



Michigan's Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Strategic Plan Report

ASSESSING THE FULFILLMENT OF GOALS AND METRICS IN THE
BYRNE JAG FUNDED PROGRAM AREAS

Fiscal Year 2015 through Fiscal Year 2017

Michigan State Police
Grants and Community Services Division

In cooperation with:

Michigan State Justice Statistics Center

The School of Criminal Justice at Michigan State University, through the Michigan Justice Statistics Center, serves as the Statistical Analysis Center (MI-SAC) for the State of Michigan. The mission of the MI-SAC is to advance knowledge about crime and justice issues in the State of Michigan while also informing policy and practice. The MI-SAC works in partnership with the Michigan State Police, which is Michigan's State Administering Agency, and law enforcement and criminal justice agencies serving the citizens of Michigan.

For further information, see: <https://cj.msu.edu/programs/mi-sac/>

Grant Information

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About the Authors

Megan Gilliam is an M.S. candidate in the School of Criminal Justice at Michigan State University. During her graduate studies, she has worked as a research assistant for the School of Criminal Justice, working on projects with the Michigan State Police, Grants and Community Services Division. She received her B.A. in English and Sociology with a Criminology concentration in 2018 from Valparaiso University.

Edmund McGarrell is a Professor in the School of Criminal Justice at Michigan State University. He is the director of the Michigan Justice Statistics Center that serves as the Statistical Analysis Center for the State of Michigan. His research focuses on communities and crime with a specific focus on violence prevention and control. Recent articles appear in the following journals: *Crime and Delinquency*, *Criminology and Public Policy*, *Journal of Criminal Justice*, and *Journal of Experimental Criminology*.

Introduction

The Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) strategic plan helps prioritize the state's criminal justice needs and grant funding decisions. Byrne JAG is a formula-based grant awarded by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Assistance. This grant is awarded to states and territories based on population and Part I violent crimes, as reported by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). Every year it is appropriated, Byrne JAG provides crucial federal funding to Michigan, and is essential in delivering funding for criminal justice entities by providing subsidy to help supplement state and other private funding. In Michigan, the office designated to administer the Byrne JAG, known as the State Administrative Agency (SAA), is the Michigan State Police (MSP) Grants and Community Services Division. The focus of the SAA is to identify and develop evidence-based/data-driven practices to improve the justice system, reduce crime, and ensure that federal funding is utilized in its best capacity.

In the fall of 2013, Michigan's SAA held a stakeholders' meeting to develop a strategic plan for Byrne JAG and to seek input regarding where funding should be focused for the next three to five years. All criminal justice entities were informed that the SAA was looking for new, innovative ideas that would incorporate best practices, help improve more than one area of the criminal justice system, and be evidence-based. Listed below are the stakeholders who participated in the meeting and helped to prioritize future program areas:

- Governor's Office
- Michigan State Police (MSP)
- Michigan Association of Chiefs of Police
- Michigan Sheriffs Association
- Prosecuting Attorneys Coordinating Council/Prosecuting Attorneys Association of Michigan
- State Court Administrative Office (SCAO)
- Michigan Department of Corrections
- State Appellate Defenders Office (SADO)

After the potential Byrne JAG program areas were identified, they were prioritized with the assistance of the Michigan Justice Statistics Center, School of Criminal Justice, Michigan State University, which is the federally-funded Statistical Analysis Center for Michigan. From these program areas, the SAA identified five goals which, along with input from the Governor's Office, were the basis for directing Byrne JAG funds through fiscal year (FY) 2017. This report breaks down the five goals identified by the SAA and evaluates the relative success of each goal by examining data from funded agencies.

Goal One

Goal 1. Invest in the collaborative involvement of our criminal justice agencies and personnel to fight crime and enhance problem-solving initiatives.

- **Objective 1.1.** Annually invest in the state’s multijurisdictional task forces (MJTF) to focus on investigations of illegal substance abuse and associated criminal activity.
 - **Metric 1.1M1.** By November 2014, establish a baseline for both the number of community meetings and presentations given by the MJTFs, as well as the number of citizens attending those meetings. By November 2016, demonstrate a statewide ten percent increase for both of these measures.
 - **Metric 1.1M2.** By November 2014, establish a baseline of points utilizing a tiered point matrix based on arrests and drug priority. By November 2016, demonstrate a statewide ten percent increase in points utilizing a tiered point matrix based on arrests and drug priority.

Objective 1.1

During the reported fiscal years, 22 MJTFs received partial funding (approximately 7 percent of the total cost for these MJTFs), with additional funded projects for methamphetamine investigation coordination, forensic drug scientists, and intelligence analysts. The 22 MJTFs and the counties they served are listed in Table 1 below.

Table 1: MJTFs and Areas Served

MJTF	COUNTIES SERVED
Bay Area Narcotics Enforcement Team (B.A.Y.A.N.E.T.)	Saginaw, Bay, Midland, Isabella, Clare, and Gladwin
Central Michigan Enforcement Team (C.M.E.T.)	Ionia, Mecosta, Montcalm, and Newaygo
County of Macomb Enforcement Team (C.O.M.E.T.)	Macomb
Downriver Area Narcotics Organization (D.R.A.N.O.)	Wayne (Southwest)
Flint Area Narcotics Group (F.A.N.G.)	Genesee
Huron Undercover Narcotics Team (H.U.N.T.)	Alpena, Alcona, Montmorency, and Presque Isle
Jackson Narcotics Enforcement Team (J.N.E.T.)	Jackson
Livingston and Washtenaw Narcotics Enforcement Team (L.A.W.N.E.T.)	Livingston and Washtenaw
Mid-Michigan Area Group Narcotics Enforcement Team (M.A.G.N.E.T.)	Shiawassee and Gratiot

Metropolitan Enforcement Team (M.E.T.)	Kent
Oakland County Narcotics Enforcement Team (N.E.T.)	Oakland
Region of Irish Hills Narcotics Office (R.H.I.N.O.)	Lenawee and Hillsdale
Straits Area Narcotics Enforcement (S.A.N.E.)	Cheboygan, Emmet, and Otsego
State, Sheriff's, Chief's Enforcement of Narcotics Team (S.S.C.E.N.T.)	Manistee, Mason, Oceana, and Lake
Strike Team Investigative Narcotics Group (S.T.I.N.G.)	Arenac, Crawford, Iosco, Ogemaw, Oscoda, and Roscommon
Southwest Enforcement Team (S.W.E.T.)	Barry, Branch, Calhoun, Cass, Kalamazoo, St. Joseph, Berrien, and Van Buren
Traverse Narcotics Team (T.N.T.)	Antrim, Benzie, Grand Traverse, Kalkaska, Leelanau, Missaukee, Osceola, and Wexford
Thumb Narcotics Unit (T.N.U.)	Huron, Lapeer, Sanilac, and Tuscola
Tri-County Metro Narcotics Squad (T.C.M.)	Clinton, Eaton, and Ingham
Upper Peninsula Substance Enforcement Team (U.P.S.E.T.)	Luce, Chippewa, and Mackinac
West Michigan Enforcement Team (W.E.M.E.T.)	Allegan, Muskegon, and Ottawa
Western Wayne Narcotics (W.W.N.)	Wayne

As of FY 2016, Michigan ranked fifth in the nation for methamphetamine incidents. Thus, in addition to the 22 MJTFs listed above, a grant was awarded in FY 2015 and FY 2016 to provide overtime funding for the statewide response to, and investigation of, clandestine methamphetamine incidents (Methamphetamine in Michigan – METH). Byrne JAG funding for FY 2015 and FY 2016 supported the overtime incurred by those officers who responded to methamphetamine crime scenes to process and dismantle labs.

Results for Metric 1.1M1

Measurement of metric 1.1M1 required tracking the frequencies of various programs and the number of attendees at each. Table 2 shows the total number of presentations, trainings, and meetings, and the total number of attendees at each event for FY 2014 through FY 2017. Note that each “Attendees” row corresponds with the event recorded in the previous row.

Table 2: Total Community Events and Attendance

	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Presentations	237	192	218	231
Attendees	7,282	4,697	9,898	10,462
Trainings	105	140	93	100
Attendees	2,327	3,264	2,425	2,618
Meetings	180	252	233	233
Attendees	440	3,363	3,695	4,855

The percent changes by category for each fiscal year are recorded in the table below, in addition to the overall percent changes observed between FY 2014 and FY 2017. Green values represent a positive percent change or no change at all; blue signifies a negative percent change. Metric 1.1M1 required a statewide 10 percent increase by November 2016 for both the number of community meetings/presentations given by the MJTFs, as well as the number of citizens attending those functions. This metric was met in FY 2016 for presentations and presentation attendees (13.54 and 110.73 percent increases, respectively), and it was met in FY 2017 for attendees of community meetings with a 31.39 percent increase.

Table 3: Percent Changes for Community Events and Attendance

	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017
Presentations	-18.99%	13.54%	5.96%
Attendees	-35.50%	110.73%	5.70%
Trainings	33.33%	-33.57%	7.53%
Attendees	40.27%	-25.7%	7.96%
Meetings	40%	-7.54%	0%
Attendees	-24.26%	9.87%	31.39%

Results for Metric 1.1M2

Metric 1.1M2 called for the establishment of a baseline of points utilizing a tiered point matrix based on arrests and drug priority. Table 4 shows the matrix developed to accomplish this goal. This tier system contains refined categories and a scoring guide to transform number of arrests into a point system that is based on the potential for harm caused by a drug. The

system allows for high priority drugs and higher tier arrests to be given more value than that of low priority drugs and lower tier arrests. As shown on the table, heroin and prescription opiates are given the highest priority value, requiring a multiplication factor of six for the product they produce using the trafficker tier and value columns of the table. Methamphetamine and cocaine require a multiplication factor of three for the product they calculate. Lastly, marijuana, prescription stimulants, prescription depressants, and synthetic drugs are all assigned a low priority value and do not require further calculation after one computes the arrest score.

Table 4: Priority Scoring Table

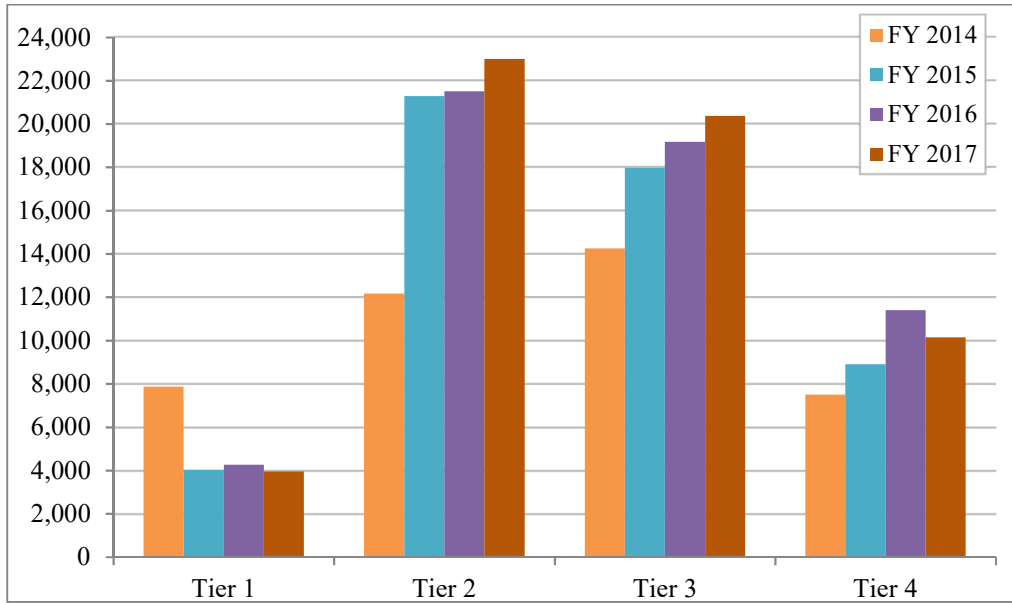
MJTF Arrest Scoring Grid FY 2014 - 2017		Trafficker Tier and Value			
		1	2	3	4
Drug Category	Priority Value	1	5	25	50
Heroin	6x	6	30	150	300
Prescription Opiates	6x	6	30	150	300
Methamphetamine	3x	3	15	75	150
Cocaine	3x	3	15	75	150
Marijuana	1	1	5	25	50
Prescription Stimulants	1	1	5	25	50
Prescription Depressants	1	1	5	25	50
Synthetic Drugs	1	1	5	25	50
Other Drugs	1	1	5	25	50

Table 5 contains the MJTFs' combined arrest scores for FY 2014 through FY 2017 by tier.

Table 5: Arrest Scores by Tier

	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Tier One	7,870	4,032	4,259	3,953
Tier Two	12,170	21,290	21,500	23,005
Tier Three	14,250	17,975	19,175	20,375
Tier Four	7,500	8,900	11,400	10,150

Figure 1: Graph of Arrest Scores by Tier



The percent changes by arrest tier between each fiscal year are recorded in the table below; this data was required to measure the success of metric 1.1M2. The metric was met in FY 2015 for tiers two through four and in FY 2016 for tier four.

Table 6: Percent Changes by Tier

	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017
Tier One	-48.77%	5.63%	-7.18%
Tier Two	74.94%	0.09%	7%
Tier Three	26.14%	6.68%	6.26%
Tier Four	18.67%	28.09%	-10.96%

MJTF Partners

MJTFs’ efforts and investigations are supported by other agencies. In FY 2014 through FY 2017, the MSP Forensic Science Division (FSD) and the Michigan Intelligence Operations Center (MIOC) received Byrne JAG funding for the continued support of MJTFs.

Forensic Science Division

The MSP FSD received grants in FY 2015 through FY 2017 to fund the employment of five forensic scientist positions. Through laboratory analysis of controlled substances, these positions assist MJTFs with the prosecution of individuals responsible for drug-related crimes.

Eight laboratories across the state of Michigan operate under this division to directly assist all of Michigan's MJTFs in completing drug-related cases.

Michigan Intelligence Operations Center

The MIOC received grants in FY 2015 through FY 2017 to fund two criminal intelligence analysts to focus on the illicit drug trafficking and abuse of legal medications. The MIOC produces and disseminates strategic intelligence products, collaborates with other agencies to facilitate information sharing, and provides law enforcement with evidence-based information for strategy development and efficient deployment of resources. In addition to those efforts, the MIOC also assesses prescription drug abuse, develops the Annual Strategic Drug Threat Assessment, and actively identifies drug trafficking organizations.

Goal Two

Goal 2. Expand justice information sharing and technology in the state of Michigan while meeting global standards in order to further evidence-based practices, improve decision-making, and enhance public safety.

- **Objective 2.1.** Invest in technology-related projects that will increase the number of agencies that are able to share information to streamline efficiency.
 - **Metric 2.1M1.** Reduction of redundant data entry by a minimum of ten percent by October 2017.
 - **Metric 2.1M2.** Improvement in timeliness and method of data exchange among agencies by a minimum of ten percent by October 2017.
 - **Metric 2.1M3.** Improvement of record accuracy and completeness by a minimum of ten percent by October 2017.
- **Objective 2.2.** By October 2014, expand the use of evidence-based policing strategies by offering funding to support Data-Driven Approaches to Crime and Traffic Safety (DDACTS) to agencies that may benefit from the policing practice.

Objective 2.1

A total of 11 agencies received Byrne JAG funding to support technology-related purchases. Below are the agencies, as well as a brief description of the purchases and the corresponding metrics.

Table 7: Technology-Related Awards

FY	Agency	Purchase	Metric(s)
2015	MSP Training Division	Use-of-force training simulator	2.1M2
2017	PACC	NextGen Case Management System	2.1M1; 2.1M3
2017	Charlevoix County Sheriff's Office	Forensic computer	2.1M2
2017	Wayne Police Department	3 radios, batteries, and chargers	2.1M1
2017	Meridian Township Police Department	Automated citation software	2.1M1; 2.1M2
2017	St. Johns Police Department	New department radios	2.1M2
2017	Ionia County Sheriff's Department	Computer Aided Design technology	2.1M2
2017	Ionia Department of Public Safety	Computer Aided Design technology	2.1M2
2017	Portland Police Department	Computer Aided Design technology	2.1M2
2017	Belding Police Department	Computer Aided Design technology	2.1M2
2017	Lake Odessa Police Department	Computer Aided Design technology	2.1M2

The MSP Training Division's purchase aimed to significantly improve the law enforcement community's use-of-force knowledge, as well as incorporate the critical decision-making process needed to ensure the actions officers take are both legal and in compliance with relevant policies. The Prosecuting Attorneys Coordinating Council (PACC) purchased a case management system which provides Michigan prosecutors and other criminal justice stakeholders a modern case and content management system for tracking adult and juvenile cases. The Charlevoix County Sheriff's Office purchased a new forensic computer to improve the speed of the forensic examinations. The Meridian Township Police Department was awarded a grant to purchase automated citation software to allow officers to effectively and accurately issue citations electronically. Both the Wayne Police Department and the St. Johns Police Department replaced department radios. Finally, five agencies in Ionia County purchased what is known as Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) technology as part of a collaborative effort to improve communication and officer safety. The CAD technology was implemented in patrol vehicles to push calls for service to the mobile data terminal and electronically provide important information to officers. Previously, this information had to be verbally disseminated over the patrol radio.

Objective 2.2

Objective 2.2 calls to expand the use of evidence-based policing strategies by funding DDACTS. The purpose of the DDACTS grants was to allow agencies to purchase technology that aids in gathering traffic data, enforcing traffic violations, and increasing visibility in the community. The Garden City Police Department received a DDACTS grant in FY 2015 that supported the purchase of in-car laser and radar speed measurement devices, traffic volume and speed data collection devices, and a high-visibility speed trailer.

Goal Three

Goal 3. Support priority population drug courts that target substance abusing straddle and presumptive cell offenders, as well as probation violators. Straddle and presumptive cell offenders are defined as non-violent offenders who meet the Michigan sentencing guidelines to be incarcerated but, as an alternative, qualify to be deferred to drug treatment and rehabilitation.

- **Objective 3.1.** Provide funding to the State Court Administrative Office (SCAO) to support and increase the number of effective priority population drug courts in Michigan.
 - **Metric 3.1M1.** Less than ten percent of Byrne JAG funded drug court participants will be convicted of a new criminal offense from October 2014 to October 2016.
 - **Metric 3.1M2.** Less than seven percent of Byrne JAG funded drug court participants will be convicted of a new drug or alcohol offense within two years of program admission.
 - **Metric 3.1M3.** The recidivism rate of Byrne JAG funded drug court participants will be less than 50 percent of the recidivism rate of their matched standard probation comparison group members.

Objective 3.1

Results for Metric 3.1M1

The percent of participants convicted of a new criminal offense in each fiscal year was less than 1 percent. Because this metric required less than 10 percent of participants to be convicted of a new offense, the metric was significantly exceeded. The following table represents the data for metric 3.1M1. Note that the term “New Offense” is abbreviated as “N.O.”

Table 8: Participants Convicted of New Criminal Offenses

	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Total Participants	644	1,099	868
Total Convicted of N.O.	4	1	4
% Convicted of N.O.	<1%	<1%	<1%

Results for Metric 3.1M2

This metric required that less than 7 percent of drug court participants be convicted of a new alcohol or drug offense within two years of their drug court admission. These percentages are listed in Table 9 below. The metric was met in FY 2016 and FY 2017, with each having conviction rates at less than 5 percent.

Table 9: Participants Convicted of New Drug/Alcohol Offenses Within Two Years

	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Total Participants	644	1,099	868
Total Convicted of N.O.	49	45	38
% Convicted of N.O.	7.6%	4.1%	4.4%

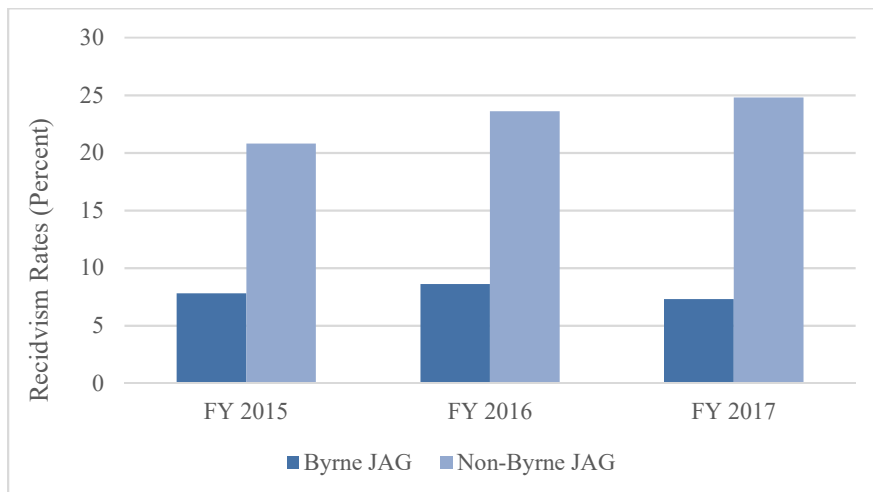
Results for Metric 3.1M3

This metric required the recidivism rate of participants in Byrne JAG funded courts to be less than 50 percent of the matched comparison group’s rate. The recidivism rates for each group are shown in Table 10 below. The metric was calculated by dividing the Byrne JAG groups’ recidivism rate by the non-Byrne JAG groups’ recidivism rate and then multiplying the quotient by 100 to convert the result to percent format. All recidivism rates for Byrne JAG drug court participants were less than 40 percent of their counterparts’ rates; therefore, the metric was met for all measured fiscal years. Figure 2 represents the recidivism rates of each group.

Table 10: Comparison of Recidivism Rates

	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017
Total Matched Pairs	933	895	861
Byrne JAG Recidivism Rate	7.8%	8.6%	7.3%
Non-Byrne JAG Recidivism Rate	20.8%	23.6%	24.8%
Metric Results	37.5%	36.4%	29.4%

Figure 2: Graph of Recidivism Rates Comparison



Goal Four

Goal 4. Provide needed assistance to Michigan’s high-crime sites to help combat law breaking, corruption, and delinquency.

- **Objective 4.1.** Support high-crime prosecutions in the City of Flint and Saginaw to increase violent crime case closures and convictions by ten percent, as well as decrease violent crime by ten percent, by October 2015.
 - **Metric 4.1M1.** Increase prosecution of targeted offenders by ten percent over baseline during the period between October 2014 and September 2015.
 - **Metric 4.1M2.** Increase the following by ten percent in both Flint and Saginaw between October 2014 and October 2015:
 - Violent crime case closure
 - Violent crime conviction
- **Objective 4.2.** Juvenile-focused community policing-

Objective 4.1

Results for Metric 4.1M1

Metric 4.1M1 required an increase in the prosecution of targeted violent offenders by 10 percent over the baseline established by October 2014. Data was collected from the Genesee County Prosecutor’s Office and the Saginaw County Prosecutor’s Office to determine if this metric was met for Flint and Saginaw. However, the Saginaw County Prosecutor’s Office reported that Saginaw data for FY 2017 was unavailable for the metrics concerning prosecution of violent offenders and violent crime convictions. Therefore, FY 2017 is not included in the corresponding Saginaw tables.

As demonstrated by the table below, the metric was met in FY 2015 for the offenses of murder, rape, and armed robbery. In FY 2016, the metric was met for the offense of rape, and the metric was met in FY 2017 for the offenses of murder, armed robbery, and felonious assault.

Table 11: Genesee County Prosecutor’s Office Prosecution of Violent Offenders

	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	% Change FY 2014-2015	% Change FY 2015-2016	% Change FY 2016-2017
Murder	57	74	74	83	29.8%	0%	12.2%
Rape	240	294	328	281	22.5%	11.6%	-14.3%
Armed Robbery	169	197	113	186	16.6%	-42.6%	64.6%
Felonious Assault	357	366	302	336	2.5%	-17.5%	11.3%

Saginaw County Prosecutor’s Office met the metric in FY 2015 for the offenses of rape and armed robbery. Note that these increases were substantial with rape prosecutions increasing by 275 percent and armed robbery prosecutions increasing by 118 percent.

Table 12: Saginaw County Prosecutor’s Office Prosecution of Violent Offenders

	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	% Change FY 2014-2015	% Change FY 2015-2016
Murder	18	18	13	0%	-27.8
Rape	4	15	2	275%	-86.7%
Armed Robbery	11	24	7	118.2%	-70.8%
Felonious Assault	33	21	14	-36.4%	-33.3%

Results for Metric 4.1M2

Violent Crime Case Closure

Metric 4.1M2 required violent crime case closures to increase by 10 percent in both Flint and Saginaw. Consistent with the other metrics in objective 4.1, FY 2014 is the baseline against which the data for the following fiscal years are compared. As evidenced below, the metric was met by the Genesee County Prosecutor’s Office in FY 2015 for the offenses of rape and armed robbery. The metric was also met in FY 2016 for the offense of rape and in FY 2017 for the offense of felonious assault.

Table 13: Genesee County Prosecutor’s Office Violent Crime Case Closures

	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	% Change FY 2014-2015	% Change FY 2015-2016	% Change FY 2016-2017
Murder	73	60	49	44	-17.8%	-18.3%	-10.2%
Rape	47	53	76	56	12.8%	43.4%	-26.3%
Armed Robbery	98	111	63	53	13.3%	-43.2%	-15.9%
Felonious Assault	263	281	195	217	6.8%	-30.6%	11.3%

The Saginaw Prosecutor’s Office met the metric in FY 2015 for the offenses of armed robbery and felonious assault; the increase observed in armed robbery case closures was notable at nearly 290 percent. The metric was met for the offense of rape in FY 2016 and FY 2017.

Table 14: Saginaw Prosecutor’s Office Violent Crime Case Closures

	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	% Change FY 2014-2015	% Change FY 2015-2016	% Change FY 2016-2017
Murder	2	0	0	1	-100%	Undefined*	Undefined*
Rape	24	24	38	53	0%	58.3%	39.5%
Armed Robbery	19	74	24	16	289.5%	-67.6%	-33.3%
Felonious Assault	186	254	229	153	36.6%	-9.8%	-33.2%

*The percent change cannot be computed because the value of the denominator is zero.

Violent Crime Conviction

Metric 4.1M2 also required violent crime convictions to be increased by 10 percent in both Flint and Saginaw between October 2014 and September 2015. The Genesee County Prosecutor’s Office met the metric in FY 2015 for both rape and armed robbery convictions. In FY 2016, it was met for murder and rape convictions.

Table 15: Genesee County Prosecutor’s Office Violent Crime Convictions

	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	% Change FY 2014-2015	% Change FY 2015-2016	% Change FY 2016-2017
Murder	14	13	24	20	-7.1%	84.6%	-16.7%
Rape	69	79	126	86	14.5%	59.5%	-31.7%
Armed Robbery	60	73	31	23	21.7%	-57.5%	-25.8%
Felonious Assault	129	92	88	75	-28.7%	-4.3%	-14.8%

Table 16 below shows that the metric was met by Saginaw for both rape and armed robbery convictions in FY 2015. These increases were notable at 1,100 percent and 360 percent, respectively.

Table 16: Saginaw County Prosecutor’s Office Violent Crime Convictions

	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	% Change FY 2014-2015	% Change FY 2015-2016
Murder	16	17	5	6.3%	-70.6%
Rape	1	12	1	1,100%	-91.7%
Armed Robbery	5	23	6	360%	-73.9%
Felonious Assault	24	14	11	-41.7%	-21.4%

Genesee County Prosecutor’s Office

The Genesee County Prosecutor’s Office received an additional Byrne JAG award from FY 2015 through FY 2017 to support the continuation of the MSP District Court Prosecution Unit (MSP-DCPU) by funding the employment of two assistant prosecutors (APAs) and one paralegal. Flint, MSP, and the Genesee County Prosecutor’s Office, along with others, formed a bureau of detectives and assistant prosecutors known as the Major Case Bureau (MCB). The MCB allowed the prosecutor’s office to provide MSP troopers and detectives with immediate access to prosecutorial services. The MCB supported increases in felony charges each quarter in FY 2017, the convictions of hundreds of offenders, and the removal of hundreds of guns off the streets in Flint. The program also facilitated communication and cooperation among several local, state, and federal agencies.

Objective 4.2

The following agencies received Byrne JAG funding to support juvenile-focused community policing programs.

Michigan State Police

MSP was awarded funding to support its Michigan Youth Leadership Academy, also known as MiYLA (renamed from MSPLYA in 2015). MiYLA is an in-residence, five-day mentoring and leadership program for at-risk youth from identified cities in Michigan. The mission of MiYLA is “Building Youth Partnerships in Michigan on a Foundation of Responsibility, Respect, and Trust.” Local agencies from the identified cities send staff members to MiYLA to foster relationships between the youth and officers from their community. Students attend presentations on topics such as leadership, violence in relationships, conflict resolution, and interviewing skills. They also go on field trips to the Michigan State Capitol Building as well as a Big Ten university.

Central Michigan University

Central Michigan University (CMU) received a grant in FY 2015 to evaluate the effectiveness of MiYLA based on data collected from the 2014 MiYLA sessions. The evaluation included a review of the MiYLA curriculum, an assessment of student outcomes regarding attitudinal shifts, and an evaluation of the core leadership components in MiYLA. Attitudinal shifts were measured using pre- and post-academy surveys taken by the students to determine their attitudes toward law enforcement. The CMU researchers found that students had more positive attitudes toward law enforcement immediately after the academy, and these positive attitudes only increased over the following year. Based on the evaluation, CMU provided 10 recommendations for improving MiYLA which were implemented in the 2016 sessions.

County of Cheboygan

In FY 2016, Byrne JAG funding was awarded to the county of Cheboygan to support the Straits Area Youth Promotion Academy (SAYPA) implemented by the Family Division of the 53rd Circuit Court. SAYPA is a day-time prevention program for adjudicated delinquents ages 11 through 18 who are no longer able to attend or find success within the regular school system. School credits earned in SAYPA are fully transferable and students receive a high school diploma upon graduation. SAYPA provides youth with 24/7 treatment and support designed to address behavior, teach valuable life skills, and restore youth to the community

The City of Wayne

In FY 2016 and 2017, the Wayne Police Department received funding to expand their Youth and Family Services Program (YFSP), a diversionary program for eligible children and their families. YFSP aims to decrease youth delinquency by increasing positive interactions with law enforcement and the community. This award supported both the addition of an after-school program and the employment of a Family Services Coordinator. YFSP provides the following services: Botvin Life Skills training program for at-risk youth, an evidence-based course focusing on personal self-management skills, general social skills, and peer-pressure skills; a Family and Youth Services Coordinator to connect families to government assistance; and other programs such as youth job training and resume writing workshops.

Westland Police Department

The Westland Police Department received grants in FY 2016 and FY 2017 to work with the Westland Department of Housing and Community Developments and other stakeholders to create and staff a 16-student learning lab for K-12 tutoring, known as the Jefferson Barns Learning Lab. Byrne JAG funding supported the purchase of technology and equipment, as well as the employment of certified educators. The Learning Lab was developed in an at-risk neighborhood with the goal of reducing youth delinquency by increasing positive interactions between law enforcement and the community.

Goal Five

Goal 5. Annually identify and pursue funding, as needed, to address emerging public safety issues.

- **Objective 5.1.** School safety
- **Objective 5.2.** Prescription drugs
- **Objective 5.3.** Juvenile justice information sharing
- **Objective 5.4.** State Appellate Defenders Office (SADO)

Objective 5.1

This objective was not chosen for Byrne JAG funding from FY 2015 to FY 2017.

Objective 5.2

Byrne JAG funding for combatting prescription drug abuse was primarily allocated to MJTF partners such as the MIOC and the MSP FSD to support MJTFs.

Objective 5.3

This objective was not chosen for Byrne JAG funding from FY 2015 to FY 2017.

Objective 5.4

During FY 2016 and FY 2017, Byrne JAG funding supported SADO's Appellate Investigation Project, which provided training and investigation services to appellate-assigned counsel and aimed to reach the 75 percent of Michigan's appellate cases that lack access to or funding for investigation.

Projects Addressing Emerging Public Safety Issues

Canton Police Department

In FY 2016, the Canton Police Department received a grant to fund their program Partners in Your Safety (PIYS). PIYS was developed to build relationships between law enforcement and the community, as well as promote problem-solving, communication among neighbors, and crime reduction to create safer communities. The program incentivizes neighborhoods to become "accredited." An accredited neighborhood has completed all three phases of the PIYS program.