Twp., MI 48036	Karen Graunstadt or Mark A. Hackel, Sheriff, Test Registrars (586) 498-4060 / graunstadtk@macomb.edu
OAKLAND COMMUNITY COLLEGE Oakland Police Academy Building J, Room 102 2900 Featherstone Road Auburn Hills, MI 48326-2845	Lt. Dan McCaw, Test Registrar (248) 232-4221 / dtmccaw@occ.cc.mi.us
WASHTENAW COMMUNITY COLLEGE Public Service Training 4800 East Huron River Drive Ann Arbor, MI 48106	Ralph Galvin, Director or Donna O'Connor (734) 677-5024
WAYNE COUNTY REGIONAL POLICE ACADEMY Schoolcraft College 1751 Radcliff Garden City, MI 48135	Robert Pearce, Director (734) 462-4747

Photo ID is required for admission to testing.
Candidates should contact the test center directly to register for a pre-enrollment test.

Pre-Enrollment Test Centers For Law Enforcement Candidates, 2006

(Continued)

READING AND WRITING REGIONAL TEST CENTERS	Contact Information
Lower Peninsula	
DELTA COLLEGE Criminal Justice Training Center 1961 Delta Road, Room G-117 University Center, MI 48710	Michael Wiltse, Test Registrar (989) 686-9108
FERRIS STATE UNIVERSITY Law Enforcement Programs 501 Bishop Hall 1349 Cramer Circle Big Rapids, MI 49307	Susan Pennock, Test Registrar (231) 591-5080
FLINT LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER 3420 St. John Street Flint, MI 48505	Marsha Darnell, Test Registrar (810) 766-7222
GRAND VALLEY STATE UNIVERSITY School of Criminal Justice 2nd Floor, DeVos Center 401 W. Fulton Grand Rapids, MI 49504-6495	(616) 366-6142
KALAMAZOO VALLEY COMMUNITY COLLEGE Kalamazoo Regional Recruit Academy 6767 West "O" Avenue PO Box 4070 Kalamazoo, MI 49003-4070	Test Registrar (269) 488-4336
KELLOGG COMMUNITY COLLEGE 450 North Avenue Battle Creek, MI 49017	Lisa Goldin, Test Registrar (269) 965-3931 Ext. 2216
KIRTLAND COMMUNITY COLLEGE 10775 N. St. Helen Roscommon, MI 48653	Thomas Grace (989) 275-5000 Ext. 348
LANSING COMMUNITY COLLEGE 3500W Mid-Michigan Police Academy PO Box 40010 Lansing, MI 48901-7210	Test Registrar (517) 483-1964
NORTHWESTERN MICHIGAN COLLEGE Social Sciences Division 1701 E. Front Street Traverse City, MI 48684	Al Hart, Test Registrar (231) 995-1283 / Ahart@nmc.edu
WEST SHORE COMMUNITY COLLEGE 3000 N. Stiles Road Scottville, MI 49454	Dan Dellar, Director, Test Registrar (800) 848-9722 Ext 3201

Photo ID is required for admission to testing.
Candidates should contact the test center directly to register for a pre-enrollment test.

Pre-Enrollment Test Centers For Law Enforcement Candidates, 2006

(Continued)

PHYSICAL FITNESS REGIONAL TEST CENTERS	Contact Information
Upper Peninsula	
LAKE SUPERIOR STATE UNIVERSITY Law Enforcement & Criminal Justice Sault Ste. Marie, MI 49783	Dr. Paige Gordier, Director
NORTHERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY Public Safety Institute 1401 Presque Isle Avenue Marquette, MI 49855	Mike Bath, Test Registrar (906) 227-2757
Southeast Michigan	
DETROIT POLICE RECRUITING 14655 Dexter Avenue Detroit, MI 48238	(313) 596-2700 or (313) 596-2669
MACOMB COMMUNITY COLLEGE Macomb Regional Police Academy East Campus 21901 Dunham Road Clinton Twp., MI 48036	Karen Graunstadt or Mark A. Hackel, Sheriff, Test Registrars (586) 498-4060 / graunstadtk@macomb.edu
OAKLAND COMMUNITY COLLEGE Oakland Police Academy Building J, Room 102 2900 Featherstone Road Auburn Hills, MI 48326-2845	Lt. Dan McCaw, Test Registrar (248) 232-4221 / dtmccaw@occ.cc.mi.us
WASHTENAW COMMUNITY COLLEGE Public Service Training 4800 East Huron River Drive Ann Arbor, MI 48106	Ralph Galvin, Director or Donna O'Connor (734) 677-5024
WAYNE COUNTY REGIONAL POLICE ACADEMY Schoolcraft College 1751 Radcliff Garden City, MI 48135	Dan Anteau, Coordinator (734) 462-4783

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Pre-Enrollment Test Centers For Law Enforcement Candidates, 2006

(Continued)

PHYSICAL FITNESS REGIONAL TEST CENTERS	Contact Information
Lower Peninsula	
DELTA COLLEGE Criminal Justice Training Center 1961 Delta Road, Room G-117 University Center, MI 48710	Michael Wiltse, Test Registrar (989) 686-9108
FERRIS STATE UNIVERSITY Law Enforcement Programs 501 Bishop Hall 1349 Cramer Circle Big Rapids, MI 49307	Susan Pennock, Test Registrar (231) 591-5080
FLINT LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER 3420 St. John Street Flint, MI 48505	Marsha Darnell, Test Registrar (810) 766-7222
GRAND RAPIDS COMMUNITY COLLEGE Criminal Justice Program 143 Bostwick NE Grand Rapids MI 49503	Jodi Richart, Director (616) 234-4133
KALAMAZOO VALLEY COMMUNITY COLLEGE Kalamazoo Regional Recruit Academy 6767 West "O" Avenue PO Box 4070 Kalamazoo, MI 49003-4070	Richard Ives, Director (269) 488-4336
KELLOGG COMMUNITY COLLEGE 450 North Avenue Battle Creek, MI 49017	Lisa Goldin, Test Registrar (269) 965-3931 Ext. 2216
KIRTLAND COMMUNITY COLLEGE 10775 N. St. Helen Roscommon, MI 48653	Thomas Grace (989) 275-5000 Ext. 348
LANSING COMMUNITY COLLEGE 3500W Mid-Michigan Police Academy PO Box 40010 Lansing, MI 48901-7210	Denise Arroyo, Test Registrar (517) 483-1964
NORTHWESTERN MICHIGAN COLLEGE Social Sciences Division 1701 E. Front Street Traverse City, MI 48684	Al Hart, Test Registrar (231) 995-1283 / Ahart@nmc.edu
WEST SHORE COMMUNITY COLLEGE 3000 N. Stiles Road Scottville, MI 49454	Dan Dellar, Director, Test Registrar (800) 848-9722 Ext 3201

Photo ID is required for admission to testing.
Candidates should contact the test center directly to register for a pre-enrollment test.

Justice Training Fund

The Justice Training Fund provides financial support for criminal justice training in Michigan. The two basic components of this funding are the law enforcement distribution and the competitive grant process.The following fact tables reflect the actual revenue received by the Justice Training Fund for calendar year 2006. These totals do not reflect de-obligated funds from previous years that became available for distribution in 2006.

Justice Training Fund Revenue History

Fiscal Year	Revenue	FTE Officers	Fiscal Year	Revenue	FTE Officers
1983	$3,320,107.15	17,419	1995	$5,979,791.22	18,807
1984	$4,583,027.95	17,171	1996	$6,221,561.29	19,133
1985	$4,447,236.08	17,355	1997	$6,485,185.34	19,613
1986	$5,173,915.75	17,869	1998	$6,917,459.47	19,695
1987	$6,014,138.53	18,840	1999	$6,995,557.57	19,595
1988	$5,994,250.80	19,228	2000	$7,276,742.57	19,827
1989	$6,121,940.37	19,148	2001	$6,943,969.22	20,067
1990	$6,210,119.52	19,587	2002	$7,067,695.66	19,972
1991	$6,147,997.67	19,060	2003	$7,095,303.22	19,524
1992	$5,837,944.05	18,744	2004	$7,245,949.07	19,223
1993	$5,730,379.00	18,657	2005	$7,328,125.89	19,352
1994	$5,891,759.95	18,447	2006	$7,517,468.88	18,944

2007 Competitive Grant Awards
(awarded December 2006)

Criminal Justice Category Recipient Agencies	Number of Awards	Funds Awarded	Percent of Category	Percent of Total
Law Enforcement				
Police Departments	3	$ 130,346	5%	
Sheriff Departments	5	$ 155,646	6%	
Michigan State Police	9	$1,194,008	47%	
Colleges / Universities	16	$1,062,830	42%	
Law Enforcement Subtotal	33	$2,542,830		76%
Corrections				
Department of Corrections	6	$ 90,126	47%	
Colleges / Universities	2	$ 100,676	53%	
Corrections Subtotal	8	$ 190,802		6%
Prosecution				
Prosecuting Atty Coord Council	3	$ 302,644	100%	
Prosecution Subtotal	3	$ 291,853		9%
Adjudication				
Michigan Judicial Institute	1	$ 48,550	100%	
Courts Subtotal	1	$ 48,550		1%
Defense				
State Appellate Defender	4	$ 237,671	91%	
Appellate Assigned Counsel	1	$ 23,021	9%	
Defense Subtotal	5	$ 260,692		8%

Employment Standards

Age	Not less than 18 years.
Citizenship	United States Citizenship.
Education	High School Diploma or GED
Felony Convictions	No prior felony convictions (includes expungements).
Moral Character	Possess good moral character as determined by a favorable comprehensive background investigation covering school and employment records, home environment, and personal traits and integrity. Consideration will be given to all law violations, including traffic and conservation law convictions, as indicating a lack of good character.
Driver's License	Possess a valid Michigan operator's or chauffeur's license.
Disorders, Diseases or Defects	Be free from any physical defects, chronic diseases, organic diseases, organic or functional conditions which may tend to impair the efficient performance of a law enforcement officer's duties or which might endanger the lives of others or the law enforcement officer.
Hearing	Pure tone air conduction sensitivity thresholds for each ear, as shown on the pure tone audiogram, shall not exceed a hearing level of 20 decibels at any of the following frequencies: 500, 1000, 2000, 3000, and 4000 hertz.
Height/Weight	Height and weight in relation to each other as indicated by accepted medical standards.
Mental/Emotional Disorders	Be free from mental or emotional instabilities that may tend to impair the efficient performance of law enforcement officer's duties or which might endanger the lives of others or the law enforcement officer.
Physical Integrity	Be free from any impediment of the senses, physically sound and in possession of extremities.
Vision, Color	Possesses normal color vision.
Vision, Corrected	Possesses 20/20 corrected vision in each eye.
Vision, Normal Functions	Possesses normal visual functions in each eye.
Reading and Writing	Pass the MCOLES reading and writing examination or an approved agency equivalent examination.
Police Training	Successfully complete the MCOLES mandatory basic training curriculum.
Licensure/Certification Exam	Pass the MCOLES licensure/certification examination upon the completion of basic training.
Medical Examination	Examination by a licensed physician to determine that the applicant meets all medical standards.
Fingerprinting	The applicant must be fingerprinted with a search made of state and federal fingerprint files to disclose criminal record.
Oral Interview	An oral interview must be conducted to determine the applicant's acceptability for a law enforcement officer position and to assess appearance, background, and the ability to communicate.
Drug Testing	The applicant must be tested for the illicit use of controlled substances.

Mandated Basic Training Curriculum

The mandated basic training curriculum currently stands at 562 hours.

It is summarized below[4]

Subject Area	Overall Hours	Topical Hours
ADMINISTRATIVE TIME	18	
MCOLES Testing & Administration		8
Director Testing		10
I. INVESTIGATION (115 Hours)		
A. Introduction to Investigation		2
1. Constitutional Law*		2
B. Substantive Criminal Law	24	
1. Laws Regarding Crimes Against Persons*		6
2. Laws Regarding Crimes Against Property*		6
3. Laws Regarding Contraband & Regulatory Crimes*		4
4. Laws Regarding Public Order Crimes*		2
5. Laws of Evidence*		4
6. Juvenile Law*		2
C. Criminal Procedure	31	
1. Laws of Admissions and Confessions*		4
2. Interrogation Procedures		
3. Laws of Arrest*		4
4. Arrest Procedures		2
5. Laws on Search Warrants*		2
6. Search Warrant Procedures		2
7. Laws on Warrantless Searches*		6
8. Warrantless Search Procedures		6
9. Laws on Suspect Identification*		2
D. Investigation	12	
1. On-scene Preliminary Investigation		3
2. Preliminary Witness Interviewing		4
3. Preliminary Investigation of Deaths		2
4. Suspect Identification Procedures		3
E. Court Functions and Civil Law		6
1. Court Functions and Civil Law*		6
F. Crime Scene Process	18	
1. Crime Scene Search		6
2. Recording the Crime Scene		4
3. Collection and Preservation of Evidence		6
4. Processing Property		2
G. Special Investigations	8	
1. Child Abuse and Neglect Investigation		3
2. Sexual Assault Investigation		3
3. Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs		2
H. Investigation of Domestic Violence	14	
1. Nature and Prevalence of Domestic Violence		3
2. Laws Regarding Domestic Violence*		3
3. Domestic Violence Response Procedures		8
II. PATROL PROCEDURES (63 Hours)		
A. Patrol Operations	6	
1. Preparation for Patrol		1
2. Radio/Telephone Communications		4
3. Patrol Operation Administrative Duties		1
B. Ethics In Policing and Interpersonal Relations	29	
1. Ethics in Policing		4
2. Laws Pertaining to Civil Rights and Human Relations		2
3. Cultural Awareness/Diversity		12
4. Interpersonal Skills		8
5. Civil Dispute		1
6. Victim Rights		2
C. Patrol Techniques	14	
1. Types of Patrol		1
2. Patrol Area Checks		6
3. Responding to Crimes in Progress		4
4. Handling Abnormal Persons		3
D. Report Writing	8	
1. Obtaining Information and Preparing Reports		8
E. Juveniles	6	
1. Dealing With Juvenile Offenders		4
2. Dealing With the Families of Juveniles		2
III. DETENTION & PROSECUTION (15 Hours)		
A. Receiving and Booking Process	6	
1. Searching and Fingerprinting Prisoners		4
2. Prisoner Care and Treatment	2	
B. Case Prosecution	8	
1. Warrant Preparation		1
2. Warrant Request and Arraignment		2
3. Preparation For Legal Proceedings		1
4. Testimony and Case Critique		4
C. Civil Process	1	
1. Civil Process		1

Basic Mandated Training Curriculum Hours
(continued)

Subject Area	Overall Hours	Topical Hours
IV. POLICE SKILLS (262 Hours)		
A. First Aid	37	
1. Introduction to First Aid		3
2. Bandaging Wounds and Controlling Bleeding		3
3. Treating Fractures		4
4. Administering CPR		12
5. Treating Environmental First Aid Emergencies		2
6. Treating Medical Emergencies		3
7. Extricating and Transporting Injured Victims		2
8. Practical First Aid Exercises		8
B. Firearms	72	
1. Laws and Knowledge Related to Firearms Use		16
2. Firearms Skills		48
3. Firearms Range Assessment		8
C. Police Physical Skills	77	
1. Mechanics of Arrest and Search		8
2. Police Tactical Techniques		5
3. Application of Subject Control		4
4. Subject Control		60
D. Emergency Vehicle Operation		32
1. Emergency Vehicle Operation: Legalities, Policies, & Procedures		8
2. Emergency Vehicle Operation Techniques		24
E. Fitness and Wellness	44	
1. Physical Fitness		36
2. Health and Wellness		8
V. TRAFFIC (66 Hours)		
A. Motor Vehicle Law		12
1. Michigan Vehicle Code: Content and Uses		1
2. MVC: Words and Phrases		2
3. MVC Offenses: Classification, Application, & Jurisdiction		5
4. Application of Vehicle Laws and Regulations		4
B. Vehicle Stops	15	
1. Vehicle and Driver Licensing		2
2. Observation and Monitoring of Traffic		3
3. Auto Theft		2
4. Stopping Vehicles and Occupant Control		8
C. Traffic Control and Enforcement	4	
1. Traffic Direction and Control		2
2. Traffic Warnings, Citations, and Arrests	2	
D. Operating While Intoxicated	7	
1. OWI Law		2
2. Observation and Arrest of an OWI Suspect		2
3. Processing the OWI Suspect		1
4. Preparation for OWI Prosecution		2
E. Motor Vehicle Traffic Crash Investigation		28
1. Introduction to Traffic Crash Investigation		2
2. Preliminary Investigation at Traffic Crashes		1.5
3. Uniform Traffic Crash Report (UD-10)		6
4. Locating & Identifying Traffic Crash Victims &Witnesses		1.5
5. Traffic Crash Evidence Collection: Field Sketching &Measuring		6
6. Traffic Crash Evidence Collection: Roadway Surface		8
7. Traffic Crash Evidence Collection: The Vehicle		1.5
8. Traffic Crash Follow-Up and Completion		1.5
VI. SPECIAL OPERATIONS (23 Hours)		
A. Emergency Preparedness/Disaster Control	8	
1. Emergency Preparedness		6
2. Explosive Devices		2
B. Civil Disorders	8	
1. Civil Disorder Procedures		4
2. Techniques for Control of Civil Disorders		4
C. Tactical Operations		5
1. Tactical Operations		5
D. Environmental Crimes	2	
1. Environmental Crimes		2

Footnotes

[1](from page 7)...For additional information on the composition of the Commission and its members, refer to the MCOLES Commissioners and Staff and also to Appendix C.

[2](from page 18)...For further information regarding grant awards, please refer to "For the Record."

[3](from page 24)...For further information regarding Michigan's employment standards for law enforcement officers, please refer to the "For the Record" section of this report or contact the Michigan Commission on Law Enforcement Standards by telephone at 517-322-1417, or refer to the MCOLES Web site at www.michigan.gov/mcoles.

[4](from page 26 & 70)...The Basic Training Curriculum may be viewed in summary format in the "For the Record" section of this report or in its entirety at the MCOLES Web site at www.michigan.gov/mcoles.

[5](From page 31)...For further information regarding the Recognition of Prior Training and Experience Program, refer to MCOLES Services, Delivered Through Partnerships.

[6](From page 32)...For further information regarding training providers, please refer to MCOLES Services, Delivered Through Partnerships.

[7](From page 34)...For further information regardnig pre-enrollment testing, please refer to MCOLES Services, Delivered Through Partnerships.

[8](From page 38)...For statutory excerpts regarding Licensing of Private Security Police Officers, please refer to Appendix E.

[9](From page 39)...For statutory excerpts regarding licensing of Railroad Police Officers, please refer to Appendix F.

[10](From page 43 & 62)...Current test schedules may be accessed at www.michigan.gov/mcoles.

[11](From page 43 & 62)...Does not include out of state candidates licensed through the Recognition of Prior Training and Experience process.

[12](From page 46 & 62)...Law Enforcement Resource Center activity is reported by calendar year. Incomplete restoraton of partially corrupted data files may affect figures for 1999 and 2000. Total activity reported for 1999 and 2000 may be slightly lower than actual activity.

[13](From page 61)...The Pre-Employment Physical Abilities Standard was replaced in 2002 with the MCOLES Physical Fitness Standard, effective November 1, 2002. The Physical Abilities Test was phased out as of November 30, 2002.

Appendices

Appendix A *The Commission on Law Enforcement Standards Act Public Act No. 203 of the Public Acts of 1965, as Amended*

Materials in boldface type, particularly catchlines and annotations to the statutes are not part of the statutes as enacted by the legislature.

As amended by Act No. 220, P.A. 1968, Act No. 187, P.A. 1970, Act No. 31, P.A. 1971, Act No. 422, P.A. 1976, Act No. 15, P.A. 1985, Act No. 155, P.A. 1994, Act No. 204, P.A. 1995, Act No. 545. P.A. 1996, and Act No. 237, P.A. 1998.

An act to provide for the creation of the commission on law enforcement standards; to prescribe the reporting responsibilities of certain state and local agencies; to provide for additional costs in criminal cases; to provide for the establishment of the law enforcement officers training fund and to provide for disbursement of allocations from the law enforcement officers training fund to local agencies of government participating in a police training program.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

MCL §28.601. Short Title. Sec. 1.
This act shall be known and may be cited as the "commission on law enforcement standards act."

MCL §28.602. Definitions. Sec. 2. As used in this act:
(a) "Certificate" means a numbered document issued by the commission to a person who has received certification under this act.
(b) "Certification" means either of the following:
(i) A determination by the commission that a person meets the law enforcement officer minimum standards to be employed as a commission certified law enforcement officer and that the person is authorized under this act to be employed as a law enforcement officer.
(ii) A determination by the commission that a person was employed as a law enforcement officer before January 1, 1977 and that the person is authorized under this act to be employed as a law enforcement officer.
(c) "Commission" means the commission on law enforcement standards created in section 3.
(d) "Contested case" means that term as defined in section 3 of the administrative procedures act of 1969, 1969 PA 306, MCL 24.203.
(e) "Executive director" means the executive director of the commission appointed under section 12.
(f) "Felony" means a violation of a penal law of this state or another state that is either of the following:
(i) Punishable by a term of imprisonment greater than 1 year.
(ii) Expressly designated a felony by statute.
(g) "Fund" means the law enforcement officers training fund created in section 13.
(h) "Law enforcement officer minimum standards" means standards established by the commission under this act that a person must meet to be eligible for certification under section 9a (1).
(i) "Law enforcement officer of a Michigan Indian tribal police force" means a regularly employed member of a police force of a Michigan Indian tribe who is appointed pursuant to 25 C.F.R. 12.100 to 12.103.
(j) "Michigan Indian tribe" means a federally recognized Indian tribe that has trust lands located within this state.
(k) "Police officer" or "law enforcement officer" means, unless the context requires otherwise, either of the following:
(i) A regularly employed member of a police force or other organization of a city, county, township, or village, of the state, or of a state university or community college, who is responsible for the prevention and detection of crime and the enforcement of the general criminal laws of this state. Police officer or law enforcement officer does not include a person serving solely because he or she occupies any other office or position.
(ii) A law enforcement officer of a Michigan Indian tribal police force, subject to the limitations set forth in section 9 (3).
(l) "Rule" means a rule promulgated pursuant to the administrative procedures act of 1969, 1969 PA 306, MCL 24.201 to 24.328.

MCL §28.603. Law enforcement commission; creation; membership. Sec. 3.
(1) The commission on law enforcement standards is created to carry out the intent of this act.
(2) The commission consists of the following 11 members:
(a) The attorney general, or his or her designated representative.
(b) The director of the department of state police, or his or her designated representative.
(c) Nine members appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, as follows:
(i) Three individuals selected from a list of 6 active voting members of and submitted by the Michigan association of chiefs of police or its successor organization.
(ii) Three individuals selected from a list of 6 elected sheriffs submitted by the Michigan sheriffs association or its successor organization.
(iii) One individual selected from a list of 3 names submitted by the Michigan chapter of the fraternal order of the police or its successor organization.
(iv) One individual selected from a list of 3 names submitted by the police officers association of Michigan or its successor organization.
(v) One individual selected from a list of 3 individuals submitted by the Detroit police officers associations or their successor organizations.
(d) An individual selected under subdivision (c) shall serve as a commission member only while serving as a member of the respective organizations in subparagraphs (i) to (v).
(3) The terms of the members of the law enforcement officers training council expire on the date that all members of the commission on law enforcement standards are appointed.

MCL §28.604. Law enforcement commission; terms, vacancies, reappointment. Sec. 4.
(1) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, members of the commission appointed under section 2 (2) (c) shall hold office for a term of 3 years. Of the members initially appointed from the list of nominees submitted by the Michigan association of chiefs of police, 1 member shall be appointed for a term of 3 years, 1 member shall be appointed for a term of 2 years, and 1 member shall be appointed for a term of 1 year. Of the members initially appointed from a list of nominees submitted by the Michigan sheriffs' association, 1 member shall be appointed for a term of 3 years, 1 member shall be appointed for a term of 2 years, and 1 member shall be appointed for a term of 1 year.
(2) A vacancy on the commission caused by expiration of a term or termination of a member's official position in law enforcement shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

Appendix A *(continued)*

(3) A member appointed to fill a vacancy created other than by expiration of a term shall be appointed for the unexpired term of the member who he or she is to succeed in the same manner as the original appointment.A member may be reappointed for additional terms.

MCL §28.605. Law enforcement commission; officers, terms; limitations of power; nonforfeiture of employment. Sec. 5.
The commission shall elect from among its members a chairperson and a vice-chairperson who shall serve for 1-year terms and who may be reelected.

(2) Membership on the commission does not constitute holding a public office, and members of the commission are not required to take and file oaths of office before serving on the commission.
(3) The commission does not have the right to exercise any portion of the sovereign power of the state.
(4) A member of the commission is not disqualified from holding any public office or employment by reason of his or her appointment or membership on the commission and shall not forfeit any public office or employment, because of his or her appointment to the commission, notwithstanding any general, special, or local law, ordinance, or city charter.

MCL §28.606. Law enforcement commission; meetings; procedures and requirements; conducting business at public meeting; notice. Sec. 6.
(1) The commission shall meet not less than 4 times in each year and shall hold special meetings when called by the chairperson or, in the absence of the chairperson, by the vice-chairperson.A special meeting of the commission shall be called by the chairperson upon the written request of 5 members of the commission.
(2) The commission shall establish its own procedures and requirements with respect to quorum, place and conduct of its meetings, and other matters.
(3) The commission's business shall be conducted in compliance with the open meetings act, 1976 PA 267, MCL 15.261 to 15.275. Public notice of the time, date, and place of the meeting shall be given in the manner required by the open meetings act, 1976 PA 267, MCL 15.261 to 15.275.

MCL §28.607. Law enforcement commission; annual report to governor. Sec. 7.
The commission shall make an annual report to the governor that includes pertinent data regarding the law enforcement officer minimum standards and the degree of participation of municipalities in the training programs.

MCL §28.608. Commission members; compensation, expenses. Sec. 8.
The members of the commission shall serve without compensation.The members of the commission are entitled to their actual expenses in attending meetings and in the performance of their official duties.

MCL §28.609. Minimum employment standards, rule promulgation, subject matter, waiver of requirements. Sec. 9.
(1) The commission shall promulgate rules to establish law enforcement officer minimum standards. In promulgating the law enforcement officer minimum standards, the commission shall give consideration to the varying factors and special requirements of local police agencies.The law enforcement officer minimum standards shall include all of the following:
(a) Minimum standards of physical, educational, mental, and moral fitness which shall govern the recruitment, selection, appointment, and certification of law enforcement officers.
(b) Minimum courses of study, attendance requirements, and instructional hours required at approved police training schools.
(c) The rules promulgated under this section shall not apply to a member of a sheriff's posse or a police auxiliary temporarily performing his or her duty under the direction of the sheriff or police department.
(d) Minimum basic training requirements that a person, excluding sheriffs, shall complete before being eligible for certification under section 9a (1).
(2) If a person's certification under section 9a (1) becomes void under section 9a (4) (b), the commission shall waive the requirements described in subsection (1) (b) for certification of the person under section 9a (1) if 1 or more of the following apply:
(a) The person has been employed 1 year or less as a commission certified law enforcement officer, and is again employed as a law enforcement officer within 1 year after discontinuing employment as a commission certified law enforcement officer.
(b) The person has been employed more than 1 year but less than 5 years as a commission certified law enforcement officer and is again employed as a law enforcement officer within 18 months after discontinuing employment as a commission certified law enforcement officer.
(c) The person has been employed 5 years or more as a commission certified law enforcement officer and is again employed as a law enforcement officer within 2 years after discontinuing employment as a commission certified law enforcement officer.
(d) The person has successfully completed the mandatory training and has been continuously employed as a law enforcement officer, but through no fault of that person the employing agency failed to obtain certification for that person as required by this act.
(3) The commission shall promulgate rules with respect to all of the following:
(a) The categories or classifications of advanced in-service training programs for commission certified law enforcement officers and minimum courses of study and attendance requirements for the categories or classifications.
(b) The establishment of subordinate regional training centers in strategic geographic locations in order to serve the greatest number of police agencies that are unable to support their own training programs.
(c) The commission's acceptance of certified basic police training and law enforcement experience received by a person in another state in fulfillment in whole or in part of the law enforcement officer minimum standards.
(d) The commission's approval of police training schools administered by a city, county, township, village, corporation, college, community college, or university.
(e) The minimum qualification for instructors at approved police training schools.
(f) The minimum facilities and equipment required at approved police training schools.
(g) The establishment of preservice basic training programs at colleges and universities.
(h) Acceptance of basic police training and law enforcement experiences received by a person in fulfillment in whole or in part of the law enforcement officer minimum standards prepared and published by the commission if both of the following apply:
(i) The person successfully completed the basic police training in another state or through a federally operated police training school that was sufficient to fulfill the minimum standards required by federal law to be appointed as a law enforcement officer of a Michigan Indian tribal police force.

Appendix A *(continued)*

(ii) The person is or was a law enforcement officer of a Michigan Indian tribal police force for a period of 1 year or more.
(4) Except as otherwise provided in this section, a regularly employed person employed on or after January 1, 1977, as a member of a police force having a full-time officer is not empowered to exercise all the authority of a peace officer in this state, or be employed in a position for which the authority of a peace officer is conferred by statute, unless the person has received certification under section 9a (1).
(5) A law enforcement officer employed before January 1, 1977, may continue his or her employment as a law enforcement officer and participate in training programs on a voluntary or assigned basis but failure to obtain certification under section 9a (1) or (2) is not grounds for dismissal of or termination of that employment as a law enforcement officer.A person who was employed as a law enforcement officer before January 1, 1977, who fails to obtain certification under section 9a (1) and who voluntarily or involuntarily discontinues his or her employment as a law enforcement officer may be employed as a law enforcement officer if he or she was employed 5 years or more as a law enforcement officer and is again employed as a law enforcement officer within 2 years after discontinuing employment as a law enforcement officer.
(6) A law enforcement officer of a Michigan Indian tribal police force is not empowered to exercise the authority of a peace officer under the laws of this state and shall not be employed in a position for which peace officer authority is granted under the laws of this state unless all of the following requirements are met:
(a) The tribal law enforcement officer is certified under this act.
(b) The tribal law enforcement officer is 1 of the following:
(i) Deputized by the sheriff of the county in which the trust lands of the Michigan Indian tribe employing the tribal law enforcement officer are located, or by the sheriff of any county that borders the trust lands of that Michigan Indian tribe, pursuant to section 70 of 1846 RS 14, MCL 51.70.
(ii) Appointed as a police officer of the state or a city, township, charter township, or village that is authorized by law to appoint individuals as police officers.
(c) The deputation or appointment of the tribal law enforcement officer described in subdivision (b) is made pursuant to a written contract that includes terms the appointing authority under subdivision (b) may require between the state or local law enforcement agency and the tribal government of the Michigan Indian tribe employing the tribal law enforcement officer.
(d) The written contract described in subdivision (c) is incorporated into a self-determination contract, grant agreement, or cooperative agreement between the United States secretary of the interior and the tribal government of the Michigan Indian tribe employing the tribal law enforcement officer pursuant to the Indian self-determination and education assistance act, Public Law 93-638, 88 Stat. 2203.
(7) The commission may establish an evaluation or testing process, or both, for granting a waiver from the law enforcement officer minimum standards regarding training requirements to a person who has held a certificate under this act and who discontinues employment as a law enforcement officer for a period of time exceeding the time prescribed in subsection (2) (a) to (c) or subsection (5), as applicable.

MCL §28.609a. Officer certification; Revocation. Sec. 9a.
(1) The commission shall grant certification to a person who meets the law enforcement officer minimum standards at the time he or she is employed as a law enforcement officer.
(2) The commission shall grant certification to a person who was employed as a law enforcement officer before January 1, 1977 and who fails to meet the law enforcement officer minimum standards if the person is authorized to be employed as a law enforcement officer under section 9.
(3) The commission shall grant certification to an elected sheriff, which certification shall remain valid only while that sheriff is in office.
(4) Certification granted to a person under this act is valid until either of the following occurs:
(a) The certification is revoked.
(b) The certification becomes void because the person discontinues his or her employment as a commission certified law enforcement officer.
(5) The commission shall issue a certificate to a person who has received certification.A certificate issued to a person remains the property of the commission.
(6) Upon request of the commission, a person whose certification is revoked, or becomes void because the person discontinues his or her employment as a commission certified law enforcement officer, shall return to the commission the certificate issued to the person.A violation of this subsection is a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for 90 days, a fine of not more than $500.00, or both.

MCL §28.609b. Certificate; Rules for revocation; Judicial review. Sec 9b
(1) The commission shall promulgate rules that provide for the revocation of certification of a law enforcement officer for 1 or more of the following:
(a) Conviction by a judge or jury of a felony.
(b) Conviction by a plea of guilty to a felony.
(c) Conviction by a plea of no contest to a felony.
(d) Making a materially false statement or committing fraud during the application for certification process.
(2) The rules shall provide for the suspension of a law enforcement officer from use of the law enforcement information network in the event the law enforcement officer wrongfully discloses information from the law enforcement information network.
(3) Except as provided in subsection (4), if the commission issues a final decision or order to revoke the certification of a law enforcement officer, that decision or order is subject to judicial review as provided in the administrative procedures act of 1969, 1969 PA 306, MCL 24.201 to 24.328.
(4) A petition for judicial review of a final decision or order of the commission revoking the certification of a law enforcement officer shall be filed only in the circuit court for Ingham County.
(5) The commission may issue a subpoena in a contested case to revoke a law enforcement officer's certification.The subpoena shall be issued as provided in section 73 of the administrative procedures act of 1969, 1969 PA 306, MCL 24.273.
MCL §28.609c. Investigation of violations; Commission powers.
(1) The commission may investigate alleged violations of this Act or rules promulgated under this Act.
(2) In conducting an investigation, the commission may hold hearings, administer oaths, issue subpoenas, and order testimony to be taken at a hearing or by deposition.A hearing held under this section shall be conducted in accordance with chapter 4 of the administrative procedures act of 1969, 1969 PA 306, MCL 24.271 to 24.287.A final decision order issued by the commission is subject to judicial review as provided by chapter 6 of the administrative procedures act of 1969, PA 306, MCL 24.301 to 24.306.

Appendix A *(continued)*

(3) The commission may issue a subpoena to do either of the following:
(a) Compel the attendance of a witness to testify at a hearing or deposition and give testimony.
(b) Produce books, papers, documents, or other items.
(4) If a subpoena issued by the commission is not obeyed, the commission may petition the circuit court to require the attendance of a witness or the production of books, papers, documents, or other items. The circuit court may issue an order requiring a person to appear and give testimony or produce books, papers, documents, or other items. Failure to obey the order of the circuit court may be punished by the court as a contempt of court.

MCL §28.609d. Employment history records; Reporting requirements. Sec. 9d
(1) A law enforcement agency shall maintain an employment history record for each law enforcement officer employed by the law enforcement agency in the manner prescribed by the commission.
(2) A law enforcement agency shall report the date on which each person commences or terminates employment as a law enforcement officer for the law enforcement agency in the manner prescribed by the commission.

MCL §28.610. Agreements of commission with other agencies, colleges and universities. Sec. 10.
The commission may enter into agreements with colleges, universities, and other agencies to carry out the intent of this act.

MCL §28.611. Law enforcement commission; additional powers. Sec. 11.
(1) The commission may do all of the following:
(a) Visit and inspect a police training school, or examine the curriculum or training procedures of a police training school, for which application for approval of the school has been made.
(b) Issue certificates of approval to police training schools.
(c) Authorize the issuance of certificates of graduation or diplomas by approved police training schools to law enforcement officers who have satisfactorily completed minimum courses of study.
(d) Cooperate with state, federal, and local police agencies to establish and conduct local or area schools, or regional training centers for instruction and training of law enforcement officers of this state, and of its cities, counties, townships, and villages.
(e) Make recommendations to the legislature on matters pertaining to qualification and training of law enforcement officers.
(f) Establish preservice basic training programs at colleges and universities.
(g) Require an examination for law enforcement officer certification under section 9a (1).
(h) Issue a waiver as provided for under section 9 (7), or 9 (3) (c), or 9 (3) (h).
(i) Establish and charge a fee to recover the cost of testing and training individuals who are not employed by a Michigan law enforcement agency.
(j) Establish and charge a fee to recover the cost of issuing and reissuing certificates for individuals who are certified as law enforcement officers in this state.
(2) Fees charged under subsection (1) (i) and (j) shall be deposited in the law enforcement officer training fund created in section 13.

MCL §28.612. Executive director; appointment; term, duties, compensation. Sec. 12.
The commission shall appoint an executive director of the commission. The executive director shall hold office at the pleasure of the commission. The executive director shall perform the functions and duties that are assigned to him or her by the commission. The executive director shall receive compensation and reimbursement for expenses as provided by appropriation.

MCL §28.613. Law enforcement officers training fund; creation; appropriation. Sec. 13.
There is created in the state treasury a law enforcement officers training fund, from which, the legislature shall appropriate sums deemed necessary for the purposes of this act.

MCL §28.614. Law enforcement officers training fund; payment of amounts appropriated; reimbursement of training costs and living expenses; reduction of amounts; prohibited allocations. Sec. 14.
(1) The amounts annually appropriated by the legislature from the law enforcement officers training fund shall be paid by the state treasurer as follows:
(a) In accordance with the accounting law of the state upon certification of the executive director to reimburse an amount not to exceed the training costs incurred for each officer meeting the recruitment standards prescribed pursuant to this act during the period covered by the allocation, plus an amount not to exceed the necessary living expenses incurred by the officer that are necessitated by training requiring that he or she be away from his or her residence overnight.
(b) For the maintenance and administration of law enforcement officer testing and certification provided for by this act.
(2) If the money in the fund to be appropriated by the legislature for the training and living expenses described in subsection (1) are insufficient to allocate the amount for training and living purposes, the amount shall be reduced proportionately.
(3) An allocation shall not be made from the fund under this section to a training agency or to a city, county, township, or village or agency of the state that has not, throughout the period covered by the allocation, adhered to the standards established by the commission as applicable to either training or to personnel recruited or trained by the training agency, city, county, township, or village or agency of the state during that period.
(4) Expenditures from the fund to be appropriated by the legislature for law enforcement officer testing and certification described in subsection (1) shall not exceed the revenue generated from fees collected pursuant to section 11 (1) (i) (j).

MCL §28.615. Application for reimbursement; contents. Sec. 15.
A training agency, city, county, township, or village or state agency that desires to receive reimbursement pursuant to section 14 shall apply to the commission for the reimbursement. The application shall contain information requested by the commission.

MCL §28.616. Effective date. Sec. 16.
This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

Appendix B *The Police Officer's and Fire Fighter's Survivor Tuition Act*

Act No. 195 • Public Acts of 1996 • Approved by the Governor May 13, 1996

An act to provide for a waiver of tuition at state public institutions of higher education for children and surviving spouses of Michigan police officers and fire fighters killed in the line of duty; and to provide for an appropriation.

The people of the State of Michigan enact:

Sec. 1.
This act shall be known and may be cited as the "police officer's and fire fighter's survivor tuition act."

Sec. 2. As used in this act:
(a) "Child" means an individual who is a natural or adopted child of a deceased Michigan police officer or deceased Michigan fire fighter and who was under the age of 21 at the time of the Michigan police officer's or Michigan fire fighter's death.
(b) "Department" means the department of state police.
(c) "Killed" means that the Michigan police officer's or Michigan fire fighter's death is the direct and proximate result of a traumatic injury incurred in the line of duty.
(d) "Line of duty" means an action that a Michigan police officer or Michigan fire fighter is obligated or authorized to perform by rule, regulation, condition of employment or service, or law, including, but not limited to, a social, ceremonial, or athletic function that the Michigan police officer or Michigan fire fighter is assigned to or compensated for by the public agency he or she serves.
(e) "Michigan police officer" means a sheriff or sheriff's deputy of a sheriff's department in this state; village or township marshal of a village or township in this state; officer of the police department of any city, village, or township in this state; officer of the Michigan state police; or any other police officer or law enforcement officer trained and certified pursuant to the Michigan law enforcement officers training council act of 1965, Act No. 203 of the Public Acts of 1965, being sections 28.601 to 28.616 of the Michigan Compiled Laws.
(f) "Michigan fire fighter" means a member including volunteer members and members paid on call of a fire department, or other organization that provides fire suppression and other fire-related services, of a city, township, village, or county who is responsible for or is in a capacity that includes responsibility for the extinguishment of fires. Michigan fire fighter
(g) does not include a person whose job description, duties, or responsibilities do not include direct involvement in fire suppression.
(h) "Occupational disease" means a disease that routinely constitutes a special hazard in, or is commonly regarded as concomitant of, the Michigan police officer's or Michigan fire fighter's occupation.
(i) "State institution of higher education" means a public community or junior college established under section 7 of article VIII of the state constitution of 1963 or part 25 of the revised school code, Act. No. 451 of the Public Acts of 1976, being sections 380.1601 of the Michigan Compiled Laws, or a state university described in section 4, 5, or 6 of article VIII of the state constitution of 1963.
(j) "Traumatic injury" means a wound or the condition of the body caused by external force, including, but not limited to, an injury inflicted by bullet, explosive, sharp instrument, blunt object or other physical blow, fire, smoke, chemical, electricity, climatic condition, infectious disease, radiation, or bacteria, but excluding an injury resulting from stress, strain, or occupational disease.
(k) "Tuition" means tuition at the rate charged for residents of this state.

Sec. 3.
(1) Beginning in the 1996-97 academic year, and subject to the limitations in subsections (2), (3), and (4), a state institution of higher education shall waive tuition for each child and surviving spouse of a Michigan police officer or Michigan fire fighter who has been or is killed in the line of duty if the child or surviving spouse meets all of the following requirements:
(a) Applies, qualifies, and is admitted as a full-time, part-time, or summer school student in a program of study leading to a degree or certificate.
(b) Is a legal resident of the state for at least the 12 consecutive months immediately preceding his or her application. For an individual who is a dependent of his or her parent, residency status shall be determined by the parent's residency. For an individual who is not a dependent, residency status shall be determined in the same manner as under title IV of the higher education act of 1965, Public Law 89-329, 79 Stat. 1232.
(c) Applies to the department for tuition waiver under this act and provides evidence satisfactory to the department that he or she is the child or the surviving spouse of a Michigan police officer or Michigan fire fighter who was killed in the line of duty, that the course or courses for which he or she is seeking a tuition waiver meet the requirements of subsection (2), and that he or she meets the other requirements of this section.
(d) For a child of a Michigan police officer or Michigan fire fighter who was killed in the line of duty, applies under subdivision (c) for the first time before the age of 21.
(e) Is certified by the financial aid officer at the state institution of higher education as needing the tuition waiver in order to meet recognized educational expenses. If the child's or surviving spouse's family income, excluding any income from death benefits attributable to the Michigan police officer's or Michigan fire fighter's death, is below 400% of poverty level under federal poverty guidelines published by the United States department of health and human services, income from any death benefits accruing to the child or surviving spouse as a result of the Michigan police officer's or Michigan fire fighter's death shall not be counted as family income in determining financial need under this subdivision.
(f) Maintains satisfactory academic progress, as defined by the state institution of higher education, for each term or semester in which he or she is enrolled. The satisfactory progress definition used by an institution for federal student assistance programs under title IV of the higher education act of 1965 is acceptable for the purposes of this act.
(g) Has not achieved a bachelor's degree and has received tuition reimbursement under this act for less than 124 semester credits or 180 term credits at an institution of higher education.
(2) A state institution of higher education shall waive tuition under this act only for courses that are applicable toward the degree or certificate requirements of the program in which the child or surviving spouse is enrolled.
(3) A child or surviving spouse of a Michigan police officer or Michigan fire fighter who was killed in the line of duty is eligible for tuition waiver under this section for not more than a total of 9 semesters or the equivalent number of terms or quarters.
(4) Tuition shall be waived only to the extent that the tuition is not covered or paid by any scholarship, trust fund, statutory benefit, or any other source of tuition coverage available to the person eligible for a waiver under this act.

Appendix B *(continued)*

Sec. 4.
(1) Beginning in the 1996-1997 academic year, upon receiving an application under section 3(c), the department shall determine whether the applicant and the courses for which tuition waiver is sought meet the requirements of section 3 and, if so, shall approve the application and notify the state institution of higher education that the application has been approved.
(2) Beginning in the 1996-1997 academic year, upon application by the state institution of higher education, the department annually shall reimburse each state institution of higher education for the total amount of tuition waived during the immediately preceding fiscal year under section 3.The department annually shall report to the legislature the number of individuals for whom tuition has been waived at each state institution of higher education and the total amounts to be paid under this act for that fiscal year.

Sec. 5.
The department shall provide the necessary forms and applications and shall cooperate with the state institutions of higher education in developing efficient procedures for implementing the purposes of this act.

Sec. 6.
The legislature annually shall appropriate the funds necessary to implement this act.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

Appendix C

Executive Order 2001-5

Office of the Governor
John Engler, Governor

Michigan Commission on Law Enforcement Standards EXECUTIVE ORDER 2001-5

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 2001 - 5

MICHIGAN JUSTICE TRAINING COMMISSION AND MICHIGAN JUSTICE TRAINING FUND

COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS TRAINING FUND

MICHIGAN COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF STATE POLICE

EXECUTIVE REORGANIZATION

WHEREAS, Article V, Section 1, of the Constitution of the state of Michigan of 1963 vests the executive power in the Governor; and

WHEREAS, Article V, Section 2, of the Constitution of the State of Michigan of 1963 empowers the Governor to make changes in the organization of the Executive Branch or in the assignment of functions among its units which he considers necessary for efficient administration; and

WHEREAS, the Michigan Justice Training Commission and the Michigan Justice Training Fund were created within the Department of Management and Budget by Act No. 302 of the Public Acts of 1982, as amended, being Section 18.421 et seq. of the Michigan Compiled Laws; and subsequently transferred to the Department of State Police by Executive Order 1993-11, being Section 18.431 of the Michigan Compiled Laws; and

WHEREAS, the Michigan Law Enforcement Officers Training Council (later renamed the Commission on Law Enforcement Standards by Act No. 237 of the Public Acts of 1998, which amended Section 28.601 et seq. of the Michigan Compiled Laws) and the Law Enforcement Officers Training Fund were created under Act No. 203 of the Public Acts of 1965, as amended, being section 28.601 et seq. of the Michigan Compiled Laws; and subsequently transferred by a Type I transfer to the Department of State Police by Act No. 407 of the Public Acts of 1965, being Section 16.257 of the Michigan Compiled Laws; and

WHEREAS, the powers, functions, duties and responsibilities assigned to the Michigan Justice Training Commission, the Michigan Justice Training Fund, the Commission on Law Enforcement Standards, and the Law Enforcement Officers Training Fund can be more effectively carried out by a new Michigan Commission on Law Enforcement Standards; and

WHEREAS, it is necessary in the interests of efficient administration and effectiveness of government to effect changes in the organization of the Executive Branch of government.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, John Engler, Governor of the State of Michigan, pursuant to the powers vested in me by the Constitution of the State of Michigan of 1963 and the laws of the State of Michigan, do hereby order the following:

I. New Michigan Commission on Law Enforcement Standards.
A. The new Michigan Commission on Law Enforcement Standards is hereby created as a Type I agency with the Department of State Police.
B. All the statutory authority, powers, duties, functions and responsibilities of the Michigan Justice Training Commission, the Michigan Justice Training Fund, the Commission on Law Enforcement Standards and the Law Enforcement Officers Training Fund including those involving rule-making, grant awards and annual distributions and including, but not limited to, the statutory authority, powers, duties, functions and responsibilities set forth in:
1. The Commission on Law Enforcement Standards Act, Act No. 203 of the Public Acts of 1965, as amended, being Section 28.601 et seq. of the Michigan Compiled Laws;
2. The Michigan Justice Training Commission and Michigan Justice Training Fund Act, Act No. 302 of the Public Acts of 1982, as amended, being Section 18.421 et seq. of the Michigan Compiled Laws; are hereby transferred to the new Michigan Commission on Law Enforcement Standards by a Type III transfer, as defined by Section 3 of Act No. 380 of the Public Acts of 1965, as amended, being Section 16.103 of the Michigan Compiled Laws.
C. The new Michigan Commission on Law Enforcement Standards shall consist of fifteen (15) members as follows:
1. The Attorney General, or the designated representative of the Attorney General;
2. The Director of the Department of State Police, or the Director's designated representative who is a Michigan State Police Officer;
3. The Chief of the Police Department located in a city with a population of more that 750,000, or the Chief's designated representative who is a command officer with that department; and
4. Twelve (12) members appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, as follows:
a. Three (3) individuals selected from a list of nine (9) active voting members of and submitted by the Michigan Association of Chiefs of Police or its successor organization;
b. Three (3) individuals selected from a list of nine (9) elected sheriffs submitted by the Michigan Sheriffs' Association or its successor organization;
c. One (1) individual selected from a list of three (3) individuals submitted by the Prosecuting Attorneys' Association of Michigan or its successor organization;
d. One (1) individual selected from a list of three (3) individuals submitted by the Criminal Defense Attorneys of Michigan or its successor organization;
e. One (1) individual selected from a list of three (3) individuals submitted by the Michigan State Police Troopers Association or its successor organization;
f. One (1) individual selected from a list of three (3) individuals submitted by the Michigan Chapter of the Fraternal Order of Police or its successor organization;

Appendix C *(continued)*

g. One (1) individual selected from a list of three (3) individuals submitted by the Police Officers Association of Michigan or its successor organization;
h. One (1) individual selected from a list of three (3) individuals submitted by a police association representing officers employed by one police agency employing more than 15 percent of the police officers in this state or their successor organizations; and
i. The Governor may appoint any individual meeting the membership requirements of the organizations listed in 4. a. through 4. h. in the event that an organization required to submit a list of potential candidates fails to submit a list:
(1) at least 30 days prior to a vacancy created by the expiration of a term; or
(2) within 30 days of the effective date of any other vacancy.
5. An individual selected under subdivision 4 shall serve as a commission member only while serving as a member of the respective organizations in subparagraphs 4. a. through 4. h.
6. Except as otherwise provided in this subdivision, members of the Commission appointed under subdivision 4 shall hold office for a term of three (3) years. However:
a. Of the members initially appointed from the list of nominees submitted by the Michigan Association of Chiefs of Police, one (1) member shall be appointed for a term of three (3) years, one (1) member shall be appointed for a term of two (2) years, and one (1) member shall be appointed for a term of one (1) year.
b. Of the members initially appointed from the list submitted by the Michigan Sheriffs' Association, one (1) member shall be appointed for a term of three (3) years, one (1) member shall be appointed for a term of two (2) years, and one (1) member shall be appointed for a term of one (1) year.
c. The members initially appointed from the list of nominees submitted by the Michigan State Police Troopers Association and the Michigan Chapter of the Fraternal Order of Police shall be appointed for a term of two (2) years.
d. The members initially appointed from the list of nominees submitted by the Police Officers Association of Michigan and the police association representing officers employed by one police agency employing more than 15 percent of the police officers in this state shall be appointed for a term of one (1) year.
7. A vacancy on the commission caused by the expiration of a term or termination of the member's official position in law enforcement shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.
8. A member appointed to fill a vacancy created other than by expiration of a term shall be appointed for the unexpired term of the member who he or she is to succeed in the same manner as the original appointment. A member may be reappointed for additional terms.
D. The new Michigan Commission on Law Enforcement Standards, in addition to exercising the statutory authority, powers, duties, functions and responsibilities transferred to it by this order, shall focus its activities in order to accomplish the following objectives involving law enforcement organizations and officers:
1. Increase professionalism;
2. Increase the number of law enforcement organizations that offer formal in-service training and increase the number of law enforcement officers who receive formal in-service training;
3. Institute law enforcement in-service training standards applicable to all law enforcement in-service training in Michigan;
4. Implement a web-based information system that will allow the Commission to accomplish its goals and communicate with Michigan law enforcement organizations in a more efficient manner, and;
5. Ensure that grants awarded by the Commission to Michigan law enforcement organizations advance the objectives listed in subparagraphs D.1. through D.3.

II. Miscellaneous
A. The Director of the Department of State Police shall provide executive direction and supervision for the implementation of all transfers of authority made under this Order.
B. The Executive Director of the new Michigan Commission on Law Enforcement Standards shall administer the assigned functions transferred by this Order in such ways as to promote efficient administration and shall make internal organizational changes as may be administratively necessary to complete the realignment of responsibilities prescribed by this Order.
C. The Director of the Department of State Police and the Executive Director of the new Michigan Commission on Law Enforcement Standards shall immediately initiate coordination to facilitate the transfer and shall develop a memorandum of record identifying any pending settlements, issues of compliance with applicable federal and State laws and regulations, or obligations to be resolved by the Michigan Justice Training Commission, the Michigan Justice Training Fund, the Commission on Law Enforcement Standards and the Law Enforcement Officers Training Fund.
D. All records, personnel, property and unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations and other funds used, held, employed, available or to be made available to the Michigan Justice Training Commission, the Michigan Justice Training Fund, the Commission on Law Enforcement Standards and the Law Enforcement Officers Training Fund for the activities, powers, duties, functions and responsibilities transferred by this Order are hereby transferred to the new Michigan Commission on Law Enforcement Standards.
E. The State Budget Director shall determine and authorize the most efficient manner possible for handling financial transactions and records in the state's financial management system for the remainder of the fiscal year.
F. All rules, orders, contracts and agreements relating to the assigned functions lawfully adopted prior to the effective date of this Order shall continue to be effective until revised, amended or repealed.
G. Any suit, action or other proceeding lawfully commenced by, against or before any entity affected by this Order shall not abate by reason of the taking effect of this Order. Any suit, action or other proceeding may be maintained by, against or before the appropriate successor of any entity affected by this Order.
H. The invalidity of any portion of this Order shall not affect the validity of the remainder thereof.

In fulfillment of the requirement of Article V, Section 2, of the Constitution of the state of Michigan of 1963, the provisions of this Executive Order shall become effective November 1, 2001.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Michigan this 30th day of August, in the Year of our Lord, Two Thousand One.

Appendix D *Act No. 302 of the Public Acts of 1982, as amended*

An act to create the Michigan justice training commission and the Michigan justice training fund; to provide the powers and duties of certain state agencies; to provide for the distribution and expenditure of funds; to provide for the promulgation of rules: and to repeal this act on a specific date. Amended by P.A. 1989, No. 158, § 1, Imd. Eff. July 28, 1989; P.A. 1992, No. 104, § 1, Imd. Eff. June 25, 1992.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

MCL §18.421. Definitions. Sec. 1.
As used in this act:
(a) "Alcoholic liquor" means that term as defined in section 2 of the Michigan liquor control act, Act No. 8 of the Public Acts of the Extra Session of 1933, being section 436.2 of the Michigan Compiled Laws.
(b) "Eligible entity" means a city, village, township, county, junior college, community college, state supported college or university, or the department of state police.
(c) "Fund" means the Michigan justice training fund created in section 5.
(d) "In-service criminal justice training" means a criminal justice educational program presented by an agency or entity eligible to receive funds pursuant to this act or by a contractual service provider hired by the agency or entity eligible to receive funds pursuant to this act, including a course or package of instruction provided to an eligible trainee for the payment of a fee or tuition, or education or training presented through the use of audiovisual materials, which program, education, or training is designed and intended to enhance the direct delivery of criminal justice services by eligible employees of the agency or entity.
(e) "MLEOTC certified police officer" means an individual certified as a police officer under the being sections 28.601 to 28.616 of the Michigan Compiled Laws.
(f) "Professional association" means a national, state, or local police union, or an association or fraternal organization of police officers, correctional officers, or prosecuting attorneys.
(g) "State or local agency" means any of the following:
(i) An agency, department, division, bureau, board, commission, council, or authority of the state or of a city, village, township, or county.
(ii) A state supported college or university.
(iii) A community college or junior college.
(iv) Any agency or entity of the judicial branch of government of this state.

MCL §18.422. Michigan Justice training commission, creation, members; business; voting. Sec. 2.
(1) The Michigan justice training commission is created within the department of management and budget. The commission shall consist of the following members:
(a) The director of the department of state police or his or her representative.
(b) The president of the prosecuting attorneys' association of Michigan or his or her representative.
(c) The president of the Michigan sheriffs' association or his or her representative.
(d) The president of the Michigan association of chiefs of police or his or her representative.
(e) One person appointed by the governor who is employed by a police agency employing at least 20% of the police officers in this state.
(f) The president of the Michigan state police troopers association or his or her representative.
(g) One person appointed by the governor who has been elected by police officers other than police officers in administrative or managerial positions, representing the interests of police officers other than police officers in administrative or managerial positions.
(h) The president of the criminal defense attorneys of Michigan or his or her representative.
(2) The commission shall elect a chairperson annually from among the members of the commission. A person shall not serve more than 2 consecutive years as chairperson.
(3) The members of the commission shall be reimbursed for actual expenses, including travel expenses, from the fund. Members of the commission shall not be reimbursed for expenditures for alcoholic liquor, or for meal expenditures in excess of the per diem meal expenditures authorized for members of the state civil service.
(4) The business which the commission may perform shall be conducted at a public meeting of the commission held in compliance with the open meetings act, Act No. 267 of the Public Acts of 1976, as amended, being sections 15.261 to 15.275 of the Michigan Compiled Laws. Public notice of the time, date, and place of the meeting shall be given in the manner required by Act No. 267 of the Public Acts of 1976, as amended.
(5) The commission shall not perform any function authorized under section 3 without the affirmative votes of 5 members of the commission.

MCL §18.423. Duties of commission. Sec. 3.
The commission shall do all of the following, with the assistance of the department of management and budget:
(a) Annually distribute 60% of the fund to eligible entities not including the money in the fund pursuant to section 5(2). An eligible entity receiving a distribution under this subdivision shall expend the distribution only for the in-service criminal justice training of its police officers. An eligible entity that uses money received under this subdivision shall maintain detailed records of the actual costs associated with the preparation for, the administration of, and the actual conducting of the training program. Use of money received under this subdivision for the payment of unreasonable or duplicative costs, as determined by the commission, shall result in the forfeiture of the money received by the eligible entity under this subdivision. Money distributed to an eligible entity which is not expended in the fiscal year of the distribution shall only be expended by the eligible entity for the in-service criminal justice training of its police officers in future fiscal years. An eligible entity receiving a distribution pursuant to this subdivision shall use the entire distribution for the in-service criminal justice training of its police officers within 2 years after receiving the distribution. If the eligible entity fails or refuses to use the entire distribution for the in-service criminal justice training of its police officers within 2 years after receiving the distribution, the eligible entity shall not be eligible to receive additional distributions pursuant to this subdivision until the prior distribution is used for the in-service criminal justice training of its police officers. A distribution made under this subdivision shall serve as a supplement to, and not as a replacement for, the funds budgeted on October 12, 1982, by an eligible entity for the in-service criminal justice training of its police officers. The distribution shall be made in 2 semiannual installments on dates determined by the commission and shall be expended only for the direct costs of the in-service criminal justice training of police officers. The funds shall be distributed on a per capita basis to eligible entities based upon the number of full-time equated sworn

Appendix D *(continued)*

MLEOTC certified police officers employed. Each eligible entity shall receive a minimum distribution of $500.00. For purposes of this subdivision, the number of full-time equated sworn MLEOTC certified police officers shall be determined by dividing the total number of paid work hours actually worked by sworn MLEOTC certified police officers in the eligible entity's fiscal year by 2,080 hours, rounded down to the nearest whole number. For each year, the percentage of police officers who provide direct police service receiving training under this act shall be equal to or greater than the percentage of police officers who are in full-time administrative positions receiving training under this act.
(b) Annually distribute through a competitive grant process the balance of the fund after making the distributions required in subdivisions (a) and (d) and the expenditures required under section 2(3). In distributing money from the fund, the commission shall consider the quality and cost effectiveness of the training programs of applicants for funds and the criminal justice needs of this state. Money shall not be distributed under this subdivision to a professional association. In distributing money from the fund, the commission shall attempt to provide equity in funding for training programs for prosecutors and assigned criminal defense counsel. A state or local agency that uses money received under this subdivision shall maintain detailed records of the actual costs associated with the preparation for, the administration of, and the actual conducting of the training program. Use of money received under this subdivision for the payment of unreasonable or duplicative costs, as determined by the auditor general or the commission, shall result in the forfeiture of the money received by the state or local agency under this subdivision. Grants under this subdivision shall be distributed only to the following:
(i) State or local agencies for the purpose of providing in-service criminal justice training programs to employees of those state or local agencies. A distribution made under this subparagraph shall serve as a supplement to, and not as a replacement for, the funds budgeted on October 12, 1982, by a state or local agency for in-service criminal justice training.
(ii) State or local agencies providing criminal justice training to the employees or the contractual service providers of other state or local agencies. A distribution made under this subparagraph shall be used to enhance and increase, but not supplant, the amount of local, federal, and other state funds that, in the absence of money from the Michigan justice training fund, are available for criminal justice training. As used in this subparagraph, "criminal justice training" means training which is designed and intended to enhance the direct delivery of criminal justice services by employees of state or local agencies; which is not required minimum basic training for police officers or initial training for other employees; and which is any of the following:
(A) A criminal justice educational program presented by the state or local agency or by a contractual training provider hired by the agency.
(B) A criminal justice course or package of instruction provided to an eligible trainee for the payment of a fee or tuition.
(c) Promulgate rules pursuant to the administrative procedures act of 1969, Act No. 306 of the Public Acts of 1969, as amended, being sections 24.201 to 24.328 of the Michigan Compiled Laws, which prescribe the procedures by which the commission shall distribute money from the fund.
(d) Annually distribute an amount from the fund to the department of management and budget to cover the reasonable expenses of providing staff services to the commission, and to cover the expense of maintaining a register of available criminal justice training programs in this state.

MCL §18.424. Allowable expenditures. Sec. 4.
(1) Distributions of money under this act shall not be expended for any of the following:
(a) Criminal justice training conducted by a training provider not based in this state unless the training event has first been approved by the commission.
(b) Criminal justice training not located in this state, unless the training event has first been approved by the commission.
(c) Criminal justice training in another country.
(d) Meal expenditures in excess of the per diem meal expenditures authorized for civil service employees.
(e) Purchasing alcoholic liquor.
(f) Travel costs to participate in criminal justice training, unless the criminal justice training program is for the sole purpose of training or offers not less than 6 hours of qualifying training within any 24-hour period.
(g) The publication of a newsletter.
(2) The commission shall not approve any out-of-state training program unless the eligible entity requesting approval of the training program has exhausted all reasonable efforts to locate a similar training program in this state, and the commission is satisfied that a similar training program is not available in this state.

MCL §18.424a. Printed material. Sec. 4a.
Any material printed from funds distributed under this act shall contain a statement that Michigan justice training funds were used to print that material.

MCL §18.425. Michigan justice training fund; creation; distribution; investment earnings. Sec. 5.
(1) The Michigan justice training fund is created in the state treasury.
(2) Money in the fund which is not distributed in a fiscal year, and which was to be distributed under section 3(b) shall remain in the fund for distribution in future fiscal years only for the purposes described in section 3(b).
(3) Investment earnings from the Michigan justice training fund assets shall be deposited in the Michigan justice training fund.

MCL §18.426. Annual reports. Sec. 6.
Each eligible entity and state or local agency receiving a distribution under this act shall report annually to the commission on the results of its training programs. Each training program financed in whole or in part by a distribution from the Michigan justice training fund shall be separately identified. The commission shall report annually to the appropriating committees of the legislature on the results of the expenditure of the amount distributed.

MCL §18.427. Repealed by P.A. 1984, No. 364, § 2, Eff. March 29, 1985. Sec. 7. Repealed.

MCL §18.428. Contingent enactment. Sec. 8.
This act shall not take effect unless House Bill No. 5520 of the 81st Legislature is enacted into law.

Appendix D *(continued)*

MCL §18.429. Audits. Sec. 9.
The books, records, and accounts of the Michigan justice training commission shall be audited by the auditor general every 2 years.

MCL §18.430. Repealed by P.A. 1992, No. 104, § 2, Eff. June 25, 1992. Sec. 10. Repealed.

MCL §18.431. Michigan justice training commission and justice training fund; transfer of powers and duties to the department of state police
WHEREAS, Article V, Section 2, of the Constitution of the State of Michigan of 1963 empowers the Governor to make changes in the organization of the Executive Branch or in the assignment of functions among its units which he considers necessary for efficient administration; and

WHEREAS, the Michigan Justice Training Commission and the Michigan Justice Training Fund were created within the Department of Management and Budget by Act No. 302 of the Public Acts of 1982, as amended, being Section 18.421 et seq. of the Michigan Compiled Laws; and

WHEREAS, the functions, duties and responsibilities assigned to the Michigan Justice Training Commission and the Michigan Justice Training Fund can be more effectively carried out under the supervision and direction of the head of the Department of State Police.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, John Engler, Governor of the State of Michigan, pursuant to the powers vested in me by the Constitution of the State of MICHIGAN of 1963 and the laws of the State of Michigan, do hereby order the following:
1. All the statutory authority, powers, duties, functions and responsibilities of the Michigan Justice Training Commission and the Michigan Justice Training Fund are hereby transferred to the Department of State Police, by a Type II transfer, as defined by Section 3 of Act No 380 of the Public Acts of 1965, as amended, being Section 16.103 of the Michigan Compiled Laws.
2. The Director of the Office of Contract Management of the Department of Management and Budget shall provide executive direction and supervision for the implementation of the transfers. The assigned functions shall be administered under the direction and supervision of the Department of State Police, and all prescribed functions of rule making, grant awards and annual distributions shall be transferred to the Department of State Police.
3. All records, personnel, property and unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations and other funds used, held, employed, available or to be made available to the Michigan Justice Training Commission and the Michigan Justice Training Fund for the activities transferred are hereby transferred to the Department of State Police to the extent required to provide for the efficient and effective operation of the Michigan Justice Training Commission and Michigan Justice Training Fund.
4. The Director of the Office of Contract Management of the Department of Management and Budget and the Director of the Department of State Police shall immediately initiate coordination to facilitate the transfer and develop a memorandum of record identifying any pending settlements, issues of compliance with applicable federal and State laws and regulations, or obligations to be resolved by the Michigan Justice Training Commission and the Michigan Justice Training Fund.
5. All rules, orders, contracts and agreements relating to the assigned functions lawfully adopted prior to the effective date of this Order shall continue to be effective until revised, amended or repealed.
6. Any suit, action or other proceeding lawfully commenced by, against or before any entity affected by this Order shall not abate by reason of the taking effect of this Order. Any suit, action or other proceeding may be maintained by, against or before the appropriate successor of any entity affected by this Order.

In fulfillment of the requirement of Article V, Section 2, of the Constitution of the State of Michigan of 1963, the provisions of this Executive Order shall become effective 60 days after filing.

Appendix E *Licensing of Private Security Police Officers*

PRIVATE SECURITY BUSINESS AND SECURITY ALARM ACT (EXCERPTS)
Act 330 of 1968

MCL 338.1052 Definitions; persons not subject to act. Sec. 2.
(1) As used in this act:
(a) "Department" means the department of consumer and industry services except that in reference to the regulation of private security police, department means the department of state police.
(b) "Licensee" means a sole proprietorship, firm, company, partnership, limited liability company, or corporation licensed under this act.
(c) "Private security guard" means an individual or an employee of an employer who offers, for hire, to provide protection of property on the premises of another.
(d) "Private security police" means that part of a business organization or educational institution primarily responsible for the protection of property on the premises of the business organization.
(e) "Security alarm system" means a detection device or an assembly of equipment and devices arranged to signal the presence of a hazard requiring urgent attention or to which police are expected to respond. Security alarm system includes any system that can electronically cause an expected response by a law enforcement agency to a premises by means of the activation of an audible signal, visible signal, electronic notification, or video signal, or any combination of these signals, to a remote monitoring location on or off the premises. Security alarm system does not include a video signal that is not transmitted over a public communication system or a fire alarm system or an alarm system that monitors temperature, humidity, or other condition not directly related to the detection of an unauthorized intrusion into a premises or an attempted robbery at a premises.
(f) "Security alarm system agent" means a person employed by a security alarm system contractor whose duties include the altering, installing, maintaining, moving, repairing, replacing, selling, servicing, monitoring, responding to, or causing others to respond to a security alarm system.
(g) "Security alarm system contractor" means a sole proprietorship, firm, company, partnership, limited liability company, or corporation engaged in the installation, maintenance, alteration, monitoring, or servicing of security alarm systems or who responds to a security alarm system. Security alarm system contractor does not include a business that only sells or manufactures security alarm systems unless the business services security alarm systems, installs security alarm systems, monitors or arranges for the monitoring of a security alarm system, or responds to security alarm systems at the protected premises.
(h) "Security business" means a person or business entity engaged in offering, arranging, or providing 1 or more of the following services:
(i) Security alarm system installation, service, maintenance, alteration, or monitoring.
(ii) Private security guard.
(iii) Private security police.
(2) All businesses furnishing security alarm systems for the protection of persons and property, whose employees and security technicians travel on public property and thoroughfares in the pursuit of their duties, are subject to this act.
(3) A communications common carrier providing communications channels under tariffs for the transmission of signals in connection with an alarm system is not subject to this act.
(4) Railroad policemen appointed and commissioned under the railroad code of 1993, 1993 PA 354, MCL 462.101 to 462.451, are exempt from this act.

History: 1968, Act 330, Imd. Eff. July 12, 1968 ;—Am. 1969, Act 168, Imd. Eff. Aug. 5, 1969 ;—Am. 1975, Act 190, Imd. Eff. Aug. 5, 1975 ;—Am. 2000, Act 411, Eff. Mar. 28, 2001 ;—Am. 2002, Act 473, Eff. Oct. 1, 2002.

MCL 338.1056 License; qualifications. Sec. 6.
(1) The department shall issue a license to conduct business as a security alarm system contractor or a private security guard, private security police, or to a private security guard business, if it is satisfied that the applicant is a sole proprietorship, or if a firm, partnership, company, limited liability company, or corporation the sole or principal license holder is an individual, who meets all of the following qualifications:
(a) Is not less than 25 years of age.
(b) Has a high school education or its equivalent.
(c) In the case of a licensee under this section after March 28, 2001, has not been under any sentence, including parole, probation, or actual incarceration, for the commission of a felony.
(d) In the case of a person licensed under this section on or before March 28, 2001, has not been under any sentence, including parole, probation, or actual incarceration, for the commission of a felony within 5 years before the date of application.
(e) Has not been convicted of an offense listed in section 10(1)(c) within 5 years before the date of application.
(f) Has not been dishonorably discharged from a branch of the United States military service.
(g) In the case of an applicant for a private security guard or agency license, has been lawfully engaged in 1 or more of the following:
(i) In the private security guard or agency business on his or her own account in another state for a period of not less than 3 years.
(ii) In the private security guard or agency business for a period of not less than 4 years as an employee of the holder of a certificate of authority to conduct a private security guard or agency business and has had experience reasonably equivalent to not less than 4 years of full-time guard work in a supervisory capacity with rank above that of patrolman.
(iii) In law enforcement employment as a certified police officer on a full-time basis for not less than 4 years for a city, county, or state government, or for the United States government.
(iv) In the private security guard or agency business as an employee or on his or her own account or as a security administrator in private business for not less than 2 years on a full-time basis, and is a graduate with a baccalaureate degree or its equivalent in the field of police administration or industrial security from an accredited college or university.
(h) In the case of an applicant for a security alarm system contractor license, has been lawfully engaged in either or both of the following:
(i) The security alarm system contractor business on his or her own account for a period of not less than 3 years.

Appendix E *(continued)*

(ii) The security alarm system contractor business for a period of not less than 4 years as an employee of the holder of a certificate of authority to conduct a security alarm system contractor business, and has had experience reasonably equivalent to at least 4 years of full-time work in a supervisory capacity or passes a written exam administered by the department designed to measure his or her knowledge and training in security alarm systems.
(i) Has posted with the department a bond provided for in this act.
(j) Has not been adjudged insane unless restored to sanity by court order.
(k) Does not have any outstanding warrants for his or her arrest.
(2) In the case of a sole proprietorship, firm, partnership, company, or corporation now doing or seeking to do business in this state, the resident manager shall comply with the applicable qualifications of this section.

History: 1968, Act 330, Imd. Eff. July 12, 1968 ;—Am. 1969, Act 168, Imd. Eff. Aug. 5, 1969 ;—Am. 1975, Act 190, Imd. Eff. Aug. 5, 1975 ;—Am. 1994, Act 326, Eff. Mar. 30, 1995 ;—Am. 2000, Act 411, Eff. Mar. 28, 2001 ;—Am. 2002, Act 473, Eff. Oct. 1, 2002.

MCL 338.1057 License; application; references; investigation; approval; nonrenewable temporary license; fees. Sec. 7.
(1) The department shall prepare a uniform application for the particular license and shall require the person filing the application to obtain reference statements from at least 5 reputable citizens who have known the applicant for a period of at least 5 years, who can attest that the applicant is honest, of good character, and competent, and who are not related or connected to the applicant by blood or marriage.
(2) Upon receipt of the application and application fee, the department shall investigate the applicant's qualifications for licensure.
(3) The application and investigation are not considered complete until the applicant has received the approval of the prosecuting attorney and the sheriff of the county in this state within which the principal office of the applicant is to be located. If the office is to be located in a city, township, or village, the approval of the chief of police may be obtained instead of the sheriff. Branch offices and branch managers shall be similarly approved.
(4) If a person has not previously been denied a license or has not had a previous license suspended or revoked, the department may issue a nonrenewable temporary license to an applicant. If approved by the department, the temporary license is valid until 1 or more of the following occur but not to exceed 120 days:
(a) The completion of the investigations and approvals required under subsections (1), (2), and (3).
(b) The completion of the investigation of the subject matter addressed in section 6.
(c) The completion of the investigation of any employees of the licensee as further described in section 17.
(d) Confirmation of compliance with the bonding or insurance requirements imposed in section 9.
(e) The applicant fails to meet 1 or more of the requirements for licensure imposed under this act.
(5) The fees for a temporary license shall be the applicable fees as described in section 9.

History: 1968, Act 330, Imd. Eff. July 12, 1968 ;—Am. 1975, Act 190, Imd. Eff. Aug. 5, 1975 ;—Am. 2000, Act 411, Eff. Mar. 28, 2001 ;—Am. 2002, Act 473, Eff. Oct. 1, 2002.

338.1060 License; revocation; grounds; failure to pay fines or fees; surrender of license; misdemeanor. Sec. 10.
(1) The department may revoke any license issued under this act if it determines, upon good cause shown, that the licensee or his or her manager, if the licensee is an individual, or if the licensee is not an individual, that any of its officers, directors, partners or its manager, has done any of the following:
(a) Made any false statements or given any false information in connection with an application for a license or a renewal or reinstatement of a license.
(b) Violated any provision of this act.
(c) Been, while licensed or employed by a licensee, convicted of a felony or a misdemeanor involving any of the following:
(i) Dishonesty or fraud.
(ii) Unauthorized divulging or selling of information or evidence.
(iii) Impersonation of a law enforcement officer or employee of the United States, this state, or a political subdivision of this state.
(iv) Illegally using, carrying, or possessing a dangerous weapon.
(v) Two or more alcohol related offenses.
(vi) Controlled substances under the public health code, 1978 PA 368, MCL 333.1101 to 333.25211.
(vii) An assault.
(d) Knowingly submitted any of the following:
(i) A name other than the true name of a prospective employee.
(ii) Fingerprints not belonging to the prospective employee.
(iii) False identifying information in connection with the application of a prospective employee.
(2) The department shall not renew a license of a licensee who owes any fine or fee to the department at the time for a renewal.
(3) Within 48 hours after notification from the department of the revocation of a license under this act, the licensee shall surrender the license and the identification card issued under section 14. A person who violates this subsection is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for not more than 93 days or a fine of not more than $500.00, or both.

History: 1968, Act 330, Imd. Eff. July 12, 1968 ;—Am. 1994, Act 326, Eff. Mar. 30, 1995 ;—Am. 2000, Act 411, Eff. Mar. 28, 2001 ;—Am. 2002, Act 473, Eff. Oct. 1, 2002.

Appendix F *Licensing of Railroad Police Officers*

MCOLES Certification and Commissioning
PA 354 of 1993

462.367 Railroad police officer; appointment; commission; eligibility; duration of commission; employment before certain date.

RAILROAD CODE OF 1993 (EXCERPT)
Act 354 of 1993

462.367 Railroad police officer; appointment; commission; eligibility; duration of commission; employment before certain date. Sec. 367.
(1) Upon application in writing of a company owning, leasing, using, or operating any railroad company in this state, whether by steam, electricity, or other motive power, accompanied by the statements of 3 reputable United States citizens testifying to the moral character of the person mentioned in the application, the director of the department of state police, if the director finds the person to be suitable and qualified, may appoint and commission the person to act as a police officer for the company, upon the premises of the company, or elsewhere within the state, when in the discharge of his or her duties as a police officer for the company.
(2) A person shall not be eligible to receive an appointment unless the person is 18 years of age or older and has completed a minimum of 440 hours of training, which shall be certified by the Michigan law enforcement training council created by the Michigan law enforcement officers training council act of 1965, Act No. 203 of the Public Acts of 1965, being sections 28.601 to 28.616 of the Michigan Compiled Laws. Every police officer so appointed shall be known and designated as a railroad police officer. A railroad police officer's commission shall be in force until it becomes null and void or terminated as provided in this act.
(3) A railroad police officer employed on or before November 18, 1975 may continue that employment, and failure to meet the training standards required by this act shall not be grounds for dismissal or termination of employment.

History: 1993, Act 354, Imd. Eff. Jan. 14, 1994.

RAILROAD CODE OF 1993 (EXCERPT)
Act 354 of 1993

462.377 Railroad police officer; duties and powers. Sec. 377.
Every railroad police officer, who is appointed and commissioned as provided in this act, shall have, exercise, and possess, throughout the state, while in the discharge of his or her duties as a railroad police officer, the powers of sheriffs, marshals, constables, and municipal police officers except in the service of civil process. A railroad police officer shall enforce and compel obedience to the laws of this state and to the ordinances of the cities, villages, and townships of this state when engaged in the discharge of his or her duties as a railroad police officer for the company.

History: 1993, Act 354, Imd. Eff. Jan. 14, 1994.

Appendix G *Public Safety Officers Benefit Act*

Act 46 of 2004

AN ACT to provide compensation to dependents of public safety officers who are killed or who are permanently and totally disabled in the line of duty; to create the public safety officers benefit fund; to prescribe the duties and responsibilities of certain state officers; and to make an appropriation.
History: 2004, Act 46, Eff. Oct. 1, 2003.
Compiler's note: Enacting section 1 of Act 46 of 2004 provides
"This act is retroactive and is effective October 1, 2003."

The People of the State of Michigan enact:
28.631 Short title.
Sec. 1. This act shall be known as the "public safety officers benefit act".
History: 2004, Act 46, Imd. Eff. Oct. 1, 2003.
Compiler's note: Enacting section 1 of Act 46 of 2004 provides:
"This act is retroactive and is effective October 1, 2003."

28.632 Definitions.
Sec. 2. As used in this act:
(a) "Commission" means the commission on law enforcement standards created under the commission on law enforcement standards act, 1965 PA 203, MCL 28.601 to 28.616.
(b) "Dependent" means any individual who was substantially reliant for support upon the income of the deceased public safety officer.
(c) "Direct and proximate" means that the antecedent event is a substantial factor in the result.
(d) "Firefighter" means a regularly employed member of a fire department of a city, county, township, village, state university, or community college or a member of the department of natural resources who is employed to fight fires. Firefighter includes a volunteer member of a fire department.
(e) "Law enforcement officer" means an individual involved in crime and juvenile delinquency control or reduction or enforcement of the criminal law. Law enforcement officer includes police, corrections, probation, parole, bailiffs, or other similar court officers.
(f) "Line of duty" means either of the following:
(i) Any action which an officer whose primary function is crime control or reduction, enforcement of the criminal law, or suppression of fires is obligated or authorized by rule, regulations, condition of employment or service, or law to perform, including those social, ceremonial, or athletic functions to which the officer is assigned, or for which the officer is compensated, by the public agency he or she serves. For other officers, line of duty means any action the officer is so obligated or authorized to perform in the course or controlling or reducing crime, enforcing the criminal law, or suppressing fires.
(ii) Any action which an officially recognized or designated public employee member of a rescue squad or ambulance crew is obligated or authorized by rule, regulation, condition of employment or service, or law to perform.
(g) "Member of a rescue squad or ambulance crew" means an officially recognized or designated employee or volunteer member of a rescue squad or ambulance crew.
(h) "Permanent and total disability" means medically determinable consequences of a catastrophic, line-of-duty injury that permanently prevent a former public safety officer from performing any gainful work.
(i) "Public safety officer" means any individual serving a public agency in an official capacity, with or without compensation, as a law enforcement officer, firefighter, rescue squad member, or ambulance crew member.
(j) "Surviving spouse" means the husband or wife of the deceased officer at the time of the officer's death, and includes a spouse living apart from the officer at the time of the officer's death for any reason.
History: 2004, Act 46, Imd. Eff. Oct. 1, 2003.
Compiler's note: Enacting section 1 of Act 46 of 2004 provides:
"This act is retroactive and is effective October 1, 2003."

28.633 Public safety officers benefit fund; creation; disposition and investment of funds; lapse; expenditures; rules.
Sec. 3. (1) The public safety officers benefit fund is created within the state treasury.

(2) The state treasurer may receive money or other assets from any source for deposit into the fund. The state treasurer shall direct the investment of the fund. The state treasurer shall credit to the fund interest and earnings from fund investments.
(3) Money in the fund at the close of the fiscal year shall remain in the fund and shall not lapse to the general fund.
(4) The commission shall expend money from the fund, upon appropriation, only to carry out the purposes of this act.
(5) The commission shall promulgate rules pursuant to the administrative procedures act of 1969, 1969 PA 306, MCL 24.201 to 24.328, that prescribe standards and rules for the distribution of benefits commensurate with the purpose of this act.
History: 2004, Act 46, Imd. Eff. Oct. 1, 2003.
Compiler's note: Enacting section 1 of Act 46 of 2004 provides:
"This act is retroactive and is effective October 1, 2003."

28.634 Death or disability of public safety officer; benefit; amount; additional benefit.
Sec. 4. (1) If a public safety officer dies or is permanently and totally disabled as the direct and proximate result of a personal injury sustained in the line of duty, the state shall pay a benefit of $25,000.00 to 1 of the following:
(a) If the deceased public safety officer leaves a surviving spouse, to that surviving spouse.
(b) If the deceased public safety officer does not leave a surviving spouse, to his or her dependents.
(c) If the public safety officer does not leave a surviving spouse or any surviving dependents, payment shall be made to the estate of the deceased public safety officer.

Appendix G *(continued)*

(d) If the public safety officer is permanently and totally disabled, to the spouse, but if there is no spouse, to the dependents, and if there are no dependents, then to the entity providing care to the permanently and totally disabled public safety officer.
(2) The benefit shall be paid in addition to any other benefit that the beneficiary receives due to the death of the public safety officer.
History: 2004, Act 46, Imd. Eff. Oct. 1, 2003.
Compiler's note: Enacting section 1 of Act 46 of 2004 provides:
"This act is retroactive and is effective October 1, 2003."

28.635 Interim benefit.
Sec. 5. (1) If it appears to the commission that a benefit will be paid under section 4, and if a showing of need is made, the commission may make an interim benefit payment of not more than $3,000.00 to the person or entity who would be entitled to receive the full benefit payment.
(2) The amount of an interim benefit payment shall be deducted from the amount of any final benefit paid.
(3) If an interim benefit is paid under this section, but a final benefit in that case is not paid because the death or the permanent and total disability of the public safety officer is determined not to be covered under section 4, the recipient of the interim benefit payment is liable for repayment of that benefit payment. However, the state may waive its right to repayment of all or part of the interim benefit payment if substantial hardship would result to the recipient.
History: 2004, Act 46, Imd. Eff. Oct. 1, 2003.
Compiler's note: Enacting section 1 of Act 46 of 2004 provides:
"This act is retroactive and is effective October 1, 2003."

28.636 Benefit payment; prohibitions.
Sec. 6. A benefit payment shall not be made under this act if any of the following apply:
(a) The personal injury that resulted in death or permanent and total disability was caused by the intentional misconduct of the public safety officer or by his or her intent to bring about the injury.
(b) The public safety officer was voluntarily intoxicated at the time the personal injury occurred.
(c) The public safety officer was performing his or her duties in a grossly negligent manner at the time the personal injury occurred.
(d) The injury was the direct and proximate result of the actions of an individual to whom payment would be made under this act.
History: 2004, Act 46, Imd. Eff. Oct. 1, 2003.
Compiler's note: Enacting section 1 of Act 46 of 2004 provides:
"This act is retroactive and is effective October 1, 2003."

28.637 Appropriation; amount.
Sec. 7. One hundred twenty-five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated from the general fund to the public safety officers benefit fund for fiscal year 2003-2004 to pay for the benefits prescribed in this act.
History: 2004, Act 46, Imd. Eff. Oct. 1, 2003.
Compiler's note: Enacting section 1 of Act 46 of 2004 provides:
"This act is retroactive and is effective October 1, 2003."

28.638 Payment of benefits; condition.
Sec. 8. The payment of benefits under this act is subject to an appropriation by the legislature of money necessary to make the payment.
History: 2004, Act 46, Imd. Eff. Oct. 1, 2003.
Compiler's note: Enacting section 1 of Act 46 of 2004 provides:
"This act is retroactive and is effective October 1, 2003."

Appendix H

Michigan Public Safety Funding Coalition

The Challenge of Sustaining Public Safety in a Changing World

April 5, 2007

Public safety is confronting issues unheard of only a few years ago. Today, the world is connected not only by high speed travel, but also by the Internet and a world economy. First responders are at the front line in the campaign to address modern public safety challenges, yet a unanimous consensus in support of enhancing first responder capabilities is offset by hard realities. First, and foremost, Michigan is experiencing hard economic times. Secondly, the funding configuration supporting public safety is exceptionally vulnerable to economic fluctuations. **Over the last decade, we have witnessed a diminishing capacity among Michigan's public safety entities to prepare and respond to new challenges in crime, terrorism, public health emergencies, and natural disasters.**

…a unanimous consensus in support of enhancing first responder capabilities is offset by hard realities.

A re-configured public safety funding and leadership strategy is needed to shore up our public safety infrastructure. This is not a new idea. As early as 1996 the predecessor agency to the Michigan Commission on Law Enforcement Standards (MCOLES) recognized its inability to carry out legislated responsibilities within the fluctuations of the state's general fund. In 2001, the newly re-configured MCOLES declared funding reform as its first priority. Since that time, consistent efforts have been made to bring MCOLES closer to a stable and adequate source of funding. Other components of the first responder community, are experiencing similar problems, and have made comparable efforts. However, little has been accomplished by entities acting independent of one another.

The Michigan Public Safety Coalition came together in 2006, recognizing that this problem exceeds the boundaries and capabilities of individual agencies.

The Michigan Public Safety Coalition came together in 2006, recognizing that this problem exceeds the boundaries and capabilities of individual agencies. The coalition cannot and does not speak for every component of public safety, yet within its membership most, if not all, public safety concerns are represented. Moreover, the funding problems that the coalition seeks to address broadly impacts the field of public safety.

The Coalition was formed to assist four organizations that represent law enforcement, criminal prosecution, criminal defense, corrections, the courts, information technology, and the fire service. These agencies and the groups, from which they are formed, are listed in the following outline.

Appendix H *(continued)*

I. The Michigan State Fire Marshal and Fire Service

- **A) Michigan Fire Chiefs Association**
- **B) Michigan Professional Fire Fighters Union**
- **C) Michigan State Fireman's Association**
- **D) Michigan Fire Service Instructors**
- **E) Michigan Fire Inspectors Society**

II. The Criminal Justice Information Systems Policy Council (CJIS)

- **A) Michigan Attorney General**
- **B) Michigan Judges Association**
- **C) Department of State**
- **D) State Court Administrator**
- **E) Prosecuting Attorneys Association of Michigan**
- **F) Michigan Sheriffs Association**
- **G) Detroit Police Department**
- **H) Michigan Department of Corrections**
- **I) Michigan State Police**
- **J) Michigan Association of Chiefs of Police**
- **K) Private Security Representative**
- **L) Michigan Department of Information Technology**
- **M) Michigan District Judges Association**
- **N) Representative of Health and Human Services**

III. The Prosecuting Attorneys Coordinating Council (PACC)

- **A) 83 Elected Prosecuting Attorneys**
- **B) Attorney General**

IV. The Michigan Commission on Law Enforcement Standards (MCOLES)

- **A) Michigan Sheriffs' Association**
- **B) Michigan Association of Chiefs of Police**
- **C) Prosecuting Attorneys Association of Michigan**
- **D) Criminal Defense Attorneys Association of Michigan**
- **E) Fraternal Order of Police**
- **F) Police Officers Association of Michigan**
- **G) Michigan State Police Troopers Association**
- **H) Detroit Police Officers Association**
- **I) Detroit Police Department**
- **J) Michigan State Police**
- **K) Michigan Attorney General**

Appendix H *(continued)*

Each of these entities provides vital services that cannot be eliminated or re-assigned in a more effectual manner. The services provided by these agencies are required by law. In each case there is a history of under-funding that transcends changes in political leadership. That condition is now compounded by statewide revenue shortages.

A significant amount of time has been spent assessing the needs of each member organization. As a result, the coalition members have formed a unified consensus regarding their critical funding needs. Those needs are seen below.

Basic Funding Needs: Michigan Public Safety Coalition

	GF Savings	Entity Total
Criminal Justice Information Systems Policy Council		
This level of funding will: replace LEIN fees; fund the MSP portion of LEIN costs; fund staff for network management, training, auditing, security, help desk and IT support; fund broadband connections for all LEIN users; and all upgrades for LEIN and AFIS.		
Funding Need:		**$14,750.0**
Immediate General Fund Savings:	**$8,100.0**	
Fire Service		
This level of funding will: replace all current GF funding, fund the state Fire Marshal Office, fund the Fire Fighter Training Council, and provide firefighter training funds directly to local communities.		
Funding Need:		**$17,000.0**
Immediate General Fund Savings:	**$8,000.0**	
Prosecuting Attorneys Coordinating Council		
This level of funding will: replace all current GF funding, fund prosecution fees, replace the MJTF annual grant, and refill lost staff.		
Funding Need:		**$2,500.0**
Immediate General Fund Savings:	**$1,278.2**	
Michigan Commission on Law Enforcement Standards		
This level of funding will: replace all current GF funding; fund all 1965 PA 203 statutorily mandated functions; fund moving MCOLES out of the Training Academy; fund Public Safety Officer Benefit Program and Officer Survivor Tuition Waiver program; and, fund the direct costs of mandatory in-service training for Michigan officers.		
Funding Need:		**$12,500.0**
Immediate General Fund Savings:	**$2,100.0**	
TOTAL IMMEDIATE GENERAL FUND SAVINGS:	**$19,478.2**	
GRAND TOTAL FUNDING NEED:		**$46,750.0***

* The amounts stated above are in millions of dollars.

Appendix H *(continued)*

The coalition members have also examined potential sources of funding. Within the limits of practicality, nothing has been excluded from consideration. Evolving from those discussions were six funding alternatives. The viability of each of these alternatives was assessed in terms of ability to meet the need and political feasibility. **At this time, no decision has been made concerning which funding alternative should be sought, and the coalition remains open to other possibilities.** A listing of the funding alternatives under consideration by the Coalition follows.

Potential Sources Of Funding

Criminal Fine Assessment
Fixed dollar amount assessed by the district and circuit courts on criminal convictions.
$1.00 would generate an estimated $ 317,000

Drivers License Surcharge
Fixed dollar amount on all motor vehicle licenses (renewed every 4 years).
$1.00 would generate an estimated $2,000,000

Casualty Insurance Surcharge
Fixed dollar amount or percentage surcharge on all property insurance premiums (not health or life insurance).
$0.25 would generate $25,000,000 (estimated for Michigan, based on Kentucky model)

Civil Infraction Fee Assessment
Fixed dollar fine assessment on all MVC civil infraction findings, collected by the district courts. Modeled on the existing assessments collected by the district courts.
$1.00 would generate an estimated $1,400,000

Motor Vehicle Registration Surcharge
Fixed dollar amount on all private & commercial motor vehicles (includes recreational boats)
$1.00 would generate an estimated $10,000,000

911 Wireless Surcharge
Fee assessed on usage.
Potential revenue significant to total needs.

Appendix H *(continued)*

Note: The Coalition remains open to other potential sources of funding, in whole or part.

Consequences of Inadequate Funding

MCOLES. The foundational responsibility of MCOLES is carried out under Public Act 203 of 1965, as amended. This legislation mandates the establishment and maintenance of standards governing the employment and training of Michigan's law enforcement officers. This system has been particularly effective for local communities, as they were previously left to their own devices to set and defend standards. This occurred at great expense and with little success. MCOLES has repeatedly been successful in setting and defending standards, and local communities now depend on these defensible standards to select their officers. For local communities, MCOLES standards represent an essential service that would be difficult or impossible to provide and thus, a significant savings. MCOLES standards also provide assurance that officers have demonstrated competency and ethical character.

PROBLEM: The appropriation that supports MCOLES standards has not kept pace with inflation and the rate of increase in employee wages and benefits. Moreover, MCOLES has taken on new responsibilities without additional funding. If the present trend prevails, under-funding of MCOLES standards will eventually threaten to erode standards defensibility. If this is permitted to happen, the system will eventually collapse, and this responsibility and its expense will revert to local government.

In 2001, by executive order, the responsibility of administering law enforcement standards was united with the Justice Training Fund, a mechanism provided under Public Act 302 of 1982. A $5 fine assessment on civil traffic infractions provides the dollars for this program, which supports in-service training for law enforcement, the courts, criminal prosecutors, criminal defense, and corrections personnel.

PROBLEM: Obviously, $5 had much greater value in 1982 than today. Consequently, while training needs have grown exponentially this assessment produces diminishing returns. As a result, local communities are saddled with making up the difference or doing without, and thereby incurring greater liability exposure for failure to train.

CJIS. The Criminal Justice Information Systems Policy Council (CJIS) oversees the operation of the Law Enforcement Information Network (LEIN). As with any service, the cost of LEIN continues to increase each year. Moreover, LEIN is in the midst of a major upgrade to migrate from a 40 year old mainframe platform to a 21st century enterprise system.

For decades, users have paid annual fees to support the Law Enforcement Information Network (LEIN). Statute requires the Department of State Police to collect LEIN fees equal to one third of the annual cost to run the system. The proposed LEIN fee increase for

FY06 was avoided when the State Police elected to absorb the additional cost of LEIN rather than increase the fee.

PROBLEM: The next possible increase in the LEIN fee is scheduled for October 2007. Unless an alternate source of funding is found, LEIN user fees will likely double.

PROBLEM: This fee structure only supports baseline functions in LEIN and does not allow for the expansion of LEIN to meet homeland security needs and participation in new federal programs available to all states. Consequently, new services cannot be implemented such as the Aviation and Transportation Security Tracking, Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Tracking System, Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Tracking, Safe Explosives Tracking, Maritime Transportation Security, National Sex Offender Registration expansion, stolen property and vehicle photos, National Protection Order expansion and Identity Theft On-line file.

***PACC*.** The Prosecuting Attorneys Coordinating Council (PACC) provides statewide training to apprise attorneys conducting criminal prosecution of developments and changes in law and legal procedure. This ongoing effort is necessary to effectively remove criminals from the public and to avoid the excessive expenses for appeals and re-trials. This is especially true in light of the changing nature of crime. For example, prosecutors today are wrestling with identity theft, on-line sex predators, and elder abuse – all of which are new challenges.

PROBLEM: Prosecutorial strength has declined 7% statewide. Crime statistics have spiked in the most vulnerable communities, and the number of prosecutions has increased. As a result, it is more difficult to get prosecutors out of the office and courtrooms and into the classroom. A significant portion of essential training could be accomplished in virtual classrooms via the Internet without the time and expense of travel to training locations. PACC resources, however, are insufficient to implement this type of program. PACC staffing is down by 30% since 2001, and its fiscal resources are not adequate to finance infrastructure required for web-based training.

Another service provided by PACC is to enable prosecutors to serve as a conduit through which criminal justice information moves between police, the courts and corrections. This is accomplished via prosecuting attorneys case management systems.

PROBLEM: Prosecuting attorney case management systems are built on aging technology that limits the ability of prosecutors to interface with other components of the criminal justice system. Human resources necessary to support the existing system are insufficient, and financial resources are insufficient to modernize this information platform.

Appendix H *(continued)*

FIRE SERVICE. The Bureau of Fire Services through the Office of the State Fire Marshal supports local fire services. By Statute, the Bureau of Fire Services is to provide for the prevention of fires and the protection of persons and property form exposure to the dangers of fire; to require the razing of repair, or alteration of buildings, and the clearing and improvement of premises which constitute a fire hazard or a menace to the peace, security, or safety of persons or property; to control the construction, use and occupancy of those buildings and premises for fire safety purposes; to provide for the certification of fire inspectors and the delegation of certain powers to those certified fire inspectors; to provide for the issuance of certificates.

Furthermore, the State Fire Marshal provides structured statewide support and coordination of certain local fire departments activities, e.g…data collection, training grants distribution, public education, regional or statewide mobilization of fire services, etc. Statewide coordination of these activities results in improved quality of service, greater efficiencies and a true focus on prevention. Few local fire departments have the resources to address prevention as thoroughly as they do suppression. Also, the State Fire Marshal office provides well-informed guidance to those who establish public policy and determine the allocation of state resources.

The Bureau of Fire Services supports local fire services through fire incident reporting, public safety education, fire loss reporting, plan review, inspection services, fire investigation and a variety of standards and training activities provided through the Firefighters Training Council.

The Michigan Firefighters Training Council (MFFTC) was established by Public Act 291 of 1966. The MFFTC serves the training needs of the state's fire departments and firefighters by preparing and publishing training standards, establishing courses of study, certifying instructors, establishing regional training centers to assist local departments with training, cooperating with state, federal and local fire agencies to facilitate training of firefighters, and developing and administering mandatory certification exams for new firefighters.

Fire departments rely on the MFFTC to provide minimum training standards and a quality training, testing, and certification system that is accessible to firefighters statewide. The MFFTC offers courses ranging from basic firefighter training to administrative training for fire officers.

> PROBLEM: Historically, the support of standards and training activities for Michigan firefighters has been under-funded. The fire services also experiences diminishing returns in the funding that has been provided, because this funding has remained at static levels during a time when training requirements have greatly increased. In the present fiscal environment of state government, it is anticipated that increasing responsibility for these functions will be transferred to local units of government. Many of these entities are ill equipped to handle services that have traditionally been provided by the state. Absent a strong presence by the state, in terms of both funding and leadership, local units of government in broad areas of

the state will experience a shrinking capacity to provide the level of fire service expected by the public.

Benefits of a Modernized Funding Model

A statewide public safety infrastructure, with adequate and stable funding, will advance public safety performance, ensuring removal from society of those who prey on the innocent, saving lives, reducing loss, and creating safer communities.

- Ensures and improves citizen safety through enhanced preparation and training of public safety personnel.
- Enhances the safety and survival of public safety first responders.
- Provides a mechanism to achieve and maintain core competencies for overall public safety response from the initial incident through criminal prosecution.
- Augments training and exercising necessary for the prevention of public safety incidents or compromises in homeland security.
- Augments training and exercising in preparation for responses to challenges presented by crime, terrorism, and natural disaster.
- Improves ability to provide coordinated multi-disciplinary response to public safety incidents.
- Provides an improved foundation for implementation of a standardized incident response strategy.
- Preserves and enhances the information backbone of public safety in a manner that will improve interoperability without placing an undue burden on local communities.
- Potentially increases dollars available for local communities to support public safety.
- Corrects growing problem with under-funding of public safety standards and training.
- $19.478 Million in General Fund savings.

Appendix H *(continued)*

Conclusion

A compelling case can be made for modernization of the public safety leadership and funding strategy in this state. Funding reform promises to reduce bitter competition for dollars and will enhance agency cooperation and inter-operability. In addition to placing key public safety agencies in a more stable fiscal environment, **suggested funding reform among the agencies represented in the Michigan Public Safety Coalition alone would produce a potential general fund savings of $19.478 million.** This would come at a time when general fund revenue is not expected to meet needs.

… funding reform among the agencies represented in the Michigan Public Safety Coalition alone would produce a potential general fund savings of $19.478 million.

This would occur through shifting the burden to dedicated funding sources. This paper identifies several such sources, which may be viable as the state undergoes a major re-configuration of its tax structure. Of course, **other funding models would not be excluded from consideration.** As envisioned, public safety would get a needed shot in the arm, and further erosion or budget cuts would be avoided in these essential state services.

A collateral benefit of this approach is that it is not designed to restore or maintain existing services. It will avert further migration to local government of responsibilities, and expenses, that experience has proven are more effectively carried out by the state. **Most importantly, this approach will enhance the services of the participating coalition members at a time of critical need.**

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