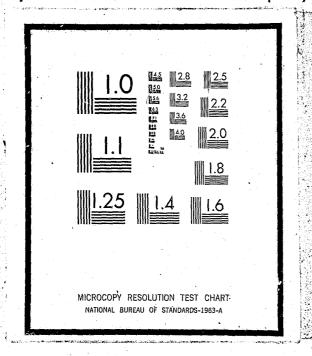
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE WASHINGTON, D.C. 20531 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

MISSISSIPPI DIVISION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

This publication was prepared as a status submission for reporting the progress of the Division to the Governor and Legislature of the State of Mississippi

January 1972

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#### MISSISSIPPI COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

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W. B. Alexander State Senator

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Police Chief - Greenville

F. Owen Burrow Police Chief - Oxford

Tony Byrne Mayor - Natchez

Thomas D. Cook
Superintendent - State Penitentiary

Billy G. Cooper Greene County Supervisor

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Sebe Dale, Sr. Circuit Judge

Owen Davis
Police Chief - Pascagoula

Ellett R. Dogan Sheriff - Tallahatchie County

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Kenneth Fairly Director, Bureau of Drug Enforcement

Ney M. Gore, Jr. State Representative

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### STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

WAYLAND CLIFTON, JR.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE DIVISION

January 20, 1972

345 N. MART PLAZA JACKSON 39206 TEL. (60) 354-6591

Honorable William L. Waller Governor of the State of Mississippi and Members of the Mississippi Legislature New Capitol Building Jackson, Mississippi

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The Division of Law Enforcement Assistance currently is completing its third year of providing financial and technical assistance for the improvement of Mississippi's criminal justice system. Since we are completing a quarter of a decade of attempting to effect improvements, this Annual Report is in actuality a review of three years' accomplishments, rather than a single-year report. It is our opinion that this accumulative review presents a more accurate record of program direction and progress.

Beginning in 1969 with only \$288,405 to offer the entire State for program development, the Division presently is experiencing an inordinate expansion of activities and assistance that has seldomly been equalled in the history of Federal/State programs. As evidence of its growth, the collective total of programs financed by the Division in the years 1969-70-71 was \$8,222,036; whereas, by comparison, the Division in 1972 will provide a minimum of \$7,392,434 or a single year amount which approximately equals the collective total for the previous three years. Additionally, the potential maximum availability in federal funds for 1972 is in excess of \$9,000,000, and the present decade total is anticipated to be in excess of \$100,000,000.

Unfortunately, this newly found wealth carries specific inflexible requirements which, although minimal, affect State government and program administration. The most important of these requirements, and the one which cannot be addressed alone by the Divisional staff is termed the State's "Buy-In" provision. This requisite is a statutory mandate which requires the State government to provide 25% of the non-federal share of the costs of all LEAA block grant projects undertaken by units of local government within Mississippi during each program year.

Although the 25% matching ratio appears on prima facia examination to be a heavy burden, in actuality it is a requirement of only 61% of the total block grant allocation proposed for Mississippi during each program year. For example, if Mississippi receives only \$4,451,000 in block grant funds in 1973, i.e., the funding level for 1972, the match requirement will be \$278,188. A maximum allocation of \$9,000,000 in block grant funds would require a match of only slightly more than \$500,000. As additional incentive to procure the matching amount, it should be noted that the matching requirement is not an amount paid to the federal government for fund usage, but rather, it is an amount that goes directly for project developement in Mississippi's municipalities and counties.

Honorable William L. Waller and Members of the Mississippi Legislature January 20, 1972 Page Two

In simplest terms, our request is to receive \$6.25 from the Mississippi State government in 1973 for every \$100 we can acquire in federal funds.

We of the Division of Law Enforcement Assistance wish to express our appreciation for your assistance and cooperation during the past operational years, and we hope we can continue to serve together in the fight to diminish crime and improve Mississippi's criminal justice system.

Sincerely.

Wayland Clifton, Jr.

Executive Director (Acting)

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WC,JR:dp

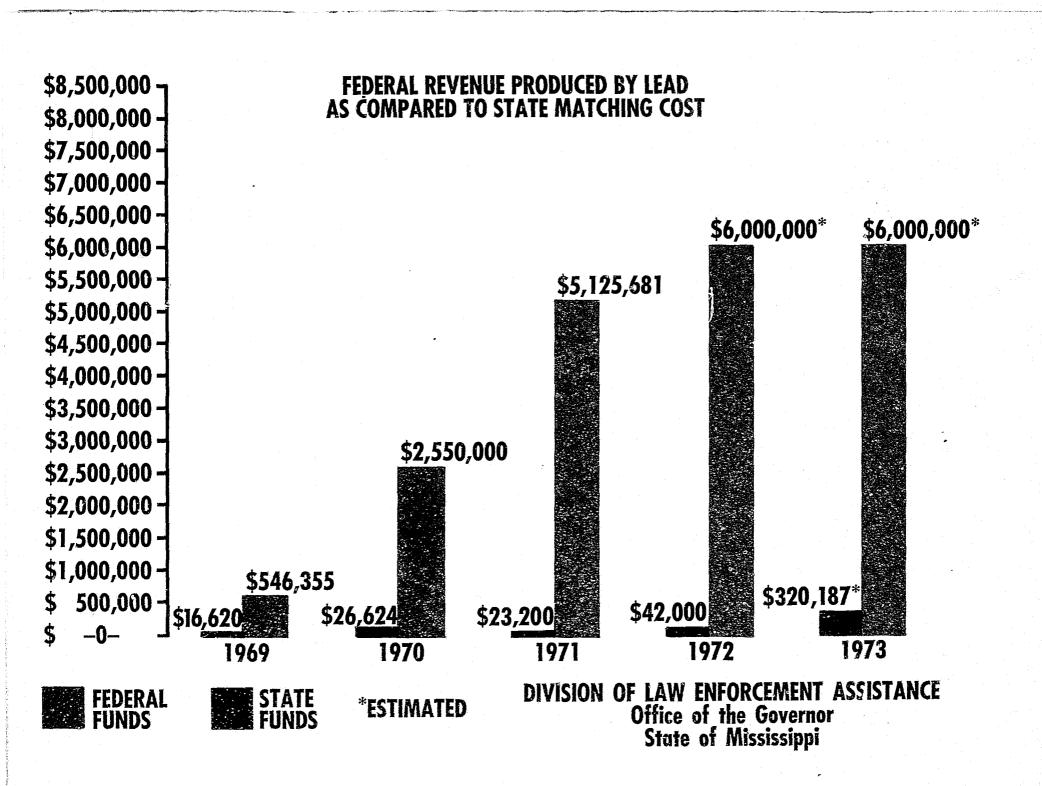
#### **EXPLANATION OF THE "BUY-IN" REQUIREMENT**

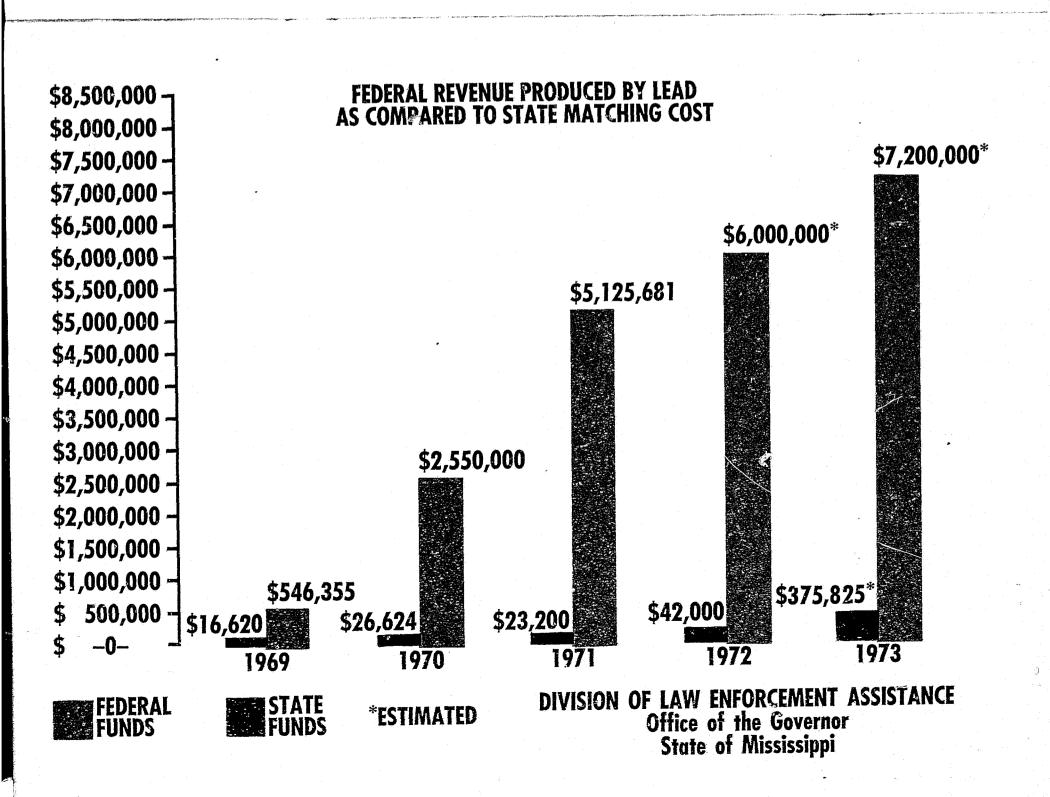
The information contained in this explanation is offered as reiteration and supplementation to the transmittal letter of the Executive Director, which appears in the preface of this document. If certain information is redundant, please understand that it is purposely re-stated for emphasis.

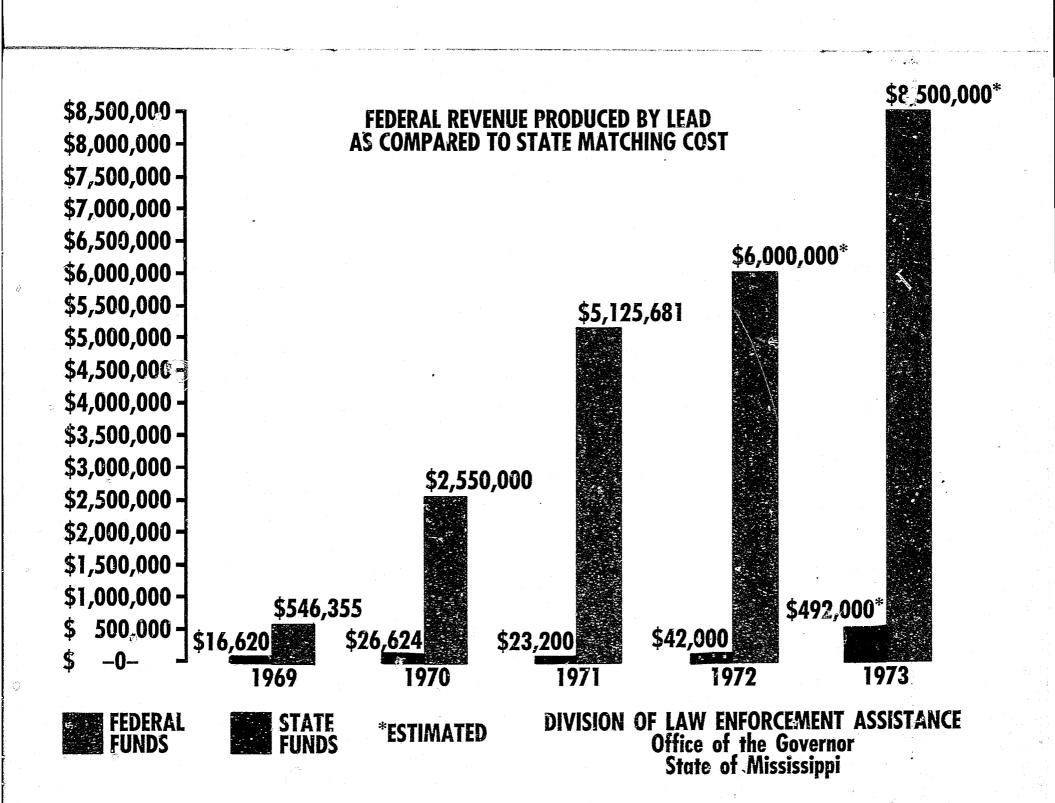
Effective in fiscal year 1973, the Congress of the United States has set forth by statutory amendment the provision that each State participating in the National Law Enforcement Assistance Program shall provide 25% of the non-federal share of the cost of all LEAA block grant projects undertaken by units of local government within the State. This requirement is referred to in the Act Amendment as the "Buy-In" requirement. The following narrative and the attached charts attempt to explain what this requirement means to the government of the State of Mississippi and to the practitioners of the criminal justice system.

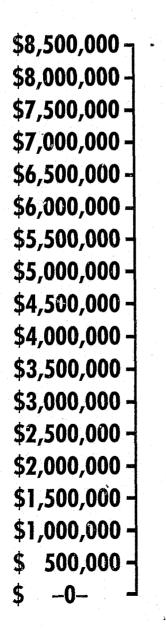
Although the 25% local match statement appears on prima facia examination to be a heavy burden for State government, it is in reality much less formidable than its initial appearance. In actuality, it is a requirement of only 6½% of the total block grant allocation proposed for Mississippi during each year. For example, if Mississippi receives an assistance grant in 1973 which is identical to the 1972 allocation of \$6,000,000 with approximately \$5,525,000 designated as block grant funds, the match requirement will be only \$320,187. By comparison a maximum \$8,500,000 assistance program, including approximately \$7,750,000 in block grant funds, requires a State match of only \$492,000. In simplest terms, for every \$100, the Division can acquire in federal funds to improve Mississippi's criminal justice system, the State of Mississippi must appropriate \$6.25 for matching purposes. And, in regard to the use of that \$6.25, it should be noted that this is not an amount paid to the federal government for fund usage, but rather, it is combined with the federal allocation and goes directly for project development in Mississippi's municipalities and counties.

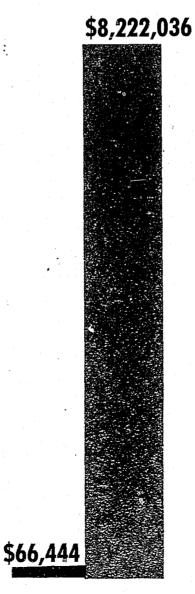
The charts which follow this narrative demonstrate the matching requirements on three different 1973 assistance programs, i.e., \$6,000,000 \$7,200,000 and \$8,500,000. For comparative purposes, former year matching allocations also are indicated, and the final chart represents the aggregate financial assistance made available to the State through the Division, and the matching costs borne by the State, for the three program years, 1969-70-71.











AGGREGATE FEDERAL REVENUE PRODUCED BY LEAD DURING 1969-70-71 AS COMPARED TO STATE MATCHING COST





DIVISION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE Office of the Governor State of Mississippi

#### OMNIBUS CRIME CONTROL AND SAFE STREETS ACT

Background: The United States Congress, alarmed and gravely concerned over a skyrocketing national crime rate, adopted a far-reaching package of legislation in 1968 --- the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act. Title I of the Act introduced a new concept in federal assistance bloc-grants. And, for the first time in the nation's history, a massive infusion of federal funds was made available --- on the basis of population --- to the 50 states, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico.

The Congressional mandate stated that the problem of combating crime was essentially a State and local law enforcement responsibility. While the Safe Streets Act of 1968 created within the U. S. Department of Justice a new office, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), to administer the Act at federal level, final responsibility for determining priorities in prevention and control of crime was passed along to state and local units of government. The Act stipulated further that, to qualify for Safe Streets Act bloc-funding, each state would establish a state-level criminal justice planning agency to coordinate comprehensive planning — with responsibility for preparation of annual State Law Enforcement Plans.

This program provides an opportunity for the State of Mississippi to make an example of the effectiveness and force of local citizens dealing with local problems. It is a program in which each individual Mississippian, whether a government official, legislator, police officer, farmer, baker or homemaker, can, and must, have a significant role. Without the time, support and dedication of each individual exerted toward preserving the peace and maintaining order in our State, our task cannot be accomplished. To quote a former LEAA administrator:

"Crime is a bitter, grim reality in America today. Vast sections of our country are unsafe, and for millions of our residents, fear is a daily compansion. The crime rate is soaring; the courts are clogged. Most present systems not only fail to reform, but release a more finished product than they received. Crime is not just something you read about in the newspapers; it is something that can strike at you or me, our families and our friends. But, beyond that, crime is tarnishing in real and very evident ways the whole quality of life in the United States. Crime won't be stopped by hand-wringing, by talk, by the best of intentions. It can only be dealt with effectively by the vast improvement of our entire law enforcement and criminal justice system. It will require hard work, intelligent planning and money. It will require a quality of cooperation among all levels of government never before attempted in law enforcement."

#### DIVISION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

On March 24, 1969, Gov. John Bell Williams created by Executive Order No. 44 the Division of Law Enforcement Assistance within the office of governor and appointed an advisory state-level Commission of Law Enforcement Assistance to oversee state participation in the Safe Streets Act.

The Division provided the professional and administrative staff for planning and program development. However, the "final word" is vested in the advisory Commission. The Commission must approve the annual Mississippi State Comprehensive Plan for Law Enforcement Improvement, basis for LEAA release of bloc-grant funding. It also has final authority in subgrant award approval to state and local units of government. Commission on Law Enforcement Assistance membership represents a cross-section of police, courts, corrections and the private sector.

#### GRASS ROOTS PLANNING - REGIONAL COUNCILS

Four Law Enforcement Assistance Regional Councils, provide the basic local criminal justice planning needed to insure comprehensive program development. The thrust of programs to date, and priorities they reflect, are largely determined by in-put from these councils.

Within each Council region, a full-time law enforcement program specialist, and secretary, are available to assist municipal and county officials prepare action program applications. These LEARC representatives are answerable to their council, but work closely with the DLEA staff at Jackson.

Mississippi has received, since 1969, \$8,192,536.00 in Safe Streets Act funds. This includes funds in four LEAA program areas: Planning Funds, Action, Part E and Discretionary Funds. This includes:

•	1969	1970	1971
Planning Action Part E	\$257,950 \$288,405	\$280,000 \$2,117,000	\$318,000 \$3,614,000 \$508,000
Discretionary		\$153,500	\$711,529

Planning funds are made available on a 90% federal—10% state/local match basis and support the planning function of the Division and its Regional Councils.

Action or Part C funds, like planning funds, are allocated in bloc-grants but support development and implementation of "action" projects by individual units of state and local government. Action programs designed to improve law enforcement and the administration of criminal justice are offered to police, court and correctional functions. Part E funds are restricted to correctional improvements and, while provided on basis of population, are generally considered a separate category of funding. Discretionary grants, while administered by the Division, are made directly to applicant agencies by LEAA from 15% of Safe Streets Act action funds retained by LEAA.

#### MISSISSIPPI CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMS

The following programs represent the major thrust of Mississippi Law Enforcement Assistance priorities. Some were initiated in 1969 (such as basic training) and 1970 and continued in 1971. Several are new programs — implemented for the first time during 1971.

#### COURTS

Mississippi's 1971 Comprehensive State Plan for Criminal Justice Improvement included a five-program court component which was reviewed before the National Conference on the Judiciary at Williamsburg, Va., and cited as one of three "specific examples of real program" development to national judicial leaders. Richard Velde, LEAA Associate Administrator, noted that during 1970 Mississippi budgeted only two percent --- or \$42,000 --- of bloc-grant federal crime control funds for court improvement.

"This year, the amount has been raised to \$343,000 --- or nearly 10 percent --- and the quality of the program is high. In the words of one of our court specialists, criminal justice planners in Mississippi have rolled up their sleeves and made an impressive beginning on programs designed to solve the state's court problems," Velde said.

Funds for one of the 1971 court programs --- a state office of public defender --- were later reallocated when lawmakers failed to adopt enabling legislation. Programs for which funding was made available included:

#### Mississippi Judiciary Commission (Planning FY 69)

The Division's judicial improvement efforts began in 1969 with the funding to the Mississippi Judiciary Commission from federal planning funds in the amount of \$25,070. The Judiciary Commission performed a monumental task of providing an in-depth, analytical data base for Mississippi's judiciary. The Judiciary Commission, a creature of the Mississippi Legislature, pre-dated the Division of Law Enforcement Assistance but received valuable assistance from the Division through planning funds, greatly enhancing the research endeavors.

#### Prosecutor Training Program (E-1-70) (E-1-71)

The Division established a prosecutor internship training program for senior law students at the University of Mississippi School of Law during FY 70 and continued the program during FY 71. Highly popular with Mississippi's prosecuting attorneys, the prosecutor internship program has made it possible for carefully selected, closely supervised senior law students to serve as working interns in prosecutors' offices across the state. Since the inception of the program in 1970, 57 prosecutor interns have successfully participated in the program through assignments to District Attorneys, County Prosecuting Attorneys, Municipal Prosecutors and the Criminal Division of the Attorney General's Office.

The federal fund support for the program in FY 70 was \$36,870 and in FY 71 \$71,000.

#### Criminal Investigators (E-2-71)

The Division has established a program for criminal investigator assistance to Mississippi's full-time District Attorneys. Prior to the elections of 1971, there were four full-time District Attorneys. The FY 71 program, therefore, will fund four District Attorneys. This program is being continued in 1972 and will permit the funding of additional full-time District Attorneys as a result of the November, 1971, general elections.

FY 71 federal fund support is \$50,510, or, \$12,627,50 per full-time district.

#### Continuing Criminal Legal Education - Sentencing Seminars (E-2-70)

In 1970, the Division developed sentencing seminars for the criminal court judges in Mississippi with federal funds of \$5,100. This program provided for scholarly but practical analysis of sentencing practices among judges of criminal jurisdictions through University Law School faculty and leading American Bar Association experts. It also provided a much needed forum for discussion among the criminal judges. This program sought to eliminate the glaring lack of continuity among sentencing practices through the workable and valuable technique of continuing legal education by seminar discussion groups.

#### Mississippi College of Trial Judges (E-3-71)

The Mississippi College of Trial Judges was established in 1971. This program provides for the continuing legal education of all classes of judges of criminal and juvenile jurisdiction in Mississippi, from justices of the peace to circuit court judges. A wide range of special interest seminars for all judges is being provided. Additionally, funds are available to send interested judges to the National College of Trial Judges.

Six comprehensive seminars have been conducted by the Division in association with the University of Mississippi Law School and the Office of the Attorney General of Mississippi. Training for prosecutors, justices of the peace and judges of major criminal jurisdiction has been provided to date. FY 72 plans include training of court reporters and clerks in addition to continued workshop training of judges and prosecutors. Additionally, the Division expects to accomplish important court reform studies with in-put from the College of Trial Judges.

#### Court Facilities/Sound Systems (E-5-71)

First year funding has been concentrated on public address sound systems. Federal support for this program amounted to \$50,000.

#### Task Force on Courts

A comprehensive advisory task force on courts, prosecution and defense was formulated in 1971. The eighteen-member body will provide important input into the Division of Law Enforcement Assistance's court related programs and will similarly function as a "working" criminal justice committee devoted to judicial progress through model legislation, planning and data collection. Membership includes State Legislators, prosecutors, defense counsel and criminal jurisdiction judges.

#### CORRECTIONS

#### Juvenile Corrections (Program C-1-71)

Within the area of juvenile corrections, a system of juvenile probation and aftercare services coordinated at the state level has been developed and funded through the assistance of the Division of Law Enforcement Assistance in the amount of \$250,000. Prior to developing this system, only seven areas of the state provided full-time probation and aftercare services for delinquent children. Funds allocated in this program will be used to employ 25 new probation and aftercare workers and 25 secretaries. Additionally, the funds will be used to employ a Community Services Director to coordinate the activities of the new aftercare workers. It is anticipated that future funding of this program will allow the state to incorporate seven areas which are presently operated on a county-level program basis. Future plans contemplated addition of new aftercare workers yearly until all counsellors have caseloads recognized as average by national standards. Funding for the continuation of this program during fiscal year 1972 is expected to be approximately \$400,000.

#### Residential Treatment Centers (C-6)

In fiscal year 1971, federal funds in the amount of \$306,400 have been made available to Mississippi to establish several community based residential treatment centers for youthful offenders. Prior to the establishment of these community based treatment centers, the alternative for placement of children was extremely limited. If no suitable foster home was available, and if no relatives were willing to accept the child into their homes, the child would be committed to one of the state training schools. The purpose of these community based treatment centers is to provide an alternative for these children, allowing the child's home community to work toward rehabilitation of the child, and eventually return him to his natural parents after a successful adjustment. While the child is housed in the residential center, an individual plan will be worked out that will fit the particular child. Psychological, psychiatric, medical and individual and group counseling sessions is provided for the child while in residence at the treatment centers. Future funding in excess of \$200,000 will be made available to continue and maintain these residential treatment centers for the youth of Mississippi.

#### Juvenile Detention Centers (C-4)

Prior to the existence of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Mississippi had only two juvenile detention centers. During fiscal years 1970 and 1971, \$300,000 has been made available to local units of government for the construction of four additional detention centers. Without these detention centers, children who have been apprehended by law enforcement agencies would be detained in either city or county jails. The youth detention centers are designed especially for children, and each child who must be detained will be provided an individual detention room. These specialized centers are designed for short-term detention and while a child is detained in this facility, a thorough social background will be worked up and presented to the youth court to ensure the proper final disposition of the particular case.

#### Academic Training in Juvenile Corrections (C-3) (A-5-72)

During both fiscal year 1970 and 1971, \$51,000 has been available for personnel working directly with children in trouble and troubled children. These funds are utilized to provide advanced academic training in the area of delinquency prevention and control. Each year ten persons from Mississippi have attended the University of Southern California Delinquency Control Institute to become knowledgeable of the procedures and techniques in the handling of youths in trouble. The persons in attendance at the Delinquency Control Institute receive twelve hours of college credit upon completion of the course.

Through the Division of Law Enforcement Assistance, over \$1,300,000 has been made available to Mississippi in the area of juvenile delinquency prevention and control.

#### Adult Corrections (F-1)

The adult correctional system in Mississippi is still another priority for Division's funding. In 1969, funds were made available to train both local and state correctional personnel. The sum of \$1,380 was used for one week's training program in jail administration management and \$2,100 was made available to the state's penitentiary to conduct in-service training for 104 employees. The sum of \$9,315 was made available to state and local agencies for one-week probation and parole seminar to provide training in the correctional field to an additional 80 personnel. During 1970, \$25,000 was made available to continue training of personnel in the area of adult and juvenile corrections. The sum of \$3,457 was awarded to the adult probation and parole board to provide one week's training for its officers. Funds have been awarded to the State Penitentiary to continue to conduct in-service workshops for its correctional staff, in addition to providing funds to attend training programs in their respective fields in other areas of the state. During fiscal year 1971, another \$25,000 has been made available to the state and local agencies to continue providing both advanced and basic training in the corrections field.

The amount of \$7,950 was awarded to the penitentiary to employ a full-time training officer for the penitentiary. This professional will be responsible for providing 80 hours of training to any new employee and 20 hours of training annually for employees with a year's tenure.

#### Correctional Rehabilitation and Education Programs (F-2-71)

During fiscal years 1969, 1970 and 1971, funds in the amount of \$269,490 have been made available to the state correctional institutions (both juvenile institutions and the state penitentiary) to establish comprehensive rehabilitation programs. Funds have been used to construct a family center at the State Penitentiary to complement the new pre-release center. Of these funds, \$48,180 was used to establish a social services department within the two state juvenile institutions to provide professional counseling services to more than 500 children committed to the institutions yearly. The amount of \$14,945 was utilized by the State penitentiary to construct and equip a recreational facility for the inmate population. Funds were also used to establish a drug abuse and alcoholic treatment center at the State Penitentiary. Other funds have been used to expand the basic education department at the penitentiary to complement their already successful vocational education department. Additional basic education instructors and counsellors will be employed to provide individual tutoring to the inmates involved in the basic education classes. The amount of \$53,000 was awarded to the Penitentiary to purchase four mobile classrooms to be used in teaching basic education to some 300 inmates. An additional \$57,000 was awarded to the penitentiary to employ eight basic education instructors.

#### Probation and Parole (F-3-71)

Failure of the Legislature in 1971 to expand staff and services of the Probation and Parole Board necessitated transfer of funds totalling \$60,000 to other program areas.

#### Degree Program in Corrections (F-4-71)

During the last two years, Mississippi State University has been developing, through a dual-phase grant awarded through the Division of Law Enforcement Assistance, an undergraduate degree program in criminology and corrections. It is through this \$50,000 grant that the State will have its first college level education in the area of corrections.

#### Regional Jails (F-5-71)

During this same two-year period, funds in the amount of \$70,000 have been made available to two areas of the State for a feasibility study and preliminary architectural drawing for two regional jails. One area will encompass a four-county region in North Mississippi and the other will include a five-county region in South Mississippi.

Since the passage of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, and the creation of the Division of Law Enforcement Assistance, funds in the amount of \$736,834 have been made available to Mississippi in the area of upgrading its correctional personnel and institutions. To recapitulate, over \$2,000,000 has been made available to Mississippi in the area of juvenile and adult corrections since the creation of the Mississippi Division of Law Enforcement Assistance.

#### Improvement of Security (F-6-71)

This program purchased basic security equipment, construction and manpower, for Parchman, Hinds County Penal Farm, and Mississippi training schools. Funds in the amount of \$80,000 were budgeted.

#### Penitentiary Staff Housing (F-7-71)

During 1971, \$67,250 was awarded to the State penitentiary to construct staff housing located on the grounds of Parchman. This is in direct accord with the legislation passed abolishing the inmate trusty system by July 1974.

#### POLICE PROGRAMS

#### Basic Police Training (A-1)

Basic Police Training continued to be supported at the Mississippi Law Enforcement Officers Training Academy, with classes of 5-week and 10-week course content offered. This program has trained more than 750 officers at no expense to their agency, other than salary, since September 1969.

#### Advanced Specialized and Technical Training (A-2)

Advanced specialized training is a necessity for today's police officer. The DLEA has conducted workshops and seminars covering areas of tactical police patrols, homicide, narcotics, civil disorders, organized crime, communications and other specialized related police areas. Outstanding speakers, from all over the United States, participated in these advanced training sessions.

#### Student Internship Programs (A-3)

A number of the universities and colleges in Mississippi offer students degrees with their major in law enforcement. In order that a practical aspect may be incorporated in their educational programs, the DLEA

established a student internship program which provided fifteen students, in their junior year, employment with Mississippi criminal justice agencies during June, July and August. The comments pertaining to this program have been extremely favorable both from the students, the universities and the enforcement agencies with whom they worked.

#### Police Equipment (B-1)

This program, first offered in 1970, provides federal funds for purchase of basic equipment. During 1971, the Division allocated \$1,274,880 for B-1-71 — including \$825,000 for counties assuming fiscal responsibility for operation of the office of Sheriff.

#### Special Narcotics and Dangerous Drug Units (D-1)

On December 10, 1971, a combined "Narcotics Operation" by federal, State and municipal narcotic agents seized 134,000 units of illegal drugs (pills). This, according to the Federal Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, was the largest quantity of pills seized to date in the United States. The local and State narcotic agents involved were from special drug enforcement units funded by DLEA. Since 1970, the Division has funded nine (9) police departments and multi—county units.

#### State Bureau of Drug Enforcement (D-2)

The establishment of the State Bureau of Drug Enforcement has provided municipal law enforcement agencies with the long awaited for solution to jurisdictional problems. Special agents of the State Bureau are now assisting municipalities in making arrests where arrests would not have been possible.

#### Police Patrol Tactical Units (D-3)

The Division funded a flexible patrol unit at Meridian with \$50,000. A similar police tactical unit was funded in 1970 at Jackson. Since their inception, these units have been responsible for the arrest of numerous persons engaged in felonious acts.

#### Standardized Record Systems (D-5)

The program proposes creation of standardized police record systems with ten (10) police departments. Federal budgeted funds amount to \$82,200.

#### State Organized Crime Unit (G-1)

A specialized organized crime investigative unit, created within the Office of Attorney General in late 1970, was re-funded with additional financial support (\$119,064) during 1971.

#### Civil Disorder Control (H-1)

During 1971, the Division continued to make available, to local units of government, funds for purposes of civil disorder prevention and control. Requests for such assistance dropped sharply from that sought during 1970.

#### Police—Community Relations (I-1)

Police Community relations has been described as the "sum total" of all contact between police and the total community served. To focus on need for meaningful, systematic attention to improved police

community relations, the Division made available funds for establishment of six PCR units during 1970. This was expanded to nine units in 1971, with additional support to Jackson, first funded in 1970.

#### Consultative Services/Planning & Research (J-1-2)

Funds, during 1971, were again allocated for assistance to local units of government for purposes of criminal justice system evaluation and assessment. Two approaches were offered: independent surveys by such organizations as the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) and the development of an in-house capability to perform planning and research.

#### **Discretionary Grants**

Discretionary grants are made categorically to units of government by LEAA from 15% of Part C funding retained for this purpose. However, administration of this subgranting is a responsibility of the Division.

Discretionary grants through FY 71 received by Mississippi include three (3) made directly to the Division: (1) a \$197,100 grant to administer a nation-wide Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) training program conducted at the U. S. Army Munitions and Missile Center and School, Redstone Arsenal, Alabama, for civilian law enforcement personnel; (2) a \$45,000 grant to establish, within the Division, a technical assistance unit for prevention and control of civil disorder; and (3) a \$250,000 discretionary grant to establish residential treatment centers for juveniles. Two subgrants --- to the Lee County Board of Supervisors and to the Jackson-Hinds County Youth Court --- have been processed from the latter \$250,000 discretionary grant award. The Mississippi Division of Law Enforcement Assistance also administers financially a \$85,661 discretionary award made by LEAA to the National Juvenile Court Foundation and the National Parents and Teachers Association.

#### Other Discretionary Grant recipients include:

City of Jackson:	\$60,000 for development of police-community service centers.
	(FY 71) \$150,000 for improvement of detection and apprehension of criminals. (FY 71)
University of Mississippi Law School:	\$44,000 for "law student interns in defender offices." (FY 71)
Lee County:	\$35,700 for establishment of a juvenile residential treatment center. (FY 71)
Jackson—Hinds County Youth Court:	\$27,311 for establishment of a group home for children. (FY 71)
Harrison County Family Court:	\$9,429 for a Behavior modification program. (FY 71)
Mississippi State Penitentiary:	\$53,000 for development of a basic education department. (FY 71)
Mississippi Training Schools:	\$53,000 for individualized instruction at Oakley Training School. (FY 71)
Mississippi Band of Choctaws:	\$3,500 for specialized juvenile delinquency training. (FY 70)

These Discretionary Grants collectively total \$865,029.

#### DIVISION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE FISCAL YEAR 1971 ACTION FUNDS

PROGRAM DESIGNATION	SHORT TITLE	FEDERAL FUNDS	PROGRAM DESIGNATION	SHORT TITLE	FEDERAL FUNDS
À-1	Basic Training	\$102,150	D-6	MHP Invost, Unit	\$ 23,533
A-2	Advanced Training	150,374	E-1	Prosecutor Training	71,000
A-3	Internship Program	13,650	E-2	D.A. Assistance	50,510
8-1	Basic Equipment	1,274,880	E-3	College of Trial Judges	131,939
B-3	Crimo Chock	53,200	E-5	Courts Communication	50,000
C-1	Juy, Provation	202,000	F-1	Jailor Training	35,878
C-2	Juy, Youth Court	29,813	F-2	Jall Improvement	130,000
C-3	Spoc. Staff. Training	25,500	F-4	Undergraduate Intern Program	25,000
C-4	Const. of Juvenile	200,000	F-5	Regionalization of Jails	90,000
C-6	Delinquency Centers Halfway Houses	42,686	F-G	Institution Construction and Equipment	79,121
D-1	Local Drug Control	205,000	G-1	State Organized Crime Unit	119,064
	Units		H-1	Local & State Riot Control	15,000
D-2	State Bureau of Drugs	116,500	1-1	Community Relations Unit	150,000
D-3	Police Patrol Tactics	50,000		·	
D-4	Pharmacy Board Narc. Unit	15,000	J-1	Consultative Services	20,000
D-5	Standardized Record System	82,200	1.2	Local Planning Units	60,.000

FEDERAL FUNDS TOTALS......\$3,614,000

#### LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE SUBGRANTING

All areas of Mississippi have received assistance since initiation of the Law Enforcement Assistance Program. To demonstrate the impact of this funding, agencies receiving subgrants follow, broken down by Law Enforcement Assistance Regional Councils, by county within the council and by subgrantee agencies.

State agencies subgrants are listed following local agencies.

#### REGION I

Alcorn County (\$17,298.27)	HERNANDO
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS	1
A-2 B-1	I tawamba County (\$14,372.39)
CORINTH 9	BOARD OF SUPERVISORS B-1
B—1	FULTON B-1 (5)
Benton County (\$10,022,89)	Lafayette County (\$38,977.15)
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS B-1 (2 grants)	BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
ASHLAND B-1 (2 grants))	12
Calhoun County (\$8,033.16)	B-1
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  A-3 \$900.00  B-1	OXFORD  12 (2)
Chickasaw County (\$9,218.89)	Lee County (\$40,409.71)
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS 8-1	BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  12
B-1 \$218.89  Clay County (\$26,430,33)	OFFICE OF PROSECUTING ATTORNEY 12
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS	BALDWYN
B-1\$9,000.00	B-1
WEST POINT  1	GUNTOWN B-1(2)
Coahoma County (\$55,297.45)	A-3 \$900.00 B-1 (2)
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS	F-1
B-1 (2)	H-2
CLARKSDALE	BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
1	B-1
12 (2)	COLUMBUS 7
Desoto County (\$18,135.35)	C-1
B-1	C-3 (2)
OLIVE BRANCH B-1	H-2 (2)

	COLUMBUS (continued)	Prentiss County (\$15,151.20)
	l-1	BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
		B-1
	Marshall County (\$21,530.65)	BOONEVILLE
	BOARD OF SUPERVISORS B-1	12
	BYHALIA B-1 (3)\$2,906.87	MARIETTA B-1 \$484.3
	HOLLY SPRINGS	Quitman County (\$17,079.39)
	A-1 (2)	BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
	B-1 (4)	B-1\$⊕000.0 LAMBERT
		1
	Monroe County (\$39,009.72)	B-1 (3)
	BOARD OF SUPERVISORS 8	B-4 \$200.7
	B-1 (2)	MARKS
	C-1\$5,191.20	B-1 (4)
	ABERDEEN	Tallahatchie County (\$10,164.16)
	9	BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
	B-4	B1
	AMORY	CHARLESTON A-1
	A—1	B-1
	SMITHVILLE	B-4 \$199.0
	B-1	TUTWILER
	Panola County (\$24,056.05)	B-1 ,
	BOARD OF SUPERVISORS	Tate County (\$21,970.62)
	A-3\$900.00 B-1	BOARD OF SUPERVISORS B-1 (2) \$11,806.8
	OFFICE OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY	COLDWATER
	12	A-1
	BATESVILLE 12 \$159.60	SENATOBIA
	A-1 (2)	A-1
	B-4 \$319.70	В—4
•	H-2(2) \$934.56	Tippah County (\$16,953.32)
	SARDIS A-1 \$300.00	BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
	B-4	B-1\$9,000.0
	Pontotoc County (\$13,127.13)	BLUE MOUNTAIN B-1
	BOARD OF SUPERVISORS	RIPLEY
	B-1 (2)	B—1 (2)
	B~1	Tishomingo County (\$7,479.10)
	PONTOTOC	BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
	В-1	B—1

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REGION I (continued)	
Tunica County (\$13,507.97)	BENOIT
	B-1
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  1	CLEVELAND 1 (2)
TUNICA B-1	A-2
Union County (\$18,544.64)	D-5
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS A-3 \$900.00 B-1 (2) \$12,591.63	MERIGOLD, \$897.30
NEW ALBANY  1	MOUND BAYOU A-1
Webster County (\$8,962.73)	Carroll County (\$13,911.20)
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS B-1	BOARD OF SUPERVISORS B-1
EUPORA B-1 (3)	NORTH CARROLLTON B-1 (3)
Yalobusha County (\$9,437.63)	VAIDEN B-1 (2)
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS B-1	Choctaw County (\$9,617.35)
WATER VALLEY 1	BOARD OF SUPERVISORS B-1
REGION II	1
Attala County (\$23,478.36)	Grenada County (\$20,401.46)
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS	BOARD OF SUPERVISORS B-1
A-1	GRENADA 1 (3)
KOSCIUSKO 1 (2)	A-1 (3)
A-1	Holmes County (\$30,580.43)
B-4	BOARD OF SUPERVISORS B-1 (2) \$11,600.70
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS A-3 (5)	DURANT 12
C-1	LEXINGTON  1 \$308.40  A-1 \$300.00  B-1 (3)
1-1	B-1 (3)

DICKENS		
PICKENS B-1 (2)	\$2.402.15	D-5
		H-2 (2)
TCHULA		1-1
B-1 (2)	\$3,356.07	
		ITTA BENA
Humphreys County (\$17,770.07)		B-1
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS		Montgomery County (\$15,206.89)
B-1	\$7,000.00	
BELZONI		BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
1	61 267 20	B-1
9 (2)	\$223 08	
12		DUCK HILL
A-2 (2)		B-1
B-1 (8)		Ψ, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
		KILMICHAEL
ISOLA		A-1 \$30
B-1 (4)	\$3,659.73	B-1
Kemper County (\$7,000.00)		WINONA
		1 (2)
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS		9
B-1	\$7,000.00	B-1 (2)
Lauderdale County (\$132,592.52)		Neshoba County (\$13,749.04)
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS		BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
B-1	\$17,000,00	B-1
C-1	\$55.40	D-1
E-5		PHILADELPHIA
		A-2
MERIDIAN		B-1 (4)
9	\$103.98	B-4
12		
B-1 (5)	\$9,982.88	Newton County (\$27,040.02)
C-3 (2)	\$5,525.00	
C-6	. \$20,000.00	BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
D-1 (3)		B-1 {2} \$11,06
D-3		B-4
H-2	\$700.92	
1 a-las Commu. (615 420 40)		DECATUR
Leake County (\$15,439.49)		1
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	B-1 (6)
B-1	\$9.000.00	NEWTON
		1
CARTHAGE		A-1
1	\$300.00	A-2
A-1	\$617.64	B-1 (7)
B-1 (4)	\$5,521.85	B-4
Leflore County (\$110,491.54)		UNION
		1
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS		B-1 (3)
B-1 (4)		B-4 (2)
<u>c-1</u> ,		NI I - O I - I - O - O - O - O -
E-2		Noxubee County (\$19,258.65)
E-5	\$740.18	
OBEENWOOD		BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
GREENWOOD	41 004 00	B-1
1		BB OAKSWILLS
9		BROOKSVILLE
12		B-1 (4)
		MACON
A-2 (2)		MACON
		1
R-1		
B-4		B-1 . , . , . , . , . ,

Oktibbeha County (\$36,402.52)	Washington County (\$152,306.61)
POARD OF SUPERVISORS	BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
B-1	B-1
	C01
MABEN.	GREENVILLE
B-1 (3)	1
STARKVILLE	2 \$177.00
1	9 \$240.00
9 (2) \$223,98	12 (2)
A-1 (2) \$600.00	A-1 (5)
A-2 (3) \$302.30	A-2 \$100.00
B-1 (9) \$11,992,15	A-3
B-4	B-1 (4)
C-1	C-3
H-2 (3)	C-4
Scott County (\$22,090.08)	D-1
300tt .50411ty (422,030.00)	J-2
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS	J-2
B-1	
	HOLLANDALE
FOREST	1
B-1 (4)	A-1
B-4(2)	B-1 (6)
	LELAND
MORTON	1(2)
B-1 (6)	A-1
B-4	A-2 (2)
SEBASTAPOL	B-1
A-2	В-4
	19
Sunflower County (\$/3,841.92)	Winston County (\$18,365.75)
Sunflower County (\$73,841.92)	ROARD OF SUPERVISORS
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS	ROARD OF SUPERVISORS
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS B-1 \$17,863.58	BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  B-1
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS	BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  B-1
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  B-1	BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  B-1
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  B-1	BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  B-1
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS B-1	BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  B-1
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  B-1	BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  B-1
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS B-1	BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  B-1
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS B-1	BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  B-1
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS B-1	BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  B-1
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS B-1	BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  B-1
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS B-1	BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  B-1 \$9,000.00  B-4 \$123.75  LOUISVILLE  1 \$944.10  A-1 \$300.00  B-1 (9) \$7,745.00  B-4 \$252.90  REGION III  Adams County (\$55,371.35)
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS B-1	BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  B-1
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS B-1	BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  B-1
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS B-1	BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  B-1
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS B-1	BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  B-1
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS B-1	BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  B-1
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS B-1	BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  B-1
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS B-1	BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  B-1
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS B-1	BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  B-1
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS B-1	BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  B-1
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS B-1	BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  B-1
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS B-1	BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  B-1
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS B-1	BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  B-1
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS B-1	BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  B-1
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS B-1	BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  B-1
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS B-1	BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  B-1

REGION III (continued)	
Lincoln County (continued)	FLOWOOD
BROOKHAVEN	B-4
BROOKHAVEN  1	BRANDON A-1
Madison County (\$24,167.71)	A-2
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS	Sharkey County (\$9,527.06)
В—1	BOARD OF SUPERVISORS B-1
RIDGELAND B-1 (2)	ROLLING FORK  1
FLORA 9	Simpson County (\$16,432.42)
B—1 (4)	BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  B-1 (2)
Pike County (\$47,885.14)	B-1 (4)
SUMMIT B-1\$2,540.25	MAGEE B-4
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS B-1	Walthall County (\$12,138.86)
DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE - 14th DISTRICT A-2 \$139.25	BOARD OF SUPERVISORS B-1 \$10,346.39  TYLERTOWN
OSYKA B-1(2)	B-4
MC COMB A-1 \$935.70	Warren County (\$61.096.53)
9	BOARD OF SUPERVISORS B-1
MAGNOLIA	C-1
B-4	VICKSBURG 9 (3)
Rankin County (\$24,716.27)	A-1
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  E-5	A-2 (3)
OFFICE OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY	Wilkinson County (18,776.03)
12	BOARD OF SUPERVISORS B-4
B-4 \$295.39 B-1	WOODVILLE A-1

REC	iION III (continued)		
	WOODVILLE (continued)		
	B-1 (3)	•	****
	B-1 (5)	2	
	B4 \$468.17	B-4	
		B-1	\$18,699.93
	CENTREVILLE		
	B-1 (4)	YOUTH COURT	
		C-1	\$58,25
	Yazoo County (\$18,818.74)		
		George County (\$10,784.01)	
	YAZOO CITY	αιτοί σου το	
	A-1	DOADD OF CUREBUIES	
		BOARD OF SUPERVISORS	
	B-4	B-1	\$5,789.12
	B-1 (4)		
	1 \$900,00	LUCEDALE	
		A-1 (2)	\$642.00
	BOARD OF SUPERVISORS	B-4	
	B-1 \$12,000.00	B-1 (3)	
		1	
DEG	ION IV	*	\$000.00
neo	ION IV	Curry County (610 007 EC)	
	01 1 0 1 (000 000 00)	Green County (\$10,097.56)	
	Clarke County (\$23,950.69)		
	BOARD OF SUPERVISORS	BOARD OF SUPERVISORS	
	B4 \$388,50	B-1 (2)	\$9.811.93
	B-1 (2)		
	0 1 (2)   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1	LEAKESVILLE	
	CTONCHALL		
	STONEWALL	B—1	\$285.63
	1	11 10 1000 455 041	
		Hancock County (\$22,455.84)	
	ENTERPRISE		
	В-4	BAY ST. LOUIS	
	B-1 (3)	25	\$38 KO
		B-1 (5)	¢ 6 100 27
	QUITMAN	Δ <u>1 (</u> 3)	4100.00
		A-2	\$100.00
	1	В—3	\$750.00
	B-1 (3)		
	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	BOARD OF SUPERVISORS	
	Covington County (\$13,531.25)	1	\$322.40
		2	\$85.90
	COLLINS	15	
		A-2	¢130 20
	B-4 \$575.48 B-1 (3)	25	¢1 213 20
	υ 1 (0)	B-1	
	CEMINO DX	D-1	\$9,000.00
	SEMINARY		
	B—1	WAVELAND	
		B-1	\$2,163.00
	MOUNT OLIVE		
	B-1 (2)	Harrison County (\$203,043.31)	
	B-4 \$582.60		
	A-3	BILOXI	
		1 (2)	\$A 450 00
	BOARD OF SUPERVISORS	0 (0)	
		9 (2)	\$343.98
	B-1 (2)	A-2 (2)	. \$470.88
	70004 470 00)	7	\$1,500.00
	Forrest County (\$201,159.00)	H-2 (2)	. \$9,687.06
		D-1 (2)	\$30,110.00
	HATTIESBURG	25	
	A-1 (2)	B-4	
	12 (3) \$1,328.60	D_1 (4)	\$ \$750.94
		B-1 (4)	
	D-1 (2) \$31,310.00	25	\$1,531.20
	9 (2) \$223.98	•	
	A-2 (6)	BOARD OF SUPERVISORS	
	B-1 (7) \$30,146.30	A-2	\$139.50
	B-4	25 (3)	
	1 (2)	B—1 (2)	
	H-2 (4) 1,401.84		
	11 2 (7)	В—4	\$1,607.40
131.4	DOADD OF CUREDVICORS		
	BOARD OF SUPERVISORS	HARRISON COUNTY FAMILY COU	
	C-4 \$56,608.61	2	\$1,417.20
	F-5 \$40,000.00	C-2	
	8	F-1	
		C—1	
			4235.00

REGION IV (continued)	
GULFPORT	В—4
1	BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
D-1 (2)	В4 \$346.80
9 /3) \$567.96	B-1 (2) \$10,846.47
A-2 (2)	Jeff Davis County (\$9,319.14)
B-1 (4)	BASSFIELD
12	B-1 \$775.44
D-5	BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
A-1 \$600.00	B-4 \$260.64
LONG BEACH	B-1 (2)
A-1 (2)	PRENTISS
9 (3) \$327.96	B—1
25 (2)	·
B-4 (2) \$332.25	Jones County (\$73,305.15)
12 \$116.00	ELLISVILLE
PASS CHRISTIAN	B-1 (3)
25 (2)	LAUREL
B1 \$479.31	1 (2)
A-2	A1 \$4,063.80
	9
Jackson County (\$146,727.08)	B-4
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS	B-1 (4) \$10,789.15
C-1\$2,894.38 B-1(2)\$17,702.56	BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
25 (2)	1
JACKSON COUNTY YOUTH COURT	B4
2 \$204.00	B-1 (2)
C-2 \$500.00	
OCEAN SPRINGS	YOUTH COURT 2 \$360.00
1 (3)	C-1
$\Delta = 1 (3)$	SANDERSVILLE
25	B-1\$2,583.71
B-1 (2)	Lamar County (\$20,310.56)
A-2 (2)	
MOSS POINT	PURVIS 9 \$120.00
1	B—1 (4)
9 \$120.00	B-4 \$453.72
A-2	SUMRALL
P-4 (2)	B-1 (2)
25 \$978,60	BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
PASCAGOULA D-1 (2) \$30,110.00	B-4
Δ-1 (2)	Marion County (\$19,703.46)
H-2	Iviarion County (\$ 19,703.40)
, \$1,200.00	COLUMBIA
B—1 (2)	B-4
<u></u>	2 \$191.00
C-1\$2,759.00	A-1 \$300.00
Jasper County (\$18,243.64)	BOARD OF SUPERVISORS B-1 (2)
PAY SPRINGS	B-1 (2)
B-1 (4)	

#### REGION IV (continued)

Pear	Rive	r Co	unt	у (	\$3	2.0	)62	.6	3)							
PICA	A-1 B-4 B-1	(2)				•,			:	:	٠	•	. 4	\$1,2 \$1,7 \$5,8	79	.42
LUM	BERT A-1 B-4 B-1			•		•	•			:				\$3 \$6 \$2,5	51	.75
вод	RD 0 12 (2 9 . A-2 B-1	2) (2)		:		•		:		•	٠		·	\$6 \$1 \$4 5,3	03 94	.98
	ARV B-4 B-1 A-2	(2)	•		•	(00)		•	:	•	:	•	.\$	2,1	02	.70 .40 .00
вод	RD OI B-1	F SU	PE	R۱	/15	•	•					0 1		e) 7,0	00	.00
BOAI	RD 01 9 . A-2 B-1	• :	:	:	/15	:	R S :	:	:	:				\$1 \$1 7,4	39	.29
	ORS 1 B-4 Cour	• :	:	•				:	:	:	:	:	•	\$6 \$3		.00 .02
WIGG			Ψ1.	۰,5	40	.00							.\$	2,4	62,	.43
вод	RD OF B-1		PE •	RV •	'IS	O F	RS •						\$1	1,0	83,	.63
Wayn	e Cou	nty	(\$1	5,9	33	3.1	6)									
WAYI	NESB A-1 B-1 B-4	(4)	•	•	•	•		:	:	:			.\$	1,2: 1,0: \$4!	23,	30
BOAF	RD OF B-4 B-1			R V	is •	O F	: :		:		:		\$1	\$39 2,79	33. 99.	38

Mississippi State-level law enforcement and related criminal justice agencies receiving LEAA funds included:

#### STATE AGENCIES

JOINT HOUSE — SENATE PENAL INSTITUTIONS STUDY COMMITTEE F-2	UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI (\$256,848.82) 1 (3)
GAME & FISH COMMISSION A-2 \$159.84	A-1 (2)
PROBATION & PAROLE BOARD (\$8,162.54) 2 (2)	E-2
ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE (\$333,455.00) G-1 (2)	MISSISSIPPI STATE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN B-1\$3,996.72
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH (\$188.76) 2 \$188.76	DELTA STATE (\$13,304.02) A-1 (2) \$600.00 A-2 \$100.00
BOARD OF PHARMACY (\$30,188.30) A-2 \$188.30	B—1 (7)
D-4 (2)	HOLMES COUNTY JUNIOR COLLEGE (\$1,691.67) B—1 (3)
A-2	EAST MISSISSIPPI JUNIOR COLLEGE (SCOOBA) (\$4,217.16)
MISSISSIPPI HIGHWAY PATROL (\$301,281.78)	B—1 (4)
1	MISSISSIPPI VALLEY STATE (\$9,467.30) 1 (2)
13	B4
A-2 (9)	MISSISSIPPI STATE UNIVERSITY (\$53,001.47)
D-2	A-1
STATE PENITENTIARY (\$290,990.17) 2 (7)	F-1 (2) \$12,790,60 F-4
15 (2) \$25,886.00 B-1 (6) \$21,356.27 F-1 (15)	MISSISSIPPI DELTA JUNIOR COLLEGE (\$2,884,60)
F-2 (6)	B—1 (5)
F-7	ALCORN A&M COLLEGE (\$700.92) H-2 \$700.92
2	JACKSON STATE COLLEGE (\$5,730,38) A-2
C-5	B—1
F-2 (3)	UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI (FORREST COUNTY)  A-1
BUREAU OF DRUG ENFORCEMENT D-2	B-1 (2)
CENTRAL DATA PROCESSING AUTHORITY	COUNTY) A-2
19 \$18,000.00	PEARL RIVER JUNIOR COLLEGE
	12

## CORRIGENDA

Please note that the following subgrants should be included ies.	ed in the Region III listing of allocation	s to communities
ON, III (continued)		
Amite County (\$14,276,27)	A-1 (6)	\$15,939.0
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS		\$1,327.8
8-4	B-1 (6)	\$114,985.4 \$23,623.7
E5 \$675.00		\$5,223.5
문사는 사람들이 되었다. 이번 사람들은 사람들이 되었다. 그는 사람들이 되었다. 그는 사람들이 되었다. 사람들은 사람들이 되었다.	A-2 (10)	\$11,323.9
GLOSTER A-1 \$316.10	D-3	\$50,000.0
A—1, \$316.10 B—4, \$242.10		\$100,894.4 \$36,090.0
B-1 (2)	F-1 (2)	\$442.2
#####################################		\$15,000.0
LIBERTY ,, \$25.35	A-3 D-1	
B-1 (2)		
한번 동식을 열대한 학생이 그 때에 우리가 살아들었다. 동안 사이지 아름이 살아 그 때문이 작가되었다.	HINDS COUNTY PENAL FARM	
Claiborne County (\$17,038.59)	# F=6 : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS	F-36	\$10,000.0
B-1 (2)	HINDS COUNTY YOUTH COURT	
g. 프로마이에 실망하다는 전 등 이 경험을 만들었다. 다른 사람들은 사람들이 들어 가장 보고 있는 것이다. 그 사람이 바로		.°\$2,987.6
PORT GIBSON POLICE DEPARTMENT B-1 (6)		
문항: [발명] : [1] : [1] : [1] : [2] : [2] : [2] : [2] : [2] : [2] : [2] : [2] : [2] : [2] : [2] : [2] : [2] : [2]		\$1,545.1
Copieh County (\$17,272.42)		\$21,058.2
BOA'RD OF SUPERVISORS		\$21,628.2
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS		\$13,388.2 \$372.6
8-1 (2)	화가 되는 사람들이 없는 것이 되는 사람이 하나요?	
c→1	EDWARDS	
CRYSTAL SPRINGS POLICE DEPARTMENT		. , , . \$784.4
8-4	8 BOLTON	
B-1 (3)	B-1	\$328.0
HAZLEHURST POLICE DEPARTMENT	CLINTON	e.
B-4 \$285.00	B-1 (5)	ე \$9,755.1
B <sup>2</sup> -1 (3)		\$600.0
C. VII. O (C14 010 4C)	A-2	\$225.0
Franklin County (\$14,319.46)	CONSTABLE - 4th DISTRICT, PO	ST 1
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS	A-2	and the second of the second o
B-1(2)	보다 하고 하다 보내의 작품을 잃지 때 하는 것이 하였다.	
	Issaquena County (\$7,000.00)	
BUDE 日-1(4)。	BOARD OF SUPERVISORS	<b>4</b>
	B-1	
MEADVILLE		
8-1(2)	Jefferson County (\$17,728.15)	0
Hinds County (\$ 601,702.83)	BOARD OF SUPERVISORS	
	그들은 그는 이렇게 가게 되는 것이 되는 것들은 사람들이 되는 그를 보는 것은 것이 되는 것이 없었다.	\$7,000.0
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS		
B-1(2)	FAYETTE A-1	\$312.6
A-2		\$10,415.5
UTICA	[14] [16] [16] [16] [16] [16] [16] [16] [16	
8-1 (2)	Lawrence County (\$ 13,122.32)	Δ
TERRY	BOARD OF SUPERVISORS	ra com
B-4 \$276.17		\$3,641.2
B-1 (2)	B-1 (2)。	
DAVION D		
BAYMOND B-1 (2)	MONTICELLO	\$103.9
		\$1,897.9
JACKSON PUBLIC SCHOOLS	얼마 아들은 살아내는 것들이 맛있다면 가게 되었다.	
° b-1	Lincoln County (\$28,866,18)	•
CITY OF JACKSON		
12 (2) . ,	BOARD OF SUPERVISORS	
1 (4)		\$12,280.8
2		Q 0

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