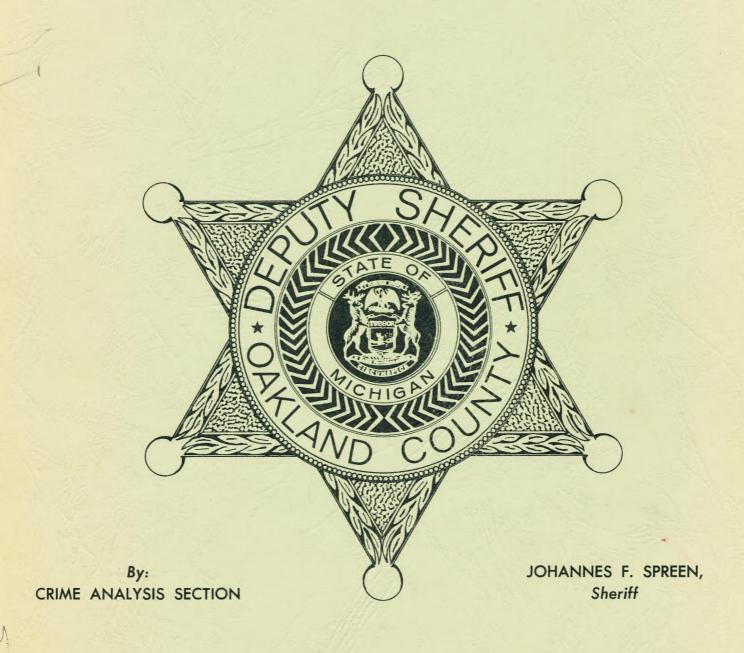
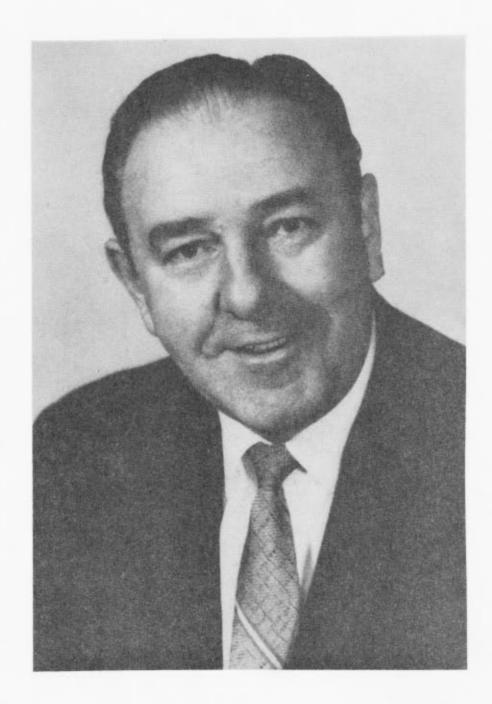
1973 ANNUAL REPORT Oakland County Sheriff Department





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Johannes F. Spreen, Sheriff County of Oakland



Leo R. Hazen, Undersheriff County of Oakland

1973 Annual Report

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1201 N. Telegraph Rd.

Pontiac, Mich. 48053

Telephone FEderal 5-8194

Dear Fellow Citizens:

Once again it is time to publish our Annual Report covering the accomplishments of this Department.

While some of our goals were not reached, I feel that it was, never the less, a very productive year.

The people of this Department, of whom I am very proud, put forth their very best effort to bring law and order to your community.

We are looking forward to the coming year with great anticipation that we will receive increased cooperation from those who can help us to make this an even safer, law abiding County.

Sincerely,

Johannes F.

Sheriff

County of Oakland.

August 22, 1973

Mike Wilson Day

Oftentimes in the day of the life of a police officer kind deeds go unrewarded, but the reward received by the men of this department was the smile on a little boys face.

Word was received of a little boy stricken with a rare form of brain encephalitis for which there is no known cure. His name is Mike Wilson, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Wilson of 3382 Carmen, Waterford Township.

Mike was brought to the Jail Complex and treated to a Mike Wilson Day, which he was told he had won at school.

He was treated royally to a grand tour including riding in a patrol car, the helicopter and a patrol boat. The helicopter flew over his home so Mike could wave to his family and neighbors, and then took him to Lions Cranbrook training field to meet the team. The team presented him with an autographed football, two Lion T-shirts, and a team pennant.

Money collected by the Sheriff's Department enabled Mike, his parents, and two brothers to spend a week-end at Disney World in Florida.

In Mike's words, it was "fantastic".



Sheriff Spreen, Jae Trafelet, Mike Wilson, Deputy Jerry Hull, and Tim Currier.



Sheriff Spreen, Deputy Jerry Hull, and Mike Wilson.



Officer-of-the-year

Sheriff Johannes F. Spreen named Officer Nelson L. Gelinas as Officer-of-the-year of the Oakland County Sheriff Department. Officer Gelinas is assigned to the Identification Bureau as a Technician II. During 1973, he did an outstanding job on several cases; one worthy of a special mention was the quarter million dollar fire at King Brothers Tractors in Pontiac Township. Through his work at the crime scene, and his preservation of evidence, four suspects were arrested and charged. In addition to his duties in the crime lab, Gelinas has spoken to many school, civilian, and police groups on a variety of subjects, ie narcotics, crime scenes and firearms. Many of these lectures were given on his own time. His excellent job reflects a high degree of professionalism, and dedication to his field. He is a credit to his community and the department. His education included seven years in police work, a diploma from the Institute of Applied Science, FBI Fingerprint School, Macomb Community College classes in Narcotics and Crime Scene Investigation. He is married and lives with his wife and four children in Waterford Township.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

May 1973

May 13 through the 19th is National Police Week. As part of the observance, the Oakland County Sheriff's Department and the Fraternal Order of Police will conduct a memorial service on May 15 at 12:00 noon at the lower level entrance to the courthouse. The Sheriff's department honor guard will be present as well as a local band. Also included in the brief ceremony will be a display of police equipment and a memorial presentation by Sheriff Johannes F. Spreen and Fraternal Order of Police Vice President Jack Brown. At the conclusion, the general public and guests are invited to tour the Jail Complex.

* "CALL ME"

"CALL ME A COP, THE FUZZ OR THE HEAT, CALL ME WHATEVER YOU WILL, BUT CALL ON ME WHEN THERE IS WORK TO BE DONE AND I'LL DO IT WITH COURAGE AND SKILL."

"CALL ME A PIG, A BULL OR THE MAN, CALL ME WHATEVER YOU MAY, CALL WHEN YOUR FACING DANGER, MY FRIEND AND HOPE THAT I'M HEADED YOUR WAY."

"CALL ME WHENEVER A DRUNKEN MAN FALLS, CALL ME IF EVER YOU'RE HURT, CALL ME IF SOMEONE IS BLEEDING REAL BAD AND I PROMISE YOU I'LL BE ALERT."

"CALL ME AND THREATEN MY WIFE AND MY KIDS, I'LL TAKE IT ALL INTO STRIDE, SPIT ON MY CLOTHING AND PELT ME WITH ROCKS, I'LL STILL SERVE WITH HONOR AND PRIDE."

"CALL ME IF YOU'VE GOT A CHILD THAT IS LOST OR ONE THAT YOU'VE CAUGHT USING DOPE, CALL ME TO RESCUE YOUR TOT FROM A POOL, STAND BY ME WITH PRAYER AND HOPE."

"CALL ME IF BURGLARS BREAK INTO YOUR HOME, I'LL FACE THEIR GUNS OR A KNIFE, CALL ME WHEN DRAG*RACING AUTOS COLLIDE, MY TRAINING MIGHT WELL SAVE A LIFE."

"CALL ME WHENEVER YOUR PROBLEMS ARISE,
NO MATTER WHAT HOUR OF THE DAY,
AND I'LL SHOW YOU THERE'S MORE TO BEING A COP,
THAN THE UNIFORM, BADGE AND THE PAY."

POLICE WORK IS A PHRASE THAT CONJURES UP IN SOME MINDS A DRAMATIC CONTEST BETWEEN A POLICEMAN AND A CRIMINAL IN WHICH THE PARTY WITH THE STRONGER ARM OR THE CRAFTIER WIT PREVAILS. THE SITUATIONS THAT MOST POLICEMEN DEAL WITH ARE OF ANOTHER HOWEVER, TO BE SURE, WHEN A PARTICULARLY DESPERATE OR GUILEFUL CRIMINAL MUST BE HUNTED DOWN AND BROUGHT TO JUSTICE, THERE ARE HEROIC MOMENTS IN POLICE WORK. HOWEVER, A GREAT MAJORITY OF SITUATIONS WE AS PEACE OFFICERS DO NOT CONSIDER CRIMINAL SITUATIONS, SUCH AS THE HELPLESS DRUNK OUT IN FREEZING WEATHER, RUNAWAY BOYS AND GIRLS, TOURIST IN SEARCH OF EXCITING NIGHT LIFE IN A DANGEROUS NEIGHBORHOOD. ALL OF THESE SITUATIONS COULD DEVELOP INTO A CRIMINAL SITUATION, HOWEVER A LOT OF THE POLICE WORK IS SEEING TO IT, THAT THESE SITUATIONS DO NOT "NIP IT IN THE BUD BEFORE IT BLOOMS BECOME CRIMINAL SITUATIONS. INTO A CRIMINAL SITUATION."

ON BEHALF OF THE ENTIRE MEMBERSHIP, STATE OF MICHIGAN, F.O.P., WE ARE GRATEFUL TO SPONSOR THIS FUNCTION. I PERSONALLY TAKE GREAT PRIDE AND HONOR, BOTH AS A PEACE OFFICER AND A MEMBER OF THE STATE EXECUTIVE BOARD, TO PARTICIPATE IN PAYING TRIBUTE TO MANY OF OUR FRATERNAL BROTHERS THAT HAVE GIVEN THERE ALL AS PEACE OFFICERS AND THE OPPORTUNITY TO RENDER TESTIMONY OF OUR DEDICATION AS PEACE OFFICERS TO CONTINUE CARRYING THE BURDEN OF RESPONSIBILITY AND IMPROVE THE STANDARDS OF ALL PEACE OFFICERS.

This was presented by Officer Jack Brown vice president Fraturnal Order of Police - State of Michigan.

* "A PART OF AMERICA DIED"

"SOMEBODY KILLED A POLICEMAN TODAY
AND A PART OF AMERICA DIED...
A PIECE OF OUR COUNTRY HE SWORE TO PROTECT
WILL BE BURIED WITH HIM AT HIS SIDE."

'THE BEAT THAT HE WALKED WAS A BATTLEFIELD, TOO,
JUST AS IF HE HAD GONE TO WAR:
THOUGH THE FLAG OF OUR NATION WON'T FLY AT HALF-MAST,
TO HIS NAME THEY WILL ADD A GOLD STAR."

"THE SUSPECT WHO WHOT HIM WILL STAND UP IN COURT, WITH COUNSEL DEMANDING HIS RIGHTS, WHILE A YOUNG, WIDOWED MOTHER MUST WORK FOR HER KIDS AND SPEND MANY LONG, LONELY NIGHTS."

"YES, SOMEBODY KILLED A POLICEMAN TODAY...
MAYBE IN YOUR TOWN OR MINE,
WHILE WE SLEPT IN COMFORT BEHIND OUR LOCKED DOORS,
A COP PUT HIS LIFE ON THE LINE."

"NOW HIS GHOST WALKS THE BEAT ON A DARK CITY STREET AND HE STANDS AT EACH NEW ROOKIE'S SIDE, HE ANSWERED THE CALL...OF HIMSELF GAVE HIS ALL, AND A PART OF AMERICA DIED....."

IN THE PAST TWO YEARS ALONE, 238 PEACE OFFICERS WERE KILLED WHILE TRYING TO PROTECT THE COMMUNITIES OF OUR COUNTRY. THAT AVERAGES OUT TO A POLICEMAN KILLED SOMEWHERE IN THE UNITED STATES EVERY 74 HOURS. PEACE OFFICERS, YOUNG AND OLD, BLACK AND WHITE, IN EVERY STATE HAVE DIED WITH THE COMMON RESOLVE OF MAKING THIS COUNTRY OF OURS A SAFER PLACE IN WHICH TO LIVE.

IT IS MOST BEFITTING THAT THIS DAY BE SET ASIDE IN MEMORY OF THE MANY PEACE OFFICERS WHO HAVE GIVEN THEIR ALL. IT IS ALSO A TIME TO APPRECIATE THE OVER 400,000 ACTIVE PEACE OFFICERS IN THE UNITED STATES THAT ARE CONTINUING TO DEDICATE THEIR LIVES TO ANSWER THE CALL OF PROTECTING OUR COUNTRY.

THE FACT THAT THE POLICE DEAL DAILY WITH CRIME DOES NOT MEAN THAT THEY HAVE UNLIMITED POWER TO PREVENT IT, REDUCE IT, DETER IT, OR EVEN ESCAPE BEING VICTIMIZED BY IT THEMSELVES. THE POLICE DID NOT CREATE AND CANNOT RESOLVE BY THEMSELVES THE SOCIAL CONDITIONS THAT STIMULATE CRIME. INSOFAR AS CRIME IS A SOCIAL PHENOMENON, CRIME PREVENTION IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF EVERY PART OF SOCIETY, A RESPONSIBILITY OF EACH AND EVERY ONE OF US. THE ENTIRE SYSTEM, COURTS AND CORRECTIONS AS WELL AS THE POLICE ARE CHARGED WITH ENFORCING THE LAW AND MAINTAINING ORDER. WHAT IS DISTINCTIVE ABOUT THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE POLICE IS THAT THEY ARE CHARGED WITH PERFORMING THESE FUNCTIONS WHERE ALL EYES ARE UPON THEM AND WHERE THE GOING IS ROUGHEST, IN THE ARENA OF ACTION, ON THE STREETS. THIS IS A TIME

WHEN POLICE WORK IS PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT, COMPLICATED, CONSPICUOUS, AND DELICATE. SINCE POLICE ACTION IS SO OFTEN SO PERSONAL, IT IS INEVITABLE THAT THE PUBLIC IS OF TWO MINDS. MOST OF US WELCOME OFFICIAL PROTECTION BUT RESENT OFFICIAL INTERFERENCE. THEREFORE THE WAY THE INDIVIDUAL PEACE OFFICER PERFORMS HIS DUTIES INFLUENCES TO A LARGE EXTENT WHICH STATE OF MIND PREDOMINATES, WHETHER THE PEACE OFFICER IS THOUGHT OF AS A PROTECTOR OR AN OPPRESSOR, AS A FRIEND OR AN ENEMY. IN SHORT, THE WAY ANY PEACE OFFICER EXERCISES THE PERSONAL DISCRETION THAT IS AN INESCAPABLE PART OF HIS JOB CAN, AND OCASIONALLY DOES, HAVE AN IMMEDIATE BEARING ON THE PEACE AND SAFETY OF AN ENTIRE COMMUNITY, AND A LONG RANGE BEARING ON THE WORK OF ALL PEACE OFFICERS.

FURTHER, WE MUST REMEMBER THAT THERE IS NO LAW AGAINST MAKING A PEACE OFFICER ANGRY AND WE CANNOT CHARGE A MAN WITH OFFENDING US. AN OFFICER CAN NOT LOWER HIMSELF TO THE LEVEL OF AN ABUSIVE CITIZEN. THE PEACE OFFICER WHO WITHSTANDS ANGRY VERBAL ASSAULTS BUILDS HIS OWN CHARACTER AND RAISES THE STANDARDS OF ALL PEACE OFFICERS. BUT HE CANNOT ALWAYS WITHSTAND THE PHYSICAL ASSAULTS AND THAT IS WHY WE ARE HERE TODAY.

IN MEMORY OF THE PEACE OFFICERS WHO HAVE GIVEN THEIR ALL, WE REDEDICATE OURSELVES TO CARRY ON THE BURDEN OF RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT THE PUBLIC AND THIS COUNTRY IN THE BEST PROFESSIONAL MANNER. TO FURTHER IMPROVE THE STANDARDS AND SERVICES OF ALL PEACE OFFICERS, WE WELCOME THE HELP OF THE ENTIRE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, INCLUDING OUR POLITICAL REPRESENTATIVES, THE LEGISLATORS, THE COURTS AND THE CORRECTIONS PEOPLE, AND MOST CERTAINLY EACH INDIVIDUAL CITIZEN. PERHAPS THE BEST WAY TO HELP A PEACE OFFICER CARRY HIS BURDEN OF RESPONSIBILITY IS, NEXT TIME YOU MEET A POLICEMAN, SMILE AND SAY HELLO TO HIM. IN THESE DAYS YOU JUST MIGHT BE THE LAST PERSON TO DO SO!!!

This was presented by Sheriff Johannes F. Spreen

^{*} Written by Detective HARRY KOCH, Maricopa County Sheriff Dept., Arizona.

COMMENDATIONS AND CITATIONS 1973

DEPARTMENT CITATION

Dennis Davis
Ron Winkler
Len Schell
Mark Goodrich
Dan Martin
David Crittenden
Jerry Hull
Robert Wark (Marine Deputy)
Michael Poet

LETTER OF COMMENDATION

Lewis M. Doyle Donald McLaughlin Jim Coates Ben Decker Walter Riley Glen Watson John Davis James McCririck John Taylor Ralph Allison (Marine Deputy) William Kistler (Marine Deputy) John Ousmener (Posse) Edward Hosking (Marine Deputy) Charles Huggins Fred Herman Frank Mouser

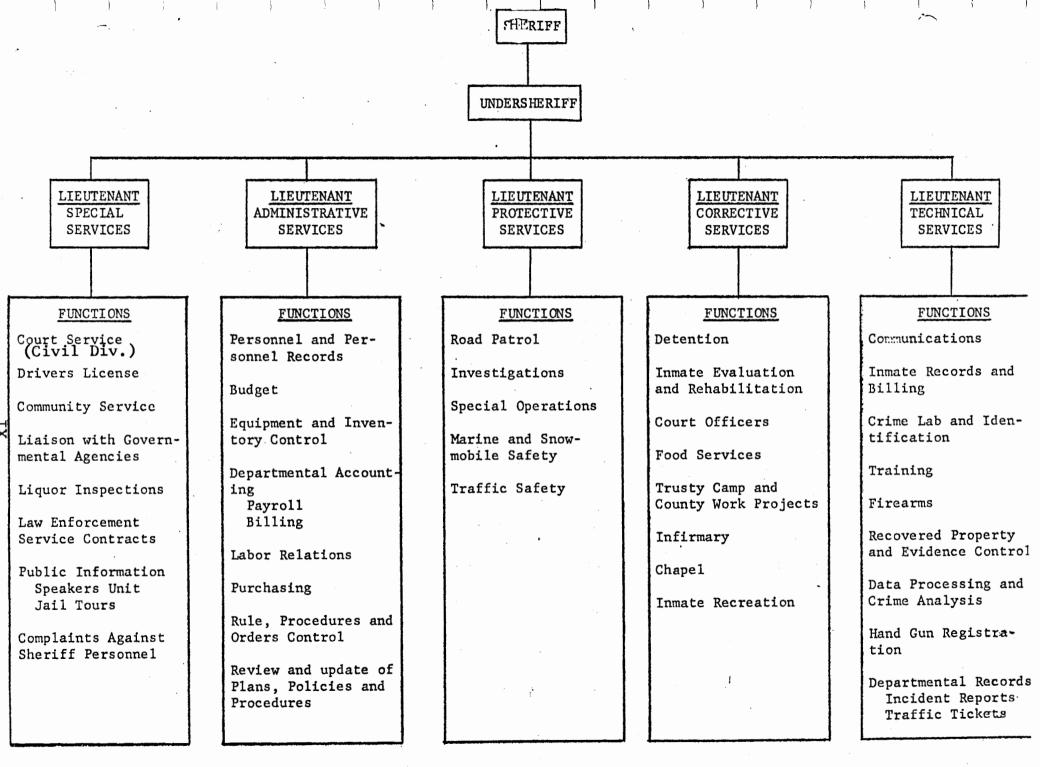
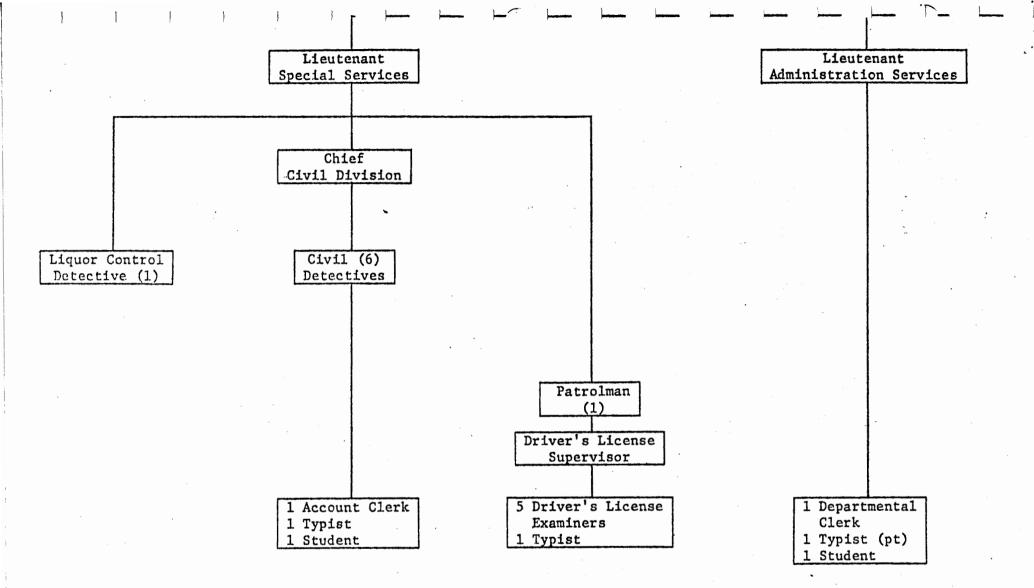
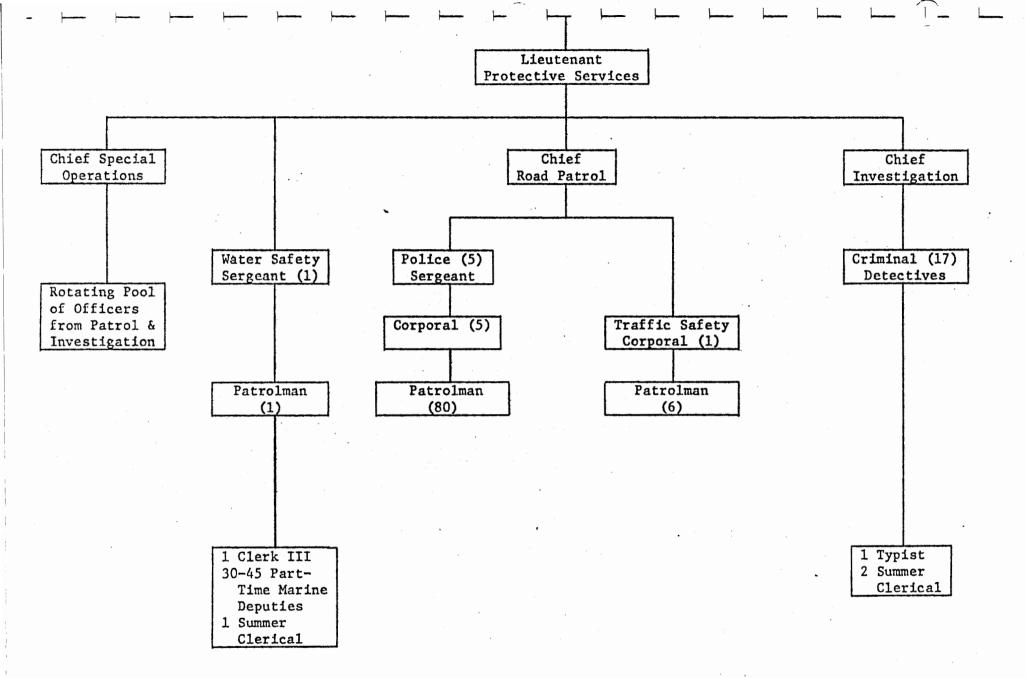
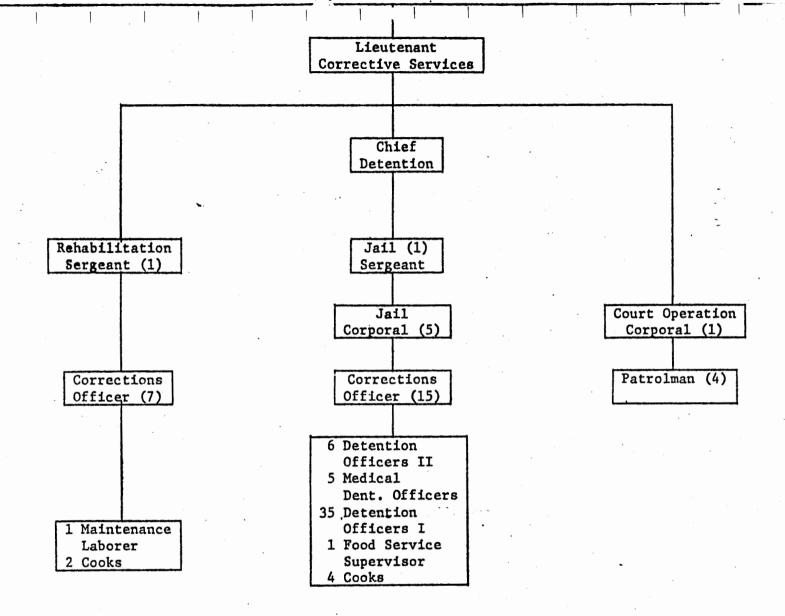
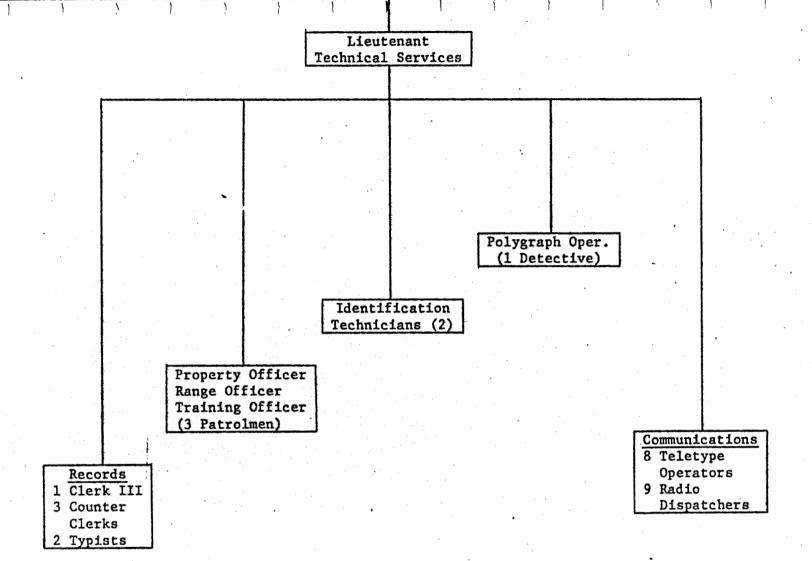


Chart 1



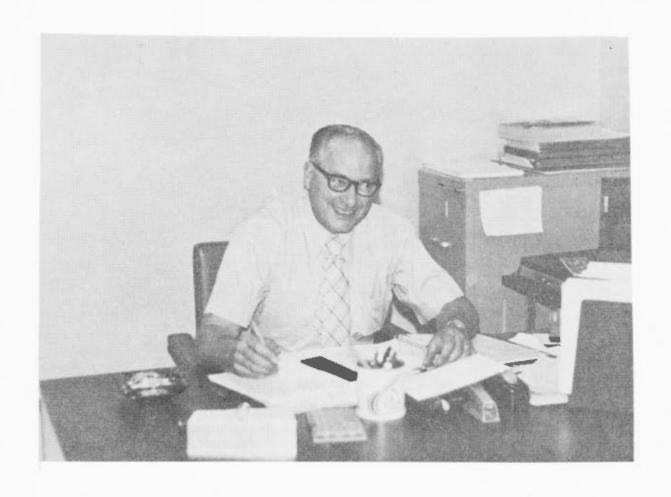








To greet you as you enter the Jail Complex is Mrs. Ruth Jacober.



Lt. Charles T. Whitlock, in charge of Administrative Services.



Mrs. Hannah Hedges of the Administrative Services office, in charge of personnel records, payroll, and cash disbursements.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

The Sheriff's Department, as an organization, is involved with interactions of people, not only in personal contacts with the public, but within its ranks as well. The Department performs its services through the acts of its employees; therefore, ADMINISTRATION occupies itself with improving the abilities of its employees to properly perform their services and to strengthen the relationship between them and the public. It is mandatory, then, that ADMINISTRATION recognize the human factor in the Department's effort to provide professional police response to the community's law-enforcement needs.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES is the Staff function that attempts to deal with the human factor at both the public and employee level. It is a necessary and vital service that offers no adventure, glory or reward; But it has as its by-products a better and more efficient organization, a community well-served, and a standard of achievement for its employees. Proper ADMINISTRATION is the invisible thread that binds the difficult and complex task of law-enforcement into a coordinated and effictive force.

Duties in the division of ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES involve: recruitment and selection of the highest caliber employee available, economic and efficient management, planning, research, payroll, attendance, concern for employee welfare, discipline, and many other varied duties.

Heading that division is Lt. Charles T. Whitlock.....

OAKLAND COUNTY SHERIFF DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL 1972

ADMINISTRATION

Sheriff Undersheriff Captain

IDENTIFICATION & RECORD BUREAU

- 1 Chief Identification Technician
- 1 Departmental Clerk
- 2 Identification Technicians II
- 3 Counter Clerks
- 2 Typist II
- 1 Typist I
- 1 Part-time
- 2 Co-op

DETECTIVE BUREAU

- 1 Chief of Detectives
- 16 Detectives
 - 1 Detective Liquor Division
 - 3 Court Service Officers Warrants

CIVIL DIVISION

- 1 Chief Court Service Officer
- 6 Court Service Officers Civil Division
- 1 Account Clerk I
- 1 Typist II
- 1 Co-op

JAIL GUARDS

- 1 Chief Jail Guard
- 2 Corporals
- 17 Jail Guards
 - 6 Matrons
- 28 Turnkeys
 - 3 Medical Turnkeys
 - 2 Typist II

COOKS

- 1 Chief Cook
- 4 Cooks

MAINTENANCE

2 - Maintenance Mechanics

TELETYPE OPERATORS

- 8 Teletype Operators
- 1 Part-time Operator

RADIO DISPATCH - GROVELAND STATION

- 4 Dispatch Operators 3
- 4 Station 2

MARINE SAFETY

- 1 Lieutenant
- 1 Sergeant
- 1 Patrolman
- 1 Clerk III
- 1 Co-op
- 1 Helicopter Pilor

DRIVERS LICENSE BUREAU

- 4 Drivers License Examiners
- 1 Drivers License Examiner Superintendant
- 1 Road Test Examiner Officer
- 1 Typist II

TRAFFIC DIVISION

- 1 Director
- 10 Traffic Officers

UNIFORM OFFICERS PATROL

3 - Sergeants

79 - Patrolmen

3 - Corporals

- 6 Court Detail Officers
- 2 Relief Corporals

TRUSTY CAMP

- 1 Director
- 7 Jail Guards
- 2 Cooks

DEPARTMENTAL PERSONNEL

OAKLAND COUNTY SHERIFF DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL

1973 *

ADMINISTRATION

Sheriff Undersheriff Typist II

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

1 - Lieutenant 1 - Dept. Clerk

CORRECTIVE SERVICES

1 - Lieutenant

1 - Chief

3 - Corporals

16 - Corr Officers

4 - Med Det Officers

1 - Food Service Supervisor

39 - Detention Officers I

3 - Cooks (First)

1 - Typist II

3 - Cooks (Second)

5 - Court Service Officers

Trusty Camp

7 - Correction Officers

1 - Maintenance Laborer

2 - First Cooks

PROTECTIVE SERVICES

1 - Lieutenant

2 - Chief

15 - Detectives

5 - Sergeants

4 - Corporals

82 - Patrolmen

1 - Counter Clerk

1 - Typist I

Marine

1 - Sergeant

1 - Patrolman

1 - Clerk III

SPECIAL SERVICES

1 - Lieutenant

Civil Division

1 - Chief

6 - Detective

1 - Acct Clerk I

1 - Typist II

Driver License Bureau

1 - Patrolman

1 - Drivers License Exam Super

4 - Drivers License Exam

TECHNICAL SERVICES

1 - Lieutenant

2 - I.D. Techn II

1 - Dept Clerk

5 - Radio Disp

8 - Teletype Oper

3 - Counter Clerk

1 - Sw Brd Oper

1 - Typist II

2 - Typist I

4 - Station II Disp.

1 - Student

1 - Part Time Sw Brd

1 - Polygraph

1 - Property

1 - Range

1 - Training

* includes change in number of personnel from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1973.

OVERTIME HOURS EARNED

Administrative Services	248.00
Corrective Services	17,940.00
Protective Services	21,942.60
Special Services	789.00
Technical Services	4,245.00
Total	45,164.60

Function: Public Safety

	SHERIFF Expenditure Classification	1971 Actual	1972 Budget	1972 Actual	1973 Budget
	SALARIES (Includes Salaries Reserve)	2,258,546	2,175,021	2,263,085	5 2,439,550
	PERSONAL SERVICES	25,309	24,000	22,755	<u> </u>
خیم ر	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	325,900	450,600	414,69	l 615 ,5 75
#	COMMODITIES	164,622	180,200	214,218	182,700
	TOTAL BUDGET	2,774,377	2,829,821	2,914,749	3,237,825
jenia	CAPITAL OUTLAY	7,479	2,500	1,124	2,500
	TOTAL BUDGET & CAPITAL OUTLA	Y 2,781,856	2,832,321	2,915,873	3,240,325

Expenditure Classification	1971 Actual	1972 Budget	1972 Actual	1973 Budget
SALARIES	2,258,546	1,973,918	2,263,085	2,439,550
Salaries Reserve		201,103		
PERSONAL SERVICES				
Medical Services - Physicians	25,309	24,000	22,755	
CONTRACTUAL SERVICES				
Advertising	249	250	547	300
Communications	14,465	16,000	24,502	19,000
Custodial Services			6,231	61,000
Data Processing	112	5,000	10,974	3,000
Elevator Maintenance	1,649	1,200	1,869	3,600
Employees' In-Service Training	,	1,600	1,322	1,600
Equipment Rental	6,532	7,000	7,929	7,625
Equipment Repairs & Maintena	nce 1,765	1,000	995	1,000
Exterminating Expense	240	500	259	500
Garbage & Rubbish Disposal				
Heat, Lights, Gas and Water	22,185	148,000	81,330	198,000
Hospitalization	1,787	2,000	1,809	2,000
Laundry, Cleaning and Renovat	ting 16,318	15,000	15,870	18,000
Maintenance Department Charge		1,000	5,043	1,000
Memberships, Dues and Publica		350	184	650
Miscellaneous	2,298	500	1,830	1,500
N. E. T.	2,003	12,500	12,500	12,500
North Oakland Sub-Station	1,903	2,000	2,557	2,500
Radio Rental	26,175	22,500	25,8 89	24,000
Rent			8,0 26	
Security Expense	-,-		709	
Snowmobile Program				5,000

Expenditure Classification	1971 Actual	1972 Budget	1972 Actual	1973 Budget
CONTRACTUAL SERVICES - (Cont.))			
Transportation Transportation of Prisoners Travel and Conference Window Cleaning	223,662 612 1,789	212,000 700 1,500	200,729 551 3,036	250,000 800 2,000
COMMODITES				
Bedding and Linen Culinary Supplies	3,210 855 2,651	2,000 4,000 4,000	698 607 8,152	1,000 1,000 5,000
Deputies Supplies Deputies Uniform Expense Dry Goods and Clothing	20,706 5,076	30,000 3,000	38,443 6,960	25,000 3,000
Electrical Maintenance Fingerprint and Photographic Supplies	2,118	500 3,500	3,080	2,000 2,500
Housekeeping Expense Liquor and Gambling Expense Medical Supplies & Expense	14,086 48 12,581	13,000 1,000 11,000	14,344 15,573	13,000 1,000 15,000
Microfilming and Reproductions Office Supplies	11,063	12,000	27 17,845	13,000
Provisions Small Tools Toilet Articles	77,874° 1,159	80,000 1,200	87,915 114 1,116	85,000 1,200
Uniform Cleaning	13,195	15,000	19,344	15,000
TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET	515,831	654,800	651,664	798,275

Function: Public Safety

Subject: Marine Safety

gaer i lie.	Expenditure Classification	1971 Actual	1972 Budget	1972 Actual	1973 Budget	
	SALARIES (Includes Reserve) PERSONAL SERVICES	54,523 39,446	60,815	73,258	72,700	
	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	14,968	50,700 20,300	30,958 19,131	38,500 18,800	
na	COMMODITIES HELICOPTER	13,179	14,200	2,393 8,99 6	2,750 16,515	
p	TOTAL BUDGET CAPITAL OUTLAY	122,116 14,042	146,015 17,750	134,736 26,053	149,265 14,500	
gar, vite.	TOTAL BUDGET & CAPITAL OUTLAY	136,158	163,765	160,789	163,765	

SHERIFF MARINE SAFETY

	1971	1972	1972	1973
Expenditure Classification	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget
CALADITEC	E/. E92	60 015	62 661	60 200
SALARIES	54,523	60,815	62,664	60,200
			10,594	12,500
			10,534	12,500
PERSONAL SERVICES				
PERSONAL SERVICES				
Boat Safety Instructors	1,749	3,000	2,440	2,500
Coho Patrol				
	1,775	2,500	2,290	2,000
Marine Patrol	25,565	30,000	25,431	30,000
Recovery of Drowned Bodies	3,204	5,000	7 9 7	4,000
		•		
CAPITAL OUTLAY				
Boats	11,077	14,250	24,747	11,000
Marine Equipment	1,653	5,600	1,306	3,500
Office Furniture				-
CONTRACTUAL SERVICES				
Boat Rental				
Building Maintenance Charges		·	82	200
Communications	591	600	553	600
Equipment Rental	234	250	375	250
Equipment Repairs and	1,653	5,600	4,753	5,400
Maintenance - Marine		3,000	1,750	5, (00
Garbage and Rubbish Disposal			83	150
Grounds Maintenance	- -	-	111	200
				
Heat, Lights, Gas and Water			284	450
Insurance	1,378	4,000	1,722	1,600
Miscellaneous	73	100	167	100
Radio Rental	1,759	1,500	1,961	1,800
Transportation	7,443	5,400	7,909	7,500
Travel and Conference	399		1,131	550
			,	

SHERIFF MARINE SAFETY

	1971	1972	1972	1973	
Expenditure Classification	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	
					_
COMODITATIC					
COMMODITES		•			
Deputy Unoform Expense	190	1,000	641	500	
Diving Supplies	808	1,000	812	1,000	
Dry Goods and Clothing		-,000	161	500	
Medical Supplies	163	150		150	
Office Supplies	339	500	585	400	
Photograpy Supplies and Expe		50	60	200	
Small Tools			134		
HELICOPTER					
Salaries			211	3,515	
Communications			188	200	
Dry Goods and Clothing					
Equipment Repairs and	11,481	11,500	3,573	7,200	
Maintenance					
Equipment New					
Insurance			1,938	2,000	
Memberships and Dues					
Miscellaneous			23	100	
Rent			98 0	1,000	
Small Tools					
Transportation			1,632	2,000	
Travel and Conference			<u>451</u>	500	
	06 150	160 -6-			
TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET 1	36,158	<u>163,765</u>	<u>160,789</u>	<u>163,765</u>	

Function: Public Safety TRUSTY CAMP

	Expenditure Classification	1971 Actual	1972 Budget	1972 Actual	1973 Budget	
	SALARIES Include Reserve	89,182	108,174	134,618	121,735	
	PERSONAL SERVICES	12		72	300	
_	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	8,841	14,300	8,628	12,100	
	COMMODITIES	19,659	33,200	24,007	30,650	
	TOTAL BUDGET	117,694	155,674	167,325	164,785	
_	CAPITAL OUTLAY		÷	6,378	1,000	
	TOTAL BUDGET & CAPITAL	117,694	155,674	173,703	165,785	

TRUSTY CAMP					
Expenditure Classification	1971 Actual	1972 Budget	1972 Actual	1973 Budget	
SALARIES	89,182	108,174	134,618	121,735	
Salaries Reserve		1			
PERSONAL SERVICES					
Physicians	12		72	300	
CONTRACTUAL SERVICES					
Building Alterations	794		352	1,500	
Building Maintenance	1,676	·	1,260	1,500	
Communications	² 576	500	604	600	
Custodial Services			48		
Equipment Repairs	356	200	726	800	
and Maintenance					
Exterminating Expense		100		100	
Garbage & Rubbish Disposal	400		833	700	
Heat, Lights, Gas and Water	4,405	4,800	5,751	5,000	
Maintenance Dept. Charges	126	200		200	
Maintenance Supplies		500			
Miscellaneous	108	100	538	200	
Transportation	78	3,300	128	4,500	
COMMODITIES					
Bedding and Linen	262	3,000	92	200	
Culinary Supplies	85	200	82	100	
Culinary Equipment Repair	73		100		
Deputies Supplies			18		
Deputies Uniform Expense			100		
Dry Goods and Clothing	4,533	2,200	2,122	2,200	
Electrical Supplies	´	50	72	50	
Housekeeping and Janitor Supplies	2,584	3,000	3,363	4,000	
Medical Supplies and Expense	43	500	143	200	
Office Supplies	161	1,000	83	150	

TRUSTY CAMP

	Expenditure Classification	1971 Actual	1972 Budget	1972 Actual	1973 Budget	
<u> </u>	COMMODITIES - (Continued)					
	Provisions Small Tools Toilet Articles	11,849 122 20	21,500 1,500 250	16,780 1,058 <u>94</u>	21,500 2,000 250	
	TOTAL OPERATING BUDGET	28,512	47,500	32,707	43,050	

OAKLAND COUNTY SHERIFFS DEPARTMENT RECEIPTS

	RECEIPIS	1070
BOARD AND CARE	\$117,960.60	\$282,229.75
PHOTOSTATS	7,498.50	7,988.50
GUNS	2,093.00	1,918.00
FINGERPRINTS	1,070.00	919.00
MICHIGAN BELL Commission on Phone	168.36	296.30
HUNTER SAFETY CLASSES	72.00	84.00
TREASURY OF UNITED STATES	10.00	
SUBPOENA FEES	127.66	7.00
T ELETYP E	2,032.00	2,264.00
STATE OF MICHIGAN Prisoner Transfer	2,492.34	2,474.86
MEAL TICKETS	360.00	25.00
BOAT LIVERY	947.00	921.90
FOUND PROPERTY	2.13	49.71
DESTROYED EVIDENCE	19.43	
CONFISCATED MONEY	71.00	
REIMBURSEMENT FOR SCHOOLING	G 130.00	
ABANDONED AUTO SALES	231.99	437.46
UNCLAIMED INMATE FUNDS		792.50
BADGE PAYMENT		15.00
REPAIR BILL		24.52
SHERIFF'S SALE Unclaimed Property		2,026,35

RECEIPTS	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
COMMISSARY FUNDS		45,066.60
FED. PRISONER Board and Care		177,155.50
ALIEN DETENTION TOTALS	\$135,286.01	5,972.75 \$530,668.70

August 1, 1973

The success of a criminal justice agency depends primarily upon the dedication of the individuals in that agency.

Law enforcement today is a complex and exacting task. The same citizen on one day will call for, and welcome, your aid and assistance - yet another day this same citizen may strenuously resent an intrusion upon what he views as his rights and liberties.

Providing the service of law enforcement and protection for the individual and the community firmly but fairly without regard for race, color, creed is most important. It is at times difficult, but it can be a most satisfying endeavor.

The daily contacts with the people we serve are most important and will reflect how our Department will be judged. The officer who is working daily in the community is the most important representative of the Department. Upon his efforts individually, and upon his and his fellow officers' efforts collectively rest not only how the entire department will be perceived, but actually how the state of law enforcement and protection will be determined. The weak, unprofessional, unethical officer can damage severely the reputation of a criminal justice agency - and of those serving in it.

It is most pleasing to me that these rules of conduct and performance were set down in a consensus agreement by a committee of members of the Department with input being able to be provided by any and all members. A profession sets its own standards to which members of that profession adhere. My congratulations to you for setting your own high standards!

With a firm foundation of good men and women serving to the best of their abilities, our goals of crime prevention, peace-keeping and the protection of life and property can best be met and the people and the law enforcement profession will best be served.

JOHANNES F. SPREEN
Sheriff

PREFACE

In the spring of 1973, the Oakland County Sheriff's Department undertook the task of putting down in writing the rules, conduct and principles which guide the activities of its members.

It was requested by the Sheriff that all segments of the Department be represented on a committee to meet on several occasions until the task was completed. He held a strong belief that members who participate in creating their own guidelines will tend to establish and maintain a high level of performance and professional standards.

Committee members, working as a team regardless of rank or position, all made their input. Their sense of judgement and cooperation deserve recognition.

The rules and policies in the following pages are meant to give value and quality of performance and accomplishment. The principles set forth will be of assistance in the exercise of judgement in all duty-related activities. Our goals are the attainment of proper ethics and performance in both the public and private lives of the members of the Oakland County Sheriff's Department.

Much of the research of the rules and regulations was done through an evaluation of similar rules, policies, and guidelines presently in operation in other police agencies throughout the country. We wish to acknowledge their contribution to our final product, the Oakland County Sheriff's Department Rules and Regulations.

The Committee on Rules and Regulations

RULES AND REGULATIONS

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RULES AND REGULATIONS

- diction, Regular Deputies shall at all times take appropriate action to: Protect life and property, preserve the peace, prevent crime, and detect and arrest violators of the law. They will also enforce all Federal, State and Local laws and ordinances coming within departmental jurisdiction.
- RESPONSIBILITY OF MEMBER A member will be held responsible for any act or omission which, in any way, is prejudicial to good order or discipline, or reflects upon the good name or reputation of the Sheriff's Department or adversely affects its interests or those of the general public, whether or not such act or omission is specifically mentioned in these or other General Orders of the County of Oakland.
- RESPONSIBILITY OF DEPARTMENT MEMBERS All members are equally responsible in carrying out the functions of the Department consistent with their assignment. Members in doubt as to the nature or details of their assignment shall seek information by going through the Chain-of-Command.
- KNOWLEDGE OF RULES, ORDERS, POLICIES, AND PROCEDURES
 Every member is required to establish and maintain a
 general working knowledge and availability for reference
 of all General or Special Orders and Procedures of the
 Oakland County Sheriff's Department.
- 101.1 MANUAL MAINTENANCE All members issued Departmental manuals are responsible for their maintenance and will make appropriate changes or inserts as directed.
- CONDUCT TOWARD THE PUBLIC In the performance of their duties, members shall be courteous and orderly in their dealings with the public. They shall perform their duties in a professional manner. Upon request they are required to identify themselves. They shall attend to reasonable requests from the public quickly and professionally.
- COOPERATION BETWEEN THE RANKS Cooperation between the ranks and units of the Department is essential to effective law enforcement. Therefore, all members are strictly charged with establishing and maintaining this cooperative attitude within the Department.

- 104 COOPERATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES Members shall cooperate with all law enforcement agencies and shall give aid and information as such organizations may be entitled to receive, consistent with Departmental orders.
- 105 <u>CHARACTER OF ASSOCIATES</u> Members are prohibited from associating with individuals or establishments of questionable character and back ground, except in the line of duty.
- 106 <u>LOYALTY</u> Members shall maintain a loyalty to the Department which is consistent with law and the highest personal ethics. No member shall malinger, feign illness, or shirk his duties or responsibilities.
- 107 <u>COURAGE</u> Members shall carry out their duties with courage and determination and shall remain firm and steadfast in the face of opposition and danger.
- DEPORTMENT Members, whether on duty or off cuty, shall not commit any act tending to bring reproach or discredit upon the Department.
- 109 <u>INSPECTIONS</u> From time to time the Sheriff or command officer may call for inspection of the Department or any part thereof.
- REPORTING FOR DUTY Members of the Department shall be punctual in reporting for duty at the time and place designated by their command officers. Repeated failure to report promptly at the time directed will be deemed neglect of duty and made the subject of charges. Sickness or illness must be reported as early as possible, and not later than one-half hour after the work day begins, unless otherwise specifically authorized by the Sheriff or Undersheriff.
- ABSENCE FROM DUTY No member of the Department shall be absent from duty without authorization. A member who absents himself from duty without authorization or who takes unauthorized leave may be subject to disciplinary action.
- MAINTAINING OF COMMUNICATIONS Members on duty shall be directly available by normal communication or shall keep the Department or command officer informed of the means by which they may be reached when not immediately available. All members of the Department shall maintain a telephone in their residence, and the number shall be made available to the Department.

- APPEARANCE Members shall be neat and clean in person and dress. Uniforms shall be maintained and serviceable condition at all times, with leather accessories dyed and polished. Officers on duty in plain clothes shall be dressed in neat, conservative clothing such as suit, or dress trousers with a sport coat, dress shirt and tie. Exception will be granted when a particular assignment dictates the need for other attire. When they can be observed by the public, members will present a respectable appearance, regardless of duty status.
- 113.1 COURT APPEARANCE When appearing in court, either the official uniform or suit, or sports jacket, shirt, and tie will be worn. Weapons will not be displayed unless wearing the uniform. Members shall present a neat and clean appearance avoiding any mannerism which might imply disrespect to the court or Department.
- 113.2 GROOMING (Male Personnel) Immoderate hair styles, including those which will interfere with the proper wearing of the uniform hat, are prohibited. Hair must be uniformly tapered at the temples and on the sides and back of the head. Hair length on the back of the neck shall not extend beyond or curl over the collar of any shirt. Ears should be entirely exposed. Sideburns shall not extend beyond the bottom of the ear and shall be neatly trimmed and no wider than 1 incles. Moustaches shall be allowed, providing they are neatly trimmed, and shall not extend beyond the corner of the mouth. No handlebar moustaches will be allowed, nor beards. Exception: by special assignment.
- 114 <u>SHOPPING IN UNIFORMS</u> Members in uniform, on or off duty, shall not shop extensively or carry large quantities of merchandise unless directly connected with their normal police activity or required in the line of duty.
- 114.1 OFF-DUTY EMPLOYMENT REQUIRING POLICE UNIFORM The uniform will not be worn in any off-duty capacity without the special written permission of the Sheriff or Undersheriff.
- NON-DUTY ACTIVITY Members shall not shop, barter, or trade while on duty nor devote any of their on-duty time to any activity other than that which pertains to their work.
- REWARDS AND GRATUITIES No member shall solicit or accept money or anything of value to influence his decisions in public matters, or as a reward for such matters.
- 117 NOT TO ASK FOR PASSES A member shall not seek or accept free admission or passes for himself or others to theatres or other places of amusement.

- 118 <u>SLEEPING</u> A member shall not sleep during his assigned tour of duty except with specific authorization.
- 119 USE OF INTOXICANTS No uniformed or non-uniformed member shall consume any kind of intoxicating beverages while on duty, except by special permission obtained through channels, and then only when necessary to procure evidence not otherwise obtainable or for surveillance cover. Departmental members shall not use intoxicants while off duty to the extent that any evidence of such consumption is apparent when reporting to regularly assigned duty. Intoxication in public will not be tolerated in any case on or off duty. Members shall not consume any intoxicants on Departmental premises or store any intoxicants in Department buildings, except evidence or property which is properly tagged and handled by the property custodian or laboratory technician in performance of police functions.
- USE OF TOBACCO While conducting Departmental business, members shall use discretion and make every effort to keep evidence of the use of tobacco at a minimum. Smoking in Departmental vehicles will be permitted provided that it is not detrimental to good conduct, appearance and procedure.
- USE OF NARCOTICS Members shall not use habit-forming drugs or narcotics unless such drugs or narcotics are properly prescribed by a physician or dentist for an illness or injury. Members shall not at any time possess habit-forming drugs or narcotics except during actual performance of their official duties. All such contraband shall be tagged and turned over to laboratory personnel at the end of each tour of duty.
- OFF-DUTY NEIGHBORHOOD DISPUTES Members shall not intentionally become involved in neighborhood quarrels or disputes when off duty. These disputes should be handled by disinterested persons or on-duty officers whenever possible.
- GAMBLING A member shall not engage in gambling in any form while on duty nor shall he engage in any normally legitimate act which, when performed on duty and in view of the public, may reflect discredit upon the Sheriff's Department.
- 124 CARE OF DEPARTMENT PROPERTY All members are responsible for the safekeeping and proper care of all property used by them and belonging to the Department. Property shall only be used for official purposes and in the capacity for which it was designed. It shall not be transferred to any other member without the explicit permission of the responsible commanding officer.

- 125 <u>DEPARTMENTAL VEHICLE USE</u> Members shall not use departmental vehicles except as set forth in policy and procedures.
- PROPERTY, PERSONNEL USE Members shall not convert to their own use or have any claim in any found property, recovered property, or property held as evidence, except as may be officially authorized by the Sheriff or Undersheriff.
- RADIO DISCIPLINE All members of the Department operating the police radio, either from a mobile unit or in the communication center shall strictly observe regulations for such operations as set forth in Departmental Orders and by the Federal Communications Commission.
- compromising criminal cases No member shall recommend or request the reduction or dismissal of any criminal or traffic charge which has been filed against any person who has been arrested or enter into any agreement with a prisoner or his counsel regarding the charge or charges for which the prisoner may be prosecuted, except in the interest of Justice. In any such instance a letter justifying the action shall be submitted to the Sheriff by the Arresting Officer.
- TESTIFYING FOR THE DEFENDANT Any member subpoensed to testify for the defense in any trial or hearing against the County shall immediately notify the Sheriff and Civil Counsel upon receipt of the subpoens.
- ATTORNEYS AND BONDSMEN No member shall in the line of duty, either directly or indirectly, recommend the employment of any person as attorney or counsel. No member shall suggest or recommend the name of any Bondsman to any prisoner or suspect. No member shall post Bond for persons under arrest, except members of his immediate family.
- SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATIONS No member shall knowingly become a member or connected with any subversive organization except when necessary in the performance of duty and then only under the direction of the Sheriff.
- NON-DISCRIMINATION Members will not discriminate against any person because of their nationality, color, creed, sex or religious beliefs.
- ACTING COMMANDER A member temporarily filling the position of a commander, in an acting capacity, shall be vested with all the authority and responsibility of that commander.
- 133.1 OFFICER IN CHARGE At the scene of any occurrence when a command officer is not present, the officer assigned to the complaint will be in charge. Should the complaint prove to be of a serious nature, it will be his responsibility to notify a command officer.

- ORDERS All orders posted on any bulletin board, of the Department with the signature of the Sheriff shall have the same effect as, and be construed as part of, these rules and Regulations. Copies of same are to be supplied to every member for their individual rule books via their shift commanders.
- 134.1 CONFLICTING ORDERS Should any order conflict with any previous order from any other command officer, the member shall promptly and respectfully call attention to such conflict or order for the benefit of said command officer. If said command officer does not change his order to obviate such conflicts, his order shall stand.
- RESPECT TO COMMANDING OFFICERS Every member shall afford respect to commanding officers at all times and shall refrain from critical or derogatory comment on orders received from or issued by them. All members shall promptly obey any lawful order emanating from the command officer on duty. When addressing command officers, members shall observe a respectful attitude and use proper title, particularly in the presence of the public.
- RESPECT BY COMMANDING OFFICERS Every commanding officer shall afford respect to subordinates, and shall refrain from derogatory comment at all times. No command officer shall knowingly issue any order which is in violation of any Department order or rule.
- ARRESTS In making arrests, members shall strictly observe the current laws of arrests and specific Department procedures.
- CUSTODY OF PRISONERS Members charged with the custody of prisoners shall observe all current laws and departmental orders, policies and procedures regarding this activity. Prisoners will be treated with as much dignity as possible and with a minimum of embarrassment.
- PRISONERS OR SUSPECTS, SAFEGUARDING Members shall be cautious in the arrest and detention of prisoners or suspects. All necessary precautions shall be taken to prevent escape, or the concealment of weapons, in order to prevent injury to themselves or any other persons, or damage to property.
- PRISONERS OR SUSPECTS, EVAILABILITY OF WEAPONS Members shall not place weapons or objects adaptable for use as weapons, and capable of inflicting any bodily injury, or permit such weapons or objects to remain unattended, in any location in the police quarters normally accessible to a prisoner, suspect or the public. This regulation does not apply to fixtures or furnishings which are part of the physical plant.

- FIREARMS USE

 A. A member shall never brandish a weapon nor shall he remove his revolver from its holster other than in the proper performance of his duty.
 - B. Regular Deputies shall be appropriately armed at all times while on duty. Other than issued firearms may be approved by Department commanders providing such weapons meet established Department requirements.
 - C. All incidents involving accidental discharge of firearms and/or the use of firearms by officers of the Department in connection with an arrest shall be reported in writing to the Sheriff or his representative through channels. Initial reports of such incidents shall be made to the Command office.
- FIREARMS TRAINING All members who are issued handguns for the performance of their duties are required to participate in monthly firearms training program. This rule is to be applied as set forth by established general orders.
- REPORTING Members shall promptly submit such reports as are required by the performance of their duties.
- 143.1 FALSE REPORTS No member shall knowingly enter or cause to enter in any official report any inaccurate, false or improper Police Information.
- 143.2 WITHHOLDING CRIMINAL INFORMATION Members receiving or possessing facts or information relative to a criminal offense or case, shall not retain such facts or information, but shall report same in accordance with Department procedure.
- 1μμ OFFICIAL INFORMATION The chain of command will be adhered to in acquainting members, daily when on duty, and immediately upon returning to work after days off or other absence, with information of importance as well as other Departmental Orders and Publications.
- OFFICIAL BUSINESS All members shall treat as confidential the business of the Department. They shall give such information only to those authorized to receive it.
- DEPARTMENT CORRESPONDENCE A member of the Department shall not forward correspondence of a Departmental nature over a signature other than that of the Sheriff or a signature authorized by the Sheriff.

- LEGISLATIVE LOBBYING No member or group of members shall make any effort to influence legislation or government policy through personal contact without prior authorization of the Sheriff or Undersheriff. EXCEPTION: Proper and legal lobbying by the Union.
- INTRA-GOVERNMENTAL CONTACTS No member of the Department, unless specifically authorized by the Sheriff or Undersheriff, shall meet with the Oakland County Board of Auditors, the Oakland County Board of Commissioners or its committees for the purpose of establishing administrative procedure, policy, or to conduct departmental business inherent to the operation of the Department.
- ACTS OR STATEMENTS BY MEMBERS Members shall not perform any acts or make any statements, oral or written, for publication or otherwise which are obscene, illegal, defamatory, or that will impair the operation of the agency, or tend to bring the Department, its administration, or other members into disrepute or ridicule; or which destructively criticizes the Department, its administration or its members in the performance of their official duties; or which tend to disrupt or impair the performance of official duties and obligations of members of the Department; or which tend to interfere with or subvert the reasonable supervision or proper discipline of members of the Department.

OFFENSES FOR WHICH CHARGES MAY BE PREFERRED A member of this Department found guilty of violating a rule of the Department or Oakland County Merit System, or a provision of any General or Special Order, or upon conviction in a court having criminal jurisdiction, shall be subject to reprimand, suspension with resultant loss of pay, dismissal, or suffer such other lawful punishment as the Merit System directs.

EXAMPLES:

- A. Cowardice
- B. Wilful disobedience of rules or orders
- C. Drinking of any kind of intoxicating liquor while on duty, except in the performance of duties with explicit permission.
- D. Wilful maltreatment of a prisoner or any other persons
- E. Conduct unbecoming a police officer
- F. Neglect of duty
- G. Insubordination or disrespect toward a superior officer.
- H. Disrespect toward a subordinate
- I. General incompetency
- J. Sleeping while on duty
- K. Being absent from duty without permission
- L. Neglecting to appear clean and tidy in person and dress, except when an assignment dictates otherwise.
- M. Receiving bribes and money or other valuable things
- N. Publicly criticizing orders given by a superior officer.

Corrective Services.....

Departmental Statistics:

A total of 15,868 inmates were admitted to the jail during 1973 with a near daily capacity of 497 males and 46 females.

547,500 meals were served and 4,754 inmates were transferred to other prison facilities upon receiving sentencing from Circuit Courts.

An important facility in the area of corrections is our Trusty Camp.

Whenever possible an inmate is transferred to the Trusty Camp because he is considered a good risk for a minimum security environment. Educational and rehabilitative classes are continued at the Camp and the men enjoy freedom of movement and more constructive use of their time while incarcerated.

The average age of a Camp inmate is 24 years, average length of sentence 130 days; 29% of inmates admitted to using drugs in the past.

Only 6% of the inmates have walked away from the Camp and 10% had to be returned to jail for disciplinary action.

The Trusty Camp was originally built to alleviate crowded conditions at the former jail at 104 Wayne street in Fontiac.

However, with the new emphasis being placed on education and rehabilitation, the Trusty Camp has become an important part of our inmate rehabilitation program.

It is unknown at this time the percentage of repeating offenders (recidivism) being held at the Law Enforcement Complex.



Deputy Hal Webb, jail guard on duty in the Master Control room.

I. PROPERTY RECEIPTS

- A. Mark Box Number on Inmate Property receipt near "remarks".
- B. Do Not place property in Numbered boxes without following procedures.
- C. Do Not permit Numbered boxes to accompany inmates to court. Any property going with the inmate shall be placed in expandable containers.

II. IDENTIFICATION SLIPS

- A. Mark the Box Number on yellow Identification slip.
- B. File yellow slips in cabinet located in property room.
- C. Do Not file property without filing yellow slip.
- D. Do Not remove property without pulling yellow slip.
- E. Do Not file any property under "John Doe", this property will be stored in booking office or ID room until properly identified.

III. PROPERTY BOXES

- A. Place boxes on shelves in numerical order.
- B. Large boxes or other pieces of property will be placed on shelves alphabetically and will be indicated as additional property by marking the letter "B" on both the property receipt and the yellow identification slip.
- C. Uniform tags will be used to label large items.
- D. Tags will contain, in neat legible writing, Name of Inmate and Date entered.
- E. Do Not file large pieces without a uniform label.
- F. Do Not file boxes in other than numerical order.



Deputies Maurice McAllister, Charles Oman, and Corporal Joe Nephew in the prisoner booking office.

YEAR END REPORT 1973

JAIL	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
Capacity	318	480
Male	289	434
Female	23	46
Prisoners ADMITTED	13,329	15,868
Male	12,270	14,389
Female	1,059	1,479
Prisoners RELEASED	13,957	15,567
Male	11,166	14,123
Female	2,791	1,444
Prisoner Count - HI & LOW	-	
Male	338-234	497-236
Female	23-8	46-10
Total Prisoner Days	104,889	145,953
Total Prisoner Meals	347,210	547,500
Total Transfer of Prisoners	3,675	4,754

OAKLAND COUNTY SHERIFF DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS OF COURT OFFICERS

Deputies: VanCamp, MacFarland, Morgan, Sisk, Parker, Bremer

	1972		<u>1973</u>	
	trips	miles	trips	miles
SPSM	91	16,380	78	15,600
Ionia	34	8,160	30	6,000
Allegan County	0	0	2	650
Dehoco	35	1,050	57	2,850
Detroit & area	0	0	16	480
Wayne County	42	2,100	44	2,200
Ingham County	0	0	2	350
Macomb County	50	2,500	24	1,200
Calhoun County	0	0	2	600
Camp Hoxley	1	400	0	0
Crawford County	0	0	2	1,000
Marquette	5	5,000	7	7,000
Whitmore Lake	3	300	5	300
Lapeer County	5	400	0	0
St. Clair County	1	90	0	0
Mason County	4	600	0	0
Grand Rapids	7	1,150	0	0
Camp Pelston	0	0'	2	1,400
Forensic Center	21	2,730	53	9,540

	1972		<u> 1973</u>	3	
	trips	miles	trips	miles	
Gaylord	6	2,400	0	0	
Kent County	2	800	2	600	
Sandstone, Minn.	309	(air) 44,360	327	(air) 49,770	

TOTAL MILES = 44,360

YEARLY ACTIVITY REPORT - 1973

COURT SERVICE OFFICERS

TRANSPORTATION OF PRISONERS

MONTH	TRIPS	MILES	MALES	FEMALES	COURT APPEARANCES	FORENSIC CENTER	WRITS SPSM	MAN HOURS ROAD PATROL
Jan.	35	4,120	346	14	287		87	N.A.
Feb.	26	3,820	329	9	240		70	
Mar.	28	6,080	315	22	263		64	
Apr.	21	3,760	496	35	456		69	
ლ May	26	3,175	274	49	236		65	
June	36	6,050	530	26	404		74	
July	31	4,970	400	21	323		85	
Aug.	36	5,535	346	20	264		70	
Sept.	25	3,775	405	9	331		59	
Oct.	27	3,385	359	30	281		88	80
Nov.	20	2,350	475	20	410		58	460
Dec.	<u>16</u>	2,950	312	<u>12</u>	229 114	for yr.	<u>78</u>	<u>200</u>
TOTAL	327	49,770	4,487	267	3,724 114		867	740

TOTAL MALE AND FEMALE - 4,754 TRUSTY CAMP Year-end report.

1972	<u>1973</u>
Average age 27 40% 17 thru 20 years 26% 21 thru 25 " 16% 26 thru 35 " 15% 36 thru 55 " 3% 56 thru 67 "	Average age23.9 38% 17 thru 20 years 28% 21 thru 25 " 18% 26 thru 35 " 14% 35 thru 55 " 1% 56 thru 67 "
Total inmates 206	Total inmates 144
Length of sentence:	
16% 30 days 17% 60 days 38% 90 days 21% 6 months 8% 1 year	9% 30 days 8% 60 days 43% 90 days 24% 6 months 12% 1 year (longer sentences received during the year 1973.)
Admitted drug users:	
37% 17 thru 20 years 31% 21 thru 25 " 37% 26 thru 35 " 14% 36 thru 55 " 0% 56 thru 67 "	43% 17 thru 20 years 35% 21 thru 25 " 13% 26 thru 35 " 5% 36 thru 55 " 0% 56 thru 67 "
Walk-a-ways:	
9 inmates	9 inmates
Walk-a-ways apprehended:	
7 inmates	6 inmates
Walk-a-ways at large:	
2 inmates	3 inmates, (1 deceased)
Inmates by race:	
157 white 49 negro	91 white 53 negro

During the period 4-18-73 thru 8-3-73, the Trusty Camp was shut down due to manpower shortages. This period accounts for the low figures over last years figures.

Protective Services.....

Detective Bureau:

B. Nolin, Chief

Detectives:

- R. Hubble
- G. Kessler
- G. Reeves
- C. Anderson
- J. Davis
- E. Fredericks
- J. Heligenthal
- J. Kratt
- K. Lester
- J. McCririck
- W. O'Brien
- J. Patrick
- G. Putman
- G. Watson
- D. Nash
- R. Pless

The Detective Bureau is an integral part of Frotective Services handling the investigation of certain classes of crime reported to the Department.

Due to the size of the County the work load for each of the Detectives is insurmountable since considerable time is spent traveling from one crime scene to the other.

The Detective Bureau working in conjunction with the technicians of the Crime Lab have an admirable record of solving their cases. Each new case is unique and must be handled accordingly.

In addition to investigation the Detective Bureau is responsible for serving subpoenas and criminal warrants, and arresting persons wanted by other police agencies.

An area of concern is that of youthful offenders who, because of their age, must be handled differently than the mature law-breakers. This Department has begun a Youth Bureau under the capable leadership of Detective G. Reeves and has proven to be extremely effective.

Also undertaken by the Detective Bureau is a special investigation unit titled, "The Sheriff's Criminal Annoyance Team", primarily a crime deterring unit for heavy crime areas. It has proven to be very effective and is expanding to County-wide assistance where needed.



Detective Richard Hubble of the Investigations Bureau.

SHERIFF TO SIC SCAT ON BURGLARS

Dateline: Pontiac June 16, 1973

Oakland County Sheriff Johannes F. Spreen is going to send out some of his sharpest deputies to track down burglars.

It marks an unconventional approach in modern crime fighting, where the usual technique is to wait until a burglary is committed. Then, officers go to the crime scene, take a report and sometimes bring in crime laboratory experts who search for clues, Spreen said.

And usually the only thing the report is used for is an insurance claim.

At a Friday press conference, Spreen revealed plans to throw his SCAT (Sheriff's Criminal Annoyance Team) men into the breach.

Augmenting his usual road patrols, Spreen is going to send uniformed SCAT men out on patrol in specially marked, "highly visible" cars.

Their prime assignment: cut down on burglaries. Catch burglars in the act. Or scare them away because you're there.

Spreen said burglary and larceny account for two-thirds of the crime in Oakland County. In those two areas, he said, the crime rate has been increasing at a greater rate than Detroit's in the past five years.

Crimes are committed when there is the desire and opportunity to commit them, he said. And he feels confident that the augmentation of the road patrol by the special SCAT cars will lessen both opportunity and, as a consequence, the desire.

Potential criminals will be dissuaded "if they know we're going to be there" he said.

Spreen also said he is going to change the present practice of assigning an equal number of men to each shift. He said there would be more deputies on duty during the hours that crimes are most frequently committed.

"You've got to get more impact, more clout during the highcrime periods," he explained.

SCAT, he continued, is the vehicle through which he will implement Operation FIE (Fatrolling, Investigation and Education).

"It really locks together the detectives, including the crime lab boys, and the road patrol," the sheriff said.

"We're going to make it unhealthy for criminals to operate."

Spreen said SCAT will use computer-analyzed data on the location of burglaries and the times they are committed to determine where they should patrol.

"We are going to be systematically unsystematic," he said Spreen added he is going to increase citizen involvement, putting members of the sheriff's posse and marine deputies in patrol cars to assist regular deputies in their patrolling. And he is making pamphlets available, listing tips to owners of homes and businesses on how to help avoid burglaries.

In addition to the high-visibility surveillance role, he said, SCAT will continue to perform the undercover jobs it has been doing.

Spreen also announced two other moves he made to increase the efficiency of his department. Instead of operating in two-man teams, detectives will receive individual assignments except in the case of big crimes.

And detectives are now dictating their reports on tape instead of typing them up themselves. Secretaries type up the reports, making more investigative time available to the detectives.

Spreen hopes eventually to use the dictation system with road patrol personnel, too.

The sheriff also revealed that he has canceled plans to attend the National Association of Sheriffs meeting next week in Richmond, Va.

He did so, he said, because of recent attacks on him from Republican members of the Oakland County Board of Commissioners.

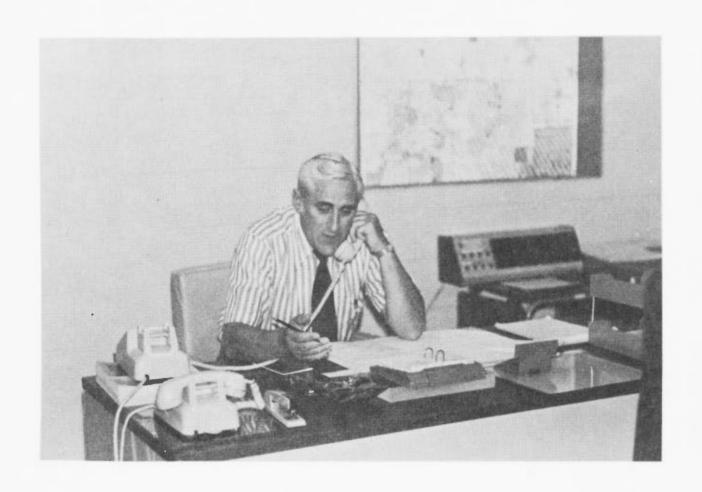
Although he is basically not a political person, he indicated, he ran for sheriff last fall as a Democrat. Spreen said Republicans on the board are trying to "second-guess" him.

Spreen added he planned to use the department's helicopter as part of the SCAT operation.

Although SCAT will first function in the department's prime area of criminal responsibility, Spreen forecast that the operation will become countywide.

"We can, overnight, hook other departments into an efficient team," he said.

"But anything worthwhile takes time, talent and money."

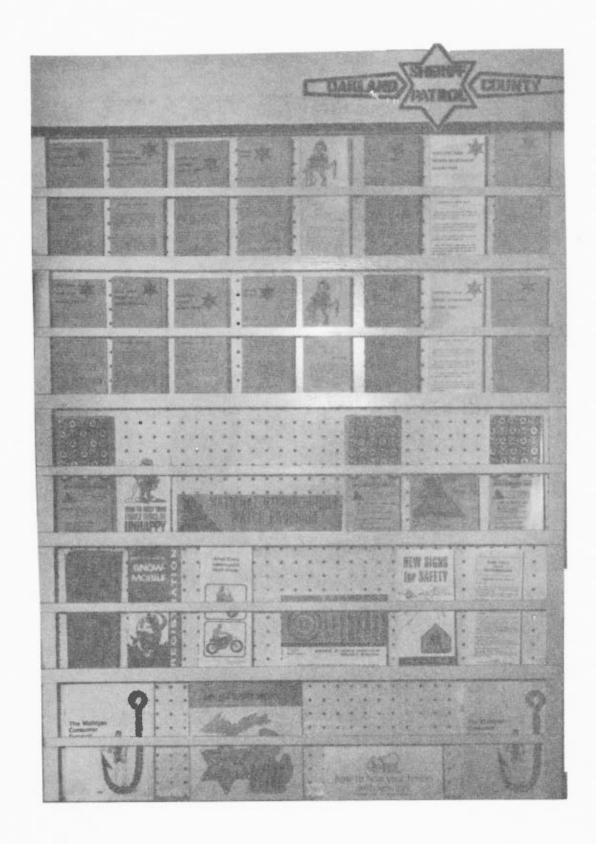


Detective R. Pless in charge of Special Operations conducted by the department.

As an added incentive to educate the public in the prevention of crime, Sheriff Spreen made available to public institutions and businesses a S.C.A.T. rack.

The rack was designed by Sheriff Spreen to accommodate brochures and informational type pamphlets to be given free to the public. The racks are assembled at the Trusty Camp by inmate labor at a nominal cost. (see following page)

Interested parties may contact the Department for the S.C.A.T. racks for price and delivery.



SPREEN LAUNCHES INTO FULL GEAR

Dateline: Pontiac August 18, 1973

While getting a late night snack from the refrigerator, a man notices someone breaking into his neighbor's house.

Leaving behind the sandwich he was about to have, he dials a telephone number: 335-2025.

Quick as SCAT, Oakland County Sheriff's deputies are at the scene.

That's the concept of Sheriff Johannes Spreen's "Sheriff's Criminal Annoyance Team" (SCAT).

Should the burglar elude the deputy responding to the scene from one of the special SCAT patrol cars, he need not waste time returning to the car to radio for help.

A citizen volunteer riding as a second man in the patrol car can do that. The deputy is free to pursue his suspect.

That's also the concept of SCAT.

In another part of the county, one that has been particularly hard hit by burglars, a car circles slowly. It stops at a curb and waits. It circles some more.

A citizen may call 335-2025 and report the suspicious activity. He may be asked to describe the person or persons in the car. "Oh, just like anyone else," the caller may begin his description. When he's through, the citizen may be told not to worry; that it's a plainclothes SCAT surveillance team assigned to the area.

That, too, is part of the SCAT concept.

Friday Sheriff Spreen launched the special program in full force. It has been operating with only regular officers and marked cars since April, and for the past month with trained volunteers as their partners.

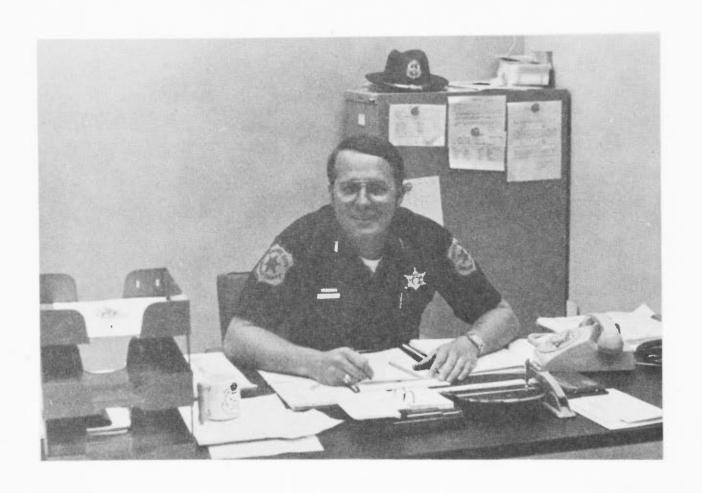
Already, in the first six months of this year, burglaries and attempted burglaries have decreased in the sheriff's patrol areas. The team, whose random shifts overlap regular sheriff patrols, made 39 arrests and has warrants pending for eight more. Over \$116,000 worth of stolen property was recovered.

At a press conference Friday Spreen explained that 61 volunteers have been trained for SCAT duty. These have come from the 20-man sheriff's posse and 41-man marine division. He said they have been trained in handling firearms, "for self-defense purposes only; they won't use them for apprehensions."

Also pitching in, he said, will be the 26 chapters of Jaycees in the county. They will distribute brochures explaining SCAT and containing the SCAT telephone number.

"We want to get citizens turned in to help us," said Spreen.
"The quick and accurate reporting of a crime or any suspicious activity is most important. Any information, no matter how insignificant it may seem, can be combined with other facts gathered from other citizens, thus helping SCAT thwart a crime, apprehend a criminal or identify stolen property."

He says in the brochure: 'Fighting crime with all the professional methods is only half of the team. We need you."



Chief James Curtis, head of the Road Patrol.

Road Patrol Services

The Patrol Services division strength, at this time, includes 1 chief, 5 sergeants, 6 road corporals, 1 traffic corporal and 78 patrolmen. Six patrolmen have been assigned to other divisions which include property, range, civil division, crime laboratory, drivers license bureau and training officer leaving total of 72 men for road patrol.

The Patrol Services division is responsible for policing seven townships which are under contract with the County and patrolling five additional townships which are without police protection. The Patrol Services division also assists other police agencies in and outside the County.

As Chief of Patrol Services, I am responsible for planning, organizing road patrol personnel and coordinating patrol with the detective bureau in the SCAT operation. I am also responsible for assigning and planning special details that need additional patrol services.

Patrol Services division handled 34,144 complaints in 1973 compared to 31,752 in 1972 an increase of 2,359 complaints.

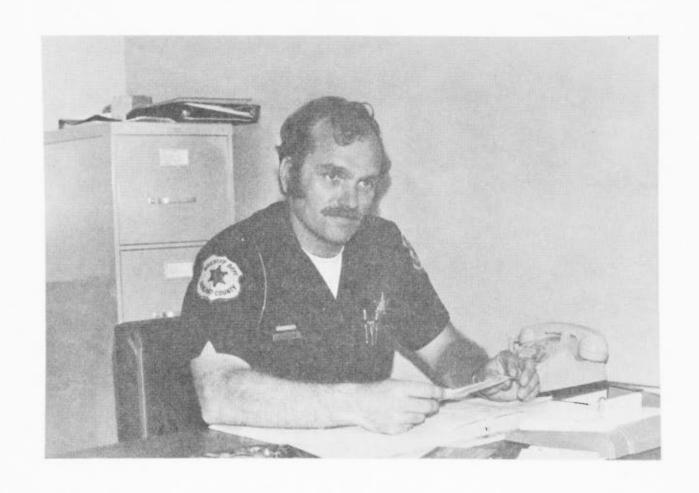
Helicopter:

Included in the 1973 budget for the Oakland County Sheriff Department was the acquisition of a second helicopter.

The helicopter, a Bell G-2-A, obtained from military surplus, has been re-conditioned and tested to be air worthy by Deputy-Pilot Terry Cranston.

Sheriff Spreen upon requesting the second helicopter acknowledged that it would be an asset for the Department for: rescue, searches, surveillance, citizen assist, and emergency life saving assistance.

Sheriff Spreen stated, "With the addition of this second helicopter, we will be able to double our air patrol time, using the helicopters in coordination with the S.C.A.T. ground units. It will be another service to the County through an effort to bring optimum efficiency to Law Enforcement".



Deputy Gary Sheldon in charge of Abandoned Autos.

ABANDONED AUTOS, TRAFFIC DIVISION YEAR-END REPORT FOR 1973.

The following is the number of vehicles impounded by the Oakland County Sheriff's Department for the year of 1973:

Arrest	31 49 51 43
TOTAL	30

The following number of vehicles were disposed of for the year of 1973 in the listed manner:

Filed on
Sold 45
momat 626

A total of 2,406 vehicles were processed for the year of 1973 through this Division.



Mrs. Betty Monroe of the Marine Safety office.

MARINE DIVISION

The Marine Division under the direction of Sgt. Fred Scholz, whose responsibilities cover patrolling the lakes, boating instruction, snowmobile patrol and training, drowning assist, and recovery of bodies from the lakes, as well as assists to other departments.

A total of $6,940\frac{1}{2}$ hours were spent covering the summer of 1973, this included patrolling, complaint investigation, body recovery, regattas, week-end dispatching, maintenance of equipment, and boat livery inspections.

30 drowning calls, 44 boating accidents, 280 complaints, 97 larcenies (boats, motors, & eqp.) 39 found or abandoned boats, 45 boat livery inspections, and 2,689 pleasure boats were inspected for safety.

Of the 669 watercraft violations issued, the largest violation was improper equipment. 40 water safety lectures were also given attended by 3,266 boating enthusiasts.

An equally successful Snowmobile program began the winter of 1973. 91 complaints were received, 22 accidents reported, 15 citations issued, and 76 classes on snowmobiling were held attended by 5,408 students who must hold a valid snowmobile certificate under 16 years of age.

Something new will be added for the summer of 1973 with the addition of a woman marine deputy. A first for the Department, but a highly qualified boater and certified life saving instructor.

MARINE DIVISION

<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
3,931 674 793 485½ 99 324½ 91 1,600½ 7,998½ Total	3,690½ 706½ 151½ 123½ 391 48½ 1,829 6,940½ Total
26 20 8 26	30 9 14 26
29 7 22 24	44 15 29 41
169	280
93	97
49 947 15	45 921 2
276 71 70 36 25 5 4 6	305 100 48 88 96 5 2 11 2 8 4
	3,931 674 793 485½ 99 324½ 91 1,600½ 7,998½ Total 26 20 8 26 29 7 22 24 169 93 49 947 15 276 71 70 36 25 5 4

VIOLATIONS PER LAKE

	<u>1972</u>		<u>1973</u>
Bald Eagle Lake	11		1
Cass Lake	201		194
Carroll Lake	-		2
Cedar Island Lake	-		4
Clear Lake	-		2
Commerce Lake	1		-
Cooley Lake	1		5
Crooked Lake	1		-
Duck Lake	4		7
Elizabeth Lake	8		6
Green Lake	2		-
Honeywell Lake	2		_
Lake Neva	-		5
Lake Oakland	_		10
Lake Orion	11		131
Lake Sherwood	9		22
Lakeville Lake	6		10
Long Lake	7		4
Loon Lake	4		2
Lotus Lake	1		1
Lower Straits Lake	19		8
Maceday Lake	3		5
Middle Lake	-		9
Middle Straits Lake	3		12
Orchard Lake	83		64
Otter Lake	2		-
Fenny Lake	-		2
Pine Lake	1.3		27
Pontiac Lake	33		47
Proud Lake	-		1
Schoolhouse Lake	1		-
Square Lake	-		2
Sugden Lake	-		3
Susin Lake	3		-
Sylvan Lake	3		2-
Tipsico Lake	2		1
Union Lake	19		52
Upper Straits Lake	-		6
Walnut Lake	3		7
Walled Lake	-		1
White Lake	14		9
Wolverine Lake	4		6
	493	Total	669 Total

MARINE PATROL

BODY OF WATER	HRS. PATROLLED
1972	1973
BALD EAGLE LAKE	312
CARROLL LAKE 2	-
CASS LAKE 575½	782戈
CEDAR ISLAND LAKE 8	16
COMMERCE LAKE	1395
COOLEY LAKE 1	-
DUCK LAKE 15½	7
ELIZABETH LAKE	20½
LAKE ANGELUS 57	54
LAKE OAKLAND 563/4	49½
LAKE ORION 129½	182
LAKE SHERWOOD $\dots 63\frac{1}{2}$	17½
LAKEVILLE LAKE 75½	97戈
LONG LAKE 8	5 ^½
LOON LAKE 54½	5½
LOWER STRAITS LAKE 75½	17
MACEDAY-LOTUS 97½	26
MIDDLE STRAITS LAKE	15
ORCHARD LAKE 331	2294
OXBOW LAKE½	3
OXFORD LAKE 6	12
PINE LAKE 27½	75½
PONTIAC LAKE 211	$166\frac{1}{4}$
SQUAW LAKE	3
SYLVAN/OTTER LAKES 165½	29½
SUGDEN LAKE	2
TIPSICO LAKE	42
UNION LAKE 233½	207
UPPER STRAITS LAKE	2
WALLED LAKE	5
WALNUT LAKE 1	$10\frac{1}{2}$
WALTERS LAKE 18½	-
WATKINS LAKE	
WHITE LAKE 163½	75
WILLIAMS LAKE	2
WOLVERINE LAKE	26
WOODHULL LAKE	5
JUMP BOAT (to cover all lakes)950	$\frac{1,139\frac{1}{2}}{3,501}$
Total 3,808½	Total $3,501$

SNOWMOBILE PROGRAM - 1973

COMPLAINT CALLS - 91 (Excessive Noise-Trespassing-Etc.)
ACCIDENTS - 22 (Injuries-12 Property Damage-10
CITATIONS 15 (Unregistered Machine-Operating in Roadway-Etc.)
SNOWMOBILE EDUCATION Classes - 76 Students - 4,934

OVERTIME HOURS SPENT IN MARINE SCHOOLING

REGULAR OVERTIME	447.00
DIVING \$2.00	475.50
DIVE UNDER ICE \$4.00	58.00
MARINE SCHOOL FOR DEPUTIES	280.00
MARINE EDUCATION (teach others)	520.00
HELICOPTER	
OVERTIME	22.00
TOTAL 1	,802.50



Corporal G. Girard, in charge of the Traffic Bureau.

On August 1, 1973 a class was held at the Oakland County Law Enforcement complex on "Operation of the Motor Vehicle Check Lane." The instructor was Trooper Joseph Lipinski of the Michigan State Police.

Police Agencies attending were: Waterford Twp., Orchard Lake, West Bloomfield Twp., Wixom, Walled Lake, Milford, White Lake Twp., Oxford, Orion, and Wolverine Lake.

I set the class up for a number of reasons: To bring about a better working relationship with other Police Agencies. To provide a service to small police departments and their community. To augment the accident prevention programs in Oakland County by giving attention to the vehicle as well as to the human factors and to the environmental elements of the traffic problem.

All but a few of the Police Agencies in Oakland County were unable to bring about this program without the help of the Sheriff's Department.

On August 8, 1973 the first check lane operated in Oakland County by other than the Michigan State Police was set up in the Village of Milford.

It was operated by: Oakland County Sheriff Department, Milford, Waterford, Wixom, Lake Orion, and Michigan State Police.

A total of 96 vehicles were inspected. 43 passed. 53 failed. 26 tickets were issued by Milford Police for License and Equipment violations.

The Sheriff's Department worked what is called the point and had contact with approximately 2,000 motorists.

The following are the Departments and men who have been trained for operation of the Motor Vehicle Check Lane at the Oakland County Law Enforcement Complex. The men trained received an Oakland County Sheriff Department Certificate of Achievement.

Cpl. R. Dorrance	Waterford Twp.
Ronald K. Thomas	Orchard Lake P.D.
Gordy Hays	***
John Walsh	11
Michael Messina	West Bloomfield Twp.
Vern T. Darlington	Wixom
Cpl. E. Willer	Walled Lake P.D.
Chief R. Averill	Milford P.D.
Robert Scott	West Bloomfield Twp.
Michael Madigan	11
Richard Lamphier	11
Greg Garwood	11
Jerry McClure	White Lake Twp.
Ray Johns	Oxford P.D.
W.A. Liley	11
Leo Misenar	11
Frank Huelsenbeck	Oxford P.D.
Gary Sheldon	O.C.S.D.
Bill Evans	"
John O'Neill	Wolverine Lake
Joseph Lipinski	M.S.P.
Tim O'Shesky	Wixom P.D.
Tom Hupp	Pontiac Twp. P.D.
Jerry Weaver	Pontiac Twp. P.D.
Wm. Jim Walter	Lake Orion P.D.
James R. Leach	Lake Orion P.D.
Ray Clinard	Milford P.D.
John LeRoy	Oxford P.D.
Joseph Yezbick	
Duane Sprague	
Tom Dammann	
Bob Beach	
Harold Baldwin	
Gerald Knight	
James Bitson	
Jerry Asher	
Mike Shipman	O.C.S.D.

DECEMBER FATALITIES IN OAKLAND COUNTY AT THREE YEAR LOW

Traffic accident deaths in Oakland County for December were held to seven, equalling the three year low established in September of 1971. Fatalities for the year of 1973 totaled 186, an increase of 3.9% from the 179 reported in 1972 but below the 189 in 1971.

	19	71	19	72			3 Yr.
	NO.	CUM.	NO.	CUM.	NO.	CUM.	AVG. (70-72)
JAN	15	15	21	21	11	11	17.7
FEB	11	26	16	37	18	29	12.3
MAR	16	42	9	46	17	46	11
APR	16	58	10	56	10	56	11.7
MAY	17	75	16	72	15	71	16.6
JUN	14	89	14	86	21	92	15
JUL	14	103	18	104	17	109	16.3
AUG	16	119	13	117	16	125	14
SEP	7	126	14	131	22	147	12.3
OCT	24	150	18	149	16	163	20
NOV	24	174	15	164	16	179	17.3
DEC	15	189	15	179	7	186	14.8

Both December and 1973 totals are subject to correction as delayed deaths are reported. Effects of gas shortage and slower speeds in reducing deaths cannot be firmly determined.

Based upon total injury figures for the first 11 months of 1973, it is estimated that some 18,800 persons were injured during the past year, an increase of about 1.5% over 1972. Computed by figures provided by the U.S. Department of Transportation, the cost of traffic accidents in the county for 1973 is indicated to be above the \$180 million figure. This estimate does not consider rising health and vehicle repair cost since 1971 when federal traffic accident cost figures were originally compiled.

Traffic violations at 10 representative Oakland County intersections were cut by 46% in one year's time, according to a scientifically controlled survey which TIA conducted as part of the evaluation of the current demonstration program in traffic law enforcement.

Statisticians who analyzed the survey results said the findings indicate that a combination of stepped-up enforcement and education has increased driver compliance by an estimated 20% to 60% throughout the ∞ unty.

Special Services:

During the year of 1973, for the first time, the doors of the Law Enforcement Complex were opened to the public. Regular tours of the facility were scheduled for school, civic, and other interested people. In all, ninety groups with over fourteen hundred people were allowed to tour the Complex, and had a chance to meet the Sheriff and his staff.

Besides the programs at the Law Enforcement Complex, several of the Deputies went to schools, service club meetings, civic organizations, and governmental agencies to present varied programs concerning law enforcement.

Public Information Releases were given to the press on all major crimes and programs of general interest to the citizens. Television and radio stations were invited to the Law Enforcement Complex on numerous occasions to do special reports for their viewers and listeners.

A total of 30,631 applications for Drivers Licenses were handled by the Drivers License Bureau, a part of Special Services, with a total of \$127,435.50 collected in fees.

A record activity was accounted for in the Civil Division which handles civil processes for the courts and lawyers. This includes Sheriff Docket Sheets, Sheriff Fees collected, Mortgage foreclosure sales, indigent cases handled (no charge for services). Executions and Levys placed on real estate during the year.

CIVIL DIVISION

Number	of	Sheriff	Docket	Sheets	for	years:
--------	----	---------	--------	--------	-----	--------

1969	5097		
1970	5704	Increase	607
1971	6215	Increase	511
1972	7240	Increase	1,025
1973	7500	Increase	260

.

Sheriff Fees Collected:

1969	\$28,487.37
1970	35,478.69
1971	41,705.14
1972	43,509.30
1973	41,544.02

Sheriff's Mortgage Foreclosure Sales:

1969	238		
1970	456	Increase	218 Sales
1971	731	Increase	275 Sales
1972	1,091	Increase	360 Sales
1973	888	Increase	203 Sales

Cash Amounts involved in Mortgage Sales:

1969	\$ 3,218,103.25
1970	7,806,564.77
1971	14,303,115.59
1972	21,872,773.65
1973	30,345,625.83

Number of Indigent Cases Handled - No Charge for Services:

1972	348
1973	617

Executions turned over to Sheriff for Collection:

1969	447	
1970	524	
1971	605	
1972	594	
1973	570	

Number of Levys placed on Real Estate during years:

1971	41
1972	58
1973	60

DRIVER LICENSE DIVISION

		1972		1973
APPLICATIONS PROCESSED	LIC. ISSUED	TOTAL AMT.	LIC. ISSUED	TOTAL AMT.
ORIG OPER	918	\$ 4,482.00	845	\$ 4,176.00
ORIG CHAUF	657	2,620.00	570	2,280.00
RENEW OPER	24,346	104,746.50	18,965	83,101.50
RENEW CHAUF	444	4,8 84. 00	956	10,516.00
DUPLICATES	1,444	1,851.00	1,702	2,197.50
CORRECTIONS	1,393	625.50	1,582	731.50
ORIG CYCLE	1,304	3,912.00	1,204	3,612.00
RENEW CYCLE	45	67.50	522	783.00
MINOR ORIG OPER	554	1,584.00	641	2,094.00
MINOR RENEW OPER	14	40.50	8	31.50
MINOR DUP.	260	345.00	324	444.00
MINOR CORR.	127	58.50	147	65.00
CHAUF T.I.P.	4	16.00	1	4.00
OPER T.I.P.	759	4,554.00	588	3,528.00
MINOR T.I.P.	1,715	10,290.00	1,996	11,976.00
RENEW T.I.P.	5	22.50	7	31.50
PENALTY FEE	1,501	3,002.00	932	1,864.00
PAID PERMITS	2,122		2,299	The state of the s
TOTALS	34,760	\$143,101.00	60,631	\$127,435.50

DRIVER LICENSE DIVISION (cont.)

	<u>197</u>	2		<u>19</u>	773. TOTAL
TESTS	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	AMT.
ORIG-ADULT & MINOR	3,640	184	3,940	83	
ORIG-CHF ADLT & MIN	673		580	20	
RENEW TEST	19,706		19,543		
CYCLE TEST	1,428		1,392	49	\$2,069.00
ROAD TEST- AUTO	2,777	91	2,988	256	
ROAD TEST- CYCLE	258	2	402	1	
ADDRESS CHN	G 4,887		4,975		
TELETYPES- FEE & NO FE	12,251 E				

Liquor Division

The liquor division at present is manned by one (1) Detective, assigned to invistigation of applicants requesting liquor licenses, inspection of liquor establishments, investigation of liquor complaints and is also responsible for the files, records and paper work of the liquor division.

Investigation of Liquor License Requests- consists of fingerprinting applicants, completing #1800 forms from the Michigan Liquor Control Commission, (background information on applicant and establishment) and physical inspection of proposed licensed establishment. On completion of the above, there is paper work to be sent out to the Liquor Commission and the Township involved. Approximate man hours spent on the average investigation is four (4) hours. Total #1800 forms processed for 1973 was 79, this times (4) four shows 316 man hours spent on applications. This will continue to increase each year as the county population continues to grow.

Inspection of Liquor Establishments- consists of the physical inspection of the licensed business, how detailed, is at the discretion of the inspector, (there are suggested things to look for) and this can be done from either the inside or the outside of the business. Periodic checks of bars for after-hour activity should also be made. In Oakland County there are approximately 500 licensed bars, and in the area of county covered solely by this Department there are approximately 186 party stores with either a SDM or SDD license, some with both. This leaves party stores and bars in other jurisdictions with some or very little coverage, depending on the manpower situation in that Department. Inspections conducted in 1973 total 1030, figuring on an average of 1 hour per inspection this would total 1030 man hours, with most of the inspections being conducted on bars. This leaves party stores without proper inspection time where an even increased enforcement plan is needed for proper supervision.

Investigation of Liquor Complaints- This type of complaint is usually a follow-up by the Liquor Division of an original complaint taken by the road patrol or a complaint from another Police Department requesting assistance in violation of the Michigan Liquor Laws. In 1973 only themost serious and pressing complaints were followed up with investigations, others that may have been important were not investigated because of a lack of manpower. In 1973 a total of 206 complaints were investigated with 85 warnings, and 8 violations resulting from these investigations. Figuring a minimum of two (2) man hours per complaint we have another 412 manhours. Again, I believe the time spent here could be doubled.

Special Permits- This area includes beer, wine and spirits permits along with dance permits issued by this division for 24 hours, again 52 permits for 1973 with approximately 104 manhours. This time includes the permit issue, with time spent checking the function, figuring two (2) hours per permit is very minimum.

Miscellaneous Duties- in this area we get into keeping of the files, records, answering correspondence, phone calls and other office duties. Also, in this area should be included, attending meetings and functions outside of the Department and in-service training programs with-in the Department. I have not kept a record of the time spent in this area but it is an extremely important part of the job and time should be available for it. If you total up the man-hours consumed in the other areas, 1862, hours it leaves very little time in thes category.

	1972	<u>1973</u>
Approval of Class C license transfers	12	11
Approval of SDD license transfers	2	1
Approval of SDM license transfers	21	18
Approval of New Class C license	7	5
Approval of New Tavern license		1
Approval of New SDD license	13	2
Approval of New SDM license	0	13
Approval of New Club license	30	28
Total #1800 forms processed	85	79
Special 24-hour Beer and Wine permits	issued 45	45
Special 24-hour Dance permits issued	15	7
Total Special permits processed	60	52
Complaints Investigated	161	206
Warnings Issued	76	85
Violations Issued	2	8
Liquor Establishment Inspections Made	2470	1030
Arrests	2	0
Total miles driven by Liquor Division	17,025	18,484
Expenditure of Funds		\$200.00

CONTRACTS

Seven townships contracted for police services from the Sheriff's Department in 1973. Those townships included Avon, Oakland, Orion, Independence, Highland, Commerce, and Springfield.

The contracts offered a most economical method of law enforcement. The township government decides on how many men should be assigned and what hours of patrol are desired. The contract cost includes all the supportive service of the Sheriff Department ie: detectives, traffic control, helicopter, crime lab, and marine division.

This program has been highly successful in providing police protection to the unincorporated areas of Oakland County.

A copy of the contract is included in this section.

Miscellaneous Resolution 6353

June 21, 1973

BY: PUBLIC PROTECTION & JUDICIARY COMMITTEE - Henry W. Hoot,
Chairman

IN RE: AGREEMENT FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICES - COUNTY OF OAKLAND AND TOWNSHIP

TO THE OAKLAND COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

for law enforcement services:

WHEREAS your Committee has reviewed a proposed Agreement for law enforcement services to be furnished by the Sheriff's Department of the County of Oakland to the Township of _______, and WHEREAS your Committee recommends approval of said Agreement

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Oakland County Board of Commissioners herewith approves the Agreement, a copy of which is attached hereto, to be effective from the date said Agreement is executed by the County and Township for law enforcement services between the County of Oakland, the Oakland County Sheriff and the Township of ______, and that the Chairman of this Board be and he is hereby directed and authorized to execute said Agreement on

The Public Protection & Judiciary Committee, by Henry W. Hoot, Chairman, moves the adoption of the foregoing resolution.

behalf of the Oakland County Board of Commissioners.

PUBLIC PROTECTION AND JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

Henry	W.	Hoot,	Chairman
•		-	

Moved by Hoot supported by Montante the resolution be adopted.

AYES: Mathews, Montante, Olson, Patnales, Perinoff, Pernick, Quinn, Richardson, Vogt, Walker, Berman, Brotherton, Burley, Souglas, Dunleavy, Gabler, Hobart, Hoot, Houghten. (19)

NAYS: None. (0)

A sufficient majority having voted therefor, the resolution was adopted.

STATE OF MICHIGAN)

COUNTY OF OAKLAND)

I, Lynn D. Allen, Clerk of the County of Oakland and having a seal, do hereby certify that I have compared the annexed copy of Resolution #6353 adopted by the Oakland County

Board of Commissioners at their June 21, 1973 meeting

with the original record thereof now remaining in my office, and that it is a true and correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said county at Pontiac, Michigan this 22nd day of June 1973

Lynn D. AllenClerk

By..... Deputy Clerk

AGREEMENT FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICES

THIS AG	REEMENT.	made a	nd entere	ed into t	his	day d	of
A.	D., 19,	by an	d between	the COU	JNTY OF	OAKLAND	
through its	Board of	Commis	sioners,	and the	Oakland	County	Sheriff,
hereinafter	referred	to as	"COUNTY",	, and the	o Townsh:	ip of _	
hereinafter	referred	to as	"TOWNSHIP	,11			

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, the TOWNSHIP is desirous of contracting with the COUNTY for the performance of law enforcement functions within its boundaries by the COUNTY, and

WHEREAS, the COUNTY is agreeable to rendering such services on the terms and conditions as hereinafter set forth, NOW THEREFORE, IT IS AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

1. The COUNTY agrees to provide police protection within the corporate limits of the TOWNSHIP, said protection to consist of the enforcement of State Statutes and the Township Ordinances: for the purposes of performing such functions, the COUNTY shall furnish and supply Four (4) Deputies, their supervision, equipment, communication facilities and other necessary supplies needed in order to perform such services. Notwithstanding anything heretofore contained, it is agreed that in all instances where special supplies, such as stationery, notices, forms and the like, needed to be executed in the name of the TOWNSHIP shall be required, they shall be supplied by the TOWNSHIP at its cost and expense.

- 2. The standards of performance, the discipline of officers and other matters incident to the performance of such service shall remain in the COUNTY, however the standards of performance shall not be lower than that furnished another township in Oakland County, nor shall the caliber and the ability of the officers supplied be lower than that furnished other TOWNSHIPS in Oakland County.
- 3. The TOWNSHIP shall not be required to assume any liability for the direct payment of salaries, wages or other compensation to the COUNTY for any county personnel performing the services set forth in this document except as herein otherwise specified.
- 4. The law enforcement service to be provided by the COUNTY shall consist of furnishing Four (4) men for one eighthour shift each, the commencement time of each shift to be determined by the usual shift starting and ending time established by the Oakland County Sheriff's Department.
- 5. The TOWNSHIP agrees to pay for such law enforcement service the sum of \$69,040.00 per year, said sum to be paid on a quarterly basis. In the event the cost to the County of providing law enforcement in the TOWNSHIP increases during the term of this Agreement, the additional amount necessary to cover such increases shall be determined by mutual agreement of the parties hereto and such amount shall be added to the monthly payment made by the TOWNSHIP.

- 6. In the event the TOWNSHIP requests additional service during the term of this Agreement, the cost of said additional service shall be determined by mutual agreement of the parties hereto.
- 7. This Agreement shall be effective from the date said Agreement is executed by the COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP and shall terminate on its anniversary date one year from the date hereof, provided that said Agreement may be renewed for one year periods thereafter by the TOWNSHIP, by giving its intentions to renew said Agreement in writing to the COUNTY on or before November 1st of each year, said Notice to be sent to the Sheriff of Oakland County, provided further that either party hereto may elect not to renew same by giving notice thereof to the opposite party at least sixty (60) days prior to the expiration date of each annual renewal.
- 8. In the event said TOWNSHIP elects not to renew said
 Agreement by giving notice as provided in Paragraph 7, the TOWNSHIP
 agrees that if it establishes its own police department it will
 give consideration to employ to the Oakland County Sheriff Deputies,
 if any, who will be laid off by virtue of the termination of said
 Agreement, but in no event does the TOWNSHIP agree that it shall
 be obligated to hire such personnel.
- 9. The services herein provided for shall be limited to the unincorporated portions of the TOWNSHIP.

COMMISSIONERS
BY:
BY:
OAKLAND COUNTY SHERIFF
Johannes F. Spreen, Sheriff TOWNSHIP OF:
BY: Supervisor,
BY: Clerk,



Lt. Lewis Doyle, head of Technical Services.

LAW ENFORCEMENT INFORMATION NETWORK Annual Report 1973

Broadcast	
Cancellations	
	1968 - 15
	1969 - 34
	1970 - 117
	1971 - 215
	1972 - 102
	1973 - 1389
Total Cancellations	**************************************
Entered Broadcasts	1973 -1389
Warrants entered	
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
Warrants cancelled	1969 -1480
Warrants cancelled	1969 _1973 //99
Total warrants canc	
Total warrants cane	. 17/3 17/7
Oakland Univ. PD	
Entered	20
Cancelled	14
Cancerred	1.4
Orchard Lake FD	
	188
	131
Cancerred	131
Oxford PD	
	75
Cancelled	55
Cancelled	J J
Pontiac Twp. PD	
Entered	65
Cancelled	42
Cancerred	72
Rochester I D	
Entered	47
Cancelled	54
GUNCCIICU	J [™]
Sylvan Lake FD	
Entered	20
Cancelled	13
CHICCLICA	1.0

Annual Report 1973	(cont.)		
Walled Lake FD Entered Cancelled	99 55		
Wolverine Lake Entered Cancelled	27 45		
Bloomfield Hills Entered Cancelled	204 179		
Brandon Twp. Entered Cancelled	10 2		
Franklin Entered Cancelled	1 0		
Holly Entered Cancelled	20 21		
Keego Harbor Entered Cancelled	101 88		
Lake Orion Entered Cancelled	106 73		
Friend of Court Warrants entered 681 Foc cancelled 1971 thru 73 638			
(Apprx lein count for 1973191,625)			



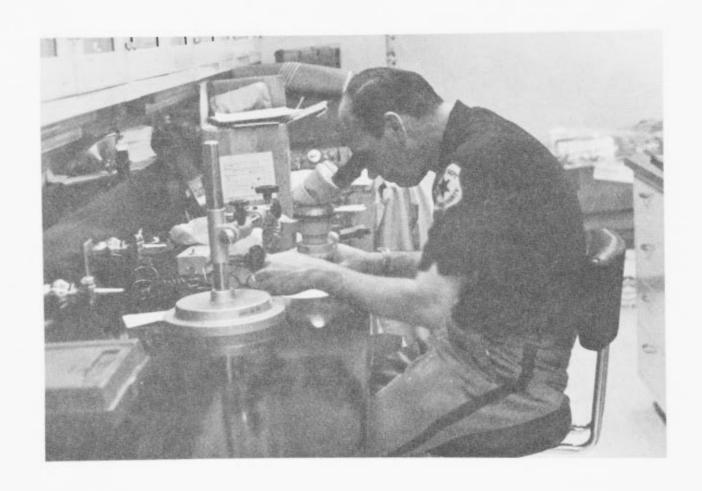
Mrs. Oneita Holloway, teletype operator in the Communications Center.



Dispatching.... Bill Himmelspach and Mark Zager.

IDENTIFICATION BUREAU

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	1973
Number of Fingerprints Taken Number of Thotos Taken Number of I.D. Studies	6,367 19,187	6,870 16,746	16,695 19,951
& Reports Fingerprints checked for	3,194 14,989	2,986 15,123	47,170 15,427
Other Departments Guns Registered Number of Arrests by	2,653	2,285	2,344
this Department	1,721	1,118	1,112



Deputy Dale Rose of the Crime Laboratory.

TRAINING

Number of O.C.S.D. personnel attending inservice training for the year 1973.	147
Number of men from outside departments trained at, or by, the O.C.S.D.	203
Number of O.C.S.D. personnel attending outside schools.	68
Total hours in service training O.C.S.D. personnel.	2866
Total hours outside schools for O.C.S.D. personnel.	3068
Total hours in service training for other dept. personnel.	2368
Total number of men trained for the year 1973.	350
Total number of man hours received for the year 1973.	8302
Total cost of training for the year 1973. (excluding wages)	\$500.00

All instructors used in our training program for the year of 1973 donated their time and materials to their respective classes. Detectives, deputies, and other members of the Oakland County Sheriff's Department donated their time to our class room activities. Training program was operated on a small scale budget for the year of 1973. Budget for 1973 must be increased to operate a functional training program and to purchase much needed equipment and training aids.



Training Bulletin

No. 1

March 27, 1973

NOTE FROM THE SHERIFF

In-Service Training is an integral part of a modern, professional Police Force. It enables the department to keep informed of the new changes in police techniques and to update information on the latest Judicial rulings.

In order to develop and maintain the utmost professionalism of this department, an In-Service Training Program is being instituted under the direction of Chief Lewis M. Doyle, who will be Training Co-Ordinator.

The In-Service Training will be conducted at regular intervals throughout the year at times established by the training Co-Ordinator. The Training Sessions will last for a full day and will include lecture periods, training films, demonstrations and video tape and slide presentations.

In addition to the Training Sessions, Training Bulletins will be issued to each member of the Department. These bulletins will keep the officers informed of unique situations and problems encountered in the line of duty. These Bulletins may be used as a basis for a manual and development of a procedural guide and official rules of professional conduct. It will be departmental policy that each Deputy maintain a loose-leaf binder in which will be kept all of the Training Bulletins issued.

It will also be the policy of this department that all Deputies attend the Training Sessions.

Johannes F. Spreen Sheriff

COURTESY -Professionalism should imply, in addition to competence, that the individual has consideration for others, a concern for higher values than his own material interests and a compassion that marks his dedication and service to humanity.

COURTESY in one's relations with those he meets, both in his profession and elsewhere, indicates the civility and politeness that should accompany professional performance.

COURTESY can make your job easier and more rewarding. COURTESY can promote efficiency. COURTESY can harmonize relationships between units and get the job done more effectively, efficiently and economically. COURTESY can get the cooperation of concerned citizens, which we must have, to perform our complex and difficult function as "Protectors of Liberty." COURTESY can turn off apathy and promote teamwork. COURTESY can make "It Takes A Team--You and Your Police" work.

عاصم ورود

TELEPHONE COURTESY-The fact that the telephone is used so much makes a pleasing telephone personality of utmost importance as in personal contact, it is the ability to accurately measure the common ground between yourself and the person to whom you are speaking. It is not so much what is said in the conversation as the manner and tone of voice used in answering the call.

Never lose sight of the fact that you are speaking to a person and not just to a mechanical device when using the telephone and that the opening word of your conversation may defeat its whole purpose.

Answer the telephone as promptly as possible. Speak clearly and directly into the mouthpiece in a tone that is neither too low nor to loud, but with that certain quality that manifests an "at your service" attitude.

It is the policy of this department to answer the telephone in the following manner: "Sheriff Department, may I help you?"

It is the policy of this department to answer your extension (State your Bureau or Section, Rank and last name.)

Have a pad and pencil conveniently at hand. The caller should not be asked to wait while you secure writing material.

While carrying on a telephone conversation, it is necessary to give your undivided attention. It is irritating to most persons to be obliged to repeat over and over certain statements.

If the speaker does not identify himself, do not say, "Who is this?" but rather, "May I have your name, please?" or "With whom am I speaking?"

"The intangible value of courtesy weaves itself into the texture of your career as a police officer. It is built into the public's estimation of the organization you represent, the uniform you wear. The whole life of a person in his outlook on law and officers of the law may be involved in a minor contact with him. An unthinking act of discourtesy may embitter him or a simple display of consideration and thoughtfulness make him an ally on the side of law and order." Police Courtesy, Oscar G. Olander, 3rd Edition, 1943.

45-45-45

"How much you do is important; how well you do it is decisive."



Training Bulletin

No. 2 April 25, 1973

USE OF HANDCUFFS: One of the most valuable aids an officer has is his hand-cuffs, IF THEY ARE USED. They are of no value if left in the case. A properly handcuffed prisoner is at a psychological disadvantage and is not likely to get away from the officer but all officers should realize that the use of handcuffs as a restraining device is a temporary measure and prisoners wearing handcuffs must be watched closely. Handcuffs can be cut, mutilated, picked open, and even used as a weapon against the officer. They should be placed on the prisoner in such a manner that they cannot be picked, with key holes toward the prisoner's body, so as to limit his movement as much as possible.

Whenever possible a prisoner's hands should be behind his back, palms outward, with the cuffs laced through his belt. This is true even though he is to be transported in a patrol car. The officer should not release his grip on the cuffs until the job is completed and he should never merely hold one end of the handcuffs. For the prisoner's safety, he should never be cuffed to anything other than another prisoner.

The best handcuffing method starts in the "standing wall search" position, with the prisoner's hands against the wall and his feet backed away from the wall. Standing behind the prisoner, have him bring his RIGHT hand to the rear and place a handcuff on the RIGHT wrist. Next have the prisoner rest his head against the wall and bring his left hand to the rear. Slip the free end of the cuffs through his belt before handcuffing the left wrist, palms outward. With the cuffs laced through the belt, the prisoner's movements are restricted and the agile individual is prevented from stepping through his arms to bring his hands in front of him. It is much safer to handcuff the prisoner first in this manner and then search him.

Obviously there are many ways of handcuffing prisoners. The method used will most frequently depend on whether you transport the prisoner or not. The following methods are recommended for transportation.

To transport two prisoners with one set of cuffs, start with the "standing wall search" position and from the rear handcuff the right wrist of the prisoner on the left to the left wrist of the one on the right, their adjacent wrist. Have the prisoners now stand erect and turn around, turning toward each other. The handcuffed wrists are then opposite, instead of adjacent and the handcuffs are in the front of the prisoners. The prisoners may now be loaded in the front or rear seat of the patrol car, as appropriate, and after

getting them seated have the prisoner on the left step over the handcuffs with his right leg and the prisoner on the right with his left leg. The seat belt, if it is long enough, may now be added across the two prisoners if they are in the front seat and they are ready to go. If this explanation is not clear to you practice with a fellow officer.

If you have two sets of handcuffs, you should follow the procedure outlined above, using one set until the prisoners have turned, so that the handcuffed wrists are opposite. At this point, and again from the rear, add the second set of cuffs to the free wrists of the prisoners which are now adjacent. You would then continue the procedure of loading the prisoners and having them step over the first set of cuffs applied.

If you have three or four prisoners to transport and only two sets of handcuffs, you should treat them as two prisoners with one set of cuffs, and a single prisoner or as two pairs of two prisoners with one set of cuffs for each pair.

If it is not necessary to transport the prisoners and you are merely interested in security, the following methods are recommended.

If there are two prisoners and one set of handcuffs, lock their RIGHT wrists together with the cuffs laced through the belt in back of one of the prisoners. The right wrist is preferable as this is usually the stronger arm.

If there are two prisoners and two sets of handcuffs, handcuff each with his hands behind him, palms outward but interlacing the cuffs. This will keep them from attempting to escape in opposite directions.

If there are three prisoners and two sets of handcuffs, cuff one prisoner between the other two, facing in the opposite direction, with his arms crossed behind him and the cuffs through the back of his belt.

With four prisoners and only two sets of handcuffs, cuff them all together by their RIGHT wrists. This can be done by placing the chain of the first set of cuffs in the cuff with the wrist of the third man you handcuff.

There are four things to keep in mind when handcuffing prisoners:

- YOU ARE IN CHARGE AND THINGS SHOULD BE DONE YOUR WAY.
- 2. Stay behind the prisoner (s) as much as possible and observe his attitude and actions at all times.
- 3. Handcuff the prisoner (s) in such a manner as to restrict his ability to move as much as possible.
- 4. If you have more than one prisoner, handcuff them together so they will be unable to move about freely or go in different directions.

Contribute to your own safety and to that of your fellow officers by adopting and practicing sound apprehension techniques.

OPERATION OF HANDCUFFS: Do your handcuffs operate properly? When was the last time you cleaned them? It is recommended that they be washed with kerosene, then dried and a light oil applied in the lockwork.

LIBERTY IS ONE THING YOU CAN'T HAVE UNLESS YOU GIVE IT TO OTHERS



Training Bulletin

No. 3

ACCIDENT REVIEW BOARD

June 14, 1973

I. PURPOSE:

The Review Board will be established and operate for the purpose of promoting safe driving habits, by departmental personnel, while driving County-owned vehicles on County business. The "Board" will be responsible for reviewing all vehicle accidents to determine responsibility and for recommending proper action, by the Sheriff, for accidents which are determined to be "chargeable" to the driving officer. A chargeable accident will be one in which the officer has, through carelessness or improper judgment, caused physical damage or bodily injury, as a result of improper use of the automobile.

II. ACCIDENT REVIEW BOARD: (Make-Up)

The Accident Review Board will consist of the following personnel:

Chief Lewis Doyle, Chairman Deputy Gerald Girard, Secretary 1-Day Shift Sergeant 2-Patrolmen

Two patrolmen representatives will be elected from each shift to serve on the Board, for a period of one (1) year. Those officers assigned to the day shift will be the actual representatives to the Board, with the remaining four (4) to serve as alternates. No member of the Board will be allowed to serve, during the time that he has an accident case before the Board. One (1) member of the Board shall be selected, by the Board, to serve as Secretary.

III. ACCIDENT REVIEW BOARD: (Duties)

The "Board" will be responsible for reviewing all departmental vehicle accidents, through accident reports and/or personal testimony, and for recommending remedial action to the Sheriff.

Recommendations will be determined by a simple majority of the Board members present at any review hearing. The Secretary of the Board will prepare a written report of the Board's findings of fact and recommendations. One (1) copy of this report shall be given to the Sheriff, one (1) copy to the involved employee, and one (1) copy to the employee's file.

Each report that becomes a part of the employee's file may be used and reviewed by the Board in determining recommendations of future accident cases.

Meetings of the Board will be held at the call of the Chairman, within seven (7) days after the date of the accident. The employee will be notified, in writing, of the impending review hearing and will be invited to attend in his own behalf.

IV. ACCIDENT REPORTING:

- (A) All over-the-road and liability accidents shall be reported to the local police agency and the employee's command officer immediately by the involved officer. A sergeant or Corporal on duty at the time of the accident will be dispatched to the scene and will prepare an accident report for the Review Board. Both a copy of the local police agency report and the departmental report will be turned over to the Review Board. The Sheriff's Department Traffic Safety Division may also submit any additional information deemed to be pertinent to the accident.
- (B) Physical damage to vehicles, which does not fall into the category of over-the-road accidents are to be reported, on departmental forms, by the involved employee no later than the end of his assigned shift. Officers starting the next shift will be responsible for inspecting the vehicle prior to driving the vehicle on his assigned shift. Failure to do so may result in the latter employee being charged with the responsibility for the damage.
- (C) All accidents, when it is possible, will be photographed.

V. DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS:

The Sheriff will impose disciplinary action, in cases of chargeable accidents and so notify the employee, by the use of the appropriate Personnel forms. If Personnel forms are not available for the type of disciplinary action proposed, the employee shall be notified by written letter.

Service Control of the Control of th

OAKLAND COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

Training Bulletin

No. 4 July 3, 1973

"Members of the Oakland County Sheriff Department shall keep their uniforms clean and well pressed and in serviceable condition at all times." No mixture of uniform garments with civilian attire shall be permitted, either on or off duty. Each uniformed member of the Oakland County Sheriffs Department is issued approximately \$354.75 worth of uniform equipment. Take good care of it. Ill fitting and unsightly uniform equipment should be immediately replaced. Members must keep shoes polished and all Sam Browne equipment kept up.

Members will at all times carry their badges and when in uniform will display it on the outside of the outermost garment, over left breast, and similarly at any time when it is necessary for them to establish their official identity.

Members of the Oakland County Sheriffs Department will not be permitted to wear on any part of their police uniform, any badge, button or other insignia unless authorized to do so by the Sheriff.

All officers will be uniform in dress as it applies to them seasonally.

Shoes to be worn are military type, plain toed with smooth cordovan leather, lace type, capable of retaining a high luster. Brown socks are to be worn when performing duty in uniform. (Male Officers)

Inclement weather gear to be worn by all members when assigned to duty in uniform when raining or snowing. Have gear available when rain or snow is likely.

Description of inclement weather gear is as follows: regulation orange plastic reflective raincoat with orange or clear plastic hat cover. Shield fastened over left breast on the outside of raincoat.

The way you wear and the appearance of your uniform and equipment not only reflects your image to the public, but the image of the Department as well.

You may be judged by your appearance only.

(over)

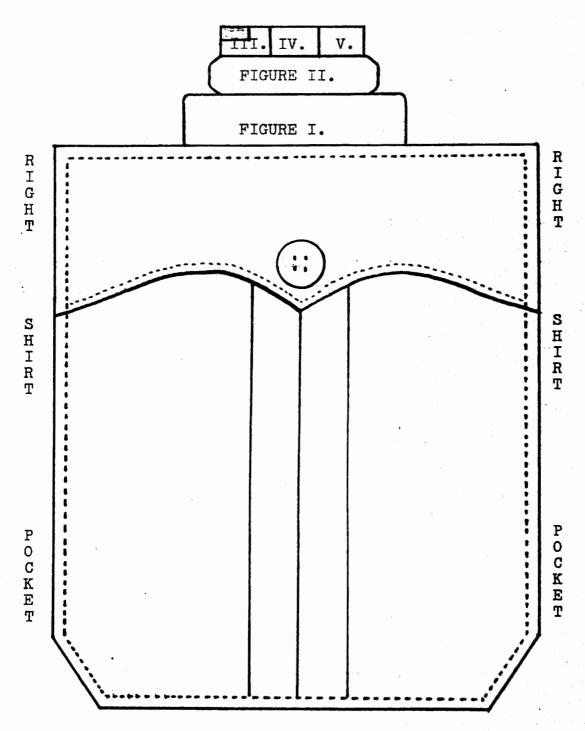


FIGURE I: NAME BAR.

FIGURE II: MARKSMANSHIP AWARD.

FIGURE III: U.S. FLAG: MAY BE WORN IF OFFICER PREFERS.

FIGURE IV. AND FIGURE V: TACTICAL MOBILE UNIT BAR AND DEPART-

MENTAL DIVER BAR ARE TO BE WORN BY QUALIFIED OFFICERS.

NOTE: NAME BARS AND MARKSMANSHIP BARS ARE REQUIRED TO BE WORN BY ALL UNIFORMED MEMBERS OF THE OAKLAND COUNTY SHERIFF DEPART-

MENT. BREAST BARS ARE TO BE WORN AS SHOWN, ABOVE.

JOHANNES F. SPREEN SHERIFF

Training Bulletin

No. 5

July 16, 1973

The following procedures will be followed by the Oakland County Sheriff's Department to establish better coordination with the Medical Examiner's office.

1. It is the duty of any physician and person in charge of any hospital or institution, or any person having first knowledge of the death of any person who shall have died suddenly, unexpectedly, accidentally, violently, or as the result of any suspicious circumstances, or without medical attention up to a time 36 hours prior to death without an attending physician, to notify the County Medical Examiner immediately.

The above excerpt is provided for in Section 832.1, page 206 of the Michigan Criminal Law, Cumulative Supplement 1973.

The Oakland County Medical Examiners officer agrees to stand by until informed that on-the-scene investigation is complete (or nearly complete) before taking further action, but must be notified immediately. This procedure to report the death will permit the Medical Examiner to make plans for scheduling the removal, autopsy, notification of relatives and investigation.

Without prompt notification of the death to the Medical Examiner, the officers involved are not complying with the law and expose themselves to criticism by the defense in prosecution cases. When there is a delay in reporting the death to the Medical Examiner, his responsibility to establish the time of death is made more difficult.

2. Leave the removal of the body to the County Morgue in the hands of the Medical Examiner.

There are several reasons for this. First, the statute provides that it shall be unlawful (1 year and/or \$500 fine) for any person to remove a body without first notifying and receiving permission from the Medical Examiner or his Deputy. Second, the Medical Examiners office has agreements with several services to make removals for a flat rate of \$15.00. This is considerably less than the emergency ambulance services charge, and the County can thus save \$25.00 to \$50.00 on each case. Third, control is exercised in each case so that the Medical Examiner knows which case is coming in and whether it should, in fact, be brought in to the County Morgue.

None of the aforementioned applies to accidents or emergencies where a question of life or death is present. These cases should be sent immediately and directly to the hospital for possible emergency treatment.

Michigan Compiled Laws Annotated: 750.150 Illegitimate Issue, Concealment of death by mother.

Sec. 150. If any unmarried woman shall conceal the death of any issue of her body, so that it may not be known whether such issue was born alive or not, or whether it was not murdered, she shall be punished by fine not exceeding \$100.00, or imprisonment in the county jail not more than 1 year.

Any officer investigating a reported "suicide" should treat the case as a criminal homicide until the suicide has been definitely established. Each and every piece of evidence gathered at the scene should be treated as if the officer must go to court with it. If all suicides are handled this way, an adequate investigation will probably have been made and no officer will find himself with a criminal homicide case that he "fouled up" by treating the case as a 'suicide." Proper handling of a case could help the officer avoid lengthy reinvestigations and explanations in suicide cases. Decisions that deaths were suicides are often questioned at a later date, when relatives find that they are experiencing difficulty with the decedent's estate, or insurance, because of the suicide verdict. If your original investigation is handled properly, reinvestigation will not be necessary.

Rules to Follow for the First Officer at the Scene

It is of the utmost importance to the success of the investigation that the officer who first arrives at the scene makes no errors, whether by commission or omission. The actual scene of the crime is the place from which all leads will emanate. It provides the investigating officer with a starting point of the search for the offender and yeilds important clues for specialists who may arrive later. The first officer on the scene must therefore avoid diminishing or destroying potential clues which may eventually lead to the apprehension of the criminal.

Any officer, regardless of rank or assignment, may happen to be the first officer to arrive at a crime scene. However, the rules for that officer's conduct at the scene are always the same. In this regard, the seriousness of the crime is of minor importance. If he is, in fact, confronted with a location where a criminal can be assumed to have left clues, it is his duty not to destroy or change anything which may serve to reconstruct the crime or which may be useful as evidence against the offender. Nor must the officer inadvertently add material which may be misleading to the investigators.

At first glance, the measures to be taken by the first officer on the scene may seem simple and not outside the scope of routine police duties. Some further examination of these duties will show that this is not the case. First, the officer must not approach the scene hastily. Rather, his moves should be calm and deliberate. He should always suspect the worst, and thus take what may seem to be precautions too extensive for the conditions. I should not approach his task with a mind already made up about the crime because this may lead him to carelessness and false moves which may prove disastrous. (Excerpts taken from Techniques Of Crime Scene Investigation by Arne Sevensson and Otto Wendel.)



Training Bulletin

No. 6

August 1, 1973

TIPS FOR WITNESSES - Some officers, on occasion, have been placed in the embarrassing position of having to change or retract answers while testifying in court. Proper testimony and demeanor is essential to you as an individual, as well as to the Department and assures confidence and respect in the capabilities of both. The following are some tips which will prove valuable:

- 1. TELL THE TRUTH- In testifying, as in all other matters, honesty is the best policy. Telling the truth, however, means more than not telling a deliberate falsehood. Telling the truth requires that a witness testify accurately about what he knows. If you tell the truth and tell it accurately, nobody can cross you up.
- 2. DON'T GUESS- If you don't know, say you don't know.
- 3. DON'T MEMORIZE what you are going to say.
- 4. UNDERSTAND THE QUESTION- before you attempt to give an answer. You can't possibly give a truthful and accurate answer if you do not understand the question. If you don't understand the question, ask that it be repeated.
- 5. TAKE YOUR TIME- Give the question such thought as it requires to understand it, formulate your answer and then give it.
- 6. DON'T VOLUNTEER- Answer directly and simply only the question asked you, and then stop. DO NOT volunteer information not actually asked for.
- 7. STICK TO FACTS- not hearsay, nor your conclusions, nor opinions. You usually cannot testify about what someone else told you.
- 8. SPEAK UP- Talk loudly enough so everyone can hear you. Speak clearly and distinctly.
- 9. DON'T LOSE YOUR TEMPER- no matter how hard you are pressed.
- 10. DON'T BE AFRAID- Look the jury in the eye and tell the story. Jurors are interested in your testimony and want to hear what you have to say.

- 11. BE FAIR- If counsel presses a point that is favorable to the defendant and you know it to be fact - admit it. Don't "hedge."
- 12. BE COURTEOUS- Being courteous is one of the best ways to favorably impress the court and jury. Be sure to answer "Yes, Sir" and "No, Sir" and to address the judge as "Your Honor."
- 13. DON'T ARGUE- Don't fence or argue with the opposing attorney. He has the right to question you, and if you give him some smart talk or evasive answers, you might be severly reprimanded by the court.
- 14. KNOW TIME AND DISTANCES- Beware of questions involving time and distances. If you make an estimate, make sure that everyone understands that you are estimating.
- 15. NEVER TALK TO A JUROR- A witness should never talk to a juror. He should be careful of his conduct during a recess and under no circumstances should he approach a juror, even though it may be on a matter totally foreign to the case on trial. To talk with a juror can invite suspicion and can also be the cause of a mistrial, which means that the case will have to be tried all over again.
- 16. AVOID JOKING OR WISECRACKING- A criminal charge is a serious matter. Also avoid the use of profanity unless used in repeating words spoken by others and so indicated.
- 17. DON'T BLOCK THE VIEW OF THE JURORS- Avoid blocking the view of the jurors when indicating or adding information to a chart of blackboard.
- 18. NEVER HESITATE TO CORRECT AN HONEST MISTAKE IN YOUR TESTIMONY.
- 19. SHOW EQUAL RESPECT TO COUNSEL FOR BOTH SIDES- Never show animosity, favoritism, partiality, bias or prejudice. Smart talk or evasive answers will generally create a bad impression.
- 20. DRESS PROPERLY- A court of law demands respect. Officers should be in complete, clean uniform or a conservative suit, shirt and tie. Women should not wear slacks or shorts.

Being a witness is like being a good investigator. New officers are often instructed to visit court sessions while off duty to gain experience in a least painful manner. Older officers can also benefit by sitting in on court cases as spectators. Some officers try to avoid court appearances whenever possible and when they finally do testify, lose the case either to the jury or on appeal. A poor witness with the best case has less than half a chance of successful prosecution.



Training Bulletin

No. 7

August 15, 197

ALERT BULLETIN

CATEGORY: Robbery Incidents

RISK FACTOR: Portable Radio

THE PROBLEM

An analysis of incidents where officers have been killed or seriously injured in robbery situations has revealed that the casual employment of portable police radios (hand-held) may have contributed to the shooting deaths of two police officers in seperate events. In both cases the officers were responding to silent alarms during daytime hours.

THE PROGRAM

The Police Weapons Center is currently engaged in a nationwide Police Casualty Analysis Program in close cooperation with the FBI Uniform Crime Reports Section. Coincident with the IACP Program, a Police Assaults Study is being undertaken by the University of Oklahoma Research Institute.

INCIDENT #1

One victim officer, a detective with 16 years of police service, responded to a bank alarm; he was in plainclothes and was driving an unmarked car. Upon arrival at the scene, the victim officer entered the front door of the bank carrying a hand-held radio in his right hand, his shooting hand. Simultaneously, a shot was fired from within the bank barely missing him. Three armed robbery perpetrators immediately rushed out and, before the victim officer could draw his revolver, shot him in the chest from point-blank range.

The victim officer, although in plainclothes, virtually announced his presence to the suspects in the bank when he walked into their view with a portable radio in his hand. The suspects were quick to take advantage of the fact that the officer's weapon was still holstered and shot him before he could discard the radio and draw his revolver.

The practice of plainclothes officers carrying a hand-held radio negates the element of disguise. Moreover, carrying a hand-held radio limits the flexibility of the officer because one hand is usually occupied. At best, the radio needs to be attached to the officer's belt and

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concealed from view in the same manner as a weapon is concealed on a plainclothes officer.

REDUCE RISK WHILE IN PLAINCLOTHES BY MAKING EVERY EFFORT TO UTILIZE THE ADVANTAGE OF A PORTABLE RADIO IN AN UNOBTRUSIVE MANNER.

INCIDENT #2

A jewelry store in a large, enclosed shopping mall was being robbed by two armed men. One of the salespersons in the store was able to set off the silent alarm which registered directly at police headquarters. (Store personnel usually tripped the alarm accidentally at least twice a month.)

A uniformed patrol officer, who was dispatched to answer the alarm, responded in a few minutes. He entered the mall on foot and proceeded to the store. As a regular practice, he was equipped with a portable radio attached to his belt. The radio was on and the volume was audible.

As the officer approached the store, a transmission emanated from his radio which was overheard by the people in the store. Forewarned, the robbers ordered everyone in the store to act in a normal manner while they pretended to be customers. The officer entered the store, apparently convinced that the alarm was false, walked directly past his assailant, and was shot in the back at point-blank range.

REDUCE RISK WHEN RESPONDING TO CALLS WITH PORTABLE RADIOS BY UTILIZING AN EAR PLUG OR TURNING THE RADIO OFF.

"OFFICERS KILLED IN THE LINE OF DUTY"

A total of 46 Local, County, and State Law Enforcement Officers were killed due to criminal action during the first four months of 1973. On a regional basis, twenty-six officers were killed in the Southern States, ten in the Western States, seven in the North Central States, and three in the Northeastern States.

Twelve officers were killed while making traffic stops; eleven were slain handling disturbance calls; eight while attempting arrests for crimes other than robbery and burglary matters; three while investigating suspicious persons and two met death at the hands of prisoners. Forty-four of the forty-six officers slain during the first four months of 1973 were killed through the use of firearms. Thirty-one of these slayings were committed through the use of handguns.

Statistics released by the FBI

Series contral

OAKLAND COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

Training Bulletin

No. 8

September 7, 1973

DEPARTMENTAL GUIDELINES FOR CITATIONS AND COMMENDATIONS

ARTICLE I

COUNCIL AND PURPOSE

Section 1: Council: There is hereby created a council the name of which shall be the Oakland County Sheriff's Department Awards Council, hereinafter referred to as the Council.

Section 2: Purpose: The purpose of the Council shall be to recognize professional law enforcement performance and valor within the confines of, or, in the interest of law enforcement within, Oakland County, Michigan.

ARTICLE II

MEMBERSHIP

Section 1: Eligibility: Council membership shall consist of the Undersheriff, Chief of Administrative Services, Chief of Corrective Services, Chief of Patrol Services and Chief Union Steward.

ARTICLE III

MEETINGS

Section 1: Character of Meetings:

a. Regular Meetings

There shall be bi-monthly meetings of the Council for the purpose of conducting regular and special business of this body.

b. Special Meetings

At the discretion of the Council Chairman, a special meeting may be called to consider special events or circumstances that may warrant the attention of the Council. Meetings may be called at any time with at least seven (7) days notice to council members or their representatives.

(over) 87 Section 2: Quorum for Meetings: A quorum of the Council for regular and special meetings shall be constituted by majority of the voting membership of the Council. The quorum shall be determined not later than thirty (30) minutes after the hour set for the commencement of the meeting.

Section 3: Minutes of Meetings: The Council will appoint a secretary for the purpose of transcribing business at both regular and special meetings. Such transcription shall be rendered to typed minutes and submitted to the Chairman for his approval no later than three (3) days after the meeting in question.

Section 4: Voting:

- a. Except as otherwise provided in these by-laws, all motions, resolutions and other matters of business before the Council shall be passed, adopted or otherwise positively acted upon by a majority vote of a quorum present at any regular or special meeting.
- b. Voting shall be conducted by voice or a show of hands unless other means are adopted by a majority vote of a quorum of any regular or special meeting.

ARTICLE IV

CITATIONS AND COMMENDATIONS

Section 1: Sheriff's Citations - Officer of the Year Award:

- Presentation of service bar or ribbon by the Sheriff for outstanding performance above and beyond the call of duty.
- b. Plaque for non-uniform personnel.

Section 2: Departmental Bravery and Valor Citation:

- a. Presentation of service bar or ribbon for Bravery and valor.
- b. Plaque for non-uniform personnel.

Section 3: Commendation:

a. Certificate of merit will be awarded for good all around efficient work in all areas, including reports, court testimony and cooperation.

Section 4: Citizen's Citation and Letter Commendation:

- a. Recognition award to citizens for outstanding civic involvement in assisting law enforcement.
- b. Awards to be in form of citation or letter of commendation.



Training Bulletin

No. 9

September 25, 1973

TO:

ALL EMPLOYEES

GENERAL ORDER # 5

SUBJECT:

FIREARMS TRAINING

All officers of the Oakland County Sheriff's Department will be required to participate in a Firearms Training Program effective September 1, 1973.

Each officer that has been issued a handgun or is required to carry a weapon while performing his duties will report to the Firearms Training Officer at the firing range once each month. Officers may do this while on duty or off duty, however, no overtime pay will be paid unless first cleared through Chief Doyle.

- 1. Officers will be required to qualify with his handgun at least three times each year.
- 2. Officers issued handguns or weapons are required to keep them clean and in good condition and not abuse them in any way.
- 3. Officers will not change or alter in any way an issued weapon unless authorization is given by Chief Doyle or his designated subordinate.
- 4. If issued weapon is in need of repairs officer will give it to the Range Officer to be repaired.
- 5. Officers going on vacation or extended leave may turn their weapon over to the Range Officer for safe keeping.
- 6. Officers will be required to show their weapon to the Range Officer or their Supervisor at any time for an inspection.
- 7. Officers, while on duty, will carry only their issued handgun in their holster. It is permissable to carry a second (pocket gun) handgun, shotgun, or carbine providing it is approved by the Department.

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- o. Officers will carry only issued ammunition in their service revolvers. No Dum-dums (hollow points), wad-cutters, handloads, drilled out bullets, etc.
- 9. Officers will fire the prescribed amount of rounds each month for the type of course being fired.

Firearms Training Disciplinary Action

It shall be the Policy of the Oakland County Sheriff Department to take the following action if any officer fails to abide by or follow any of the aforementioned rules, unless specifically exempted by Chief Doyle.

First Offense:

First time officer fails to report to the range for the monthly training, the Range Officer shall report it to the Officer's Sergeant or his Supervisor in writing.

Second Offense:

The second time an officer misses the monthly training a written reprimand will be given to the officer and a copy will be placed in his personnel file.

Third Offense:

The third time an officer misses the monthly training will constitute a reprimand of not less than one day suspension, nor more than three days suspension without pay.

Fourth Offense:

If the officer misses four months of training he could then be suspended beyond three days or dismissed from the Department.

Signed,

Thannes F. Spreen

Sheriff



Training Bulletin

No. 10

October 9, 1973

ALERT BULLETIN

CATEGORY: Ambush Incidents

RISK FACTOR: Remaining in fire zone

THE PROBLEM

An ambush is a trap: persons lie in wait to attack others by surprise. During the period 1967-1971, 49 officers were slain by ambush attack. During the year 1972, another 14 officers were killed in ambush situations. These killings were accomplished without warning or provocation.

A recent analysis of ambush incidents this year reveals that in some instances where police officers were injured or killed, protective action could have reduced or prevented the injury. Officers under surprise attack increase their risk potential by remaining in the fire zone either to determine the source of the attack or to return the gunfire. Police intelligence reports confirm that the strategy employed by some revolutionary groups is geared to take advantage of the fact that officers are reluctant to leave an area under fire, relating such action to lack of courage. However, such actions increase the officer's vulnerability by making him a stationary target. An officer driving a vehicle that is fired upon should immediately and rapidly drive the vehicle out of the danger zone. He should notify his dispatcher or commander of the situation, maintain safe observation, secure assistance and devise a suitable plan of action before attempting to apprehend the assailant(s).

INCIDENT #1

A two-man police unit was on routine patrol in a metropolitan area. As the vehicle entered an intersection, it was fired upon by someone armed with an automatic weapon. The operator of the vehicle was struck in the shoulder by a bullet, and both officers were showered by fragmented glass.

When the firing commenced, the driver immediately accelerated the vehicle, pushed his partner's head down below the back of the front seat, and drove away from the area. Simultaneously, a second assailant began firing at the officers. Had the driver not taken immediate action to leave the fire zone, the ambush situation could have been fatal to the officers involved.

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In addition to a shattered rear window, the vehicle sustained a number of bullet holes in the windshield and along the right side. The evasive action taken by the driver minimized the length of time that the officers were exposed to danger. Moreover, taking advantage of cover within the vehicle by assuming a low profile also lessened the risk potential.

REDUCE RISK WHEN FIRED UPON IN A VEHICLE BY TAKING COVER WITHIN THE VEHICLE AND DRIVING AWAY FROM THE ZONE OF FIRE.

INCIDENT #2

Two police officers were enroute, in a rural community, to take a mentally deranged person into custody under authority of a committment warrant. As they neared the home of the subject, a shot was fired at the police vehicle. Ignoring the shot, the driver of the vehicle continued another hundred yards or so to the designated address and stopped in front of the subject's house.

Two more shots were fired: one penetrated the left side of the vehicle, striking the leg of the officer seated on the passenger's side, and the second shot lodged in the door on the driver's side. The officers remained in the vehicle, but made no effort to drive out of the fire zone.

Although the officers were highly vulnerable to additional fire, the assailant chose to flee rather than continue his assault. He was killed two hours later when other officers rushed his barricaded position during an exchange of gun fire.

REDUCE RISK BY NOT DRIVING INTO A POTENTIAL FIRE ZONE. AVOID STOPPING A VEHICLE IN A VULNERABLE POSITION WHILE UNDER FIRE.

Rules for the first officer at the scene

Errors committed during interrogation and other aspects of the preliminary investigation can perhaps be corrected, but errors committed in the safeguarding and examination of the crime scene can never be rectified. The eventual success of the investigation can thus be completely dependent on the preventive and preliminary measures taken by the officer who first arrived at the scene. Many examples could be given of how an omission or false move on the part of the first officer proved fatal and resulted in a crime not being cleared up.

In difficult conditions the officer is often faced with problems which put to a severe test his ability to analyze quickly a situation and to take the appropriate steps. But if he follows the basic rule of always anticipating the worst and takes extensive rather than minimum precautions, he should be able to avoid the most serious errors.

As the conditions on crime scenes can vary infinitely, it is not possible to lay down hard and fast rules. However, certain guidelines can be formulated. These are mainly applicable to homicides and other serious crimes because it is in just these cases that the officer is faced with the most difficult tasks and his actions have the most far-reaching consequences. These rules are also basically pertinent to less serious crimes.

PER IND COURTS

OAKLAND COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

Training Bulletin

No. 11

SUBJECT: Communications

November 6, 1973

Listed below are the revised official APCO ten signals to be implemented immediately.

The proper use of these signals contributes significantly to the conservation of air-time by restricting free choice of words to prescribed forms when transmitting that information which constitutes the major portion of daily radio traffic.

These signals serve a dual purpose inasmuch as they can be used to make a statement, or ask a question, simply by voice inflection.

10-0	Caution	10-30	Illegal use of radio
	Unable to copy-change location	10-31	Crime in progress
	Signals good	10-32	Man with gun
10-3	Stop transmitting	10-33	EMERGENCY
10-4	Acknowledgement	10-34	Riot
10-5	Relay	10-35	Major crime alert
	Busy-Stand by unless urgent	10-35	Correct time
	Out of service (Give location	10-37	Investigate suspicious vehicle
	and/or telephone number)	10-38	Stopping suspicious vehicle
10-8	In service	_	(Give station complete des-
	Repeat		cription before stopping)
	Fight in progress	10-39	Urgent-Use light and siren
	Dog case		Silent run-No light or siren
	Stand by (stop)	10-41	Beginning tour of duty
	Weather and road report		Ending tour of duty
	Report of prowler		Information
	Civil disturbance	10-44	Request permission to leave
	Domestic trouble		patrolfor
10-17	Meet complainant	10 - 45	Animal carcass inlane
10-18	Complete assignment		at
10-19	Return to		Assist motorist
	Location		Emergency road repairs needed
10-21	Callby telephone		Traffic standard needs repairs
	Disregard		Traffic light out
10-23	Arrived at scene		AccidentF, PI, PD
	Assignment completed		Wrecker needed
	Report in person to (meet)		Ambulance needed
	Detaining subject, expedite		Road blocked
	Drivers license information		Livestock on highway
	Vehicle registration information		Intoxicated driver
10-29	Check records for wanted	10-56	Intoxicated pedestrian

10-57 Hit and run F, PI, PD 10-58 Direct traffic 10-59 Convoy or escort 10-60 Squad in vicinity 10-61 Personnel in area	10-79 Notify coroner 10-80 Chase in progress 10-81 Breathalyzer report 10-82 Reserve lodging 10-83 Work school xing at 10-84 If meeting advise ETA
10-62 Reply to message 10-63 Prepare to make written copy	10-85 Delayed due to
10-64 Message for local delivery	10-86 Officer/operator on duty
10-65 Net message assignment	10-87 Pick up checks for distribution
10-66 Message cancellation	10-88 Advise present telephone number
10-67 Clear to read net message	of
10-68 Dispatch information	10-89 Bomb threat
10-69 Message received	10-90 Bank alarm at
10-70 Fire alarm	10-91 Pick up prisoner/subject
10-71 Advise nature of fire	10-92 Improperly parked vehicle
(size, type, and contents	10-93 Blockade
of building)	10-94 Drag racing
10-72 Report progress on fire	10-95 Prisoner/subject in custody
10-73 Smoke report	10-96 Mental subject
10-74 Negative	10-97 Check (test) signal
10-75 In contact with	10-98 Prison or jail break
10-76 En route	10-99 Records indicate wanted or stol-
10-77 ETA (Estimated Time of Arrival) 10-78 Need assistance	en

PHONETIC ALPHABET

The phonetic alphabet should be used for spelling out unusual names of persons and locations. The names used after each letter have been found to be the most understandable over the air. They should always be given as: "A" - Adam, "B" - Boy...never "A" as in Adam or "B" as for boy, etc. The alphabet is easily memorized.

AAdam	NNora
ВВоу	00cean
CCharles	PPaul
DDavid	QQueen
EEdward	RRobert
FFrank	S
GGeorge	$T \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot Tom$
HHenry	$U \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot Union$
IIda	VVictor
JJohn	WWilliam
KKing	XX-Ray
LLincoln	YYoung
MMary	ZZebra

REAL CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF

OAKLAND COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

Training Bulletin

No. 12

November 15, 1973

SUBJECT: Property Lockers and Tagging of all Property

Effective immediately all officers bringing property into the complex will tag it and place the property in the property lockers. The lockers are located next to the door leading into the garage.

The procedure will be as follows:

- Officer will enter the property, with a description, in the property book.
- 2. Fill out a Property Tag completely and attach it firmly to the property.
- 3. If the property is to be submitted to the I.D. a submittal form will be filled out and attached.
- 4. All property to be submitted to the I.D. will be placed in lockers "B" (Crime Lab).
- 5. All other property will be placed in lockers "A" (Property Room).
- 6. No key will be needed for the lockers. Officers will have to lift the safety latch and then close the door.
- 7. Lockers are of several sizes so use only the size locker needed. Leave the larger lockers for larger articles.
- 8. No Property will be accepted for the property room unless it is first tagged.
- 9. No Property will be accepted by the Crime Lab unless a submittal form is filled out.
- 10. If officer is unable to tag property make out a tag and place it in a bin.

PROCEDURE FOR STORING EVIDENCE:

- I. Officer brings property to jail, fills out tag stating:
 - A. From whom taken, where and reason.
 - B. Date and time and complaint number.
 - C. List property.
 - D. What officer wants done with it-(I.D. Bureau for prints, hold for evidence, found property, recovered property, etc.)

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- II. Place property in the designated lockups
 - A. Two lockups
 - 1. I.D.
 - a. Narcotics evidence
 - b. Trace evidence
 - 2. Regular storage
 - a. General evidence property
 - B. The following morning the property officer will take the property out of lockup and place it in storage containers. It will then be placed in the property room until needed.
 - 1. Before property is placed in bins, a file card will be made out and filed.

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- C. Bins
 - 1. There will be twelve (12) sets of bins. One section of bins for each month. All property and evidence brought in during the month will be placed in corresponding bin, according to tag number. If the article is too large for the bin, it will be placed in another section of the property room designated for that purpose. There will be a separate section in the property room for:
 - a. Guns (long guns and pistols)
 - b. Tires
 - c. Bikes
 - d. T.V.'s
 - 2. If property is still being held after one year, it will be taken out of the original bins and placed in another section that will be for Long Term Evidence.
 - that will be for Long Term Evidence.

 Before property is placed in Long Term Section, a memo will be forwarded to either the Officer or Detective in charge of that piece of property to see what the status of it is. If it has to be kept, then it will be placed in the above bins.
- III. Checking out property for any reason.
 - A. Each time a piece of property is taken out of the property room for any reason, the person taking it will indicate on the property card:
 - 1. The time
 - 2. The date
 - 3. The reason
 - 4. Who is taking it
 - B. While property is out of property room, the card will be in an "out" file.
 - C. When property is checked out, a property slip will be made out by the Property Custodian with the:
 - 1. Time
 - 2. Date
 - 3. Description
 - 4. Officer's signature
- IV. Returning Property
 - A. When property is returned, the Property Custodian will place the date and time on the property slip and sign it.
 - B. When returning the property, the same person checking it out should return it, if possible.
- V. Placing Evidence in Lockup
 - A. The officer placing evidence in the holding lockup will fill out the property tag PROPERLY and COMPLETELY. If not done properly, the evidence will NOT be processed until it is done.



Training Bulletin

No. 13

December 7, 1973

SUBJECT: (CRIB DEATH) WHAT IS SUDDEN INFANT DEATH SYNDROME (SIDS)

Sudden Infant Death Syndrome or crib death is the unexpected death of an infant while in apparent good health, usually under six months of age. At most, there may be a history of a mild cold which neither the parents nor their physician consider serious. There are about 5,000 infant deaths occurring yearly in this way in the United States.

TYPICAL HISTORY.

The infant, usually between one and six months of age, is put to bed after a feeding without any suspicion of anything out of the ordinary. Sometime 'ater, from several hours to the following morning, or when the parents ext check on the baby, the infant is found lifeless. There is no outcry, no struggle noted. The infant may still be lying in the same position last seen, or it may scoot up or down in the crib or even be found wedged between the side of the crib and the mattress. Occasionally there is a pinkish froth coming from the nose, or a spot of blood on the bed - this is not constant.

HOW CAN A HEALTHY BABY DIE SO SUDDENLY?

One of the most notable aspects of SIDS is that it occurs in apparently healthy, normal, thriving babies who, almost always have received the most skillful and loving care. It does not reflect on the ability of the parents to care for their child. There have been many theories as to the cause of such deaths that have been proposed and then discarded in the past. Current theories, now under investigation, include overwhelming viral or bacterial infection, spasm of the larynx, heart failure due to breath-holding, and defect in the infant's immunological system or nervous system. The fact remains, however, that at this time there is no way either to predict or prevent Sudden Infant Death Syndrome.

THE PARENTS REACTION.

THE UNIVERSAL REACTION OF PARENTS WHO LOSE A BABY UNDER SUCH CIRCUM-STANCES IS TO QUESTION "WAS IT MY FAULT?". They must be assured that there is no way to prevent or foretell death on the basis of present knowledge. e are able to assure parents that their baby did not suffocate in the sedclothes or choke on regurgitated milk. We can also assure them that

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the baby did not suffer. Death in these infants is sudden, almost instantaneous in most cases. There may be some movement in the last few moments of life, but no outcry. In a few instances the infant died in the arms of the parent and "just suddenly stopped breathing." The conclusion would be that there was no pain or suffering. A careful and thorough autopsy is of great value in alleviating the parents feelings of guilt and self-blame. Autopsies are required by law in all cases of unexplained infant death in some Michigan counties, and the national foundation is working diligently to put such laws into effect throughout the United States.

WHAT ABOUT FUTURE CHILDREN IN SID FAMILIES?

There should be no fear of having other children. SIDS is not inherited and seldom repeated in the same family. The real danger is excessive anxiety in the mother which can do real harm to herself and the rest of the family. The Michigan Chapter of the National Foundation for Sudden Infant Death, Inc., has provided bereaved parents with information and personal contacts that will answer questions and generally reassure the parents regarding their tremendous loss and alleviate their fears and anxieties.

HOW CAN THE POLICE OFFICER HELP?

Very frequently the police officer is the first to arrive at the home after the infant is discovered dead in his crib. The officer entering this unhappy scene can do little to reduce the sorrow, but he is in a position to help prevent the self-incrimination which is so conspicuous a part of the problem of sudden unexplained deaths in infancy. Regrettably, some policemen and others immediately on the scene have actually reinforced the parents conviction that they are somehow to blame for the death of the baby. In such highly charged circumstances, a careless remark about suffocation can prove devastating. Interfamilial accusations, life-long feelings of guilt, and even divorce are frequently the result. Most unfortunate of all is the SID family who is in a state of shock and is treated with suspicion or is accused of abuse or neglect by those investigating the baby's death. A great deal of care and tactfulness is called for on the part of the officer who is questioning parents surrounding the circumstances of the infant's death, particularly when the cause of death cannot be immediately determined. SID families should be treated with the same degree of compassion and sympathy as any other family who loses a dearly loved baby to any other cause. While the police officer may understandably feel helpless to deal with the shock and grief of the bereaved parents, he can do the family a great service by assuring them that Sudden Infant Death Syndrome is a definite disease entity, that it is the leading cause of death in infants between the ages of one week and one year, that there is a parents organization which they can turn to for help and information, and most importantly, that they are not to blame for the death of their baby.

The above was prepared by: Michigan Chapter - National Foundation for Sudden Infant Death, Inc.

P.O. Box 2223 Livonia, Michigan 48151 Phone: 499-3240



Training Bulletin

No. 14

December 13, 1973

CARBON MONOXIDE

This is the time of the year, cold weather, when people are most likely to accidentally and frequently fatally encounter one of our most deadly gases, CARBON MONOXIDE. This killer is extra dangerous because of its nature, being colorless, odorless, and about the same weight as air which results in it readily mixing with air instead of dissipating, and also because of its readily accessible sources, such as stoves, furnaces, internal combustion engines, gas refrigerators, charcoal burners, and many others. As police officers, we should know about carbon monoxide, how it acts on people, how the victim may react, and what we can do about it.

Carbon monoxide, when breathed into the lungs, has a tremendous affinity for the red blood cells, about 300 times greater than oxygen, and it is not passed off as readily as oxygen either. Consequently, when carbon monoxide is present in the air we breathe, even in small quantities. a certain proportion of the red blood cells become tied up by the carbon monoxide and these cells are unable to transport oxygen to the tissues. The red blood cells are now useless to the body, much as if you had lost that blood. From this you can readily see that what really kills in carbon monoxide poisoning is the lack of oxygen. How much does it take for a fatal dose? There is no absolute answer to this. Certainly it does not require that the air you breathe be saturated. Five hundredths of one percent, which is one part per two thousand, could be fatal if you remained in and breathed this concentration for two hours. because you do not pass it off readily and the number of red blood cells unable to carry oxygen builds up gradually. The greater the concentration, the more rapidly this occurs.

How do people exposed to dangerous concentrations of carbon monoxide react? Again, we cannot give you a pat answer because it affects people differently. A particular concentration may kill one person and not another. One case that demonstrates this is where a family of three was exposed to carbon monoxide gas in their home for a considerable time, possibly two days. The father died early in the exposure, the mother survived, but was in a state of extreme confusion and the child was somewhat less affected. The mother acted and talked as though intoxicated, not even realizing that her husband lay dead on the floor in the room with her, while the child was aware that something was wrong, but could not quite realize what it was.

The stage described, confusion or stupor, being "out on the feet", is an early stage in the poisoning, and may be followed by an ill feeling and vomiting.

The vomiting may come without any apparent "confused" stage. In either situation, however, the person is in serious danger and is unable to realize it or cope with the danger. If the concentration of carbon monoxide is heavy, a victim may go from confusion or stupor into a convulsive stage. When this occurs there is frequently an involuntary emptying of the bowels and bladder. Such situations often give rise to misconceptions as to what occured. In one case the victim's home appeared to have been the scene of a drunken brawl. He apparently awakened and staggered through the house, overturning furniture, etc., and also passed through the convulsive stage prior to death.

What can the officer do in cases like this? First, we must be sure not to become a victim ourselves. We must ventilate the room or building and not stay in it long enough to reach the confused stage. Remember that carbon monoxide mixes with air and will go anywhere air will go. A handkerchief over the mouth and nose is no protection at all. A standard gas mask is no help. Only through the use of a self-contained breathing apparatus can you remain in an area of concentrated carbon monoxide. And be sure to ventilate the area first.

The next step is to remove the victim from the area of concentration. If there is obviously no sign of life, rigor mortis has set in, etc., then the case must be treated as a homicide and investigated accordingly. However, if there is any possibility of life, then the victim must be removed from the area of concentration and first aid measures applied. Pure oxygen is best, but not normally available immediately. In the absence of oxygen, if a victim is not breathing or having difficulty, mouth to mouth resuscitation must be given until other measures become available, either at the scene or at a hospital.

REMEMBER "CARBON MONOXIDE" IS A DEADLY KILLER. IT MUST BE TREATED AS SUCH.

FIRING RANGE

1973 was the first complete year that this Department has had a mandatory weapons training program. Its overall effect on the personnel involved in the program has accomplished a greater proficiency in their use of firearms and a more acute awareness of the possible dangers in their usage.

During 1973 this Department has trained the following:

Oakland County Sheriff Deputies: 157 officers, trained

approx. 4 hours each 122,300 rounds used

Oakland County Marine Division: 40 officers, trained

approx. 3 hours each 8,300 rounds used

Oakland County Sheriff's Posse: 29 officers, trained

3 hours each

2 400 rounds used

Other Departments:

Oakland County Animal Shelter: 11 officers trained

3 hours each

Keego Harbor:5 officers trainedOrchard Lake:3 officers trained

Sylvan Lake: 3 officers trained

FIRING RANGE (cont.)

Holly F.D.:

Pontiac Twp.:

Oakland University:

Michigan State Police:

Waterford F.D.:

Milford F.D.:

Alcohol, Tax & Firearms Div:

3 officers trained

47 officers trained

48 officers trained

49 officers trained

40 officers trained

41 officers trained

Total officers trained: 209

Approximate time spent: 160 hours

Hunters Safety Program:

This Department put 176 boys and girls through the State required program. Time spent: 75 hours.

Oakland County Detention Officers:

This Department trained and qualified a total of 7 Detention Officers. Time spent: 21 hours.

Firearms:

Handguns repaired: 109
Shotguns repaired 24
Carbines repaired: 5
Thompson Sub-Machine: 1

Total Firearms Repaired: 139

Handguns inspected and cleaned: 150

Time spent: each handgun requires approx. 10-15 min.

FIRING RANGE (cont.)

Long guns Inspected and Cleaned: 200

Time spent: each long gun requires approx. 15-20 min.

Ammunition:

Ammunition Produced: 133,000 rounds

.38 cal. wadcutter (training) 127,000 rounds .357 cal. H.J.-H.F. (duty use) 6,000 rounds

Ammunition Used:

.38 cal. wadcutter 123,000 rounds 1,500 rounds

Supplies Used:

Targets: 3,000

Cleaning Fluid: 3 gallons

Oil:

4 cases

Patches: 8,000 Cleaning Brushes: 240

Firearms Training

All officers of the Oakland County Sheriff's Department will be required to participate in a Firearms Training Program effective Nov. 1, 1972.

Each Officer that has been issued a handgun or is required to carry a weapon while performing his duties will report to the Firearms Training Officer at the firing range once each month. Officers may do this while on duty or off duty, however, no overtime pay will be paid unless first cleared through the Captain of the Road Patrol.

- 1. Officers will be required to qualify with his handgun at least three times each year.
- 2. Officers issued handguns or weapons are required to keep them clean and in good condition and not abuse them in any way.
- Officers will not change or alter in any way an issued weapon unless authorization is given by the Captain or his designated subordinate.
- 4. If issued weapon is in need of repairs Officer will give it to the Range Officer to be repaired.
- 5. Officers going on vacation or extended leave may turn his weapon over to the Range Officer for safe keeping.
- 6. Officers will be required to show his weapon to the Range Officer or his Supervisor at any time for an inspection.
- 7. Officers while on duty will carry only their issued handgun in their holster. It is permissable to carry a second (pocket gun) handgun, whotgun, or carbine, providing it is approved by the Department.
- 8. Officers will carry only issued ammunition in their service revolvers. No Dum-Dums (hollow points), wadcutters, hand loads, drilled out bullets, etc.
- 9. Officers will fire the prescribed amount of rounds each month for the type of course being fired.

Firearms Training Disciplinary Action

It shall be the Policy of the Oakland County Sheriff Department to take the following action of any officer fails to abide by or follow any of the aforementioned rules, unless specifically exempted by the Captain of the Road Patrol.

First Offense:

First time Officer fails to report to the range for the monthly training, the Range Officer shall report it to the Officer's Sargent or his Supervisor in writing.

Second Offense:

The second time an Officer misses the monthly training a written reprimand will be given to the Officer and a copy will be placed in his personnel file.

Third Offense:

The third time an Officer misses the monthly training will constitute a reprimand of not less than one day suspension, nor more than three days suspension without pay.

Fourth Offense:

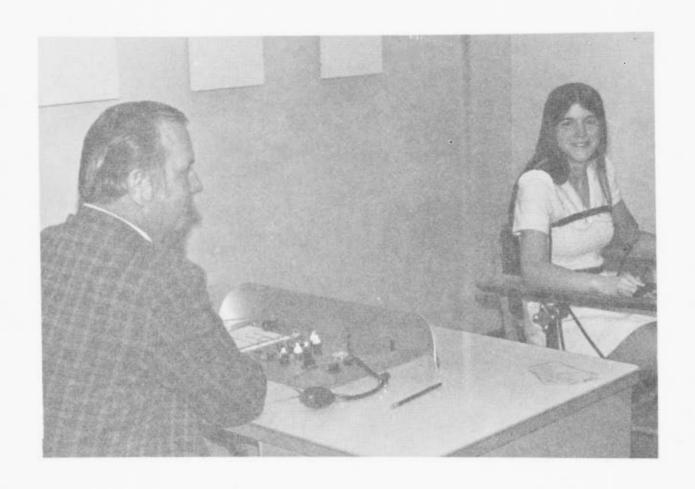
If the Officer misses four months of training he could then be suspended beyond three days or dismissed from the Department.



Deputy David Vernier, in charge of the property and evidence room.

PROFERTY & EVIDENCE

Α.	Prop	perty and Evidence Received	During 1973
		Property Tags Issued: Articles Received Under	1,137
	Above Property Tags: 3. Held Over (Past Years)		5,341 1,550
		Total	6,891
В.	Dis	position of Above Property	
	2. 3. 4.	Returned to Owner: Turned Over to Lansing: Property Destroyed: Articles Auctioned: Other:	836 149 2,802 90 351
		Total	3,228
С.	Prop	operty Held	
	1.	Presently Held: a. Evidence: 2,747 b. Other 916 (Recovered goods, Found Property, etc.)	3,663



Detective Henry Hanse, polygraphist, giving an exam.

POLYGRAPH LABORATORY REPORT

Total number of departments using this service	<u>1972</u> 24	1973 24
Total number of tests scheduled	162	440
Original number of tests conducted	99	232
Number of re-exams	3	0
Number of truthful persons tested	42	99
Numbers of liars tested	20	79
Number of indefinites	8	7
Number of confessions received	25	47
Appointments made by outside agencys		323
Appointments made by the O.C.S.D.		117
Inservice classes conducted by Detective Hansen		1
Lectures to outside clubs		3

CRIME ANALYSIS SECTION:

Statistics are important to any organization whether that organization is a private company, city government or law enforcement agency.

It is through the use of statistics that policies are established, products are improved, and lives are saved.

It is through the use of statistics that a law enforcement agency may deploy its men and services for optimum use and efficiency. Through a concentration of effort and with the cooperation of neighboring police agencies crime can be reduced in any given area.

The following pages are for your information.

Mabel Conerly, Director Crime Analysis Section

FOPULATION DROPS IN CENTRAL OAKLAND

Communities along the Woodward corridor in Oakland County and the City of Detroit have lost population drastically since the 1970 Census.

A report issued by the Southeast Michigan Council of Governments (SEMCOG) indicates, however, that Oakland County population as a whole has grown 48,000 persons (5.5 per cent), while the seven-county region has gained only 33,000 (0.7 per cent).

Gains in outer fringe areas, such as northern and western Oakland County, have apparently seen an increase in population from the core city and older suburbs, said SEMCOG spokesmen.

They attribute the shift to fear of court-ordered school busing, a drastic decline in the national birth rate, few new employment opportunities in Southeast Michigan and reduced family size in older communities.

"We've checked this out on a map against the known patterns of school enrollments," said SEMCOG planner Donald Lamb, "And the maps look almost identical."

Detroit suffered the most severe loss in the three-year period, 117,000 people, or 7.8 per cent according to comparison of SEMCOG estimates and U.S. Census Bureau figures for 1970.

The largest percentage increase was in Livingston County, where 12,000 new people translated into 20 per cent.

By counties, gains were reported of 28,000 in Macomb (4.5 per cent); 19,000 in Washtenaw (8.2 per cent); 37,000 in Monroe (3.1 per cent); and 5,300 in St. Clair (4.4 per cent). No report was given for Wayne County outside of Detroit.

Total Oakland County population is calculated at 955,700 by the SEMCOG study. It was 907,871 in 1970. The regionwide population is said to be 4,770,900 now, compared to 4,734,508 in 1970.

The study utilized a system bases on housing starts and demolitions modified by data recently released by the U. S. Census Bureau, said Lamb.

For instance, he said, the nationwide household size (family size) has fallen from 3.14 persons per household in 1970 to 3.01 per household in 1973.

"There appears to be a birthrate (nationwide) this year that is 20 per cent below the rate for zero population growth, the first time it's ever fallen below ZPG rate," said Lamb.

SEMCOG is a voluntary association of local units of government, primarily devoted to planning. It is designated by the federal government as an official review body for federal aid applications.

	1970	1973
Townships	Census	SEMCOG
Addison	2,431	2,710
Avon	24,513	30,300
Bloomfield	42,788	43,400
Brandon	3,830	4,960
Commerce	14,556	16,000
Groveland	2,570	3,480
Highland	8,372	10,600
Holly	3,041	3,220
Independence	16,327	17,800
Lyon	4,500	5,000
Milford	2,557	3,150
Oakland	4,793	5,450
Orion	14,189	16,200
Oxford	5,953	6,700
Fontiac	12,646	13,900
Rose	2,502	3,010
Royal Oak	6,326	7,850
Springfield	4,388	5,550
Waterford	59,123	57, 31 mL
West Bloomfield	28,563	33,200
White Lake	14,311	17,000
	·	
	1970	1973
Villages	Census	SEMCOG
Beverly Hills	13,598	12,900-L
Bingham Farms	566	530-L
Clarkston	1,034	1,080
Franklin	3,344	3,210-L
Holly	4,355	4,510
Lake Angelus	573	550-L
Lake Orion	2,921	2,800-L
Leonard	378	370-L
Milford	4,699	5,050
Ortonville	983	1,580
Oxford	2,536	2,430-L
Wolverine	4,301	4,830

NORTH OAKLAND CHAMBER OF COMMERCE SILENT OBSERVER PROGRAM

16/15/71 - 10/15/73

PURPOSE: To deter crime and delinquency, and to aid in crime detection and prevention by making cash rewards to people who provide information such as to lead to the agrest of people who participate in criminal activity within north Oakland County.

DEPARTMENT	CLUES	REWARDS PAID	<u>A1</u>	10UNT	UNDER INVESTIGATION	CASE CLOSED (NO RESULTS)
Bloomfield City	None					
Bloomfield Township	5	1	\$	50	4	
Holly	None					
Keego Harbor	None					
Michigan State Police	2	1	\$	100	1	
Lake Orion	3	1	\$	25	1	1
N.E.T.	None					
Orchard Lake	None					
Oxford	1	1	\$	300		
Oakland County Sheriff	13	5	\$	2,300	6	. 5
Pontiac	105	13	\$	6,350	47	45
Pontíac Township	۲,	3	\$	200	1	
Rochester	4	2	\$	50	2	
Sylvan Lake	None					
Walled Lake	None					
Vaterford	- 10	6	\$	J50	12	
West Bloomfield	1					1
White Lake	None					
TOTAL	159	31	\$1	.0,225	74	52
World Contributions			10,	300.00 995.34 225.00 579.16		
		. 1	12			

COUNTY OF OAKLAND CRIME REPORT

1973

Part I Crime:	1972	1973
Murder/Non-negligent	42	65
Negligent Manslaughter	21	17
Rape (force)	150	172
Rape (attempt)	65	80
Robbery Armed	1,224	1,188
Robbery (strong arm)	406	402
Assault (gun)	516	659
Assault (knife)	440	525
Assault (other weapon)	662	735
Assault (other aggravated)	283	391
Burglary (forcible)	11,230	10,334
Burglary (unlawful)	1,531	1,330
Burglary (attempt)	1,361	1,318
Larceny (over \$50.)	14,281	14,499
Larceny (under \$50.)	15,154	13,576
Auto Theft	3,855	4,515
Totals:	51,221	49,806
Part II Crime:		
Assault (non-aggravated)	4,661	4,636
Arson	361	344
Forgery & Counterfeiting	676	555
Fraud	1,469	1,789
Embezzlement	145	145
Stolen Property	523	424
Vandalism	11,782	11,907
Weapons (carry, possession,	etc) 847	756
Prostitution and Common Vic	e 28	7
Sex Offenses (except rape &	4 888	846
prostitution)		
Narcotic Drug Laws	2,892	2,899
Gambling	25	98
Family and Children	526	480
DUIL	4,524	4,247
Liquor Laws	818	738
Drunkenness	2,945	3,158
Disorderly Conduct	4,390	4,575
Vagrancy	43	25
All Other	$\frac{10,144}{10,000}$	$\frac{11,043}{48,672}$
Totals:	47,687	48,672
GRAND TOTALS:	98,908	98,478

Source: Michigan State Police

From:

Crime Analysis Section Sheriff Spreen

To:

Subj:

12-month Complaint-Comparison, 1972-1973

		72-73	72-73	72-73	72-73	72-73	72-73
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
	Murder/Manslaughter	0-2	0-0	0-2	1-0	1-1	0-1
	Rape	1-0	1-4	3-4	3-4	4-4	1-7
	Attempt Rape	1-0	0-1	1-0	1-0	1-0	0-0
	Robberies	6-9	2-7	7-5	7-4	5-8	9–5
	Assaults	11-9	0-2	4-5	11-17	6-11	4-17
	Burglaries & Attempts	114-139	120-94	101-107	94-102	115-87	153-112
	All Larcenies	54-173	145-144	167-180	241-183	258-220	246-305
	All Sex Offenses, exc.rape	4-9	4-4	2-6	7-10	10-9	8-8
ш	Narcotics	8-29	12-29	18-47	25-43	24-20	15-21
114							
42		72-73	72-73	72-73	72-73	72-73	72-73
		July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Murder/Manslaughter	0-0	1-0	1-2	1-0	1-0	1-0 +1%
	Rape	4-4	3-0	2-0	2-1	4-9	1-2 + 34%
	Attempt Rape	1-0	2-0	1-1	1-1	0-0	0-0 -200%
	Robberies	5-5	5-3	4-5	9-3	3-8	6-0 - 7%
	Assaults	5-12	11-18	14-20	19-19	5-4	6-12 + 61%
	Burglaries & Attempts	190-105	168-90	142-70	187-100	129-150	117-115 - 23%
	All Larcenies	294-144	297-177	195-198	293-204	158-231	142-228 - 4%
	All Sex Offenses, exc.rape	21-2	10-3	10-0	10-14	7-9	4-6 - 18%
	Narcotics	31-7	41-12	39-7	51-10	42-23	23-14 - 20%
	1973:		,	1972:			
	Total Complaints this year		34,144	Total	Complaints	this year	25,299
	Robbery, amount stolen		\$ 198,163	Robber	y, amount s	tolen	20,565
	Burglary, amount stolen		\$1,130,819				1,623,540
	Larceny, amount stolen		\$2,050,076				4,078,900
	Auto theft, value stolen		\$1,387,940				2,268,404
		_		11460	czc, valde	Deo Len	2,200,101
	Miles driven on patrol, tota	1	1,498,004				

Submitted: M. Conerly

MICHIGAN SHERIFF'S ASSOCIATION:

PERIOD COVERED: 1973

TRICTOD COARGO. I	,,,											
	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	YIUG	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC
Prisoners booked	1107	1120	1181	1279	1410	1378	1340	1505	1275	1220	1405	1648
ACCIDENTS: Prop. damage	83	140	239	224	240	278	290	353	266	306	214	370
Pers. injury	266	305	109	80	125	170	186	173	144	152	116	114
Fatals	1	0	2	Ī	0	2	4	4	6	3	3	T
Killed	1	0	2	1	0	2	4	4	8	4	4	1
TOTAL ACCIDENTS:	350	445	348	304	365	448	426	526	410	458	330	485
*SNO-MOBILE ACCIDENTS: Injured Killed	0	0	0	0	0	9	17 0	12.	0 3	0	0	9
*Sno-mobile citations issued	0	0	Ú	0	0	139	200	203	97	0	0	7
other citations	704	809	879	855	720	590	670	621	769	833	423	437
TOTAL COMPLAINTS:	2146	2219	2355	2503	2708	2797	2879	3093	2527	2446	2008	2466
					1							

^{*} June through September indicate Marine activity.

Submitted, M. Conerly Crime Analysis Section Director

PROPERTY STOLEN

	Type of Property	Amount Stolen	Amount Recovered
Α.	Currency, Notes, Etc.	158,400	255
В.	Jewlery, Frecious Metals	40,455	
С.	Furs	2,000	
D.	Clothing	5,007	
Ε.	Locally Stolen Auto	1,379,270	583,450
F.	Miscellaneous	3,181,796	69,400
	Total:	4,766,998	653,105

	Classification	Amount Stolen	
ROBBE	RY		
Α.	Highway (streets, alleys, etc.)	8,708	
В.	Com'l House (except C,D, and F)	4,225	
С.	Gas or Service Station	1,504	
D.	Chain Store	183,172	
E.	Residence (anywhere on premises)	102	
F.	Bank	452	
	ROBEERY TOTAL	198,163	

	Classification	Amount Stolen
BUKGL	ARY-BREAKING/ENTERING	
Α.	Residence (Dwelling)	
	1. Night	496,685
	2. Day	336,688
	3. Unknown	
В.	Nonresidence (Store, Office, Etc.)	
	1. Night	15,257
	2. Day	282,189
	3. Unknown	
	BURGLARY TOTAL	1,130,819
	Classification	Amount Stolen
LARCE	Classification NY-THEFT (EXCEPT AUTO)	Amount Stolen
		Amount Stolen 1,725
	NY-THEFT (EXCEPT AUTO)	
Α.	NY-THEFT (EXCEPT AUTO) Pocket Ficking	1,725
A. B.	NY-THEFT (EXCEPT AUTO) Pocket Ficking Furse Smetching	1,725 5,460
A. B.	NY-THEFT (EXCEPT AUTO) Pocket Ficking Furse Smatching Shoplifting	1,725 5,460 3,385
A. B. C.	NY-THEFT (EXCEPT AUTO) Pocket Ficking Furse Smatching Shoplifting From Autos (Except E)	1,725 5,460 3,385 235,689
A. B. C. D.	NY-THEFT (EXCEPT AUTO) Pocket Ficking Furse Smatching Shoplifting From Autos (Except E) Auto Parts & Accessories	1,725 5,460 3,385 235,689 165
A. B. C. D. E.	Pocket Ficking Furse Smatching Shoplifting From Autos (Except E) Auto Parts & Accessories Bicycles	1,725 5,460 3,385 235,689 165 275
A. B. C. D. F.	Pocket Ficking Furse Smatching Shoplifting From Autos (Except E) Auto Parts & Accessories Bicycles From Buildings (Ex C,H)	1,725 5,460 3,385 235,689 165 275 10,677

	Classification	Amount Stolen
Α.	\$50 and Over	2,035,833
В.	\$5 to \$50	14,150
С.	Under \$5	93
	Classification	Amount Stolen
AUTO T	HEFT	1,387,940
	TOTAL - ROBBERY	198,163
	TOTAL - BURGLARY	1,130,819
	TOTAL - LARCENY	2,050,076
	TOTAL - AUTO THEFT	1,387,940
	GRAND TOTAL	4,766,998

OAKLAND COUNTY SHERIFF DEPARTMENT

ARRESTS

Two Year Comparison

Part I Crime:	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
Murder/Manslaughter	1	4
Negligent Manslaughter	1	2
Rape-Forcible	11	11
Rape Attempt	1	1
Robbery Armed-Gun	18	10
Robbery Armed-Knife	2	1
Robbery Armed-Other	2	4
Robbery-Strong Arm	2 2	
Assault-Aggravated	6	
Assault-Gun	8	5
Assault-Attempt Murder with Gun	11	
Assault-Knife	3	3
Assault-Attempt Murder with Knife	4	
Assault-Other	4	18
Burglary-Forced Entry	153	81
Burglary-Unlawful Entry	1	
Burglary-Attempt	1	7
Larceny over \$100	51	
Larceny \$50 to \$100	10	
Larceny \$5 to \$50	28	
Larceny under \$5	24	43
Larceny-Furse Santching	1	
Larceny from Motor Vehicle		7
Larceny from Building		2
Larceny Other		22
Auto Theft	12	6
Part II Crime:		
Assault & Battery	10	13
Assault Police Officer	19	8
Resisting Arrest	23	15
Arson	12	4
Forgery-U&P Check	1	2

ARRESTS (cont.)

Part II Crime (cont.)	1972	<u>1973</u>
Fraud-No Account/NSF Checks	1	1
Fraud-Other	2	1
Embezzlement	3	
Stolen Property-Possession	54	73
M.D.O.P.	34	14
Weapons Concealed	42	24
Weapons-Other	8	3
Miscellaneous Sex Offences	9	8
Opium/Cocaine	20	
Marijuana	93	60
Synthetic Narcotics	20	11
Paraphernalia	1	
Frescription Violation	3	1
Narcotics-Natural		14
Narcotics-Hallucinogens		10
All Other	756	655
GRAND TOTALS	1466	1144

Oaktana doaney short		
Activity report for period ending	December 31, 1973	
Part I Crime: Murder and Manslaughter. Rape. Attempt Rape. Robbery. Assault. Burglary. Larceny. Theft, Motor vehicle. Narcotics.	8 39 3 62 146 1271 2387 166 262	
Part II Crime: (property crimes)	2,879	
Part III Crime: (moral, vice, social)./	9,952	
other	16,969	•
GRAND TOTAL	34,144	
GRAND TOTAL		
Part I crime arrests:	Juv / Adult	Juv / Adult
	Juv / Adult 0 / 6 1 / 11 0 / 0 7 / 6 2 / 29 59 / 29 46 / 29 3 / 3 40 / 80 78 / 715	Juv / Adult
Part I crime arrests: Murder and Manslaughter Rape Attempt Rape Robbery Assault Burglary Larceny Theft, Motor vehicle Narcotics.	Juv / Adult 0 / 6 1 / 11 0 / 0 7 / 6 2 / 29 59 / 29 46 / 29 3 / 80	Juv / Adult
Part I crime arrests: Murder and Manslaughter Rape Attempt Rape Robbery Assault Burglary Larceny Theft, Motor vehicle Narcotics other arrests	Juv / Adult 0 / 6 1 / 11 0 / 0 7 / 6 2 / 29 59 / 29 46 / 29 3 / 3 40 / 80 78 / 715	Juv / Adult amount recovered \$ 69,400.00 583,450.00

YEAR END	Murder & Mander				1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	2	ار مد	2/
TEAR END	4 5			#/	\$		55/	<i>2</i> 7
TOWNSHIP ACTIVITY:	2/8/	80/		2/ 2/ 2/	<i>E</i>		Misso.	
ACIIVIII.		7	24	7		2)	ž.	
Townships:	72 - 73	72 - 73	72 - 73	72 - 73	72 - 73	72 - 73	72 - 73	72 - 73
Addison	0-0	1-1	1-1	1-1	31-33	33-28	2-1	0-1
Avon*	0-1	3-8	19-16	29-30	293-243	482-640	15-16	46-57
Bloomfield	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-0	0-2	0-5	0-0	0-0
Brandon	0-0	1-1	3-1	4-1	73-19	74-36	1-3	3-6
Commerce*	2-1	7-3	4-14	19-33	269-248	418-432	18-16	58-47
Groveland	0-1	2-1	0-1	3-1	34-27	46-52	1-1	6-3
Highland*	0-1	2-2	5-6	11-17	164-188	293-225	15-8	29-57
Holly	0-0	1-0	4-2	2-2	47-51	43-53	2-1	7-4
Independence*	0-1	2-0	8-11	11-15	219-146	359-374	11-10	48-22
Lyon	0-0	0-0	0-0.	3-0.	2-0	4-2	0-0	0-0
⊢Milford	0-0	0-0	0-0	1-0	9-3	9-8	2-0	8-23
Novi	0-0	0-2	. 0-0	0-0	3-3	3-3	0-0	1-0
Oakland*	1-1	3-1	0-1	0-6	51-36	46-33	2-4	10-4
Orion*	0-1	7-13	8-5	12-20	233-187	339-311	17-11	42-16
Oxford	0-0	1-4	3–3	3-9	51-50	119-129	3-5	8-9
Pontiac	0-1	4-3	8-4	0-10	16-11	46-40	3-2	34-23
Rose	0-0	0-0	1-0	2-1	40-32	29-37	1-0	1-0
Royal Oak	0-0	1-0	0-0	1-0	0-1	0-1	0-0	1-0
Springfield*	0-0	1-0	1-0	1-1	71-26	65-53	2-1	9-4
Waterford	0-0	1-0	0-0	0-2	7-8	37-36	0-1	6-8
West Bloomfield	0-0	0-1	0-1	0-1	1-4	10-11	1-0	1-0
White Lake	3-0	1-4	3-0	1-7	22-11	34-34	0-3	10-5
				•				
	:							
•								
* under contract.								
•	:							

._∠AR END

TOWNSHIP

ACTIVITY, CITATIONS

Townships:	72 - 73	72 - 73
Addison	_	Oakland * 142
Avon *	1727 - 1318	Orion * 243 - 885 (from 9-72)
Bloomfield	- '	Oxford 166 - 171
Brandon	93 - 42	Pontiac
Commerce *	1825 - 1169	Rose 40 - 17
Groveland	76 - 106	Royal Oak
Highland *	275 - 788 (from 9-72)	Springfield * 388 - 332
Holly	212 - 111	Waterford
Independence *	1032 - 898	West Bloomfield
Lyon	49 - (to 8-72)	White Lake 157 - 361 (from 10-72)
Milford	53 - 99 (from 11-72)	
Novi	-	

^{*} under contract.

Activity report for period ending	December 31, 197	73
Part I Crime: Murder and Manslaughter. Rape. Attempt Rape. Robbery. Assault. Burglary. Larceny. Theft, Motor vehicle. Narcotics.	1 8 0 16 30 243 640 49 57	
totals		
Part II Crime: (property crimes)	570	
Part III Crime: (moral, vice, social)./	2,078	
other	117	
GRAND TOTAL	3,811	
Part I crime arrests:	Juv / Adult	Juv / Adult
Part I crime arrests: Murder and Manslaughter Rape Attempt Rape Robbery Assault Burglary Larceny Theft, Motor vehicle Narcotics other arrests	0 / 0 0 / 2 0 / 0 0 / 2 1 / 5 6 / 4 21 / 20 0 / 0 2 / 14 7 / 205	Juv / Adult
Murder and Manslaughter Rape Attempt Rape Robbery Assault Burglary Larceny Theft, Motor vehicle Narcotics.	0 / 0 0 / 2 0 / 0 0 / 2 1 / 5 6 / 4 21 / 20 0 / 0 2 / 14	Juv / Adult
Murder and Manslaughter Rape Attempt Rape Robbery Assault Burglary Larceny Theft, Motor vehicle Narcotics other arrests.	0 / 0 0 / 2 0 / 0 0 / 2 1 / 5 6 / 4 21 / 20 0 / 0 2 / 14 7 / 205	amount recovered \$ 4,000.00 20.00 27,970.00 26,850.00 \$58,840.00

TOWNSHIP OF Avon	•	
Activity report for period ending	December 3	1, 1973
Traffic information:		••
Accidents:		
P.I. H/R P.I. P.D. H/R P.D. Private property. Fatals.	315 0 785 36 7 4	
total	1,147	
Misc. traffic complaints	57	
Citations issued	1,318	
Sno-mobile Accidents:		
P.I P.D Fatals	0 0 0	
total	0	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	0	

Activity report for period ending	December 31, 19	973	
Part I Crime: Murder and Manslaughter. Rape. Attempt Rape. Robbery. Assault. Burglary. Larceny. Theft, Motor vehicle. Narcotics	1 3 0 14 33 248 432 22 47	•	
totals	799		
Part II Crime: (property crimes)	526	<u>.</u>	
(moral, vice, social)./	1,591	_ `	
other	86	;	
GRAND TOTAL	3,003		
·			
Part I crime arrests:	Juv / Adult		Juv / Adult
Part I crime arrests: Murder and Manslaughter Rape Attempt Rape Robbery Assault Burglary Larceny Theft, Motor vehicle Narcotics other arrests.	Juv / Adult 0 / 0 0 / 0 0 / 0 3 / 0 0 / 6 8 / 11 5 / 4 2 / 0 6 14 7 / 204		Juv / Adult
Murder and Manslaughter Rape Attempt Rape Robbery Assault Burglary Larceny Theft, Motor vehicle Narcotics	0 / 0 0 / 0 0 / 0 3 / 0 0 / 6 8 / 11 5 / 4 2 / 0 6 14	-	Juv / Adult
Murder and Manslaughter Rape Attempt Rape Robbery Assault Burglary Larceny Theft, Motor vehicle Narcotics other arrests	0 / 0 0 / 0 0 / 0 3 / 0 0 / 6 8 / 11 5 / 4 2 / 0 6 14 7 / 204 31 / 239 amount stolen	- \$	

Includes recovery of vehicles stolen from other jurisdictions.

TOWNSHIP OFCommerce	•	i	
Activity report for period ending	December 3	31, 1973	 •
Traffic information:			
Accidents:			
P.I. H/R P.I. P.D. H/R P.D. Private property. Fatals.	232 0 436 27 14 4		· • .
total	713		
Misc. traffic complaints	172		
Citations issued	1,169	`	
Sno-mobile Accidents:		•	
P.I P.D Fatals	3 3 0		
total	6		
Citations issued	3		

Activity report for period ending	December 31, 1973	
Part I Crime: Murder and Manslaughter Rape. Attempt Rape Robbery. Assault. Burglary. Larceny. Theft, Motor vehicle. Narcotics.	1 2 0 6 17 188 225 16 57	
totals		
Part II Crime: (property crimes)	328	
Part III Crime: (moral, vice, social)./	975	
other	1,818	•
GRAND TOTAL		
Part I crime arrests:	Juv / Adult	Juv / Adult
Murder and Manslaughter Rape Attempt Rape Robbery Assault Burglary Larceny Theft, Motor vehicle Narcotics other arrests	0 / 0 0 / 0 0 / 0 0 / 0 0 / 4 16 / 0 6 / 0 0 / 0 8 / 10 15 / 81	
TOTAL	4 5 95	
BurglaryLarceny	amount stolen 1,977.00 130,110.00 466,915.00 -30,875.00	amount recovered \$ 0.00 660.00 1,900.00 23,600.00
GRAND TOTAL	,629,877.00	\$ 26,160.00

TOWNSHIP OF Highland	The state of the s
Activity report for period ending _	December 31, 1973 -
Traffic information:	
Accidents:	
P.I H/R P.I P.D H/R P.D Private property Fatals	131 0 303 17 10 4
total	465
Misc. traffic complaints	102
Citations issued	788
Sno-mobile Accidents:	
P.I P.D Fatals	2 1 0
total	3
Citations issued	1

TOWNSHIP OF Independence	•	
Activity report for period ending	12-31-73	
Traffic information:	•	
Accidents:		
P.I. H/R P.I. P.D. H/R P.D. Private property. Fatals.	155 0 396 18 7	
total	577	
Misc. traffic complaints	90	
Citations issued	898	•
Sno-mobile Accidents:		
P.I P.D Fatals	Simples and property and the second of the s	
total		
Citations issued		

	10111011111		
	Activity report for period ending _	December 31, 1	973
	Part I Crime: Murder and Manslaughter. Rape. Attempt Rape. Robbery. Assault. Burglary. Larceny. Theft, Motor vehicle. Narcotics	1 0 1 6 30 28 5 4	
	totals	70	
	Part II Crime: (property crimes)	72	***************************************
	Part III Crime: (moral, vice, social)./	279	
	other	18	
	GRAND TOTAL	434	
	Part I crime arrests:	Juv / Adult	Juv / Adult
a	Murder and Manslaughter Rape Attempt Rape Robbery Assault Burglary Larceny Theft, Motor vehicle Narcotics other arrests	0 / 1 0 / 1 0 / 0 0 / 2 1 / 23	
	TOTAL	1 / 27	
•		amount stolen	amount recovered
	Robbery S Burglary Larceny Auto theft	0.00 11,566.00 6,528.00 4,150.00	\$ 0.00 0.00 400.00 9,600.00
	GRAND TOTAL \$	22,244.00	\$10,000.00

TOWNSHIP OF Oakland	•
Activity report for period ending	December 31, 1973
Traffic information:	
Accidents:	•
P.I. H/R P.I. P.D. H/R P.D. Private property. Fatals	47 0 89 4 0 2
total	142
Misc. traffic complaints	9
Citations issued	0
Sno-mobile Accidents:	
P.I P.D Fatals	<u>8</u>
total	0
Citations issued	0

M. Conerly Crime Analysis Section Director

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Activity report for period ending _	December 31, 19	/ 3
Part I Crime: Murder and Manslaughter. Rape. Attempt Rape. Robbery. Assault. Burglary. Larceny. Theft, Motor vehicle. Narcotics	1 12 1 5 20 187 311 21	
totals	574	
Part II Crime: (property crimes)	340	
Part III Crime: (moral, vice, social)./	1,228	
other	9	
GRAND TOTAL	2,151	
Part I crime arrests:	Juv / Adult	Juv / Adult
Part I crime arrests: Murder and Manslaughter Rape Attempt Rape Robbery Assault Burglary Larceny Theft, Motor vehicle Narcotics other arrests.	Juv / Adult 0 / 1 0 / 5 0 / 0 0 / 0 0 / 5 2 / 7 2 / 1 1 / 3 4 / 7 4 / 131	Juv / Adult
Murder and Manslaughter Rape Attempt Rape Robbery Assault Burglary Larceny Theft, Motor vehicle Narcotics	0 / 1 0 / 5 0 / 0 0 / 0 0 / 5 2 / 7 2 / 1 1 / 3 4 / 7	Juv / Adult
Murder and Manslaughter Rape Attempt Rape Robbery Assault Burglary Larceny Theft, Motor vehicle Narcotics other arrests	0 / 1 0 / 5 0 / 0 0 / 0 0 / 5 2 / 7 2 / 1 1 / 3 4 / 7 4 / 131	Juv / Adult
Murder and Manslaughter Rape Attempt Rape Robbery Assault Burglary Larceny Theft, Motor vehicle Narcotics other arrests TOTAL	0 / 1 0 / 5 0 / 0 0 / 0 0 / 5 2 / 7 2 / 1 1 / 3 4 / 7 4 / 131 13 / 160 amount stolen	

TOWNSHIP OF Orion	i
Activity report for period ending _	December 31, 1973
Traffic information:	
Accidents:	•
P.I. H/R P.I. P.D. H/R P.D. Private property. Fatals.	181 2 383 10 9
total	587
Misc. traffic complaints	119
Citations issued	885
Sno-mobile Accidents:	
P.I P.D Fatals	5 1 0
total	6
Citations issued	11

TOWNSHIP OF SpringileId		•	
Activity report for period ending	December 31, 1973		
Part I Crime: Murder and Manslaughter. Rape. Attempt Rape. Robbery. Assault. Burglary. Larceny. Theft, Motor vehicle. Narcotics.			
totals	88		
Part II Crime: (property crimes)	69	•	
Part III Crime: (moral, vice, social)./	300	\	
other	7		
GRAND TOTAL	464	•	
Part I crime arrests:	Juv / Adult	•	Juv / Adult
Murder and Manslaughter Rape Attempt Rape Robbery Assault Burglary Larceny Theft, Motor vehicle Narcotics other arrests	0 / 0 0 / 0 0 / 0 0 / 0 0 / 0 0 / 2 0 / 0 0 / 0 0 / 3 5 / 26		
· ·	amount stolen		amount recovered
Robbery Burglary Larceny Auto theft	\$ 0.00 3,101.00 16,857.00 4,000.00	\$	0.00 0.00 150.00 2,300.00
GRAND TOTAL	\$23,958.00	\$	2,450.00

TOWNSHIP OF Springfield	•		
Activity report for period ending	December 3	1, 1973	٥
Traffic information:			
Accidents:		•	
P.I. H/R P.I. P.D. H/R P.D. Private property. Fatals	56 0 102 3 2 1		
total	104		
Misc. traffic complaints	24		
Citations issued	332	\	•
Sno-mobile Accidents:		•	
P.I P.D Fatals		•	
total Citations issued			•