

ILLINOIS
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
INFORMATION
AUTHORITY



120 South Riverside Plaza
Chicago, Illinois 60606-3997

Phone: (312) 793-8550

Fax: (312) 793-8422

TDD: (312) 793-4170

<http://www.icjia.state.il.us>

Meeting Notice

Budget Committee

Wednesday, November 12, 2003 - 10:00 a.m.
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority
120 South Riverside Plaza
Chicago, IL 60606

Agenda

> Call to Order and Roll Call

Budget Committee

Eugene E. Murphy, Jr.
Chair

Hon. Richard A. Devine
Vice Chair

Hon. Lisa Madigan

Barbara L. Engel

Larry G. Trent

Thomas J. Jurkanin

Hon. Maureen Josh

Hon. Michael Waller

David P. Bradford

1. Approval of the Minutes of the July 30, 2003 Budget Committee meeting
2. Approval of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act Plan FFY01 Plan Adjustment #8
3. Approval of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act FFY03 Plan Introduction
4. Approval of the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant FFY03 Plan Introduction
5. Approval of the Violence Against Women Act Plan Adjustments
 - FFY99 Plan Adjustment #10
 - FFY01 Plan Adjustment #2
 - FFY03 Plan Adjustment #1
6. Approval of the Victims of Crime Act FFY01 Plan Adjustment #5
7. Project Status Reports and Project Profiles
 - A. Zone 3/LaSalle County Task Force
 - B. Central Illinois MEG
 - C. Catholic Charities

> Old Business

> New Business

> Adjourn

Illinois Criminal Justice
Information Authority

Sheldon Sorosky
Chair

Hon. Richard A. Devine
Vice Chair

Lori G. Levin
Executive Director

This meeting will be accessible to persons with disabilities in compliance with Executive Order #5 and pertinent State and Federal laws upon anticipated attendance. Persons with disabilities planning to attend and needing special accommodations should contact by telephone or letter Mr. Hank Anthony, Associate Director, Office of Administrative Services, Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, 120 South Riverside Plaza, Chicago, Illinois 60606-3997 (telephone 312/793-8550). TDD services are available at 312-793-4170.



**ILLINOIS
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
INFORMATION AUTHORITY**

120 South Riverside Plaza • Suite 1016 • Chicago, Illinois 60606 • (312) 793-8550

MINUTES

**Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority
Budget Committee Meeting
Wednesday, July 30, 2003
10 a.m.**

Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority
120 South Riverside Plaza
Chicago, Illinois

Call to Order and Roll Call

The Budget Committee of the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority met on July 30, 2003, at the Authority offices, 120 South Riverside Plaza, Chicago, Illinois. Authority Budget Committee Chairman Michael Waller called the meeting to order at 10:05 a.m. Other Authority members, Budget Committee members, and designees in attendance were Mr. Morales representing Cook County Clerk of the Circuit Court Brown, Ms. Healy Ryan representing Cook County State's Attorney Devine, Ms. Engel, Director Gottfried, Mr. Piland, Mr. Bradford, Director Goetten (via telephone), Ms. Josh, Ms. Mandeltort representing Attorney General Madigan, Mr. Toscas, and Mr. Bouche representing Illinois State Police Director Trent. Also in attendance were Mr. Taylor, Ms. Egger, Ms. Vesely, and other members of Authority staff.

Approval of the Minutes of the April 30, 2003, Meeting

Mr. Toscas made a motion to approve the minutes of the April 30, 2003, Budget Committee meeting. The motion was seconded by Ms. Healy Ryan and passed by voice vote with Mr. Piland abstaining.

Notices of Actions Taken:

Mr. Taylor, referring to the memo under Tab 2 from Mr. Taylor dated July 16, 2003, explained that the items under Tabs 2A and 2B describe actions taken by staff after approval to do so was granted at previous Budget Committee meetings. He defined actions taken as either staff having awarded funds via contract or staff currently being in the process of doing so.

FFY00 Anti-Drug Abuse Act Plan Adjustment

Mr. Taylor said that the memo under Tab 2A outlines Anti-Drug Abuse Act (ADAA) FFY00 supplemental funding awards for Local Law Enforcement Block Grant (LLEBG) equipment programs and awards to multi-jurisdictional units.

FFY02 & FFY03 Victims of Crime Act Plan Adjustments

Mr. Taylor, referring to the memo under Tab 2B, explained the adjustments that had been made to the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) FFY02 and FFY03 plans. He noted that page one of the memo outlined funds designated to law enforcement and prosecution-based victims' assistance programs. These programs had been selected for funding upon review of a request for proposals (RFP). Mr. Taylor noted that pages two and three of the memo outlined programs that were designated 12 months of funding from FFY02 for continuation of programs. He also noted that the Attachment A for FFY03 indicated whether programs would receive 12 or 24 months of funding.

Mr. Bouche noted the apparent disparity in prices for mobile data terminals purchased by the Black Hawk Task Force (\$8,951 per unit) and the Mundelein Police Department (\$2,307 per unit). Mr. Taylor said that he believed the figures to be accurate, but that he would research the issue. (A memo, dated August 18, 2003, from Mr. Taylor was circulated to those who attended this meeting explaining the reasons for the apparent price disparity.)

No action was necessary on these items.

Approval of the FFY01 and FFY02 Anti-Drug Abuse Act Plan Adjustments

Ms. Egger, referring to the memo under Tab 3 from Mr. Taylor dated July 16, 2003, explained the proposed designations and designation reductions for ADAA FFY01 and FFY02.

Designation Reductions

Ms. Egger introduced page one of the memo, which detailed recommended designation reductions for FFY01 and FFY02 programs.

FFY01 Designations

Ms. Egger explained that at the April 2002 Budget Committee meeting FFY00 funds were designated for the expansion of currently funded multi-jurisdictional narcotics

enforcement units. FFY01 designations are needed to continue these projects for another year. These funding recommendations are summarized in the table on page two of the memo.

Ms. Egger explained other recommended FFY01 designations as follows:

- The Cook County State's Attorney's Office (CCSAO) Complex Drug Prosecutions / Suburban Expansion project currently operates through a FFY01 ADAA grant. Staff recommends a designation of FFY01 lapsing funds to complete this project's final 12 months of funding.
- The State's Attorney's Appellate Prosecutor's Office submitted a proposal for a systemic sentencing issue appeals project. Staff recommends using lapsing and undesignated FFY01 funds and FFY01 funds originally set aside for integrated justice projects to fund this project for 12 months.
- The State Appellate Defender's Office submitted a proposal for a systemic sentencing issue appeals project that will complement the project with the State's Attorney's Appellate Prosecutor's Office mentioned above. Staff recommends using FFY01 funds originally set aside for integrated justice projects to fund this project for 12 months.
- At its October 2001 meeting, the Budget Committee set aside \$400,000 in ADAA FFY01 funds for community-based transitional services for female offenders. Authority staff gathered and analyzed information indicating which probation offices or circuit courts were interested in developing gender-specific programs for female offenders and had the greatest potential to implement such programs. The staff of the Administrative Office of the Courts was consulted to provide guidelines for gender-specific programming. Staff recommends designations to Lake, Macon, and Madison counties for development of projects. These designations are summarized in the first table on page four of the memo.

FFY02 Designations

Ms. Egger said that at its January 2003 meeting, the Budget Committee designated additional FFY02 funds to all the MEGs/task forces and to three of the multi-jurisdictional drug prosecution projects to continue them through March 2004. Staff recommends additional FFY02 designations to the other four multi-jurisdictional drug prosecution projects to continue them through March 2004 as well. These designation recommendations are summarized in the table on the bottom of page four of the memo. At previous Budget Committee meetings FFY01 funds were designated to Tazewell County and the First Judicial Circuit to initiate juvenile reporting center projects. Staff recommends continuation funding for both these projects using FFY02 funds. The table on page five of the memo summarizes these funding recommendations.

Mr. Bouche said, regarding the \$355,350 originally designated for integrated justice to the State's Attorney's Appellate Prosecutor, that, if those funds are at risk, the integrated justice program should be discussed at the Systems and Technology meeting. He then pointed out that a lot of lapsing funds have been put toward Criminal History Record Improvement (CHRI) and Livescan. If the money was set aside for integration, that should be discussed before those funds are re-allocated to different projects.

Ms. Egger replied that there was concern regarding the expiration of funds for non-CHRI projects in September 2004 and staff didn't want to risk taking a long time to negotiate projects for integrated justice and then have that money lapse and have to be used for CHRI projects. She added that FFY02 funds exist that have not yet been designated that, if used for integrated justice, would allow longer project life.

Regarding the community-based transitional services for female offenders program, Ms. Engel commented that two individuals, Dr. Bev Richie and Dr. Kelly Warshaw, both experienced trauma MD's who have much to offer to the development of the program, have been actively involved and will continue to guide and support the program.

Mr. Bouche motioned to approve the plan adjustments. Ms. Healy Ryan seconded the motion, which was approved by unanimous vote.

(Ms. Josh joined the meeting at this time, 10:17 a.m.)

Approval of the FFY01 Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program Plan Introduction

Ms. Egger, referring to the memo under Tab 4 from Mr. Taylor dated July 16, 2003, said that the FFY01 Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) program award amount is 1.5 percent less than the award received in FFY00. Staff recommends continued funding for Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) programs, with slight reductions in funding from FFY00 designations for each program. The Authority will retain the allowed 3 percent for administration of this program. The recommended designations are summarized in the table in the memo.

Mr. Morales motioned to approve the plan. Mr. Gottfried seconded the motion, which was approved by unanimous vote.

Approval of the FFY99 Violence Against Women Act Plan Adjustments

Designation Reductions

Ms. Vesely, referring to the memo under Tab 5 from Mr. Taylor dated July 16, 2003, said that two programs are lapsing funds: 1) Illinois State Police (ISP) was designated \$68,256 for training for forensic scientists in blood spattering. The training only cost approximately \$20,056 and, therefore, \$48,200 was unused; and 2) the Chicago Police Department (CPD) was designated \$97,736 for a sexual assault protocol program. CPD was able to handle print jobs for program materials in-house and had fewer expenses than projected. CPD spent approximately \$15,253 and lapsed \$79,483.

Ms. Engel voiced concern that, given the amount lapsed, perhaps not as much training was conducted under the program as was initially intended. Ms. Vesely replied that two trainings were conducted; one training, in conjunction with the CCSAO, on the Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) process; and one training on protocol implementation. Ms. Vesely noted that the protocol was not entirely finalized yet, so trainings are still more generalized in nature. She also said that FFY00 funds are still available for funding of continued training.

Ms. Healy Ryan added that the CCSAO has worked closely with CPD to assemble a sexual assault resource team that includes nurses, hospital staff, police departments, and CCSAO staff. The team meets every month to conduct cross-training aimed at protocol development to ensure that everyone is on the same page.

Designations

Ms. Vesely addressed the Project Mobilization Program conducted by the City of Chicago's Mayor's Office on Domestic Violence. This program funds staff that work with the CPD's Domestic Violence Liaison Officers to work with the community on the issue of domestic violence. This program was previously directly funded with VAWA funds. Direct funding will end September 30, 2003. Staff recommends using lapsing FFY99 funds to fund the program for five months until the Mayor's Office on Domestic Violence can secure additional funding (approximately \$68,000). Ms. Vesely, in reply to a question from Mr. Bradford, said that the Mayor's Office on Domestic Violence was committed to investigating other funding sources.

Mr. Toscas motioned to approve the plan adjustments. Director Gottfried seconded the motion, which was approved by unanimous vote.

Approval of the FFY02 Victims of Crime Act Plan Adjustments

Ms. Vesely, referring to the memo under Tab 6 from Mr. Taylor dated April 16, 2003, stated that at its May 2002 meeting, the Budget Committee earmarked \$200,000 in FFY02 funds for elder abuse services in southeastern Illinois. There are three providers in the region that work with elder abuse victims. Staff met with these three providers and with representatives of Department on Aging to discuss the establishment of programs in the region. Staff recommends using FFY02 funds to fund three Elder Domestic Violence Abuse Programs for 24 months each. The service providers are: Shawnee Alliance for Seniors, SWAN (Stop Woman Abuse Now), and Effingham City / County Committee on Aging. In addition, the Authority had previously given the CCSAO VAWA funding for the Target Abuser Call (TAC) program because they had lost direct funding. The CCSAO is currently in the process of seeking additional funds. They have been able to absorb all of the personnel costs, however, they have applied to the Violence Against Women Office (VAWO) for funding for direct service providers with which they have contracts. While awaiting the funding decision from VAWO, staff recommends using \$63,784 in FFY02 funds to supplement the law enforcement / prosecutor-based grant for six months. This will cover expenses to direct service providers while they await funding directly from VAWO.

Ms. Vesely said, in response to questions by Mr. Morales, that those are the only three agencies in the region that handle elder abuse services. The services would be focused as they would for regular domestic violence with considerations for the needs of seniors. Ms. Vesely added that, unlike regular domestic violence service providers, elder abuse service providers must be certified by the Department on Aging. VOCA funds will only cover services directly relating to victimization; they do not cover other needs that are specific to the elderly. Accordingly, some of the positions that will be funded by these grants might only provide funds for part-time salaries, as the individuals hired might spend some time working with VOCA-allowable victimization, and spend other time administering non-VOCA-allowable elder abuse or general health services. These funds will augment funds awarded by the Department on Aging. Mr. Taylor added that the VOCA funds would also be used to provide training to these service providers to help identify elderly abuse. Ms. Vesely added that domestic violence among the elderly is a hidden violence; in some cases couples have been in violent relationships for over 50 years with the abuse never having come to light.

Mr. Bradford motioned to approve the plan adjustments. Mr. Morales seconded the motion, which was approved by unanimous vote.

Ms. Healy Ryan then added that special thanks are due to the Authority, and to Ms. Vesely and Mr. Taylor in particular. She noted that the CCSAO came to the Authority at the last minute in an effort to save the victims' services portion of the TAC program and within a 24-hour period, both Ms. Vesely and Mr. Taylor promptly secured available

funds and made the requested designation. Their efforts allowed the victims' services programs, which are essential to the TAC program, to continue.

Project Status Reports and Project Profiles

Budget Committee Chairman Waller introduced Tab 7, which included:

- A. Project Status Report on the Vermilion County Metropolitan Enforcement Group.
- B. Project Status Report on Task Force Six.
- C. Project Status Report on the Will County State's Attorney's Office (Replacing the St. Clair County State's Attorney's Office Project Status Report that was erroneously included in the meeting materials).
- D. Project Status Report and Project Profile of the McLean County Child Protection Network's Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) Program.

Mr. Taylor, responding to a question from Ms. Engel regarding to the Project Status Report for the St. Clair County State's Attorney's Office, explained that *Objective #1* refers to cases that had been disposed of (conviction rate) and *Objective #2* refers to cases currently being prosecuted and not yet disposed of. He said that during the time period represented some figures do overlap.

There was no further discussion.

Old Business

Multi-jurisdictional Funding Formula

Mr. Taylor discussed the multi-jurisdictional funding formula. He said that the Multi-jurisdictional Formula Committee met on July 23, 2003, at which time data regarding the best means to create a funding formula was reviewed. The Authority's Research and Analysis unit sent to the committee data relating to local jurisdictions' (within each multi-jurisdictional units) local arrests for drugs and treatment admissions. Relationships between drug arrests and convictions were also studied. Mr. Taylor said that the data studied provided a comprehensive statewide review and analysis. The committee also decided to review other resources that contribute to the units because there is a direct relationship between the information on the units and the funds distributed to them in efforts to maintain a level of funding parity among the units. The committee also requested that the meth lab clean-up work, some of which goes unreported, be factored into the formula, given the amount of time and resources units must spend on that work. Mr. Taylor added that this information was also presented to the MEG & Task Force Directors' Association meeting and that the committee requested the association's input.

There was no further discussion.

FFY04 Funds

Mr. Taylor gave a brief overview of FFY04 funds. He said that the House of Representatives restored the FFY04 Byrne (ADAA) program funds to the (FFY03) level of \$500 million nationally, the LLEBG funds will be restored to \$400 million, and the Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) funds will be restored to \$100 million. The other programs will remain at relatively constant funding levels. Mr. Taylor reiterated that these actions were of the House only, and he stressed the importance of putting pressure on the Senate to adopt these measures. Mr. Boehmer added that last year, the Senate did not take action to restore the House measures. He suggested applying pressure at the time that the measures are reviewed by Senate conference committees.

Mr. Bouche noted that most of the federal funds earmarked for this year's budget haven't really been earmarked yet. The funds are "soft-marked" at this point; that is, they are not approved yet. Mr. Bouche did note, however, that one of the few funds actually earmarked is the National Criminal History Improvement Project (NCHIP) fund, which will increase by about \$20 million. The increase will be specifically geared toward court improvements. He said that, based on discussions he has had with people from the Bureau of Justice Services (BJS), it appears that Illinois funding requests will be well received due to work being done between the central repository and the courts. Mr. Boehmer added that the Senate would probably take these measures up in September, after the August recess, and that would be a good time to apply pressure.

New Business

Justice Information Technology Integration Implementation Grant

Mr. Taylor introduced a memo that had been placed at the table detailing the Justice Information Technology Integration Implementation Grant. This grant program was awarded to the Authority on September 30, 2001, in an amount of just under \$1 million, from the Bureau of Justice Assistance and in conjunction with the National Governor's Association. The majority of these funds are being used by the Authority for integration efforts throughout the state. We have also used \$400,000 of these funds to assist the Cook County Clerk's Office with their integration projects. It is our intention to use another \$25,000 of these funds to assist the Lake County Sheriff's Office in assessing its existing information systems, how to integrate these systems within the county, and then how to externally integrate them with other law enforcement agencies' information systems within the county.

FFY01 Victims of Crime Act – Training Set-aside

Mr. Taylor said that the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) allows us to set aside one percent of our VOCA award for training initiatives. Over the years, we have used those funds to conduct training as it relates to victims. Some examples include Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) Training and Forensic Interviewing Training. Due to staff reductions at the Authority, we are unable to solely administer these training programs at this time. However, we have sought partnerships with other agencies so that victim centered training sessions can still take place in Illinois. The Authority is working with the Office of the Illinois Attorney General to use funds from the VOCA FFY01 set-aside for training. The Illinois Attorney General's office will use \$68,637 to conduct two SANE training sessions, one in Bloomington in October 2003 and one in Cook County in April 2004. They will also use \$13,000 for a one-day elder abuse training to be held in Tinley Park in October 2003. Ms. Vesely added that between 350 and 400 people are expected to attend the elder abuse training.

Mr. Morales expressed sincere thanks on behalf of Clerk Brown and her office regarding the support and funding provided by the Authority. Mr. Bouche expanded on the sentiment expressed by Mr. Morales. He said that of the many presentations at the conference in Sacramento, two were specifically about Illinois; one highlighted Lake County's integration efforts and the other highlighted the Illinois Integrated Justice Information Systems program. This illustrates the national attention that our efforts are generating. Mr. Morales added that Mr. Wimberly of the Cook County Clerk's Office recently presented an overall strategic plan for integration that was well received at a recent technology meeting.

Mr. Bradford noted that, with regard to the recent legislation that the governor signed on bias-based enforcement and videotaping of custodial interrogation, the legislation allows the Authority to provide grants for related equipment, but an issue that has not been addressed is training. Mr. Bouche replied that an initial grant was issued last year to ISP to fund a pilot project on video confessions. This project was put on hold due to the new legislation. The project will be altered to help implement the electronic confession recording as well as training. Mr. Piland added that the project will bring more partners on board, such as ISP and the Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board, and that the project's training structure will be reviewed. Mr. Bouche noted that the legislation is valid for two years, but that some of the funding will lapse much sooner, especially funds for equipment to be installed at local law enforcement sites throughout the state. Mr. Taylor added that there would be some FFY03 funds available that do not need to be used immediately, so things do not need to be rushed.

Mr. Piland, referring to a recent state's attorneys' meeting, said that a consensus was reached to try to find a least-common-denominator approach to training to ensure that

each county conducts the taping of interrogations in the same manner. He suggested, basically, a statewide protocol for determining when videotaping of confessions is appropriate. Mr. Bouche then introduced the idea that it might be prudent to, by legislation, if necessary, introduce the least-common-denominator strategy into the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules or by other means adopt the strategy into a formal rule so that there is a set standard, defined by law. If formally adopted into law, it would be challenged much less, he suggested.

Adjourn

Mr. Toscas motioned to adjourn the meeting. Ms. Josh seconded the motion and the meeting was adjourned at 10:53 a.m.



**ILLINOIS
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
INFORMATION AUTHORITY**

120 South Riverside Plaza • Suite 1016 • Chicago, Illinois 60606 • (312) 793-8550

MEMORANDUM

TO: Budget Committee Members

FROM: Laura Egger, Grants Administrator

DATE: October 29, 2003

RE: **FFY 01 Anti-Drug Abuse Act Plan Adjustment #8**

This memo describes proposed adjustments to the FFY01 Anti-Drug Abuse Act (ADAA) plan as illustrated in the attached *Attachment A* dated November 12, 2003.

DESIGNATION REDUCTIONS

FFY01 ADAA funds expire September 30, 2004 for non-CHRI programs.

Staff has been working to develop jail-based mental health programs with the \$500,000 in FFY01 ADAA funds previously set-aside by the Budget Committee for this purpose. As less than twelve months remain for the use of these funds and staff does not have funding recommendations at this time, staff recommends the funds set-aside for the purpose be reprogrammed. Staff will recommend that FFY03 ADAA funds be used to initiate jail-based mental health programs.

DESIGNATION RECOMMENDATIONS

Expanding Multi-Jurisdictional Narcotics Units 501(b)(2)

The Authority Budget Committee set aside FFY01 ADAA funds for the expansion of the multi-jurisdictional narcotics enforcement units. A portion of those funds remains undesignated. Based upon on-going research to develop an equitable funding formula for multi-jurisdictional narcotics units it was determined through an analysis of data that the Zone 3/LaSalle Task Force was in need of expansion. Staff contacted the unit and requested a proposal for the expansion of the unit. A proposal was received and reviewed by staff, and it was determined the unit did document a genuine need for additional personnel and equipment.

The following table summarizes the recommended designation, which will cover program expenses for a 10-month period.

Multi-Jurisdictional Unit	Resources Requested	Recommended Designation
Zone 3 / LaSalle Task Force	Officer, vehicle, fuel	\$63,974

Community Crime Prevention 501(b)(4)

The Chicago Project for Violence Prevention is a citywide and regional public health effort to support an accelerated community-based citywide violence prevention strategy. It is a collaboration between city, county, state, and federal governments, Chicago communities, clergy, and the private sector. The Chicago Project works as the coordinating organization developing, implementing, and supporting accelerated community-based citywide violence prevention, intervention, education, treatment, and advocacy initiatives.

CeaseFire is the component of the Chicago Project that is directed specifically at stopping the shooting in Chicago and Cook County and is modeled after the Boston Initiative. The CeaseFire initiative components include youth outreach by ex-offenders, criminal justice collaboration, clergy outreach, public education, community involvement, and a returning offenders initiative.

The Chicago Project seeks ADAA funding to provide continuing support for strengthening and enhancing the ongoing implementation of the CeaseFire strategy to five neighborhoods in Chicago and CeaseFire planning resources to additional Chicago and Cook County neighborhoods. A draft proposal for this project, which is an initiative supported by Governor Blagojevich, is attached at the end of this memo.

Staff recommends a FFY01 ADAA designation to the Department of Human Services, on behalf of the Chicago Project of \$500,000 for the CeaseFire initiative. The Cook County State's Attorney's Office will waive the right to local funds to the Department of Human Services. This designation requires matching funds of \$166,667 for a total project of \$666,667, and is intended to support the project for about 10 months. Additional funding is recommended in the FFY03 ADAA memo.

Alternatives to Detention 501(b)(20)

One of the key recommendations of the Criminal Justice Plan for the State of Illinois, adopted in June 2001, is that the Authority should fund and evaluate research-based innovative programs that maximize the efficient use of public resources. To this end, in October 2001, the Authority earmarked \$500,000 in FFY01 ADAA funds to initiate innovative probation programs.

In order to develop these programs, Authority staff convened a series of meetings with staff from the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (AOIC) to identify current trends in probation, current gaps in services, and specialized interventions to meet the needs of specific probation populations. From the AOIC annual plans and the ongoing monitoring by AOIC field staff, four recommendations for project needs were established: adult sex offender management, mentally ill substance abuser offender management, gender-responsive programming for girls supervised on probation, and detention to probation continuum of care.

A request for proposals was issued in May 2003 to Illinois counties on behalf of probation departments, groups of probation departments, and judicial circuits throughout the state focusing on these four areas with an option of submitting a research-based project not covered under one of these four project areas. From this solicitation, 15 proposals were submitted; one proposal was eliminated prior to review because it was submitted by a non-eligible entity.

A review panel of experts in the field of probation evaluated the remaining 14 submissions, and on August 5, 2003 convened to discuss the results. Six proposals were recommended for funding based on their cumulative scores in the areas of need, capacity to implement, and ability to provide required matching funds.

Agencies recommended for funding, what will be funded, and designation amounts are detailed in the table below.

Office	Number of Staff or Services	Type of Caseload	Recommended Designation
Will County	2 new reentry liaisons	Juvenile probation	\$70,000
4 th Judicial Circuit- Christian County	2 new specialized probation officers, new clinical officer, computer, GPS tracking system, polygraph services and sex offender treatment	Adult sex offender management	\$175,145
10 th Judicial Circuit- Tazewell County	2 therapists, assessment and desensitization instruments, camcorder	Juvenile sex offender management	\$99,000
Lee County	2 clinicians, 1 polygrapher, counseling services and training	Adult sex offender management	\$51,655
Kane County	GPS tracking system, 1 part-time detective to complete computer searches, forensic laptop and computer search software and training	Adult sex offender management	\$58,000

Ford County	1 new program manager, 1 new case manager, training	Juvenile probation	\$46,200
TOTAL			\$500,000

The innovative probation initiative funding would bring research-based best practices to areas of the state not able to implement these programs on their own. Additionally, four of the six proposals aim to implement the recommendations of the Attorney General's Sex Offender Management Board (SOMB) and thus provide a measure of public safety that can only be achieved with the aid of federal funding. Without exception, all the programs are designed with new and innovative components that elevate and enhance the practice of probation in the county or circuit in which they will be implemented.

Will County has proposed a program that would be the first in the state to provide a continuum of care to juveniles who are leaving the River Valley Detention Center. By hiring two case workers to coordinate services so that identified aftercare needs of these juveniles can be addressed before they leave detention, the risk of offense is lessened for these high-risk youth, who are most apt to re-offend within the first 90 days after detention. This programming is the recommended best practice by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) for detained youth. It has the potential to serve as a model for all state youth facilities in the treatment and aftercare of troubled youth.

Christian County, on behalf of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, will develop a comprehensive sex offender surveillance and supervision program that will combine global positioning satellite (GPS) technology, polygraph services, two specialized sex offender probation officers, and a specialized clinical sex offender officer to provide surveillance and supervision for the sex offenders of the nine county area. This is a first-time, collaborative network of comprehensive sex offender best practices for these nine counties.

Tazewell County, on behalf of the Tenth Judicial Circuit, will create the Central Illinois Juvenile Sex Offender Management Network, a collaborative entity to perform collective needs identification and problem solving, orchestrate better communication between and service delivery among agencies that treat, manage, or interface with juvenile sex offenders. Vicarious sensitization, a therapeutic computer tool to alter deviant sexual interests, and available in only six sites nationally, would be implemented as well as scientific content analysis (SCAN), which analyzes written words and is used instead of a polygraph.

Lee County, on the recommendation of the SOMB and best practices research, will offer a coordinated continuum of services to the victims, spouses, and families of sex offenders as well as the sex offenders themselves. Funding would provide contractual services for treatment, polygraph, and to host a regional conference for sex abuse/assault prevention and treatment.

This program will offer, for the first time, a focus and awareness of the victim in the treatment of sex offenders and will then disseminate this information through a regional conference on best practices.

Kane County, in keeping with the SOMB recommendations, would enhance its assessment process with the purchase of Abel Assessment software and the services of contractual psychologists who would be trained to use it. Additionally, they would purchase computer search software and equipment to disassemble offender computers and store evidence found on those computers. In this way, sex offenders who use electronic equipment to search for and groom victims can be monitored by probation officers who ordinarily would not be able to achieve this level of electronic sophistication.

Ford County, a small and rural area, has no large cities and thus, fewer service opportunities than many other counties. To address these deficits and still provide quality intervention for juveniles placed on probation, Ford County proposes to partner with Big Brothers Big Sisters to match juvenile offenders with community mentors. Big Brothers Big Sisters is a designated Blueprint Program chosen by the Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence Advisory Board. It is one of 11 programs that have been effective in reducing adolescent violent crime, aggression, delinquency, and substance abuse. Additionally, it would partner Big Brothers Big Sisters with a probation department that has been selected as a Youth Assessment and Screening Inventory (YASI) pilot site, enabling a better match-up of need to risk. This program would bring innovation and a much-needed service to an otherwise low-service area.

Staff will discuss reviewer comments with each of these agencies and review each proposal to eliminate unallowable costs. Final award amounts may be less than the recommended designations. Staff will report final award amounts to the Budget Committee at their next meeting.

Staff will be available at the meeting to answer any questions.

**State of Illinois
Governor Rod Blagojevich**

Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

**Chicago Project for Violence Prevention
CeaseFire
Partnership**

October 2003

Project Description

The University of Illinois at Chicago, School of Public Health division of Epidemiology-Biostatistics, houses the administrative offices of the Chicago Project for Violence Prevention. The Chicago Project is a citywide and regional public health effort to support accelerated community-based citywide violence prevention strategy. It is collaboration between city, county, state and federal governments, Chicago communities, clergy and the private sector. The Project has a Steering Committee and Advisory Board comprised of: state and county officials, Chicago Public Schools, Presiding Judge of Juvenile Court, Police Superintendent, Mayor's Director of Community Policing, religious leadership of the city, chaired by Francis Cardinal George and the Mayor of Chicago, Richard M. Daley.

The public health approach consists of health-event surveillance, epidemiological analysis, and intervention design and evaluation focused on a single, clear outcome- the prevention of a particular illness or injury. The essence of public health is focused strategic prevention, and it is that very essence that will enable the public health community to address the issues and problems of violence in a manner that complements the efforts of the criminal justice system. Research shows that deaths from violence are prevented by mobilizing the broad array of existing resources of law enforcement, clergy and community in a focused way toward prevention.

The Chicago Project works as the coordinating organization developing, implementing and supporting accelerated community-based citywide violence prevention, intervention, education, treatment and advocacy initiatives. The Chicago Project is in its eighth year of operation and is at the implementation stage of CeaseFire in five communities and at the planning stage in an additional five neighborhoods.

CeaseFire is the component of the Chicago Project that is directed specifically at stopping the shooting in Chicago and Cook County and is modeled after the Boston initiative. The CeaseFire initiative components include:

- (1) Youth outreach
- (2) Criminal justice collaboration
- (3) Clergy outreach
- (4) Public education
- (5) Community involvement
- (6) Returning offenders initiative

Components of CeaseFire	*B-CP	In Place	Need
Criminal justice collaboration	B-CP	x	
Youth outreach	B-CP		X
Clergy collaboration	B-CP	x	
Community mobilization	CP	x	x (increase existing support)
Public education to de-glamorize violence	CP	x	x (increase existing support)
Returning Offender	CP		x

(* **B-** denotes Boston model. **CP** denotes additional components added by the Chicago Project)

The Chicago Project has added three more components not part of the Boston model that includes community mobilization, public education and returning offender initiatives.

The Chicago Project developed CeaseFire and the 8- point plan to eliminate shootings. This plan was developed with: police, probation, clergy, youth services and include as core components:

- Community wide coalitions
- Unified message- No Shooting
- Rapid mediation and intervention in conflicts
- Responses to all shootings
- Alternatives and linkages for those at risk
- Safe Havens and programs for youth
- Penalties for illegal gun use and trafficking
- Prosecutions if all else fails

All of these elements include strategic responses to all shootings through a planned systematic approach. Each of the components is critical in this process and is necessary to change the norms within the target population. These components are the cornerstones of the public health approach to violence prevention.

Outreach Workers

Outreach workers support CeaseFire by working directly with high risk individuals by providing opportunities for individuals to choose constructive lifestyles through interventions and support systems provided through this project. The outreach component focuses on two primary activities: reaching out to individuals directly who may be in difficult situations to I.) Provide safety and assistance in solving conflicts by means other than violence and ii.) Directly linking high-risk individuals with jobs, jobs skills centers, and GED and literacy training as needed.

Outreach workers develop high levels of trust and flexibility in connecting high risk individuals to local resources and services that can provide them with the skills and nurturing necessary to take advantage of all opportunities to education and employment in the communities. This is the primary link between a local program and the communities it serves. The outreach model is a developmental approach to providing prevention, intervention, education, employment, treatment, and advocacy. The model focuses on reducing the barriers that prevent individuals from seeking services and allow young people to access individualized services. The outreach program collaborates with existing organizations and community resources already available in the neighborhoods including: jobs, GED services, social service providers, substance abuse treatment, psycho-social services, Chicago Public Schools, CAPS, Boys and Girls Clubs, etc.

CeaseFire Youth Outreach Worker Project Goals:

- Develop a trust-based system using an incremental approach to reach out to individuals in need of support.
- Provide a mentoring and support system for high-risk individuals in the community.
- Implement a community safety strategy based on the "8-Point Plan" by focusing on skills that develop socially appropriate behavior, character development, and anger management initiatives.
- Build on the existing network within the community.

The CeaseFire Youth Outreach program goals, strategies, strategy indicators, intermediate indicators and outcome indicators are identified in the following chart:

Goals	Strategies	Strategy Indicators	Intermediate Indicators	Outcome Indicators
Provide Safety	*Crises network *Firearms reduction *Probation Control *Vulnerable locations	*Notification and Responses *Effectiveness *Hot Spots monitored	*Circumstances Avoided *Firearm carrying	*Number of assaults *Number Of killings
Ensure Opportunities	*After school programs *Job linkages and support	*Availability of youth Programs -After school -Job support	*Youth in Productive activities or heading towards them	*Safe places *Feeling safe
Change Norms	*Public Education -No violence -specific alternative actions	*Messages Distributed and received	*Behavior in specific circumstances	*Number of assaults Of killings
Provide Care	* Mentoring relationships	*Availability of support services	Youth with Caring adult	*Healthy youth

The Clergy component was strengthened in September 1999, when Frances Cardinal George convened the clergy in Chicago at his home to engage their efforts and commitment to this initiative. To date we have 170 clergy members who are committed to this project and have signed onto the "Covenant for Peace In Action".

Public education is a critical piece that is necessary to change the norms within the target population. Public education utilizes a social concept (e.g. "Stop Killing People", "Don't Let This Be You", "Go The Other Way" (i.e. to a job etc.), "I Want To Live"...to change behavior. This is rapidly and repeatedly introduced through grass roots and mass media communication promoting a new social norm supplemented by outreach workers, clergy and residents.

The public education project is designed to use multiple forms of media (e.g. television, radio, print media, and billboards) combined with street level community work. Each of the communities has ethnically sensitive designed materials that include: block signs, posters, community resource information flyers, buttons, clergy banners, and billboards. The goals of the public education program include:

- Change in norms in targeted communities as a result of **de-glamorization** of violence
- Providing facts and resources that help the highest risk persons reduce their risk of violence
- **Glamorization** of non-violence
- Safer communities

Return Offenders

The Chicago Project for Violence Prevention developed a reentry partnership plan using a clergy, law enforcement, corrections and a community based model. Its purpose is to improve risk management of released ex-offenders by enhancing surveillance and monitoring, strengthening individual and community support systems and repairing the harm done to victims and the community. The focus of the reentry partnership is to provide collaborative supervision of offenders to ensure compliance of the conditions of release, hold offenders accountable, and to increase public awareness of crime and public safety issues. This plan is part of an ongoing effort that was coordinated by the Chicago Project to help address the continuing problem of ex-offenders entering the community after incarceration.

According to the Illinois Department of Corrections data on ex-offenders to be released, the zip codes in the targeted communities we serve have the highest volume of ex-offenders. These

communities have a strong clergy coalition already in place with services and resources and have been working with the Chicago Project for the past 3 years. Active clergy identified in these communities have agreed to participate on this effort. Some of the clergy are currently working with this population.

Evaluation and Monitoring

The Chicago Project for Violence Prevention views the monitoring and evaluation process of the outreach program to be a critical part of this project. The process employs multiple methods and approaches to collect data on program operations, effects and costs. The Chicago Project has full time evaluation staff, which monitors all aspects of the project to ensure that data collection procedures are consistent with best practices. The project monitors and will report on changes in shootings in communities included in this grant, and also numbers of youth served, referred, and assisted into school or job placement.

Proposed Plan

The Chicago Project for Violence Prevention in partnership with the Governor's office and the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority will stabilize and strengthen the Chicago Project for Violence Prevention-CeaseFire Technical Assistance unit that implements the CeaseFire strategy. This initiative will provide continuation support for strengthening and enhancing the ongoing implementation of the CeaseFire strategy to five neighborhoods in Chicago/Cook County and CeaseFire planning resources to additional City of Chicago and Cook County neighborhoods. The neighborhoods include:

- Police District 8- Southwest Chicago/Cook County
- Police District 6- Auburn Gresham
- Police District 11- West Humboldt Park
- Police District 11 – West Garfield Park
- Police District 14- Logan Square

This project will support and strengthen the Chicago Project's CeaseFire Technical Assistance unit by providing sustainability to the existing team including:

- Norman Kerr- Director, CeaseFire Outreach & Technical Assistance Unit
- Frank Perez- Director, CeaseFire Outreach Training
- Tio Hardiman – CeaseFire Outreach - Westside
- R. Brent Decker- CeaseFire Case Management Coordinator
- Mira Jackson-Moore- CeaseFire Coordinator

The Chicago Project CeaseFire Technical Assistance Unit acts as consultants to communities by providing technical assistance to support community based violence prevention planning, implementation, and evaluation. The Chicago Project sees the community as the decision-making and operational unit. In partnering with communities, the Chicago Project seeks local leaders and organizations that are committed to long-term violence prevention. In each community, a lead agency has been identified for the purpose of forming a community-wide coalition to draft the violence prevention plan and oversee implementation. The Chicago Project-CeaseFire Technical Assistance Unit then assists with coalition building, resource development, and the creation of a violence prevention framework designed around their specific community needs.

Input and discussion during the planning phases center on what is most needed, what is most likely to have impact, what has been proven effective elsewhere, and what is feasible locally based on community resources and capacity. The Chicago Project offers guidance during the planning process and assists with the work on an ongoing basis. The Chicago Project discusses

the framework, what is known about what works, and works with the community by asking questions, listening, and helping to keep the focus on priority issues and decisions. When the coalition has produced a violence prevention plan, the Chicago Project assists the community to identify funds that can be used to implement prioritized components of the plan.

The comprehensive planning steps for violence prevention include coalition building, review and revising of strategies, deciding on priorities, collecting data, reconsidering priorities, redrafting, strengthening the coalition, consideration of resources available, and development of a written plan. In addition, planning efforts focus on ensuring that sufficient background information is considered, e.g., causes, epidemiology, and best practices. The planning includes programmatic choices that subsequently form specific interventions that can be written as proposals for funding.

The Chicago Project provides technical assistance and training beyond the initial planning process. A year and a half ago to two years later, the community conducts program reviews and outcome evaluations with guidance from the Chicago Project. Priorities, lessons, and experiences gained in one community are shared with other communities that are working with the Chicago Project, as well as citywide organizations and the funding community. The overall method of working results in a more focused strategy, stronger management, increased commitment, and the most efficient and targeted use of resources.

Outreach workers in each of the neighborhoods will focus on the following:

STOPPING ALL SHOOTINGS, and

- Identifying high-risk individuals in the target communities through police, probation, schools, clergy, community agencies, families and other linkages.
- Providing assessments for high-risk individuals to determine specific needs and establish ongoing contact with these individuals.
- Developing one on one relationships over time with high-risk individuals to develop a trust based relationship.
- Provide referral and networking support for high risk individuals to necessary services: health care, mental health services, substance abuse support services, family counseling, alternative education opportunities including GED programs, jobs and employment training services.
- Engage high-risk individuals in violence prevention activities; offer assistance in mediating conflicts, reduce shooting.

Timeline

	12/03	1/04	2/04	3/04	4/04	5/04	6/04	7/04	8/04	9/04	10/04	11/04	12/04
Review lead agency and CeaseFire progress		SW AG WGP WHP LS	→										
Review current outreach status	SW AG WGP WHP LS				SW AG WGP WHP LS				SW AG WGP WHP LS				SW AG WGP WHP LS
Hire additional outreach workers to replace lost workers		(Ongoing as needed)	→									→	
Implement training booster for outreach staff				WGP WHP LS	SW AG	→							
Review and renew documentation process and database		SW AG WGP WHP LS	→									→	
Continue and strengthen community violence prevention programming (Responses, public ed, clergy)	SW AG WGP WHP LS		→									→	

Community Names Key
 SW = Southwest Chicago
 AG = Auburn Gresham
 WGP = West Garfield Park
 WHP = West Humboldt Park
 LS = Logan Square

ANTI-DRUG ABUSE ACT FFY01 PLAN

ATTACHMENT A

ADAA PURPOSE 501(b)(2) Multi-Jurisdictional Task Forces

Program Title: Expanding Multi-Jurisdictional Narcotic Units	INITIAL AMOUNT	AMENDED AMOUNT	DIFFERENCE
<u>Project Title: Expanding Multi-Jurisdictional Narcotic Units</u>			
Blackhawk Task Force	\$86,974.00		
Central IL Enforcement Group	\$173,211.00		
DuPage County MEG	\$182,031.00		
DuPage County MEG (Expansion)	\$39,701.00		
East Central IL Task Force	\$133,893.65		
East Central IL Task Force (Expansion)	\$34,020.00		
Joliet MANS	\$174,555.00		
Kankakee MEG	\$150,229.00		
Lake County MEG	\$339,011.00		
Lake County MEG (Expansion)	\$43,714.00		
Southern IL Drug Task Force	\$251,741.00		
Southern IL Drug Task Force	\$119,972.00		
Multi-County MEG	\$88,974.00		
Multi-County MEG (Expansion)	\$53,412.00		
North Central Narcotic Task Force	\$174,587.00		
North Central Narcotic Task Force (Expansion)	\$42,960.00		
Quad-Cities MEG	\$39,821.16		
Quad-Cities MEG (Expansion)	\$144,678.00		
SLANT Task Force	\$149,995.00		
South Central Illinois Drug Task Force	\$106,330.00		
South Central Illinois Drug Task Force (Expansion)	\$40,284.00		
Southeastern Illinois Drug Task Force	\$167,503.00		
Southeastern Illinois Drug Task Force (Expansion)	\$40,809.00		
Metropolitan Enforcement Group of Southwestern Ill.	\$584,497.00		
Southern Illinois Enforcement Group	\$178,112.94		
Zone 3 / LaSalle Task Force	\$72,432.12		
Zone 3 / LaSalle Task Force (Expansion)	\$0.00	\$63,974.00	\$63,974.00
Task Force X	\$78,453.00		
Vermilion County MEG	\$179,476.00		
Vermilion County MEG (Expansion)	\$32,916.00		
West Central IL Task Force	\$166,736.00		
West Central IL Task Force (Expansion)	\$63,198.00		
Zone 6 Task Force	\$80,045.51		
Zone 6 Task Force (Expansion)	\$43,155.00		
TBD	\$289,534.11	\$225,560.11	(\$63,974.00)

Program Title: Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Prosecution Program

INITIAL AMOUNT	AMENDED AMOUNT	DIFFERENCE
-------------------	-------------------	------------

Project Title: Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Prosecution Program

DuPage County State's Attorney's Office	\$195,519.00		
Kane County State's Attorney's Office	\$179,959.00		
Lake County State's Attorney's Office	\$256,072.00		
McHenry County State's Attorney's Office	\$104,242.00		
Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor	\$550,591.53		
St. Clair County State's Attorney's Office	\$123,688.98		
Will County State's Attorney's Office	\$165,660.00		

**ADAA PURPOSE 501(b)(4)
Community Crime Prevention**

Program Title: Community Violence Prevention

Project Title: CeaseFire

Department of Human Services	\$0.00	\$500,000.00	\$500,000.00
------------------------------	--------	--------------	--------------

**ADAA PURPOSE 501(b)(7)(A)
Improving Operational Effectiveness**

Program Title: Specialized Training

Project Title: Law Enforcement Training

Illinois Law Enforcement Training Standards Board	\$36,050.00		
---	-------------	--	--

Project Title: Probation Training and Technical Assistance

Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts	\$226,600.00		
--	--------------	--	--

Project Title: Statewide Criminal Justice Training

Office of the State's Attorney's Appellate Prosecutor	\$128,750.00		
---	--------------	--	--

Project Title: Judicial Training

Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts	\$25,000.00		
--	-------------	--	--

Program Title: Risk Assessment

Project Title: Improve Juvenile Risk Assessment

Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts	\$154,500.00		
--	--------------	--	--

**ADAA PURPOSE 501(b)(8)
Drug and Violent Offender Prosecution**

Program Title: Specialized Prosecution Initiatives	INITIAL AMOUNT	AMENDED AMOUNT	DIFFERENCE
<u>Project Title: Special Appeals Unit</u> Office of the State's Attorney's Appellate Prosecutor	\$347,285.71		
<u>Project Title: Complex Drug Prosecutions - Suburban Expansion</u> Cook County State's Attorney's Office	\$326,022.00		
<u>Project Title: Complex Drug Prosecutions Initiative</u> Cook County State's Attorney's Office	\$1,275,140.00		
<u>Project Title: Youth Gun Violence</u> Cook County State's Attorney's Office	\$123,600.00		
<u>Project Title: Systemic Sentencing Issues Appeals Project</u> Office of the State's Attorney's Appellate Prosecutor	\$355,350.00		

**ADAA PURPOSE 501(b)(10)
Operational Effectiveness of the Court**

Program Title: Specialized Defense Initiatives	
<u>Project Title: Specialized Appeals Program</u> Office of the State Appellate Defender	\$233,902.11
<u>Project Title: Systemic Sentencing Issues Appeals Project</u> Office of the State Appellate Defender	\$236,900.00
<u>Project Title: Defense Services</u> Office of the State Appellate Defender	\$189,740.00
Office of the Macon County Public Defender	\$101,250.00
Office of the Winnebago County Public Defender	\$53,250.00
Office of the Kankakee County Public Defender	\$48,500.00
Office of the Champaign County Public Defender	\$44,807.00
Office of the Will County Public Defender	\$35,250.00
Office of the Lake County Public Defender	\$62,250.00
TBD	\$0.00
Program Title: Specialized Defense Training	
<u>Project Title: Statewide Public Defender Training</u> Office of the State Appellate Defender	\$51,500.00

**ADAA PURPOSE 501(b)(11)
Post Conviction Correctional Resources**

Program Title: Correctional Initiatives	INITIAL AMOUNT	AMENDED AMOUNT	DIFFERENCE
<u>Project Title: Post Release Substance Abuse Management</u> Illinois Department of Corrections	\$306,334.00		
<u>Project Title: Community-Based Residential Treatment for Adults</u> Illinois Department of Corrections	\$482,813.00		
<u>Project Title: Young Offender Re-entry Program</u> Illinois Department of Corrections	\$704,906.00		
<u>Project Title: Transitional Services for Juvenile Sex Offenders</u> Illinois Department of Corrections	\$0.00		
<u>Project Title: Community-based Transitional Services for Female Offenders</u> Illinois Department of Corrections	\$400,000.00		

**ADAA PURPOSE 501(b)(15)(B)
Information Systems**

Program Title: Information Systems			
<u>Project Title: Correctional Intelligence System</u> Illinois Department of Corrections	\$115,875.00		
<u>Project Title: Gang Information Exchange Database</u> Chicago Police Department	\$669,500.00		
<u>Project Title: Integrated Justice Initiatives</u> TBD	\$341,987.38		
TBD	\$139,559.00		
<u>Project Title: Videotaped Confession and Eyewitness ID Training</u> Illinois State Police	\$73,245.00		
Program Title: Criminal History Records Improvement			
<u>Project Title: Audit Plan</u> Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority	\$150,000.00		

**ADAA PURPOSE 501(b)(16)
Innovative Programs**

Program Title: Innovative Law Enforcement Initiatives	INITIAL AMOUNT	AMENDED AMOUNT	DIFFERENCE
<u>Project Title: Child Abuse and Homicide Task Force</u> Illinois State Police	\$0.00		
<u>Project Title: Unsolved Homicide Initiative</u> Cook County Sheriff's Office	\$0.00		
Chicago Police Department	\$85,086.00		
Program Title: Innovative Prosecution Initiatives			
<u>Project Title: Sexually Violent Persons Commitment Act Bureau</u> Illinois Attorney General	\$196,907.10		
<u>Project Title: Unsolved Homicide Initiative</u> Cook County State's Attorney's Office	\$190,166.00		
Program Title: Innovative Jail-based Initiatives			
<u>Project Title: Jail-based Mental Health Services</u> TBD	\$500,000.00	\$0.00	(\$500,000.00)

**ADAA PURPOSE 501(b)(18)
System Response to Victims**

Program Title: System Response to Victims			
<u>Project Title: Crime Victims Toll-Free Help Line</u> Illinois Attorney General	\$98,095.70		
<u>Project Title: Child Advocacy Centers</u> Henry County Child Advocacy Center	\$24,880.00		
Sangamon County Child Advocacy Center	\$40,550.00		
Tazewell County Child Advocacy Center	\$26,113.00		

**ADAA PURPOSE 501(b)(19)
Evaluation Programs**

Program Title: Evaluation			
<u>Project Title: Drug Strategy Impact Evaluation</u> Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority	\$1,265,000.00		

ADAA PURPOSE 501(b)(20)
Alternatives to Detention

Program Title: Probation Initiatives

	INITIAL AMOUNT	AMENDED AMOUNT	DIFFERENCE
<u>Project Title: Juvenile Probation Programs</u>			
Cook County Juvenile Probation	\$309,000.00		
1st Judicial Circuit Probation	\$92,700.00		
2nd Judicial Circuit Probation	\$61,800.00		
Rock Island County Probation	\$46,350.00		

Project Title: Innovative Probation Initiatives

TBD	\$500,000.00	\$0.00	(\$500,000.00)
Will County	\$0.00	\$70,000.00	\$70,000
4th Judicial Circuit / Christian County	\$0.00	\$175,145.00	\$175,145
10th Judicial Circuit / Tazewell County	\$0.00	\$99,000.00	\$99,000
Lee County	\$0.00	\$51,655.00	\$51,655
Kane County	\$0.00	\$58,000.00	\$58,000
Ford County	\$0.00	\$46,200.00	\$46,200

Project Title: Community-based Transitional Services for Female Offenders

TBD	\$189,348.00		
Lake County	\$25,069.00		
Macon County	\$98,535.00		
Madison County	\$87,048.00		

Project Title: Juvenile Reporting Centers

Tazewell County Probation Department	\$70,000.00		
First Judicial Circuit	\$105,000.00		

ADAA PURPOSE UNALLOCATED
Unallocated Funds

Unallocated

Undesignated Local CHRI	\$635,048.00		
Undesignated State CHRI	\$199,370.00		
Undesignated Local	\$0.00		
Undesignated State	\$0.00		
	\$18,408,626.00		

ADAA PURPOSE 99
Administration Funds

Administration

Administration Funds	\$1,279,743.00		
	\$19,688,369.00		



**ILLINOIS
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
INFORMATION AUTHORITY**

120 South Riverside Plaza • Suite 1016 • Chicago, Illinois 60606 • (312) 793-8550

MEMORANDUM

TO: Budget Committee Members

FROM: Laura Egger, Grants Administrator

DATE: October 29, 2003

RE: **FFY03 Anti-Drug Abuse Act Plan Introduction**

This memo describes the proposed FFY03 ADAA plan as illustrated in the attached *Attachment A* dated November 12, 2003.

Illinois' FFY03 ADAA award totaled \$19,209,953. As in past years, 6.5 percent of this award (\$1,248,647) has been reserved for administration as allowed under the federal guidelines (up to 10 percent of the award may be used for administration). An additional 5 percent of the award (\$960,498) must be reserved, per federal guidelines, for criminal history record improvement (CHRI) projects. A total of \$17,000,808 is available for other projects.

Staff recommends continuation funding for all currently funded projects that have not reached their 48-month funding limit with previous years' designations or are exempt from the 48-month funding limit. Staff also recommends more than 12 months of funding to certain projects in order to give them funding to complete their 48-months of funding. The attached Attachment A shows recommended designation amounts for these projects. If the recommended designation is for more or less than a 12-month time period, the number of months of funding is indicated after the implementing agency's name. If no number of months is indicated after the implementing agency's name, the recommended designation is for 12 months.

The Cook County State's Attorney's Office recently submitted documentation which supports their Complex Drug Prosecutions project as a multi-jurisdictional effort. As such, this project can be funded beyond the 48-month funding limit. Staff recommends funding the project at the same level as it has been funded in the past. The funding recommendation is included under purpose area two (Multi-Jurisdictional Task Forces) on the enclosed Attachment A.

In addition, staff recommends a designation of \$600,000 in FFY03 ADAA funds to the Department of Human Services, on behalf of the Chicago Project for the CeaseFire initiative.

The Cook County State's Attorney's Office will waive the right to local funds to the Department of Human Services. This designation requires matching funds of \$200,000 for a total project of \$800,000, and is intended to support the project for about 14 months.

The Chicago Project works as the coordinating organization developing, implementing, and supporting accelerated community-based citywide violence prevention, intervention, education, treatment, and advocacy initiatives. CeaseFire is the component of the Chicago Project that is directed specifically at stopping the shooting in Chicago and Cook County and is modeled after the Boston Initiative. The CeaseFire initiative components include youth outreach, criminal justice collaboration, clergy outreach, public education, community involvement, and a returning offenders initiative.

Additional information regarding the CeaseFire project, which is an initiative supported by Governor Blagojevich, is included in the meeting materials with the FFY01 ADAA memo.

Finally, \$666,270 in FFY03 ADAA funds remains available for new initiatives.

Staff will be available at the meeting to answer any questions.

ANTI-DRUG ABUSE ACT FFY03 PLAN

ATTACHMENT A

ADAA PURPOSE 501(b)(2) Multi-Jurisdictional Task Forces

Program Title: Expanding Multi-Jurisdictional Narcotic Units

Project Title: Expanding Multi-Jurisdictional Narcotic Units

Blackhawk Task Force	\$86,974 F	\$28,991 L
Central IL Enforcement Group	\$173,211 F	\$57,737 L
DuPage County MEG	\$182,031 F	\$60,677 L
DuPage County MEG (Expansion) - 21 months	\$69,477 F	\$23,159 L
East Central IL Task Force	\$133,903 F	\$44,634 L
East Central IL Task Force (Expansion) - 21 months	\$59,535 F	\$19,845 L
Joliet MANS	\$174,555 F	\$58,185 L
Kankakee MEG	\$188,413 F	\$62,804 L
Lake County MEG	\$339,011 F	\$113,004 L
Lake County MEG (Expansion) - 21 months	\$76,500 F	\$25,500 L
Southern IL Drug Task Force	\$251,741 F	\$83,914 L
Southern IL Drug Task Force (Expansion) - 21 months	\$209,951 F	\$69,984 L
Multi-County MEG	\$88,974 F	\$29,658 L
Multi-County MEG (Expansion) - 21 months	\$93,471 F	\$31,157 L
North Central Narcotic Task Force	\$174,587 F	\$58,196 L
North Central Narcotic Task Force (Expansion) - 21 months	\$75,180 F	\$25,060 L
Quad-Cities MEG	\$39,869 F	\$13,290 L
Quad-Cities MEG (Expansion) - 21 months	\$253,187 F	\$84,396 L
SLANT Task Force	\$149,995 F	\$49,998 L
South Central Illinois Drug Task Force	\$106,330 F	\$35,443 L
South Central Illinois Drug Task Force (Expansion) - 21 months	\$39,014 F	\$13,005 L
Southeastern Illinois Drug Task Force	\$167,503 F	\$55,834 L
Southeastern Illinois Drug Task Force (Expansion) - 25 months	\$85,019 F	\$28,340 L
Metropolitan Enforcement Group of Southwestern Ill.	\$584,497 F	\$194,832 L
Southern Illinois Enforcement Group	\$178,122 F	\$59,374 L
Zone 3 / LaSalle Task Force	\$73,292 F	\$24,431 L
Zone 3 / LaSalle Task Force (Expansion)	\$51,377 F	\$17,126 L
Vermilion County MEG	\$179,476 F	\$59,825 L
Vermilion County MEG (Expansion) - 21 months	\$57,603 F	\$19,201 L
West Central IL Task Force	\$166,736 F	\$55,579 L
West Central IL Task Force (Expansion) - 21 months	\$110,597 F	\$36,866 L
Zone 6 Task Force	\$80,132 F	\$26,711 L
Zone 6 Task Force (Expansion) - 21 months	\$75,521 F	\$25,174 L

Program Title: Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Prosecution Program

Project Title: Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Prosecution Program

DuPage County State's Attorney's Office	\$195,519 F	\$65,173 L
Kane County State's Attorney's Office	\$179,959 F	\$59,986 L
Lake County State's Attorney's Office	\$256,072 F	\$85,357 L
McHenry County State's Attorney's Office	\$104,242 F	\$34,747 L
Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor	\$550,607 F	\$183,536 L
St. Clair County State's Attorney's Office	\$135,004 F	\$45,001 L
Will County State's Attorney's Office	\$165,660 F	\$55,220 L

Project Title: Complex Drug Prosecutions

Cook County State's Attorney's Office	\$1,275,140 F	\$425,047 L
---------------------------------------	---------------	-------------

**ADAA PURPOSE 501(b)(4)
Community Crime Prevention**

Program Title: Community Violence Prevention

Project Title: CeaseFire

Department of Human Services	\$600,000 F	\$200,000 S
------------------------------	-------------	-------------

**ADAA PURPOSE 501(b)(7)(A)
Improving Operational Effectiveness**

Program Title: Specialized Training

Project Title: Law Enforcement Training

Illinois Law Enforcement Training Standards Board	\$36,050 F	\$12,017 S
---	------------	------------

Project Title: Judicial Training

Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts	\$25,000 F	\$8,333 S
--	------------	-----------

Program Title: Risk Assessment

Project Title: Improve Juvenile Risk Assessment

Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts - 8 months	\$103,000 F	\$34,333 S
---	-------------	------------

**ADAA PURPOSE 501(b)(8)
Drug and Violent Offender Prosecution**

Program Title: Specialized Prosecution Initiatives

Project Title: Systemic Sentencing Issues Appeals Project

Office of the State's Attorney's Appellate Prosecutor	\$355,350 F	\$118,450 S
---	-------------	-------------

**ADAA PURPOSE 501(b)(10)
Operational Effectiveness of the Court**

Program Title: Specialized Defense Initiatives

Project Title: Defense Services

Office of the State Appellate Defender - 21 months	\$332,045 F	\$110,682 S
Office of the Macon County Public Defender - 24 months	\$202,500 F	\$67,500 L
Office of the Winnebago County Public Defender - 24 months	\$106,500 F	\$35,500 L
Office of the Kankakee County Public Defender - 24 months	\$97,000 F	\$32,333 L
Office of the Champaign County Public Defender - 24 months	\$89,614 F	\$29,871 L
Office of the Will County Public Defender - 24 months	\$70,500 F	\$23,500 L
Office of the Lake County Public Defender - 24 months	\$124,500 F	\$41,500 L

Project Title: Systemic Sentencing Issues Appeals Project

Office of the State Appellate Defender	\$236,900 F	\$78,967 S
--	-------------	------------

Program Title: Specialized Defense Training

Project Title: Statewide Public Defender Training

Office of the State Appellate Defender - 21 months	\$90,125 F	\$30,042 S
--	------------	------------

**ADAA PURPOSE 501(b)(11)
Post Conviction Correctional Resources**

Program Title: Correctional Initiatives

Project Title: Community-Based Residential Treatment for Adults

Illinois Department of Corrections - 10 months	\$402,344 F	\$134,115 S
--	-------------	-------------

Project Title: Young Offender Re-entry Program

Illinois Department of Corrections - 9 months	\$528,680 F	\$176,227 S
---	-------------	-------------

Project Title: Community-based Transitional Services for Female Offenders

Illinois Department of Corrections - 18 months	\$600,000 F	\$200,000 S
--	-------------	-------------

**ADAA PURPOSE 501(b)(15)(B)
Information Systems**

Program Title: Information Systems

Project Title: Gang Information Exchange Database

Chicago Police Department - 24 months	\$1,339,000 F	\$446,333 L
---------------------------------------	---------------	-------------

Project Title: Videotaped Confessions and Eyewitness ID Training

Illinois State Police	\$333,868 F	\$111,289 S
-----------------------	-------------	-------------

**ADAA PURPOSE 501(b)(16)
Innovative Programs**

Program Title: Innovative Jail-based Initiatives

Project Title: Jail-based Mental Health Services

TBD Local	\$500,000 F	\$166,667 L
-----------	-------------	-------------

**ADAA PURPOSE 501(b)(19)
Evaluation Programs**

Program Title: Evaluation

Project Title: Drug Strategy Impact Evaluation

Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority	\$1,265,000 F	\$421,667 S
---	---------------	-------------

**ADAA PURPOSE 501(b)(20)
Alternatives to Detention**

Program Title: Probation Initiatives

Project Title: Juvenile Probation Programs

Cook County Juvenile Probation - 6 months	\$77,000 F	\$25,667 L
Rock Island County Probation - 14 months	\$54,075 F	\$18,025 L

Project Title: Juvenile Reporting Centers

Tazewell County Probation Department - 21 months	\$122,500 F	\$40,833 L
First Judicial Circuit	\$105,000 F	\$35,000 L

Project Title: Innovative Probation Initiatives

TBD Local	\$500,000 F	\$166,667 L
-----------	-------------	-------------

Project Title: Community-based Transitional Services

TBD Local	\$287,883 F	\$95,961 L
Lake County	\$25,069 F	\$8,356 L
Madison County	\$87,048 F	\$29,016 L

ADAA PURPOSE UNALLOCATED
Unallocated Funds

Unallocated

Undesignated Local CHRI	\$629,222 F	\$209,741 L
Undesignated State CHRI	\$331,276 F	\$110,425 S
Undesignated Local	\$0 F	\$0 L
Undesignated State	\$666,270 F	\$222,090 S

ADAA PURPOSE 99
Administration Funds

Administration

Administration Funds	\$1,248,647 F	\$416,216 S
----------------------	---------------	-------------

TOTAL	\$19,209,953	
--------------	---------------------	--



**ILLINOIS
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
INFORMATION AUTHORITY**

120 South Riverside Plaza • Suite 1016 • Chicago, Illinois 60606 • (312) 793-8550

MEMORANDUM

TO: Budget Committee Members

FROM: Laura Egger, Grants Administrator

DATE: October 29, 2003

RE: **FFY03 Local Law Enforcement Block Grants Program Funds**

The State of Illinois will receive \$14,403,787 in FFY03 Local Law Enforcement Block Grants (LLEBG) funds. Approximately \$10.4 million will go to the City of Chicago and nearly \$4.1 million to 104 other local jurisdictions. The Authority will administer \$1,009,362 to the remaining Illinois jurisdictions that were not eligible to receive direct funding.

In past years, the Authority has issued a request for proposals (RFP) for equipment purchases. Local response to the RFPs has been overwhelming. Requests surpassed available funds each year and reports from local departments that did receive funds indicate that the equipment purchased with grant funds fulfilled critical needs. Under the FFY02 RFP, the Authority received 477 proposals requesting a total of approximately \$6.7 million.

Staff recommends the FFY03 LLEBG funds be administered in a similar manner as past years. Staff also recommends limiting this year's equipment purchases to new and/or used law enforcement vehicles, in-car computer and in-car video systems and communication/radio systems. Staff recommends retaining the allowed 3 percent (\$30,281) for administration and issuing an RFP for equipment grants between \$5,000 and \$20,000 for the remaining \$979,081. Staff also recommends that a minimum of 75 percent of the available funds be made available to communities with populations under 25,000 and a maximum of 25 percent for those over 25,000. In addition, staff recommends that priority be given to those jurisdictions that have not received LLEBG funds in past years.

Staff will be available at the meeting to answer any questions you may have.



**ILLINOIS
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
INFORMATION AUTHORITY**

120 South Riverside Plaza • Suite 1016 • Chicago, Illinois 60606 • (312) 793-8550

MEMORANDUM

To: Budget Committee Members

From: Jennifer Vesely, Victim Services Administrator

Date: October 29, 2003

Subject: **FFY99 Violence Against Women Act Adjustment #10**
FFY01 Violence Against Women Act Adjustment #2
FFY03 Violence Against Women Act Adjustment #1

This memo describes proposed adjustments to FFY99, FFY01 and FFY03 Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) plans as illustrated in the enclosed Attachment A dated November 12, 2003.

RECOMMENDED DESIGNATIONS

The Illinois State Police (ISP) was previously given funds to conduct training in forensic services. However, training was not completed by the end of the period of performance and lapsing funds were returned to the Authority at the last budget committee meeting. The ISP would like to receive the balance of those lapsed funds, as well as additional funds to complete the training for advanced bloodstain pattern analysis and sexual assault crime scene investigations. These funds will be used to teach crime scene investigators advanced pattern analysis techniques, sexual assault evidence collection, alternate light source usage, and techniques for interviewing sexual assault victims. In addition, they will purchase three alternate light sources to improve the investigation of sex crimes. The ISP will use the time of the training participants as match. Staff recommends that \$58,370 in VAWA FFY99 funds be designated to the ISP for advanced training for forensic services.

At previous VAWA Ad Hoc Committee meetings, members recommended continued funding of the Cook County protocol sites. The Cook County State's Attorney's Office has both domestic violence and sexual assault protocols. These protocols allow them to work more effectively with other components of the criminal justice system and hold offenders accountable. Staff recommends \$172,245 and \$259,100 in VAWA FFY01 funds be designated to the Cook County State's Attorney's Office for the sexual assault and domestic violence protocols, respectively.

As some of you may know, with the re-authorization of VAWA there was a change in the formula allocation requirement for the funds. Starting with FFY01 funds, 25 percent of the funds must go to law enforcement, 25 percent to prosecution, 30 percent to service providers, and 5 percent to the courts. The remaining 15 percent can be allocated at the state's discretion.

In the past, the Authority has designated the 25% of the service provider funds to the Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault and the Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence in equal amounts. These funds were then subcontracted to their program agencies for service to underserved areas or victim groups. Staff recommends the Authority continue designating the funds in this manner and that designations from VAWA FFY03 in the amount of \$662,310 be made to both the Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault and the Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence.

The following table summarizes these funding recommendations.

DESIGNEE	FUNDING PURPOSE	FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR		
		1999	2001	2003
Illinois State Police	Bloodstain pattern and sexual assault crime scene training	\$58,370		
Cook County State's Attorney's Office	Continuation of the Domestic Violence Protocol		\$259,100	
Cook County State's Attorney's Office	Continuation of the Sexual Assault Protocol		\$172,245	
Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence	Continuation of services to underserved areas or victim groups.			\$662,310
Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault	Continuation of services to underserved areas or victim groups.			\$662,310

Staff will be available at the meeting to answer any questions.

**S.T.O.P. VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN
FFY99 PLAN
ATTACHMENT A**

VAWA FFY99
November 12, 2003

	Law Enforcement	Prosecution	Service Providers	Discretionary	Total Federal Amount	Required Match
PURPOSE 1: TRAINING						
Program Title: Sexual Assault Guideline Training						
Kankakee County Sheriff's Department	\$31,200				\$31,200	\$10,400
Office of the States Attorney's Appellate Prosecutor		\$30,000			\$30,000	\$10,000
Program Title: Sexual Assault Law Enforcement Training						
Illinois State Police	\$20,056				\$20,056	\$6,685
<i>Illinois State Police</i>	<i>\$58,370</i>				<i>\$58,370</i>	<i>\$19,457</i>
PURPOSE 2: SPECIALIZED UNITS						
Program Title: Domestic Violence Prosecution						
Kane County State's Attorney's Office	\$51,563	\$208,540			\$260,103	\$86,701
St. Clair County		\$28,500		\$54,805	\$83,305	\$27,768
Winnebago County State's Attorney's Office		\$75,150		\$2,500	\$77,650	\$25,883
Sangamon County State's Attorney's Office		\$37,094			\$37,094	\$12,365
McLean County State's Attorney's Office		\$66,650		\$5,000	\$71,650	\$23,883
Cook County State's Attorney's Office		\$115,371		\$18,970	\$134,341	\$44,780
Cook County State's Attorney's Office		\$201,500			\$201,500	\$67,167
Peoria County State's Attorney's Office		\$35,385			\$35,385	\$11,795
Cook County State's Attorney's Office		\$57,600			\$57,600	\$19,200
Macon County State's Attorney's Office		\$138,982			\$138,982	\$46,327
Peoria County State's Attorney's Office		\$36,920			\$36,920	\$12,307
Program Title: Batterers Services						
Provident Counseling				\$5,670	\$5,670	\$1,890
Program Title: Domestic Violence Law Enforcement						
Peoria Police Department	\$39,900				\$39,900	\$13,300
Winnebago Sheriff's Office	\$110,000				\$110,000	\$36,667
Springfield Police Department	\$54,299				\$54,299	\$18,100
Normal Police Department	\$0				\$0	\$0
McLean County	\$75,338				\$75,338	\$25,113
Chicago Police Department	\$130,000				\$130,000	\$43,333
St. Clair County	\$100,000				\$100,000	\$33,333
Granite City Police Department	\$0				\$0	\$0
Macon County Sheriff's Office	\$34,084				\$34,084	\$11,361
Decatur Police Department	\$42,882				\$42,882	\$14,294
City of Chicago	\$68,263				\$68,263	\$22,754

	Law Enforcement	Prosecution	Service Providers	Discretionary	Total Federal Amount	
Program Title: Sexual Assault Law Enforcement Chicago Police Department	\$15,253				\$15,253	\$5,084
Program Title: Sexual Assault DNA Analysis Illinois State Police	\$416,214				\$416,214	\$138,738
Program Title: Sex Offender Prosecution Cook County State's Attorney's Office		\$172,245			\$172,245	\$57,415
PURPOSE 5: VICTIM SERVICES						
Program Title: Services for Underserved Areas or Victim Groups Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence			\$639,469		\$639,469	\$0
Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault			\$639,469		\$639,469	\$0
Program Title: Services to Female Inmates Illinois Department of Corrections				\$90,000	\$90,000	\$30,000
Program Title: Sexual Assault Guideline Implementation KC - CASA	\$11,656			\$32,477	\$44,133	\$3,886
KC - CASA				\$30,930	\$30,930	\$0
Program Title: Domestic Violence Protocol Implementation Kane County				\$0	\$0	\$0
Mutual Ground				\$39,375	\$39,375	\$0
Mutual Ground				\$19,690	\$19,690	\$0
Community Crisis Center				\$39,375	\$39,375	\$0
Women's Crisis Center of Metro East				\$18,900	\$18,900	\$0
Women's Crisis Center of Metro East				\$27,616	\$27,616	\$0
WAVE Domestic Violence Services				\$75,488	\$75,488	\$0
WAVE Domestic Violence Services				\$75,488	\$75,488	\$0
Sojourn Shelter				\$82,600	\$82,600	\$0
Sangamon County				\$13,860	\$13,860	\$4,620
Countering Domestic Violence				\$39,323	\$39,323	\$0
Countering Domestic Violence				\$19,690	\$19,690	\$0
ADV & SAS				\$79,631	\$79,631	\$0
Center for Prevention of Abuse	\$18,809			\$99,350	\$118,159	\$6,270
Phoenix Crisis Center				\$28,200	\$28,200	\$0
Dove Inc.				\$30,000	\$30,000	\$0

	Law Enforcement	Prosecution	Service Providers	Discretionary	Total Federal Amount	
Program Title: Chicago Domestic Violence Hotline City of Chicago				\$350,000	\$350,000	\$116,667
Program Title: Domestic Violence Resource Center Cook County State's Attorney's Office		\$75,000			\$75,000	\$25,000
Reserves for Sexual Assault Guideline Implementation Programs	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
Reserves for Continuation of Current Programs	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
TOTALS	\$1,277,887	\$1,278,937	\$1,278,938	\$1,278,938	\$5,114,700	\$1,032,544
FUNDS REMAINING	\$1,050	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,050	

VAWA FFY99 fund life expires February 28, 2004.

**S.T.O.P. VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN
FFY01 PLAN
ATTACHMENT A**

	Law Enforcement	Prosecution	Service Providers	Courts	Discretionary	Total Federal Amount	Required Match
PURPOSE 2: SPECIALIZED UNITS							
Program Title: Domestic Violence Prosecution							
Cook County State's Attorney's Office		\$57,600				\$57,600	
Cook County State's Attorney's Office		\$201,500				\$201,500	
Program Title: Sexual Assault Prosecution							
Cook County State's Attorney's Office		\$172,245				\$172,245	
PURPOSE 5: VICTIM SERVICES							
Program Title: Services for Underserved Areas or Victim Groups							
Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence			\$588,667			\$588,667	\$0
Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault			\$588,667			\$588,667	\$0
Program Title: Transitional Housing Services							
Phase / Wave					\$17,925	\$17,925	\$0
Quanada					\$30,000	\$30,000	\$0
Safe Passage					\$9,240	\$9,240	\$0
Swan					\$80,800	\$80,800	\$0
YWCA of Freeport					\$22,560	\$22,560	\$0
Apna Ghar					\$27,080	\$27,080	\$0
Crisis Center for South Suburbia					\$20,520	\$20,520	\$0
Hamdard Center					\$41,544	\$41,544	\$0
Kan-Win					\$42,840	\$42,840	\$0
Mutual Ground					\$42,600	\$42,600	\$0
TOTALS	\$0	\$431,345	\$1,177,334	\$0	\$335,109	\$1,943,788	\$0
FUNDS REMAINING	\$981,112	\$549,767	\$0	\$196,222	\$253,561	\$1,980,662	

**S.T.O.P. VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN
FFY03 PLAN
ATTACHMENT A**

VAWA FFY03
November 12, 2003

	Law Enforcement	Prosecution	Service Providers	Courts	Discretionary	Total Federal Amount	Required Match
PURPOSE: VICTIM SERVICES							
Program Title: Services for Underserved Areas or Victim Groups							
Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence			\$662,310			\$662,310	
Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault			\$662,310			\$662,310	
TOTALS	\$0	\$0	\$1,324,620	\$0	\$0	\$1,324,620	\$0
FUNDS REMAINING	\$1,103,850	\$1,103,850	\$0	\$220,770	\$662,310	\$3,090,780	



**ILLINOIS
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
INFORMATION AUTHORITY**

120 South Riverside Plaza • Suite 1016 • Chicago, Illinois 60606 • (312) 793-8550

MEMORANDUM

TO: Budget Committee Members

FROM: Jennifer Vesely, Victim Services Administrator

DATE: October 29, 2003

RE: **FFY01 Victims of Crime Act Plan Adjustment #5**

This memo describes proposed adjustment to the FFY01 Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) plan.

Child Advocacy Centers/Sexual Assault Centers Collaborative Victim Services

Authority staff and the Attorney General's Office (AGO) have been working with Child Advocacy Centers (CACs) and Sexual Assault Centers (SACs) on building working relationships between the two types of centers. To further this endeavor, a joint request for proposals (RFP) from both the Authority and the AGO was issued for child advocacy center/sexual assault center collaborative projects. A total of \$50,000 in VOCA and state violent crime victim assistance funds was reserved for this RFP. The request invited proposals that would increase awareness of services by victims or their significant others, the effects of victimization on children or non-offending family members, the extent of crimes against children, the importance of prompt and timely response by well-trained professionals, and the rights of child victims.

A bidder's conference was held in Springfield on June 4, 2003. CAC and SAC partners were required to both be in attendance to qualify to apply. Invitations to submit proposals were distributed to 26 CACs and 24 SACs. The table below summarizes the number of responses received, the total amount of funds requested, and the number of programs recommended for funding:

Proposals Received	Proposals Recommended for Funding by ICJIA	Proposals to be funded by the Attorney General's Office	Total Amount Recommended for ICJIA funding	Total Amount Funded by Attorney General's Office
26	10	6	\$44,461	\$20,882

A panel consisting of staff from the Authority and the AGO read, scored, and discussed the proposals. Proposals were scored using the following criteria:

- > Responsiveness to the request for proposal.
- > Issue to be addressed.
- > Anticipated outcome.
- > Creativity.
- > Clarity of approach.
- > Adequacy of costs.

In addition, Authority staff reviewed the proposals for allowability of services, activities, and costs following the VOCA guidelines.

The scores awarded each proposal were averaged and the panels recommended that 14 of the 26 proposals receive consideration for funding. Of the 14 proposals recommended for funding, two would be funded by both the Authority and the AGO. The Authority will fund VOCA allowable costs and the AGO unallowable costs. In several instances, the proposals requested funds for training purposes. Of the proposals recommended for funding that request funds for training purposes, the funds in the VOCA one percent training set-aside will be designated to the programs.

Listed below is a table summarizing the programs being recommended for funding:

**Recommendations for Funding of Child Advocacy Center/Sexual Assault Center
Collaborative Projects**

DESIGNEE	FUNDING PURPOSE	FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 2001
Family Resources, Inc.	Rock Island Co. CAC/Quad City SA Program will distribute brochures about child abuse & services	\$4,255
Call for Help	Amy Schulz CAC/SAFE/Call for Help will have local presenters, billboards and information on abuse for public	\$3,634
A Woman's Fund, Inc.	Champaign Co. CAC/A Woman's Fund will present two public service announcements on abuse and services	\$5,000

McLean Co. Child Protection Network	DeWitt Co. CAC/Growing Strong will present a 4 prong awareness campaign involving brochures, articles and center identified materials	\$4,000
Will Co. Child Advocacy Center	Will Co. CAC/Guardian Angel Home will present 2 trainings for professional and the public on the impact of abuse on victims	\$5,000
McLean Co. Child Protection Network	Livingston Co. CAC/ADV-SAS will present two trainings for criminal justice personnel and social services on the effects of childhood trauma	\$4,072
ADV & SAS	Dani Brandon Center for Children/ADV-SAS will present two trainings from professional and 1 st responders on victim sensitivity	\$5,000
Children's Action Network	Children's Action Network/Quanada will provide brochures to the public about child abuse and services available	\$2,000
YWCA of Metropolitan Chicago	DuPage Co. CAC/YWCA of Metro-DuPage Center will distribute brochures to parents, teachers and school administrators	\$5,000
Community Crisis Center	Kane Co. CAC/Mutual Ground/ Community Crisis Center will present a training to professionals on services to child victims and distribute brochures	\$6,500
TOTAL		\$44,461

Staff will be available at the meeting to answer any questions.

**Victims of Crime Act
FFY01
Attachment A - Revised 7/22/03**

SERVICES TO VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Program Title: Services to Victims of Domestic Violence	INITIAL AMOUNT	AMENDED AMOUNT	DIFFERENCE
Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence	\$1,360,980		
Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence	\$1,360,980		
Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence - Medical Advocac	\$350,977		
The Pillars Community Services	\$33,183		
The Pillars Community Services	\$33,183		
Life Span	\$46,890		
Life Span	\$52,267		
Sarah's Inn	\$33,172		
Sarah's Inn	\$39,565		
Hull House	\$51,173		
Hull House	\$51,173		
Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence - Macoupin County	\$70,000		
South Suburban Family Shelter	\$95,288		
Friends of Battered Women and their Children	\$84,339		

**Program Title: Services to Non-English Speaking
or Bilingual Domestic Violence Victims**

Korean American Women in Need	\$35,141
Korean American Women in Need	\$35,141
Mujeres Latinas en Accion	\$27,694
Mujeres Latinas en Accion	\$27,694

SERVICES TO VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT

Program Title: Services to Victims of Sexual Assault

Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault	\$2,128,248
Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault	\$2,128,248
Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault - Counseling Services	\$0
Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault	\$900,000

SERVICES TO VICTIMS OF CHILD ABUSE

Program Title: Services to Victims of Child Abuse

Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence	\$218,102
Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault	\$0
Youth Service Bureau of Illinois Valley	\$0
Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence	\$1,300,000
Children's Memorial Hospital	\$52,000

Program Title: Child Advocacy Center Services	INITIAL AMOUNT	AMENDED AMOUNT	DIFFERENCE
Child Advocacy Center of Northwest Cook County	\$35,314		
Child Advocacy Center of Northwest Cook County	\$35,314		
Sangamon County Child Advocacy Center	\$14,856		
Sangamon County Child Advocacy Center	\$14,856		
McLean County Child Advocacy Center	\$38,858		
McLean County Child Advocacy Center	\$38,858		
Williamson County Child Advocacy Center	\$10,668		
Williamson County Child Advocacy Center	\$10,668		
Knox County Child Advocacy Center	\$18,000		
Tyler's Justice Center for Children	\$32,230		
Dani-Brandon Center for Children	\$25,752		

Program Title: Child Advocacy Center / Sexual Assault Center Collaborative Projects

Family Resources, Inc.	\$0	\$4,255	\$4,255
Call for Help	\$0	\$3,634	\$3,634
A Woman's Fund, Inc.	\$0	\$5,000	\$5,000
McLean County Child Protection Network	\$0	\$4,000	\$4,000
Children's Action Network	\$0	\$2,000	\$2,000
YWCA of Metro Chicago	\$0	\$5,000	\$5,000

SERVICES TO VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIME

Program Title: Statewide Services to Victims of Drunk Drivers

Mothers Against Drunk Drivers	\$105,362
-------------------------------	-----------

Program Title: Services to Chicago Victims of Violent Crime

Legal Assistance Foundation of Chicago	\$72,301
Legal Assistance Foundation of Chicago	\$109,559
Legal Assistance Foundation of Chicago	\$44,862
Legal Assistance Foundation of Chicago	\$42,773
Rogers Park Community Council	\$13,978
Rogers Park Community Council	\$13,978
Circle Family Care (Humboldt Park)	\$41,312
Circle Family Care (Humboldt Park)	\$47,604

Program Title: Services to Downstate Victims of Violent Crimes

St. Mary's Hospital/East St. Louis Advocacy Program	\$38,452
St. Mary's Hospital/East St. Louis Advocacy Program	\$39,313

Program Title: Services to Senior Victims of Violent Crime

Prairie Council on Aging	\$15,590
Legal Assistance Foundation of Chicago	\$40,462
Legal Assistance Foundation of Chicago	\$40,462
Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of Chicago	\$35,832

Program Title: Services to Victims of Convicted Offenders	INITIAL AMOUNT	AMENDED AMOUNT	DIFFERENCE
Illinois Department of Corrections	\$55,861		
Illinois Department of Corrections	\$55,861		

LAW ENFORCEMENT / PROSECUTOR-BASED VICTIM ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

**Program Title: Prosecutor-Based Victim
Coordinator Services**

Kane County State's Attorney's Office	\$35,177
Kane County State's Attorney's Office	\$35,177
Kankakee County State's Attorney's Office	\$27,707
Kankakee County State's Attorney's Office	\$28,996

**Program Title: Prosecutor-Based Serv. to Survivors
of Homicide Victims**

Lake County State's Attorney's Office	\$29,550
Lake County State's Attorney's Office	\$29,550
Macon County State's Attorney's Office	\$15,425
Macon County State's Attorney's Office	\$15,975
Cook County State's Attorney's Office	\$103,167
Cook County State's Attorney's Office	\$130,757
DuPage County State's Attorney's Office	\$0

Program Title: Prosecutor-Based Victim Assistance Services

Cook County State's Attorney's Office - Senior/Disabled Victims Compensation Claim Support	\$206,227
Cook County State's Attorney's Office - Juvenile Court	\$142,338
Cook County State's Attorney's Office - Juvenile Court	\$142,338
Cook County State's Attorney's Office - Domestic Violence Cour	\$48,140
Cook County State's Attorney's Office - Domestic Violence Cour	\$48,140
Cook County State's Attorney's Office	\$335,227

Program Title: Transitional Housing Services

Quanada	\$19,000
Mutual Ground	\$32,125

Program Title: Law Enforcement / Prosecutor-Based Victim Assistance Services

Cook County State's Attorney's Office	\$400,000
---------------------------------------	-----------

Program Title: Statewide Victim Assistance Services

Illinois Attorney General's Office	\$0
------------------------------------	-----

Program Title: Statewide Victim Notification System

	INITIAL AMOUNT	AMENDED AMOUNT	DIFFERENCE
Illinois Attorney General's Office	\$199,575		

Program Title: Information Network for Victim Service Providers

Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority \$574,612

TRAINING SET-ASIDE FOR VICTIM SERVICE PROVIDER TRAINING

Program Title: Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) Training

<i>Office of the Illinois Attorney General</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$68,637</i>	<i>\$68,637</i>
--	------------	-----------------	-----------------

Program Title: Child Advocacy Center / Sexual Assault Center Collaborative Project

Will County Child Advocacy Center	\$0	\$5,000	\$5,000
McLean County Child Protection Network	\$0	\$4,072	\$4,072
ADV & SAS	\$0	\$5,000	\$5,000
Community Crisis Center	\$0	\$6,500	\$6,500

Program Title: Elder Abuse Training

<i>Office of the Illinois Attorney General</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$13,000</i>	<i>\$13,000</i>
--	------------	-----------------	-----------------

Allocated Funds	\$14,203,577		
Unallocated Funds	\$4,523	\$268	(\$4,255)
Grant Funds	<u>\$14,208,100</u>		
Training Funds	\$151,150	\$29,307	(\$121,843)
Administrative Funds	\$755,750		
Total	<u>\$15,115,000</u>		

Project Status Reports & Project Profiles

- A. Zone 3/ LaSalle County Task Force
- B. Central Illinois MEG
- C. Catholic Charities

Project Status Report
Program Area/Title: Multi-Jurisdictional Task Forces/Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Narcotics Units
Project Agency: City of Mendota on behalf of Zone 3/LaSalle Task Force
Number of months of activity/months of funding designated: 189/21
Start /end dates of reported agreements: July 1, 2002 – March 31, 2004 (FFY02)
Designation/source: FFY02 - \$128,261/Anti- Drug Abuse Act (21 months)
Program Summary: Central Illinois Enforcement Group (CIEG), through this twenty-one month grant, is provided with a contractual secretary, office rental, telecommunications, security system monitoring and utilities.
Project Assessment
Administrative compliance: The grantee is very cooperative in the timely submission of continuation materials, budget revisions, amendment requests, and subcontracts; adherence to procurement, record keeping requirements; and cooperation in data collection and program development.
Data and Fiscal report compliance: Data and fiscal reports are submitted in a timely fashion.
<p>Goals and Objectives for (FFY02) July 1, 2002 – March 31, 2004:</p> <p>Goal #1: To develop an investigation strategy to improve the quality, efficiency and effectiveness of narcotics and weapons enforcement, thereby making communities safer.</p> <p><i>Objective #1:</i> Increase the number of participating agencies.</p> <p><i>Objective #2:</i> Increase the number of drug investigations by 5 percent from the previous year.</p> <p><i>Objective #3:</i> Increase cannabis and controlled substance purchases by 5 percent from the previous year.</p> <p><i>Objective #4:</i> Maintain a 95 percent conviction rate or higher.</p> <p><i>Objective #5:</i> Reduce violent weapons related crime by increasing the number of weapons seized by 10 percent.</p> <p>Goal #2: Develop an awareness of and make an impact on gang activity.</p> <p><i>Objective #1:</i> Increase the number of gang contacts/arrests by 10 percent.</p> <p><i>Objective #2:</i> Disseminate reports to local, state and federal agencies.</p>

Goal #3: Maintain professionalism, expertise and training of Zone 3/LaSalle Task Force personnel.

Objective: Assign 11 officers to three training seminars regarding basic narcotic investigations, interview and interrogation, and high risk warrant seizure.

Progress towards the Goals and Objectives: The following progress has been made by the unit towards achieving the objectives set for the July 1, 2002 – March 30, 2004 program period. The statistics are based on the first twelve months of activity.

Goal #1/*Objective #1:* One new agency has joined and a second is pending.
The unit has obtained this objective.

Objective #2: The unit has 178 new cases, a 45 percent increase.
The unit has obtained this objective.

Objective #3: The unit has increased cannabis purchased by 200 percent and seizures have remained similar to the previous year.
The unit is on pace to partially obtain this objective.

Objective #4: The unit has maintained a 97 percent conviction rate.
The unit is on pace to obtain this objective.

Objective #5: The unit has seized 54 weapons, a 33 percent increase.
The unit has obtained this objective.

Goal #2/*Objective #1:* Gang contacts/arrests are down 74 percent.
The unit has not obtained this objective.

Objective #2: The unit continues to disseminate reports to local, state and federal agencies.
The unit has obtained this objective.

Goal #3/*Objective:* Most officers have attended 2-3 training classes each.
The unit is on pace to obtain this objective.

Qualitative information: In attempt to raise cannabis seizures, Zone 3/LaSalle Task Force and local agencies are taking an aggressive stance on road and highway interdictions.

Evaluation information: No formal evaluations of this program have been conducted during the current grant period.

Recommendations: None at this time.

120 S. Riverside Plaza,
Suite 1016
Chicago, Illinois 60606

Tel: (312) 793-8550
Fax: (312) 793-8422
TDD: (312) 793-4170

www.icjia.state.il.us

Prepared by

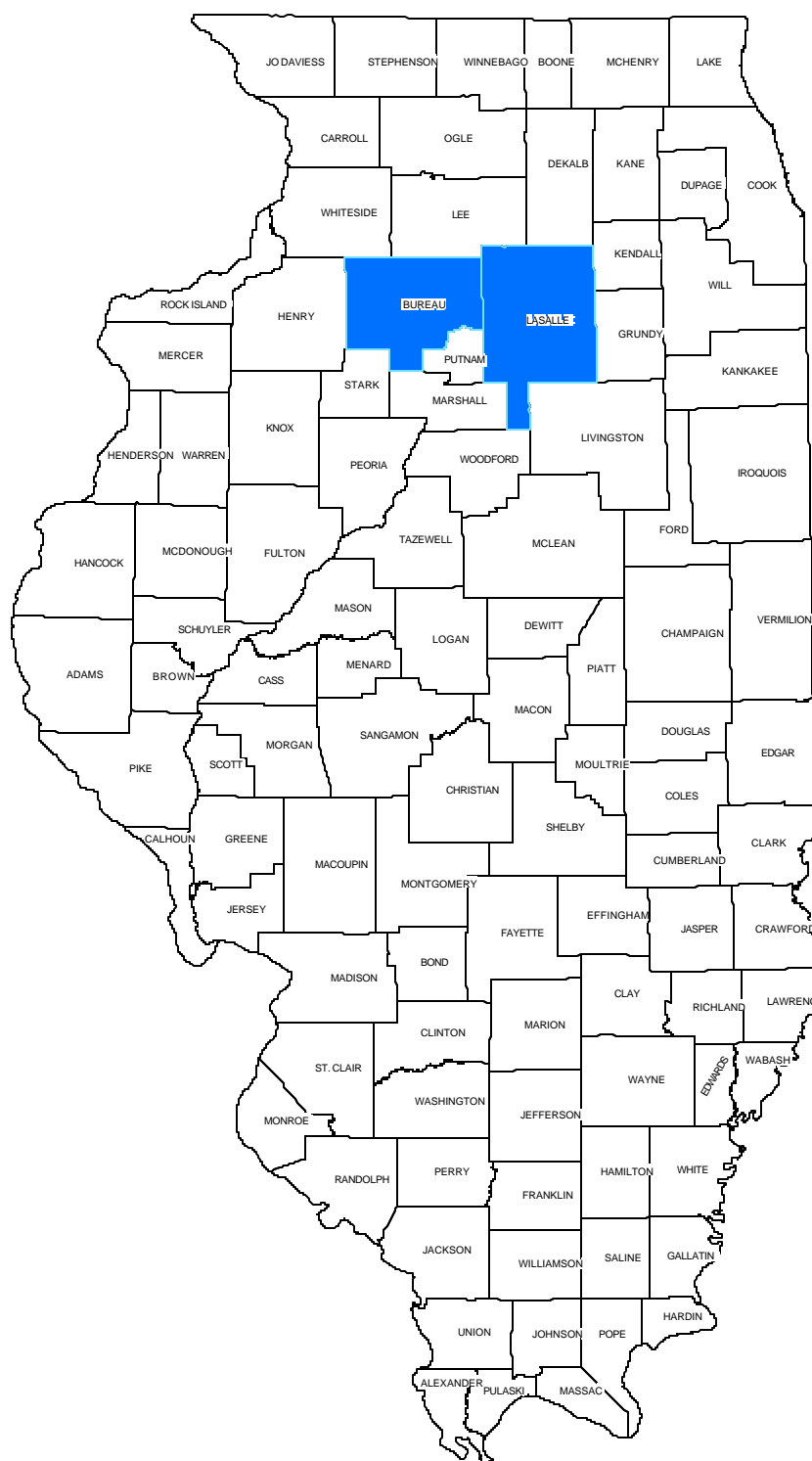
The Research and
Analysis Unit

Rod R. Blagojevich
Governor

Sheldon Sorosky
Chairman

Lori G. Levin
Executive Director

Assessing Illinois' Multi-jurisdictional Enforcement Groups and Task Forces



A Profile of the Zone 3/LaSalle Task Force

July 2003

This project was supported by Grant # 99-DB-BX-0017, awarded to the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. The Assistant Attorney General, Office of Justice Programs, coordinates the activities of the following programs, offices and bureaus: Bureau of Justice Assistance, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Institute of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and the Office for Victims of Crime. Points of view or opinions contained within this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority
120 S. Riverside Plaza, Suite 1016
Chicago, Illinois 60606-3997
Telephone (312) 793-8550
Telefax (312) 793-8422
TDD: (312) 793-4170
World Wide Website <http://www.icjia.state.il.us>

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

A number of organizations and individuals put a great deal of effort into the development of this document. The Authority's Research and Analysis Unit is very grateful for the assistance provided by the following organizations:

Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts
Illinois Department of Human Services' Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse
Illinois Department of Children and Family Services
Illinois Department of Corrections
Illinois State Police
Zone 3/LaSalle Task Force (Z3/LTF)
U.S. Bureau of the Census

In addition, the following individuals were instrumental in gathering, interpreting and presenting these data:

Robert Bauer
Gary Kupsak
Kelly Marzano
Thomas Nichol
David Olson
Gerard Ramker
Michelle Repp
Gregory Stevens

CONTENTS

Section	Page Number
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	
I.	Introduction 1
II.	Trends in Violent Index Offenses and Arrests..... 3
III.	Trends in Drug Arrests..... 6
IV.	Trends in Drug Seizures..... 14
V.	Trends in Prosecutions for Drug Offenses 16
VI.	Trends in Percent of Convicted Drug Offenders Sentenced to Prison..... 18
VII.	Trends in Drug Treatment Admissions in Z3/LTF Region by Drug Type 23
VIII.	Trends in Drug Exposed Births 26
IX.	Summary of Drug Situation 27
X.	Appendices 30
	Map 1 2002 Percent of Illinois' County-level Population Covered by an Authority-funded Multi-jurisdictional Enforcement Group or Task Force..... 31
	Map 2 2002 Illinois Cannabis Seizure Rates, by County 32
	Map 3 2002 Illinois Cocaine Seizure Rates, by County..... 33
	Map 4 2002 Illinois Crack Seizure Rates, by County 34
	Map 5 2002 Illinois Methamphetamine Seizure Rates, by County 35
	Map 2 2002 Illinois Heroin Seizure Rates, by County 36
XI.	Bibliography 37

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Page Number
Figure 1.	Violent Index Offense Rates for Participating and Non-participating Agencies in Region Covered by Z3/LTF..... 3
Figure 2.	2002 Violent Index Offenses* Reported by Participating and Non-participating Agencies in Region Covered by Z3/LTF 4
Figure 3.	Violent Index Arrest Rates for Participating and Non-participating Agencies in Region Covered by Z3/LTF..... 5
Figure 4.	2002 Violent Index Arrests* Reported by Participating and Non-participating Agencies in Region Covered by Z3/LTF 5
Figure 5.	Total Drug Arrest Rates for Z3/LTF and Participating and Non-participating Agencies in Region Covered by Z3/LTF 7
Figure 6.	2002 Drug Arrests* Reported by Participating and Non-participating Agencies in Region Covered by Z3/LTF..... 7
Figure 7.	Total 2002 Drug Arrests* Reported by Participating and Non-participating Agencies in Region Covered by Z3/LTF, by Drug Type 8
Figure 8.	Drug Arrests by Z3/LTF 9
Figure 9.	Percent of Total Drug Arrests Accounted for by Z3/LTF..... 9
Figure 10.	Cannabis Arrests Rates in the Region Covered by Z3/LTF as Reported by Participating Agencies, Non-participating Agencies and Z3/LTF 10
Figure 11.	Percent of Cannabis Arrests Accounted for by Z3/LTF 11
Figure 12.	Controlled Substances Arrest Rates in the Region Covered by Z3/LTF as Reported by Participating Agencies, Non-participating Agencies and Z3/LTF..... 12

Figure 13.	Percent of Controlled Substances Arrests Accounted for by Z3/LTF	12
Figure 14.	Z3/LTF Drug Arrests for Possession versus Delivery, by Drug Type.....	13
Figure 15.	Cannabis Seized and Submitted to ISP by Bureau and LaSalle Counties and Seized by Z3/LTF	14
Figure 16.	Powder and Crack Cocaine Seized and Submitted to ISP by Bureau and LaSalle Counties and Seized by Task Force 17	15
Figure 17.	Number of Felony Filings in Bureau and LaSalle Counties	16
Figure 18.	Total Z3/LTF Drug Arrests and Percentage of Arrests Resulting in Prosecution.....	17
Figure 19.	Sentences Imposed on Felons Convicted in Bureau and LaSalle Counties.....	18
Figure 20.	Sentences Imposed on Convicted Z3/LTF Drug Offenders	19
Figure 21.	Number of Drug Offenders Committed to IDOC by Z3/LTF and Region Covered by Z3/LTF	20
Figure 22.	Drug Offenders as a Percent of Total IDOC Commitments from Bureau and LaSalle Counties.....	21
Figure 23.	Drug Offenders Committed to IDOC from Bureau and LaSalle Counties, by Offense Class.....	22
Figure 24.	Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions from Bureau and LaSalle Counties	23
Figure 25.	Comparison of Drug Arrests by Z3/LTF and Participating and Non-participating Agencies vs. Drug Abuse Treatment Admissions in Bureau and LaSalle Counties, SFY 2002.....	25
Figure 26.	Cases of Substance-Exposed Infants in Bureau and LaSalle Counties.....	26
Figure 27.	Availability of Drugs in Illinois, 2000.....	27
Figure 28.	Price Per Gram in Illinois, 2000	28

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since 1989, the Authority's Research and Analysis Unit has received funds under the federal Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 to document the extent and nature of drug and violent crime in Illinois and the criminal justice system's response to these offenses. As a result of these efforts, the Authority has amassed a large amount of data measuring the extent and nature of drug and violent crime in Illinois and the impact these crimes have had on the criminal justice system. In addition, as part of its monitoring and evaluation efforts, the Authority also requires funded programs to submit monthly data reports describing their activities and accomplishments. This profile is intended to provide a general overview of the drug and violent crime problem in the jurisdictions covered by Illinois' MEGs and task forces, and the response to these problems by the units.

Although the data presented in this report are by no means inclusive of all indicators, they do provide a general overview of drug and violent crime and the response and impact of the criminal justice system. The following represent general conclusions that can be made based on the data analyzed for this report.

- In 2002, seven local Illinois police agencies participated in Z3/LTF (a participating agency is defined as one that contributes either personnel or financial resources to Z3/LTF). Officers assigned to Z3/LTF (totaling nine in 2002, seven from participating agencies) accounted for 4 percent of the total number of sworn police officers working for agencies participating in Z3/LTF.
- The violent Index offense rate was collectively higher across the jurisdictions that did participate in Z3/LTF than it was among the combined jurisdictions that did not participate in Z3/LTF. However, in 2001 and 2002, the Violent Index Offense rate in the non-participating agencies was significantly higher than the rate experienced in the participating agencies (page 3).
- The drug arrest rate was collectively higher in those jurisdictions that participated in Z3/LTF than in those jurisdictions that did not participating in Z3/LTF. The drug arrest rate achieved by Z3/LTF during the same period was lower than the rates achieved by both participating and non-participating agencies, although, the unit with just nine officers, made one arrest for a violation of the Cannabis Control or Controlled Substances Acts for every three arrests made by all of the participating agencies, combined (page 6).
- When comparing the types of drug offenders arrested by those agencies participating in Z3/LTF, those agencies not participating, and Z3/LTF, it was found that Z3/LTF tended to target and arrest more serious drug law violators in 2002, specifically violators of the Controlled Substances Act, which tend to be felony-level offenses (page 8).
- The majority (but decreasing proportion) of all drug arrests reported by Z3/LTF, for either violations of the Cannabis Control Act or the Controlled Substances Act, involve drug sale or delivery (page 13).
- Between 1993 and 2002, the amount of cannabis and cocaine seized by Z3/LTF decreased (pages 14 and 15).

- Between 1989 and 2002, 96 percent of all drug arrests by Z3/LTF resulted in prosecution. In addition, between 1989 and 2002, 78 percent of all drug offenders who were prosecuted as a result of Z3/LTF activity were convicted (page 17).
- In 2002, among those Z3/LTF drug offenders convicted and sentenced, prison sentences accounted for the largest proportion (49 percent), followed by probation sentences (26 percent) and jail sentences (24 percent) (page 19).
- Between 1989 and 2002, prison sentences resulting from Z3/LTF cases accounted for nearly one-half of all drug-law violators sent to prison from the region where Z3/LTF operates (page 20).
- Similar to the arrests made by the participating and non-participating agencies, the arrests made by Z3/LTF tended to involve violations of the Cannabis Control Act. Therefore, arrests made in the region covered by Z3/LTF and the arrests made by Z3/LTF did not involve substances considered to be the most serious (i.e., felony versus misdemeanor) and the substances for which a large proportion of community residents were seeking and receiving substance abuse treatment in 2002 (page 24).

I. Introduction

The Zone 3/LaSalle Task Force (Z3/LTF) covers the Illinois counties of Bureau and LaSalle. Combined, these counties had a 2002 total population of 147,214 – 3 percent more than in 1990. In 2002, seven local Illinois police agencies participated in Z3/LTF. These include the Bureau County Sheriff's Office and the LaSalle County Sheriff's Office and the following municipal police departments: LaSalle, Peru, Mendota, Ottawa, and Streator. These agencies served 71 percent of the population in the two-county region covered by Z3/LTF in 2002 (see Map 1 on page 31). A participating agency is defined as one that contributes either personnel or financial resources to Z3/LTF.

In addition to agencies that participate in Z3/LTF, these Illinois counties are served by 21 additional police departments that do not participate in Z3/LTF. According to the Illinois State Police, county sheriffs and local police departments, in the two-county region covered by Z3/LTF, combined, employed 253 full-time police officers as of Oct. 31, 2002, 190 of which work in agencies participating in Z3/LTF. In comparison, there were nine officers assigned to Z3/LTF in 2002, seven of which were assigned by participating agencies and two from the Illinois State Police (ISP). Thus, the officers assigned to Z3/LTF during 2002 accounted for a relatively small proportion – 4 percent – of the total number of sworn police officers working in the participating police departments, and the region as a whole.

Since 1989, the Authority's Research and Analysis Unit has received funds under the federal Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 to document the extent and nature of drug and violent crime in Illinois and the criminal justice system's response to these offenses. As a result of these efforts, the Authority has amassed a large amount of data measuring the extent and nature of drug and violent crime in Illinois and the impact these crimes have had on the criminal justice system. In addition, as part of its monitoring and evaluation efforts, the Authority also requires funded programs to submit monthly data reports describing their activities and accomplishments. To put this information into the hands of Metropolitan Enforcement Group (MEG) and drug task force directors and policy board members, the Authority's Research and Analysis Unit has developed profiles – of which this is one – for each MEG and task force. The profile is intended to provide a general overview of the drug and violent crime problem in the jurisdictions covered by Illinois' MEGs and task forces, and the response to these problems by the units.

In addition to administering federal block-grant funds that come to Illinois for crime control initiatives, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority is also responsible for providing policymakers, criminal justice professionals and others with information, tools and technology needed to make effective decisions that improve the quality of criminal justice in Illinois. The Authority provides an objective system-wide forum for identifying critical problems in criminal justice, developing coordinated and cost-effective strategies, and implementing and evaluating solutions to those problems. The specific powers and duties of the Authority are delineated in the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Act (Illinois Compiled Statutes, Ch. 20, Sec. 3930). Two of the Authority's many responsibilities are serving as a clearinghouse of information and research on criminal justice and undertaking research studies to improve the administration of criminal justice.

While the data presented in this report are by no means inclusive of all indicators, they do provide a general overview of drug and violent crime and the response and impact of the criminal justice system. In addition, these data are readily available and consistently defined through existing statewide data collection mechanisms. Some data presented in this profile have been analyzed differently than in previous years; therefore, caution must be taken when comparing numbers presented with previous profiles.

While a considerable amount of the information presented in this profile has been provided to the Authority by Z3/LTF, a number of state agencies have also provided data to the Authority that are included in this report. Specifically, the Illinois State Police, the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, the Illinois Department of Human Services' Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse, the Illinois Department of Corrections and the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services all provided data used to develop this profile. The support and cooperation of these agencies and their staffs have helped make this report an informative and timely source of information on the activities of the criminal justice system in Illinois.

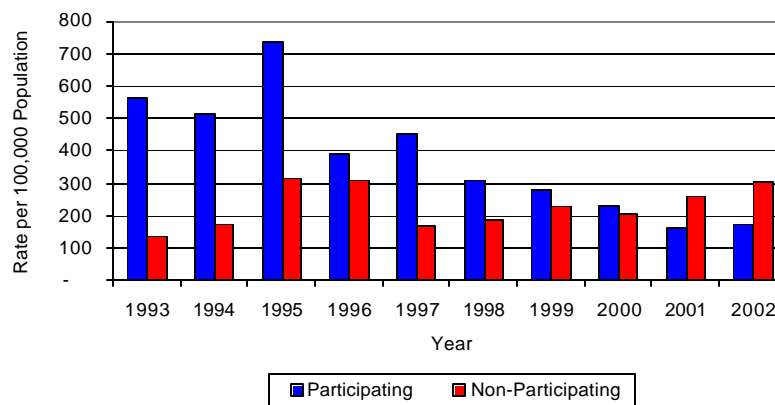
II. Trends in Violent Index Offenses and Arrests

While most of Illinois' Metropolitan Enforcement Groups and drug task forces are primarily involved in drug enforcement activities, it is clear that the relationship between drugs and violence is particularly evident in a number of Illinois communities. In addition, a number of MEGs and task forces have increased their involvement in the investigation of violent crime, particularly that associated with gang activity and violence related to drug distribution, sale and turf battles. One of the most commonly used indicators of the level of crime in a particular jurisdiction is the number of Index offenses reported to the police. In Illinois, as part of the Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting (I-UCR) program, every law enforcement agency in the state is required to report crime data monthly to the Illinois State Police (ISP). There are eight separate offenses that constitute the Crime Index, including murder, criminal sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault (violent Index offenses), burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft and arson (property Index offenses). Although these eight offenses do not account for all crimes reported to the police, they are considered to be the most serious, frequent, pervasive and consistently defined by different law enforcement agencies.

In 2002, the total number of violent Index offenses reported to the police in the two-county region where Z3/LTF operates totaled 316, a 49 percent decrease from the 618 offenses reported in 1993. The majority (73 percent) of violent Index offenses reported to the police between 1993 and 2002 were aggravated assaults, followed by criminal sexual assaults (16 percent). (Note: when most other counties and regions across the state were examined, robberies accounted for the second largest proportion of violent Index offenses reported to police).

During the period analyzed, the violent Index offense rate for the region covered by Z3/LTF decreased 50 percent, from 427 offenses per 100,000 population in 1993 to 215 offenses per 100,000 population in 2002. Similarly, the violent Index offense rate in the participating agencies decreased 69 percent, from 565 to 174 offenses per 100,000 population, while the rate in the non-participating agencies more than doubled, from 136 to 302 offenses per 100,000 population (Figure 1). Despite the downward trend during the period analyzed, the violent Index offense rate was collectively higher across the jurisdictions that did participate in Z3/LTF than it was among the combined jurisdictions that did not participate in Z3/LTF. However, in 2001 and 2002, the Violent Index Offense rate in the non-participating agencies was significantly higher than the rate experienced in the participating agencies.

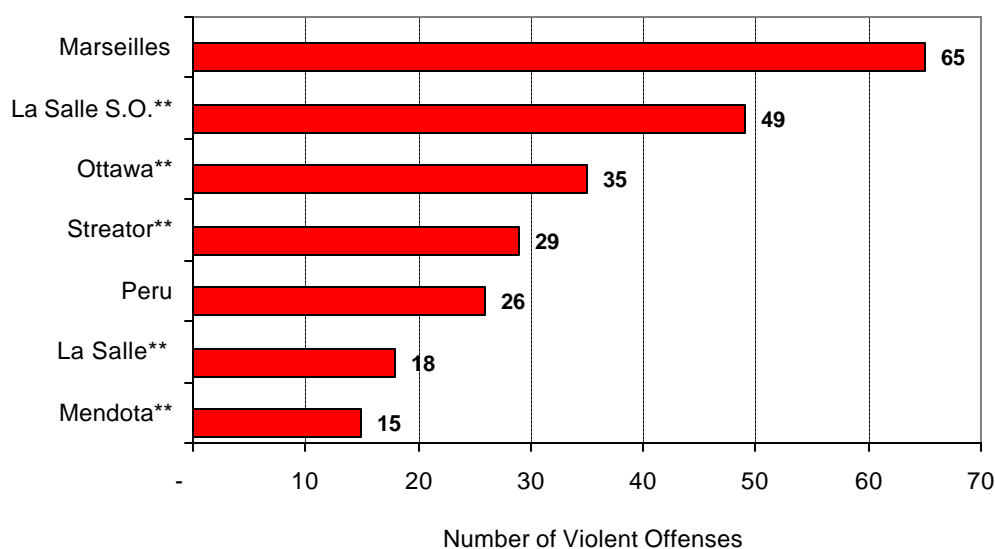
Figure 1
Violent Index Offense Rates for Participating
and Non-participating Agencies in
Region Covered by Z3/LTF



Source: ICJIA calculations using
Illinois State Police and U.S. Census Bureau data

Across the 26 individual local law enforcement agencies covered by Z3/LTF's jurisdiction, three agencies, the Mendota Police Department, the Streator Police Department, and the LaSalle County Sheriff's Office, accounted for 59 percent of all violent Index offenses reported to the police (Figure 2). Nineteen agencies had fewer than 15 violent offenses reported in 2002 and are excluded from Figure 2. When controlling for differences in the populations served by these law enforcement agencies, the violent Index offense *rate* ranged from 22 violent Index offenses per 100,000 population in regions covered by the Bureau County Sheriff's Office to 1,356 offenses per 100,000 population in Marseilles.

Figure 2
2002 Violent Index Offenses* Reported by
Participating and Non-participating Agencies in
Region Covered by Z3/LTF



Source: Illinois State Police

*Agencies reporting fifteen or more violent offenses

**Agencies participating in Z3/LTF

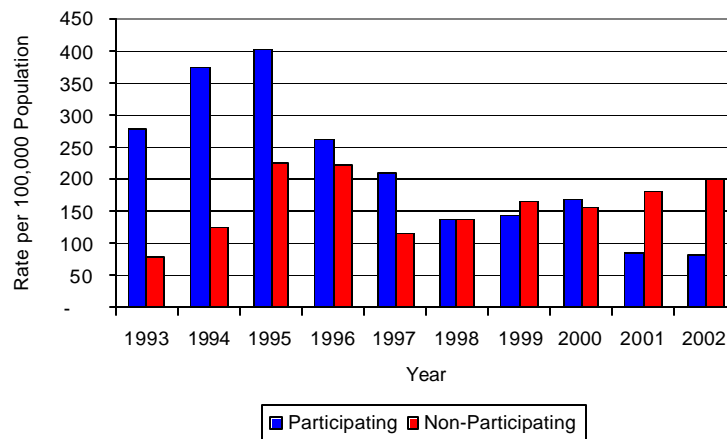
An indicator of the workload that law enforcement agencies place on other components of the justice system is the number of arrests made by police, including those for violent and property Index offenses and drug offenses. Unlike offenses, which are what police must respond to, arrests represent those offenders who may eventually be processed through other components of the justice system, including the courts, county jails, and state and local correctional programs.

Between 1993 and 2002, the number of arrests for violent Index offenses made by law enforcement agencies in the region covered by Z3/LTF decreased 43 percent, from 311 to 177. As with reported violent Index offenses, the majority (86 percent) of violent Index arrests were for aggravated assaults, followed by criminal sexual assaults (10 percent).

During the period analyzed, the violent Index arrest rate for the region covered by Z3/LTF also decreased 40 percent, from 215 offenses per 100,000 population in 1993 to 120 arrests per 100,000 population in 2002. Similarly, the violent Index arrest rate in the participating agencies decreased 71 percent, from 279 to 82 offenses per 100,000 population, while the rate in the non-participating agencies more than doubled from 80 to 202 offenses per 100,000 population (Figure 3).

Figure 3

Violent Index Arrest Rates for Participating
and Non-participating Agencies in Region
Covered by Z3/LTF

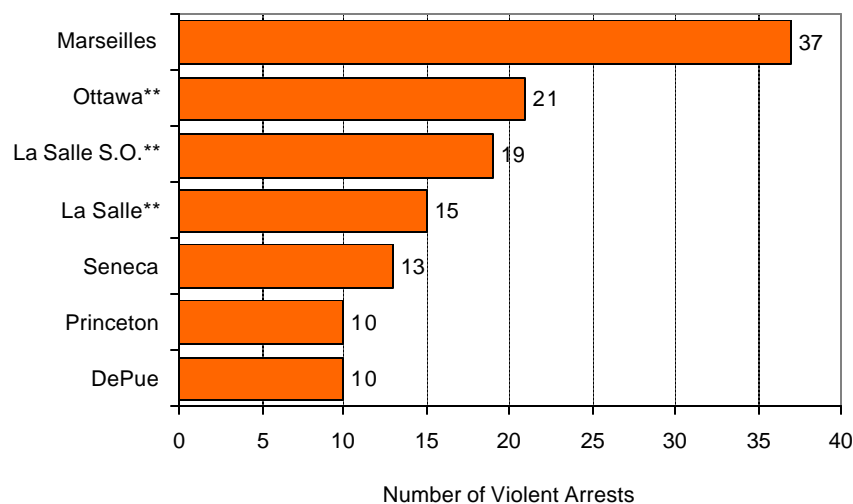


Source: ICJIA calculations using
Illinois State Police and U. S. Census Bureau data

The majority (66 percent) of arrests for violent Index offenses occurring in the two-county region covered by Z3/LTF were made by four agencies. Nineteen agencies had fewer than ten arrests for violent Index offenses reported in 2002 and are excluded from Figure 4. Of the 140 violent Index arrests made in 2002, the Marseilles Police Department accounted for the majority of violent Index offenses (26 percent), followed by the Ottawa Police Department (15 percent), LaSalle County Sheriff's Office (14 percent), LaSalle Police Department (11 percent), Seneca Police Department (9 percent), and DePue and Princeton Police Departments (7 percent each) (Figure 4).

Figure 4

2002 Violent Index Arrests* Reported by
Participating and Non-participating Agencies in
Region Covered by Z3/LTF



Source: Illinois State Police

*Agencies reporting ten or more violent offenses

**Agencies participating in Z3/LTF

III. Trends in Drug Arrests

There are two sources of drug arrest data presented in this section. One source is the Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting (I-UCR) program that includes information submitted by local law enforcement agencies on the number of persons arrested for violations of Illinois' Cannabis Control Act, Controlled Substances Act, Hypodermic Syringes and Needles Act, and Drug Paraphernalia Control Act. In addition, data on drug arrests made by Illinois' MEGs and task forces are reported to the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority. In some jurisdictions, arrests made by the MEG or task force may be reported by both local law enforcement agencies through the I-UCR and to the Authority by the unit. In other jurisdictions, arrests made by the MEG or task force are only reported to the Authority by the unit. Therefore, in some instances drug arrests may be double counted – included in both local agency statistics reported to I-UCR and those of the MEG or task force. Currently there is no mechanism in place to ensure that drug arrest statistics are not being duplicated at both the local agency and MEG/task force level. This should be kept in mind when interpreting the information presented in the following section.

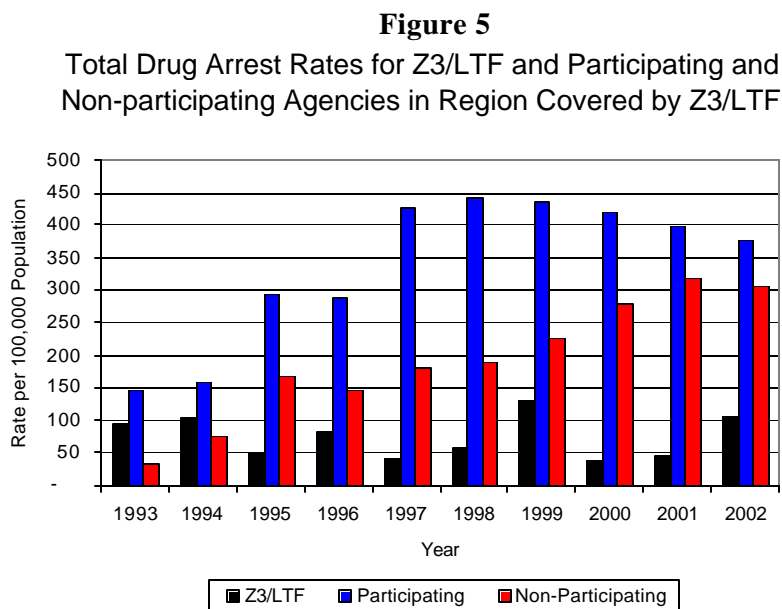
The majority of drug offenses in Illinois are violations of either the *Cannabis Control Act* – which prohibits the possession, sale and cultivation of marijuana – or the *Controlled Substances Act* – which prohibits the possession, sale, distribution or manufacture of all other illegal drugs, such as cocaine and opiates. Illinois also has various other laws prohibiting other drug-related activity. These include the *Hypodermic Syringes and Needles Act* – which prohibits the possession or sale of hypodermic instruments – and the *Drug Paraphernalia Control Act* – which prohibits the possession, sale or delivery of drug paraphernalia. In general, violations of Illinois Controlled Substances Act are considered to be more serious, since they primarily involve cocaine, heroin, methamphetamine, and hallucinogens, and are almost all classified under Illinois law as felonies. The majority of cannabis and drug paraphernalia offenses encountered by police, on the other hand, tend to be misdemeanor-level offenses.

In 2002, local law enforcement agencies in the counties covered by Z3/LTF reported 780 arrests for drug law violations, dramatically higher than the 165 arrests in 1993. Between 1993 and 2002, arrests for violations of Illinois' Cannabis Control Act consistently out-numbered arrests for violations of the Controlled Substances Act in Bureau and La Salle counties combined. During the same period, the number of arrests for violations of the Cannabis Control Act in these two counties, combined, more than tripled, from 123 to 447. Arrests for violations of the Controlled Substances Act, in the two-county region combined, more than doubled, from 35 to 75. In addition, arrests for violations of the Drug Paraphernalia Control Act, enacted in 1993, increased from three in 1993 to 252 in 2002. Much of this increase can be attributed to a 1994 addition to the Drug Paraphernalia Control Act, which included the possession of drug paraphernalia as a violation.

Because arrests for violations of the Drug Paraphernalia Control Act are frequently made in conjunction with other drug offense arrests, these arrests may be double-counted, thus skewing the actual number of drug arrests. Therefore, only arrests for violations of the Cannabis Control Act and Controlled Substances Act will be used for drug arrest comparisons between Z3/LTF and the participating and non-participating agencies.

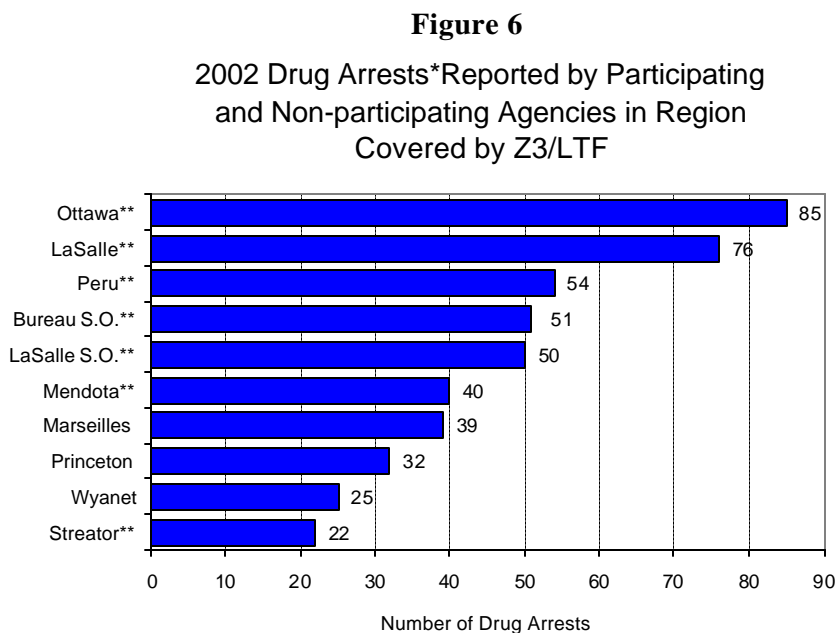
During the period analyzed, the drug arrest rate for cannabis and controlled substances, combined, in the region covered by Z3/LTF increased more than tripled, from 109 arrests per 100,000 population in 1993 to 355 arrests per 100,000 population in 2002. Similarly, the drug arrest rate in the participating agencies more than doubled from 145 to 377 arrests per 100,000 population, while the rate in non-participating agencies nearly increased nine-fold from 34 to 306 arrests per 100,000 population. The drug arrest rate for Z3/LTF increased 13 percent, from 95 to 107 arrests per 100,000 population. In recent years, the total drug arrest rate in the participating agencies has declined, while the rate in the non-participating agencies

has increased (Figure 5). Thus, the drug arrest rate tended to be higher collectively in the jurisdictions that participate in Z3/LTF than in those jurisdictions that do not participate in Z3/LTF.



Source: ICJIA calculations using Illinois State Police, Z3/LTF and U.S. Census Bureau data

Across the local law enforcement agencies in the region covered by Z3/LTF, the number of cannabis and controlled substance arrests ranged from zero to 85. Of the 522 drug arrests made during 2002 in the two-county region, seven agencies accounted for three-quarters of these drug arrests. Sixteen agencies had fewer than 20 drug arrests reported in 2002 and are excluded from Figure 6. All seven agencies participating in Z3/LTF were among the 12 agencies with the highest number of drug arrests during 2002.

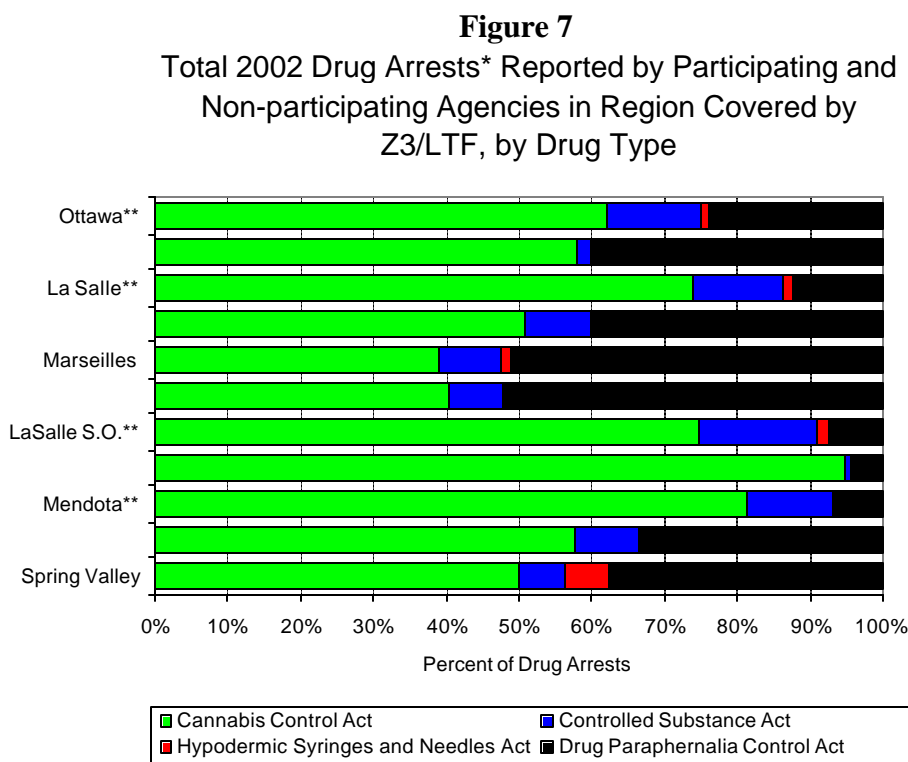


Source: Illinois State Police

*Agencies reporting 20 or more drug arrests

**Agencies participating in Z3/LTF

In addition to the dramatic difference in the number of drug arrests made, there are also differences in the types of drug law violation arrests across the agencies in the region. In 2002, violations of the Cannabis Control Act accounted for the majority of arrests across most individual agencies in the region covered by Z3/LTF (Figure 7).



Source: Illinois State Police

*Agencies reporting ten or more drug arrests

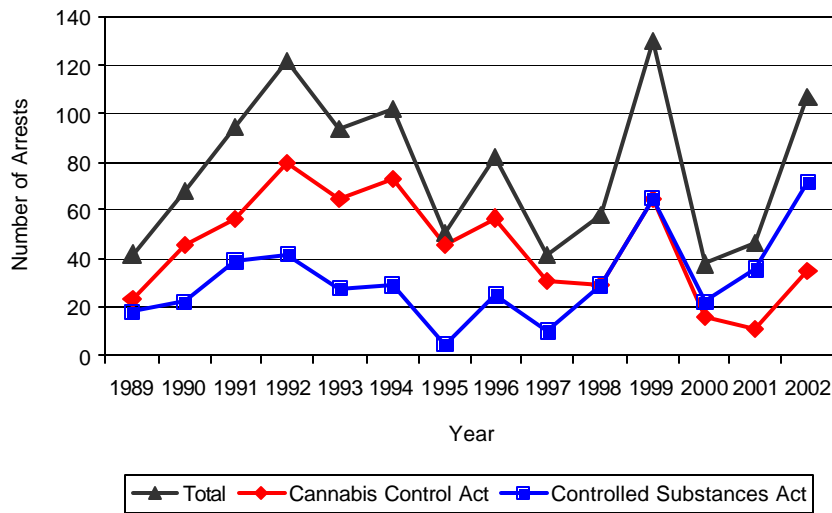
**Agencies Participating in Z3/LTF

Between 1993 and 2002, the number of combined cannabis and controlled substances arrests made by Z3/LTF increased 15 percent, from 93 to 107 (Figure 8). Like drug arrests made by most local police departments in the region, violations of the Cannabis Control Act accounted for the majority of drug arrests made by Z3/LTF throughout most of the period analyzed.

During the period analyzed, the number of Z3/LTF arrests for violations of the Cannabis Control Act decreased 46 percent, from 65 in 1993 to 35 in 2002, while arrests for violations of the Controlled Substances Act more than doubled, from 28 to 72 (Figure 8).

Between 1993 and 2002, the proportion of drug arrests accounted for by controlled substance violations decreased for participating and non-participating agencies and Z3/LTF. In 2002, 67 percent of the drug arrests made by Z3/LTF were for violations of the Controlled Substances Act, compared to 30 percent in 1993. In 2002, arrests for controlled substances violations accounted for 14 percent of the drug arrests made in the participating agencies and 15 percent for the non-participating agencies, compared to 25 percent and zero percent, respectively, in 1993. Thus, arrests by Z3/LTF were more likely than arrests by either participating or non-participating agencies to involve violations of Illinois' Controlled Substances Act, as opposed to the Cannabis Control Act. One interpretation of this pattern is that Z3/LTF is more focused in who they are targeting and arresting than local departments, and are also getting a more serious drug law violator, since violations of the Controlled Substances Act are more likely to involve felony-level offenses.

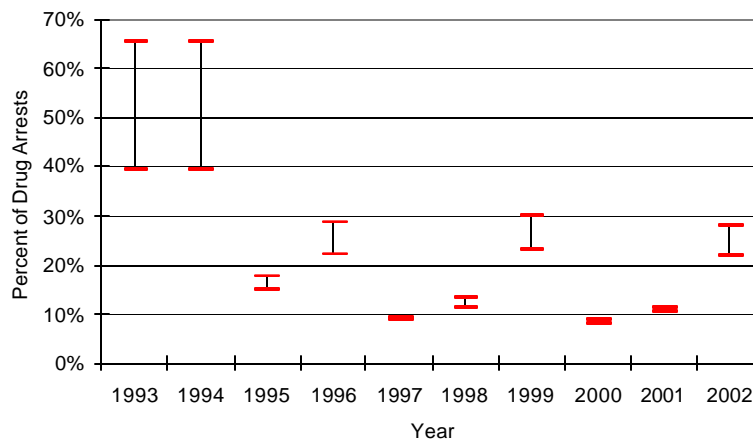
Figure 8
Drug Arrests by Z3/LTF



Source: Z3/LTF

The data presented below represent the percent of total drug arrests made by participating agencies accounted for by Z3/LTF. An upper and lower bound is shown in Figure 9 which accounts for whether or not the units numbers are counted as part of the UCR submissions made by local departments (which is unknown at this point). The upper bound indicates the percentage of arrests if *all* of the Z3/LTF arrests are included in the local UCR submissions. The lower bound indicates the percentage if *none* of the Z3/LTF arrests are included in the local UCR submissions. It is estimated that the proportion of all drug arrests across the participating agencies accounted for by Z3/LTF was between 40 to 65 percent in 1993, but decreased to between 22 to 28 percent in 2002. Thus, despite the fact that the officers assigned to Z3/LTF accounted for a small proportion of total officers in the region, they accounted for a relatively large proportion of the drug arrests in the region.

Figure 9
Percent of Total Drug Arrests
Accounted for by Z3/LTF

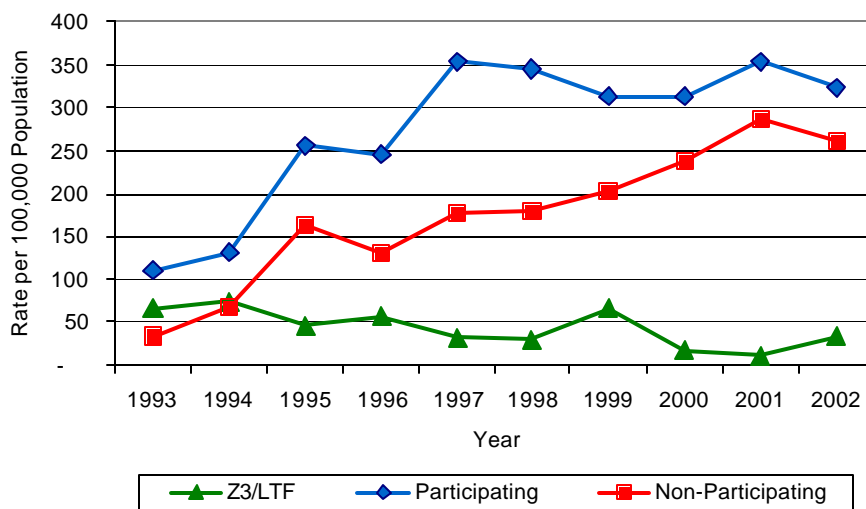


Source: ICJIA calculations using
Illinois State Police and Z3/LTF data

The number of arrests for violations of Illinois' Cannabis Control Act in Bureau and LaSalle counties more than tripled between 1993 and 2002, from 123 to 447. Between 1993 and 2002, the proportion of all drug arrests accounted for by violations of the Cannabis Control Act in the two-county region increased from 78 percent to 86 percent. Agencies participating in Z3/LTF accounted for the largest portion (73 percent) of the total number of arrests for cannabis violations. Z3/LTF reported a total of 35 arrests for cannabis violations in 2002, 33 percent of the unit's drug arrests.

During the period analyzed, the cannabis arrest rate increased nearly four-fold for the region covered by Z3/LTF. The cannabis arrest rate in the two-county region increased from 85 arrests per 100,000 population in 1993 to 304 arrests per 100,000 population in 2002. Similarly, the cannabis arrest rate in the participating agencies increased from 109 to 324 arrests per 100,000 population, while the arrest rate in the non-participating agencies increased from 34 to 260 arrests per 100,000 population. The cannabis arrest rate for Z3/LTF, on the other hand, decreased from 66 to 35 arrests per 100,000 population (Figure 10). Thus, the arrest rate for violations of the Cannabis Control Act was collectively higher in the area served by participating agencies than in the combined jurisdictions of the non-participating agencies.

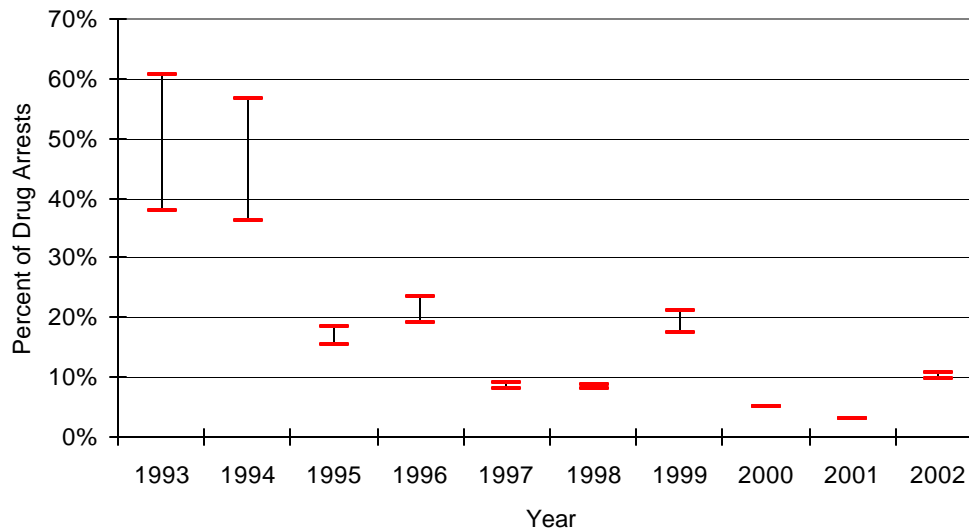
Figure 10
Cannabis Arrests Rates in the Region Covered by
Z3/LTF as Reported by Participating Agencies, Non-
participating Agencies and Z3/LTF



Source: ICJIA calculations using
Illinois State Police and Z3/LTF data

The data presented in Figure 11 represent the percent of cannabis arrests made by participating agencies accounted for by Z3/LTF. An upper and lower bound is shown which accounts for whether or not the unit's numbers are counted as part of the UCR submissions made by local departments (which is unknown at this point). The upper bound indicates the percentage of arrests if *all* of the Z3/LTF arrests are included in the local UCR submissions. The lower bound indicates the percentage if *none* of the Z3/LTF arrests are included in the local UCR submissions. It is estimated that the proportion of cannabis arrests across participating agencies accounted for by Z3/LTF was between 38 to 61 percent in 1993, but significantly decreased in the mid-1990s to between 10 to 11 percent in 2002.

Figure 11
Percent of Cannabis Arrests
Accounted for by Z3/LTF



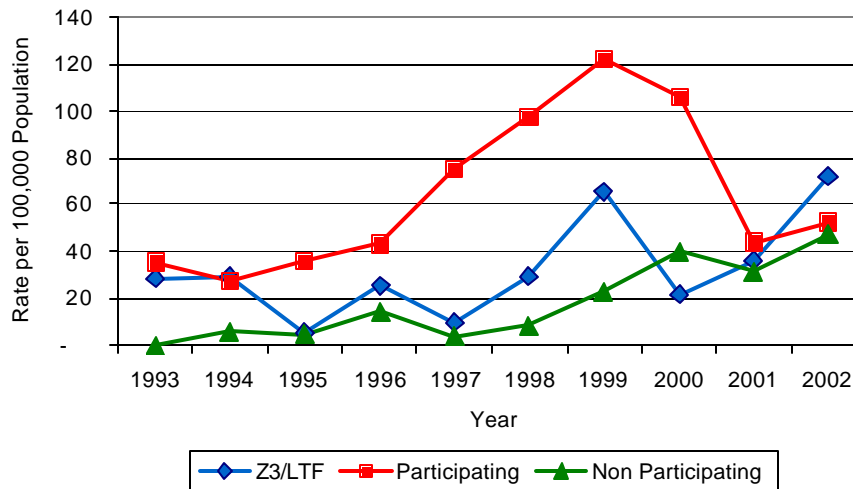
Source: ICJIA calculations using
 Illinois State Police and Z3/LTF data

In Bureau and LaSalle counties the number of arrests for violations of Illinois' Controlled Substances Act increased dramatically between 1993 and 2002, from 35 to 75. Between 1993 and 2002, the proportion of all drug arrests accounted for by violations of the Controlled Substances Act in the two-county region decreased from 22 percent to 14 percent. In 2002, Z3/LTF reported 72 arrests for controlled substance violations, 67 percent of all drug arrests reported to the Authority by the unit.

Between 1993 and 1998, the arrest rate for controlled substances act violations for the region covered by Z3/LTF remained relatively stable. However, the arrest rate for controlled substances act violations jumped to a period high of 90 arrests per 100,000 population in 1999 before decreasing to 51 arrests per 100,000 population in 2002, an increase more than double the 1993 rate of 24 arrests per 100,000 population. This increase was driven by a dramatic increase in the controlled substances arrest rate in the participating agencies during the late 1990s, which increased to a period high of 122 arrests per 100,000 population in 1999, before decreasing to 53 arrests per 100,000 population in 2002. The arrest rate in the non-participating agencies also increased during the period analyzed, increasing from zero to 47 arrests per 100,000 population. The controlled substances arrest rate for Z3/LTF more than doubled, from 24 to 51 arrests per 100,000 population (Figure 12). Thus, the Controlled Substances Act arrest rate was significantly higher in the participating agencies than the non-participating agencies.

Figure 12

Controlled Substances Arrest Rates in the Region Covered by Z3/LTF as Reported by Participating Agencies, Non-participating Agencies and Z3/LTF

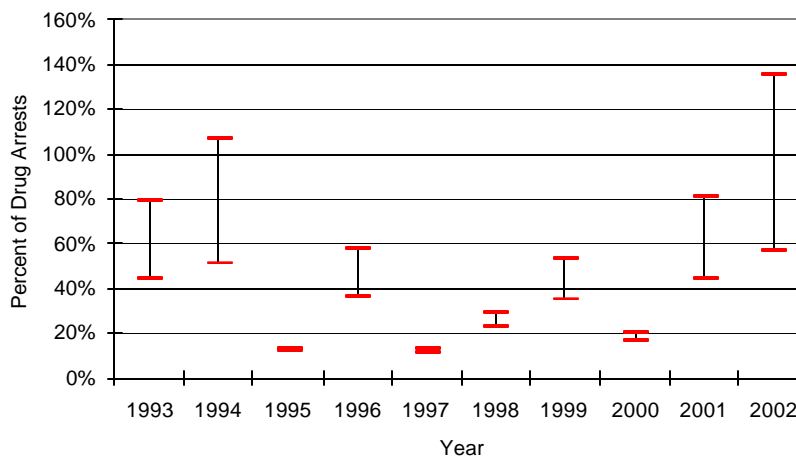


Source: ICJIA calculations using Illinois State Police and Z3/LTF data

The data presented in Figure 13 represent the percent of controlled substances arrests made by participating agencies accounted for by Z3/LTF. An upper and lower bound is shown which accounts for whether or not the units numbers are counted as part of the UCR submissions made by local departments (which is unknown at this point). The upper bound indicates the percentage of arrests if *all* of the Z3/LTF arrests are included in the local UCR submissions. The lower bound indicates the percentage if *none* of the Z3/LTF arrests are included in the local UCR submissions. It is estimated that the proportion of controlled substances arrests across the participating agencies accounted for by Z3/LTF was between 44 to 80 percent in 1993, but increased to between 58 to 136 percent in 2002.

Figure 13

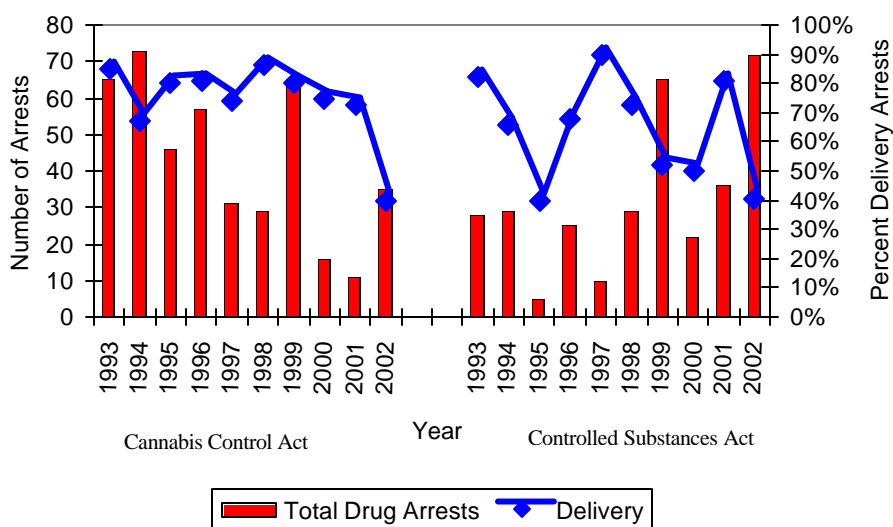
Percent of Controlled Substances Arrests Accounted for by Z3/LTF



Source: ICJIA calculations using Illinois State Police and Z3/LTF data

The majority (69 percent) of all drug arrests reported by Z3/LTF are for delivery. Between 1993 and 2002, the number of drug delivery arrests made by Z3/LTF decreased, from 78 to 43. When cannabis and controlled substance arrests were examined separately, during the period analyzed, the proportion of arrests accounted for by delivery offenses varied. Similar to arrests for cannabis violations, the proportion of cannabis delivery offenses remained relatively stable between 1993 and 2001, while accounting for 74 percent of the total number of cannabis arrests made during the entire period analyzed, but significantly decreased from 85 percent to 40 percent. Similarly, the proportion of arrests for the delivery of controlled substances also decreased significantly, from 82 percent in 1993 to 40 percent in 2002, while accounting for 64 percent of all arrests for violations of the Controlled Substances Act during the period analyzed.

Figure 14
Z3/LTF Drug Arrests for Possession versus
Delivery, by Drug Type



Source: ICJIA calculations using Z3/LTF data

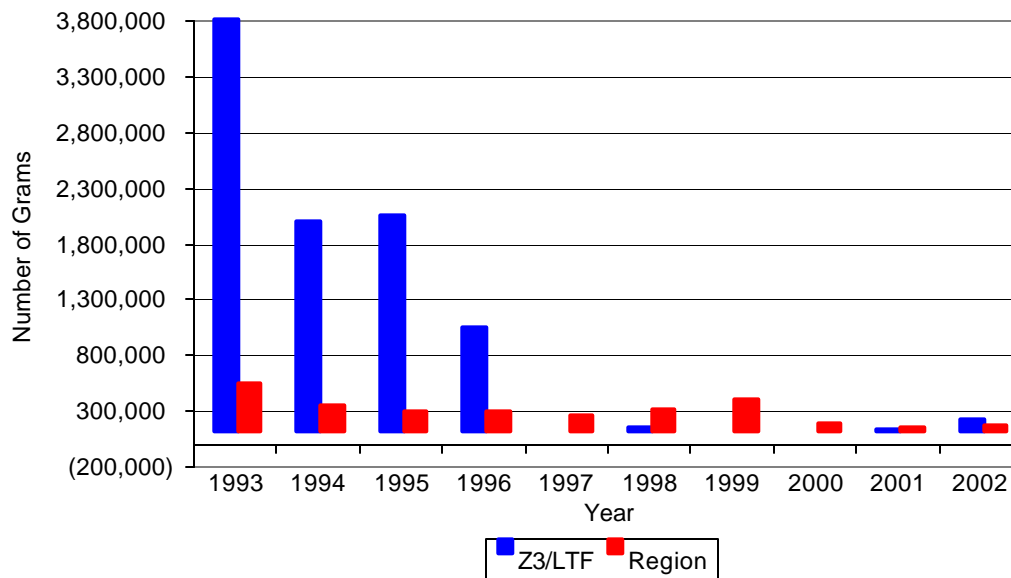
IV. Trends in Drug Seizures

Drugs seized by law enforcement agencies are another indicator of the extent and nature of illegal drug trade in a jurisdiction. When illegal drugs are seized by law enforcement agencies, all or a portion of the total amount seized is submitted to a crime lab for analysis. Most agencies submit drugs to one of the Illinois State Police crime labs. These labs record the quantity of drugs submitted from each county. This section discusses trends in the quantities of illegal drugs seized and submitted to the Illinois State Police from local law enforcement agencies in Bureau and LaSalle counties as well as the quantities of drugs seized by Z3/LTF. It is important to note, however, that while Z3/LTF data report the total quantities of drugs actually *seized*, local agency data only represent the quantities of seized drugs that are *submitted* to the Illinois State Police for analysis. County-level cannabis, cocaine, crack, methamphetamine, and heroin seizure rates for Illinois' 102 counties are provided in maps located in the Appendix of this report.

As in most Illinois jurisdictions, cannabis accounts for the majority of illegal drugs seized in the two-county region covered by Z3/LTF. The quantity of cannabis seized and submitted by law enforcement agencies in Bureau and LaSalle counties decreased 88 percent, from 420,192 grams in 1993 to 48,726 grams in 2002. The quantity of cannabis seized by Z3/LTF decreased dramatically between 1993 and 2002, from 3,684,573 grams to 105,164 grams (Figure 15). In 2002, Z3/LTF's cannabis seizure rate of 104,925 grams per 100,000 population was much higher than the statewide cannabis seizure rate of 19,621 grams per 100,000 population, and also higher than the seizure rate of 33.099 grams per 100,000 population in the two-county region covered by Z3/LTF (Map 2).

Figure 15

Cannabis Seized and Submitted to ISP by Bureau and LaSalle Counties and Seized by Z3/LTF



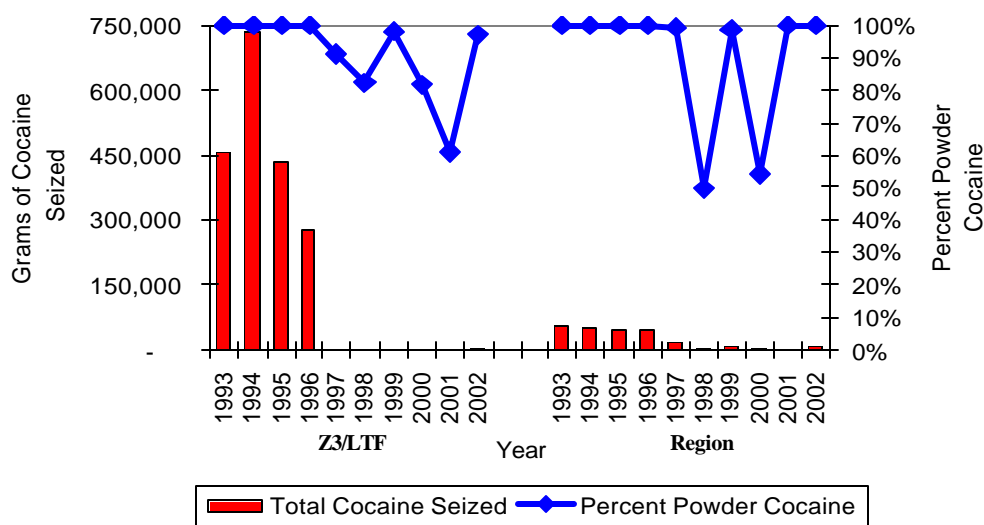
Source: Illinois State Police and Z3/LTF

Between 1993 and 2002, a combination of crack and powder cocaine has accounted for a small proportion of drugs seized in the two-county region covered by Z3/LTF. However, the quantity of cocaine seized and submitted by law enforcement agencies in Bureau and LaSalle counties decreased 83 percent, from 59,047 grams in 1993 to 10,248 grams in 2002. Between 1993 and 2002, the quantity of cocaine seized by Z3/LTF decreased dramatically, from 456,933 grams to 3,992 grams.

The proportion of all cocaine seized accounted for by powder cocaine remained relatively stable between 1993 and 2002, although in 1998 and 2000, the proportion of all cocaine seized accounted for by powder cocaine dropped to 50 and 55 percent, respectively, of the cocaine seized in the two-county region covered by Z3/LTF. For Z3/LTF, powder cocaine accounted for nearly all of the total cocaine seized throughout the period analyzed, decreasing only slightly from 100 percent in 1993 to 97 percent in 2002; however, it is important to note that in 2001, the percent dropped to 61 percent (Figure 16). In 2002, Z3/LTFs cocaine seizure rate of 3,818 grams per 100,000 population was less than the cocaine seizure rate of 6,971grams per 100,000 population in the two-county region covered by Z3/LTF, and less than the statewide cocaine seizure rate of 22,099 grams per 100,000 population (Maps 3 and 4).

Figure 16

Powder and Crack Cocaine Seized and Submitted to ISP by Bureau and LaSalle Counties and Seized by Z3/LTF



Source: Illinois State Police and Z3/LTF

The total quantity of illegal drugs seized and submitted by law enforcement agencies in Bureau and LaSalle counties decreased between 1993 and 2002, from 480,517 grams to 59,887 grams. The total quantity of illegal drugs seized by Z3/LTF has decreased from 4,143,520 grams in 1993 to 114,218 grams in 2002.

Between 1994 and 2002, Z3/LTF 1,010 grams of methamphetamine were seized. In the two-county region where Z3/LTF operates, only 127 grams of methamphetamine were seized. In 2002, the seizure rate for Z3/LTF was 909 grams per 100,000 population, higher than the state's seizure rate of 224 grams per 100,000 population, as well as the seizure rate of 19 grams per 100,000 for the two-county region covered by Z3/LTF (Map 5).

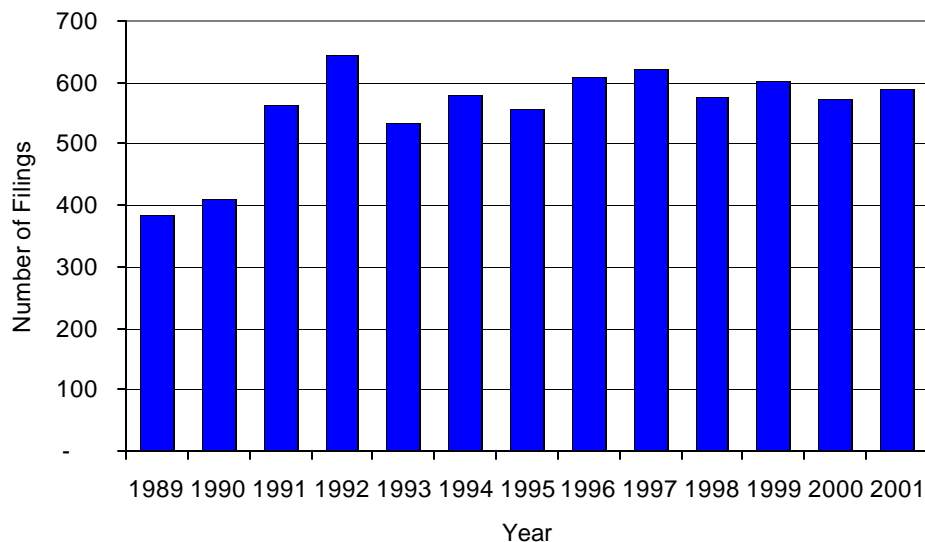
V. Trends in Prosecutions for Drug Offenses and All Felonies

Although Illinois has one of the best court reporting systems in the country, the Administrative Office of the Illinois Court only collects information regarding the aggregate number of court filings. Currently, there are no statewide data available on court filings by offense type. The Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts reports data on felony criminal court cases. After screening a case and deciding it warrants further action, the state's attorney must file formal charges in court. Felony cases can be punished by a probation term up to four years and incarceration for more than one year.

Between 1989 and 2002, the number of felony filings in the two-county region covered by Z3/LTF increased 53 percent, from 384 to 589 (Figure 17).

Figure 17

Number of Felony Filings in Bureau and LaSalle Counties

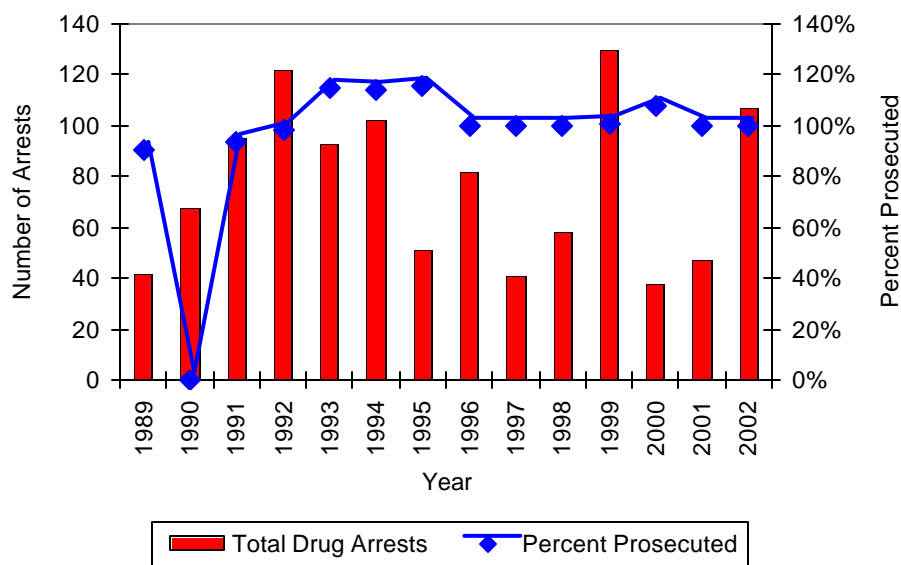


Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Between 1989 and 2002, there were a total of 1,036 drug prosecutions initiated as a result of Z3/LTF arrests in Bureau and LaSalle counties. During this time, the number of Z3/LTF drug arrests more than doubled, from 42 arrests in 1989 to 107 arrests in 2002 (Figure 18). Between 1989 and 2002 (with the exception of 1990), the proportion of Z3/LTF drug arrests resulting in prosecution remained relatively stable, resulting in 96 percent of drug arrests by Z3/LTF being prosecuted. In some years, the proportion of arrests resulting in a prosecution exceeded 100 percent. This is due to some slight differences in the timing of an arrest and the filings of charges, or could be due to charges, rather than defendants, being reported by the unit. In addition, some offenders have charges filed, and a subsequent warrant issued, without an arrest taking place.

Figure 18

Total Z3/LTF Drug Arrests and Percentage of Arrests Resulting in Prosecution



Source: Z3/LTF

Between 1989 and 2002, 78 percent (806) of the 1,036 drug offenders who were prosecuted as a result of Z3/LTF activity were convicted. Convictions for controlled substances accounted for 47 percent of all Z3/LTF initiated convictions during the period analyzed.

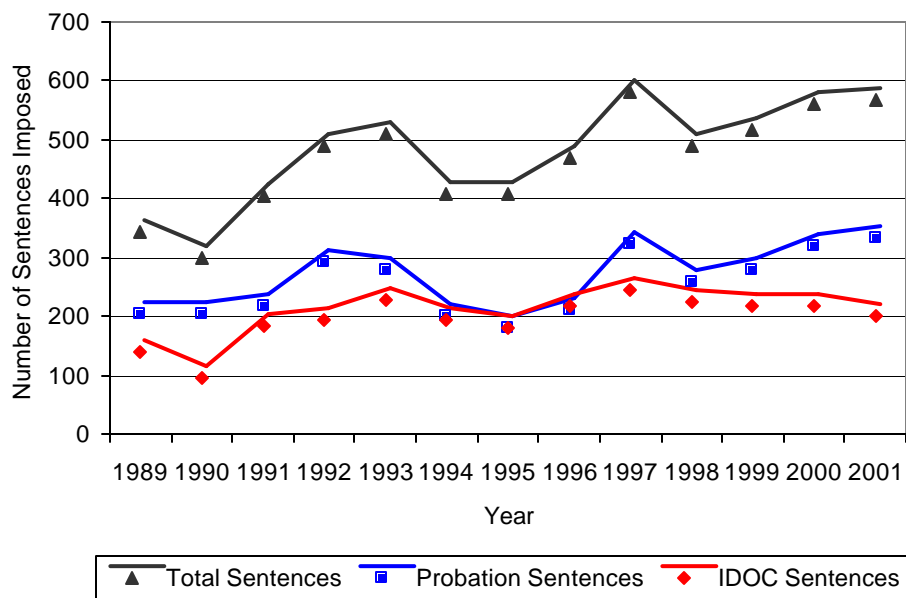
VI. Trends in Percent of Convicted Drug Offenders Sentenced to Prison

Anyone convicted of a felony in Illinois can be sentenced either to prison or probation, or receive conditional discharge. A number of factors influence the type and length of sentence imposed on convicted felons, including the severity of the crime, the offender's criminal and social history, safety of the community and legislation affecting certain types of offenses. For some types of convictions, a sentence to prison is required by state statute.

Between 1989 and 2002, the number of offenders convicted of a felony and sentenced in the two-county region covered by Z3/LTF increased 65 percent, from 343 to 567. While the number of convicted felons sentenced to the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) increased 45 percent between 1989 and 2002, from 139 to 201, the proportion of felons sentenced to IDOC decreased slightly during the same period, from 41 percent to 35 percent of total felony sentences. In 2002, 344 probation sentences were imposed on convicted felons, 64 percent more than the 204 probation sentences in 1989 (Figure 19). Despite an increase of probation sentences between 1989 and 2002, the proportion of felons sentenced to probation remained at 59 percent. Sentences other than prison or probation account for the remaining 6 percent of felony sentences imposed in 2002.

Figure 19

Sentences Imposed on Felons Convicted in Bureau and LaSalle Counties

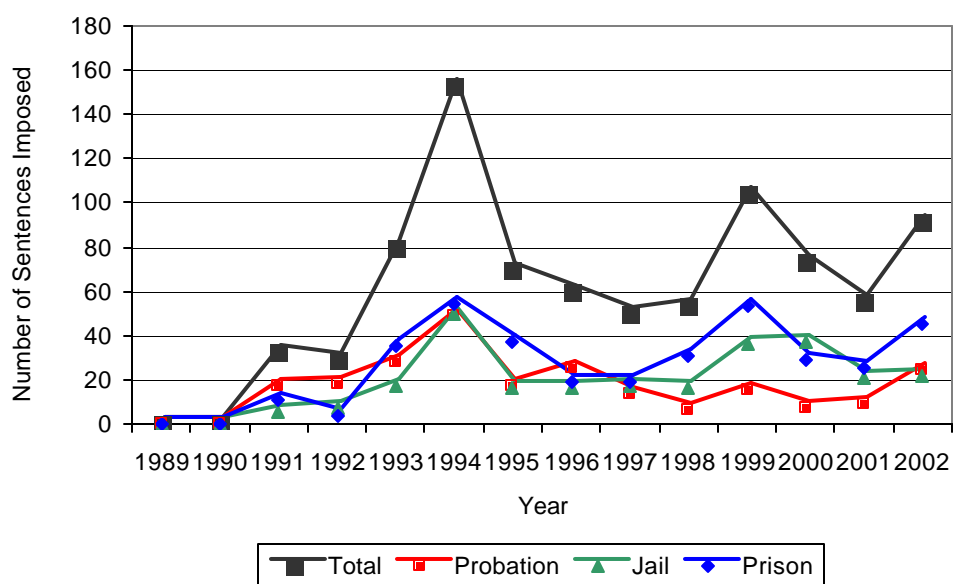


Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Between 1989 and 2002, the number of Z3/LTF drug offenders convicted and sentenced increased from zero to 91. During the period analyzed, the number of convicted Z3/LTF drug offenders sentenced to probation increased from zero in 1989 to 24 in 2002, although in 1994, the number of convicted Z3/LTF drug offenders sentenced to probation reached an all time high of 49. Similarly, the number of convicted Z3/LTF drug offenders sentenced to jail increased from zero to 22 and the number of drug offenders sentenced to prison increased from zero to 91 (Figure 20). In 2002, among those Z3/LTF drug offenders convicted and sentenced, prison sentences accounted for the largest proportion (49 percent), followed by probation sentences (26 percent) and jail sentences (24 percent).

Figure 20

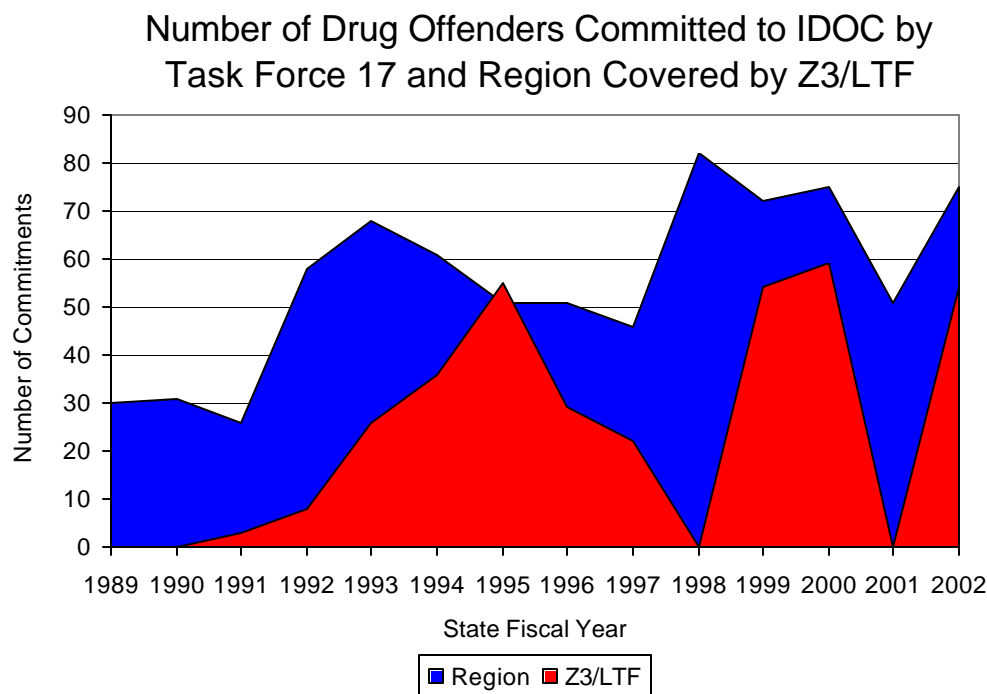
Sentences Imposed on Convicted Z3/LTF Drug Offenders



Source: Z3/LTF

Between state fiscal years 1989 and 2002, the number of new court commitments to IDOC's Adult Division for drug offenses from the two-county region covered by Z3/LTF more than doubled, from 30 to 75. The number of drug offender admissions by Z3/LTF also increased from three to 54 between 1991 and 2002 (Figure 21). Thus, during the period analyzed, prison sentences resulting from Z3/LTF cases accounted for 45 percent of all drug-law violators sentenced to prison from the two-county region where Z3/LTF operates.

Figure 21

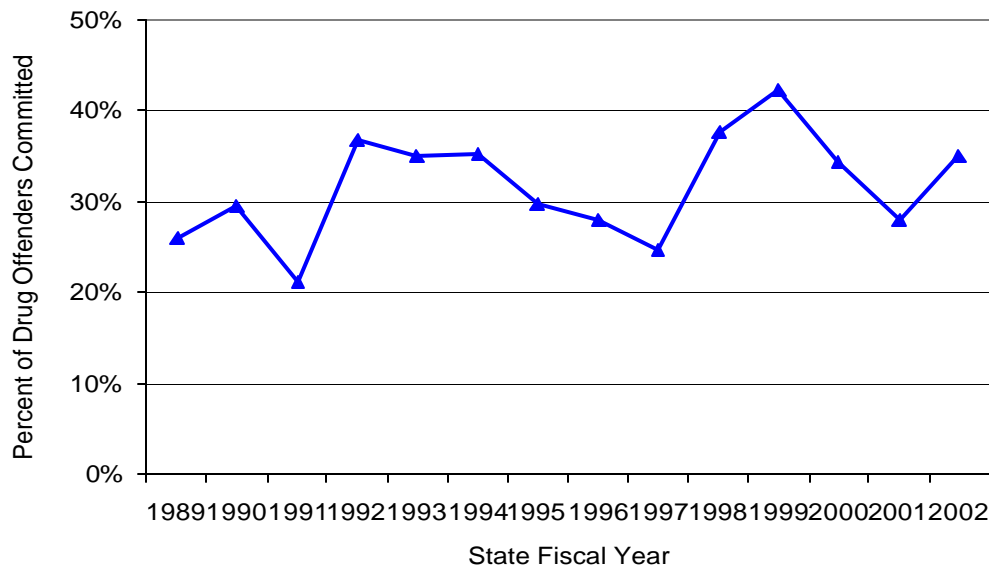


Source: Illinois Department of Corrections and Z3/LTF

During the period analyzed, drug offenders accounted for an increasing proportion of adults convicted and sentenced to prison from Bureau and LaSalle counties. In 1989, drug offenses accounted for 26 percent of all commitments to IDOC, compared to 35 percent in 2002 (Figure 22).

Figure 22

Percent of Drug Offenders Committed to IDOC in Bureau and LaSalle Counties

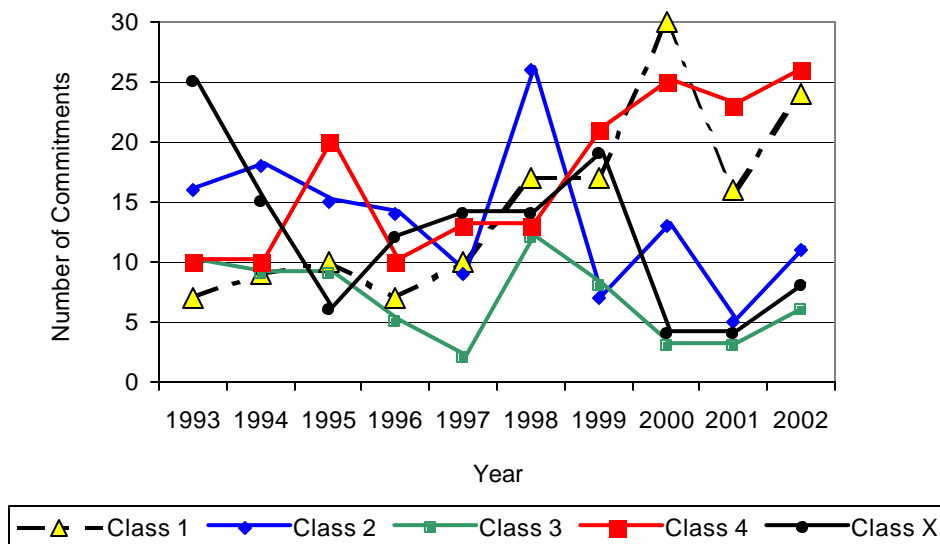


Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

Penalties for drug offenses were also examined between 1993 and 2002. Class 4 felonies accounted for the largest proportion (27 percent each) of sentences to IDOC for drug offenses, followed by Class 1 felonies (23 percent), Class 2 felonies (21 percent), Class X felonies (19 percent) and Class 3 felonies (10 percent). Between 1993 and 2002, the number of Class 1 felonies more than tripled, from seven to 24, while Class 4 felony sentences also more than doubled, from ten to 26. Class 2 felony sentences decreased 31 percent, from 16 to 11, while Class 3 felonies decreased 40 percent, from ten to six and Class X felonies decreased 68 percent, from 25 to eight (Figure 23).

Figure 23

**Drug Offenders Committed to IDOC from
Bureau and LaSalle Counties,
by Offense Class**



Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

Along with the dramatic increase in Class 4 felony sentences to IDOC between 1993 and 2002, the mean sentence length for Class 4 felonies increased 38 percent from 1.9 to 2.7 years, during the period, while the mean sentence for a Class 1 felonies increased 7 percent, from 5.3 to 5.7 years, and Class 3 sentence lengths increased 72 percent, from 2.2 to 3.8 years. However, the mean sentence length for Class X felonies decreased 51 percent, from 21.5 to 10.5 years, and the mean sentence length for Class 2 felonies decreased 8 percent, from four to 4.4 years.

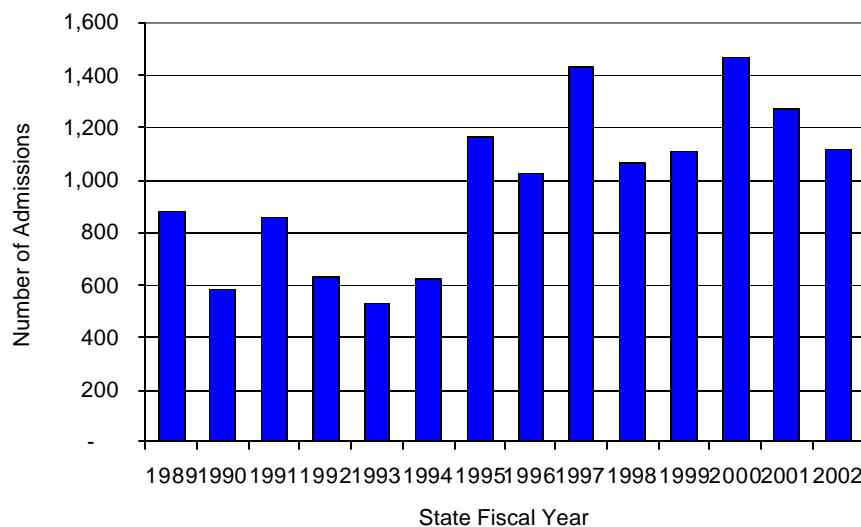
VII. Trends in Drug Treatment Admissions in Z3/LTF Region by Drug Type

In addition to considering indicators of the extent and nature of drug abuse as reported through the criminal justice system (for example, arrests and prison sentences), there are indicators of substance abuse available from other Illinois social service agencies. Overseeing and supporting treatment for substance users, whether they are referred from the criminal justice system or elsewhere, is the responsibility of the Illinois Department of Human Services' Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse (OASA). It is important to note, however, that while OASA data represent the majority of the overall demand for substance abuse treatment in the state, some private programs provide treatment services to a smaller but significant number of clients who may not be included in the state's reporting system.

In state fiscal year 2002, OASA reported 1,117 admissions for alcohol or drug abuse treatment from Bureau and LaSalle counties, 28 percent more than the 874 admissions in 1989 (Figure 24). Among the 1,110 admissions to substance abuse treatment in state fiscal year 2002, 46 percent (515) reported alcohol as their primary substance of abuse, while abuse of illicit substances accounted for 52 percent.

Figure 24

Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions from Bureau and LaSalle Counties



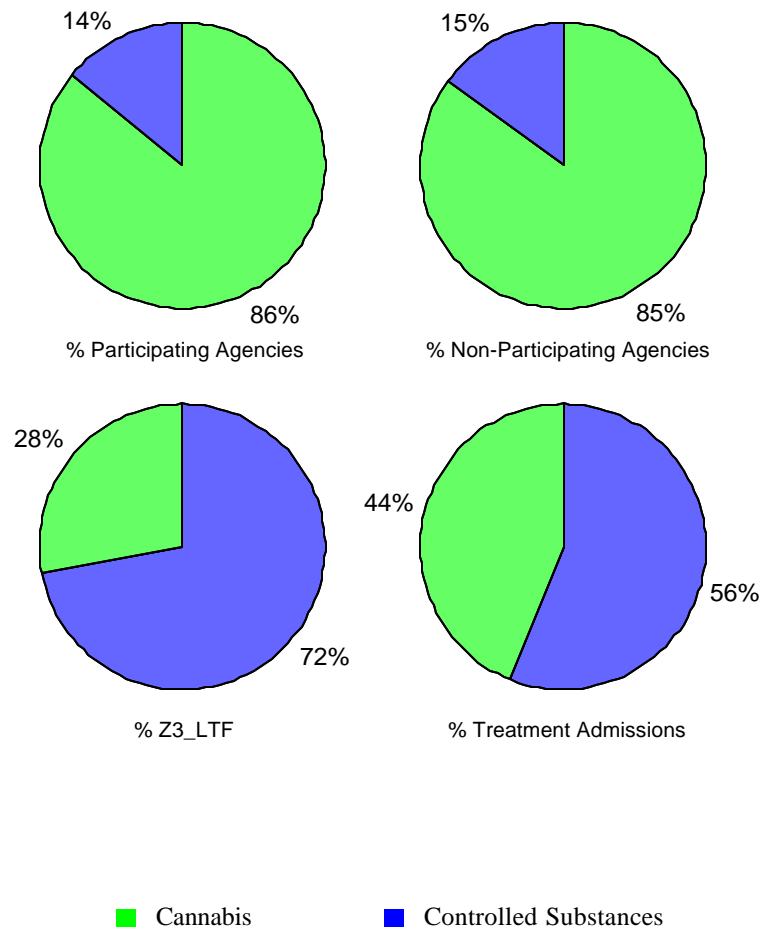
Source: Illinois Department of Human Services'
Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse

While drug treatment admissions can be considered a measure of the demand placed on a specific component of the human services system within Illinois, the extent and nature of drug treatment admissions could also be indicative of the substance abuse problem within a particular region. In some respects, the characteristics of those admitted to drug treatment can be considered a profile of the most serious drug abusers in the community, since admission to treatment requires a documented, formal assessment of a drug problem and a level of substance abuse warranting treatment. By comparing the types of drugs of abuse reported by those admitted to substance abuse treatment with the types of drugs involved in law enforcement agency arrests, one can get a sense of the degree to which arrests reflect the drugs which are most problematic within a community.

In the following analyses, the percent of arrests accounted for by drugs classified under Illinois' Controlled Substances Act (primarily cocaine, heroin, and methamphetamine) versus the Cannabis Control Act (marijuana) across the participating agencies combined, non-participating agencies combined and Z3/LTF are compared to the proportion of drug treatment admissions accounted for by these groups of substances. From these comparisons, a number of general conclusions can be made. First, the proportion of arrests made by those agencies participating in Z3/LTF and non-participating agencies accounted for by drugs other than marijuana (Controlled Substances Act offenses) were not very close to the proportion of drug treatment admissions from the covered region accounted for by these substances. Thus, there is considerable lack of convergence between the drugs involved in drug arrests and treatment admissions. The majority of arrests by local police departments (those agencies participating in Z3/LTF and non-participating agencies) were for cannabis offenses. However, there is a high degree of convergence between drugs involved in Z3/LTF drug arrests and treatment admissions. Thus, while local arrests may reflect the most widely available and used drug in the region, they tend not to involve the substances considered to be most serious (i.e., felony versus misdemeanor) nor the substances individuals are seeking and receiving treatment for (Figure 25).

Figure 25

Comparison of Drug Arrests by Z3/LTF and Participating and Non-participating Agencies vs. Drug Abuse Treatment Admissions in Bureau and LaSalle Counties, 2002



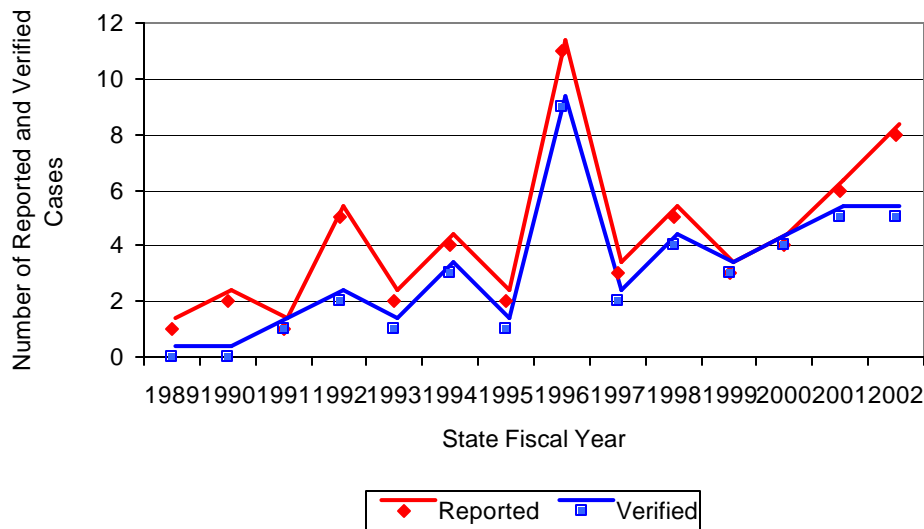
Source: Illinois Department of Human Service's
Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse and
Z3/LTF

VIII. Trends in Substance-Exposed Infants

Illinois continues to experience the effects of prenatal substance abuse. In Illinois, if a baby is born and thought to have been exposed to illegal substances or alcohol, either through observation by physicians or toxicology tests, the case is reported to the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services. These cases are then investigated by DCFS to verify the child's prenatal exposure to either alcohol or illegal substances. Between state fiscal years 1989 and 2002, 96 of Illinois' 102 counties reported at least one case of a substance-exposed infant.

Between state fiscal years 1989 and 2002, the number of substance-exposed infant cases reported in the two-county region covered by Z3/LTF increased eight-fold, from one to eight reported cases; however, in 1996, the number of cases reported reached a high of 11. Between state fiscal years 1989 and 2002, 40 cases (70 percent) of all cases reported were verified as involving prenatal drug use by a DCFS investigation. Mirroring the trend of reported cases, verified cases of substance-exposed infants in the Z3/LTF region also increased between 1989 and 2002, from zero to five, while increasing to a period high of nine verified cases in 1996 (Figure 26).

Figure 26
Cases of Substance-Exposed Infants in Bureau
and LaSalle Counties



Source: Department of Children and Family Services

IX. Summary of Drug Situation

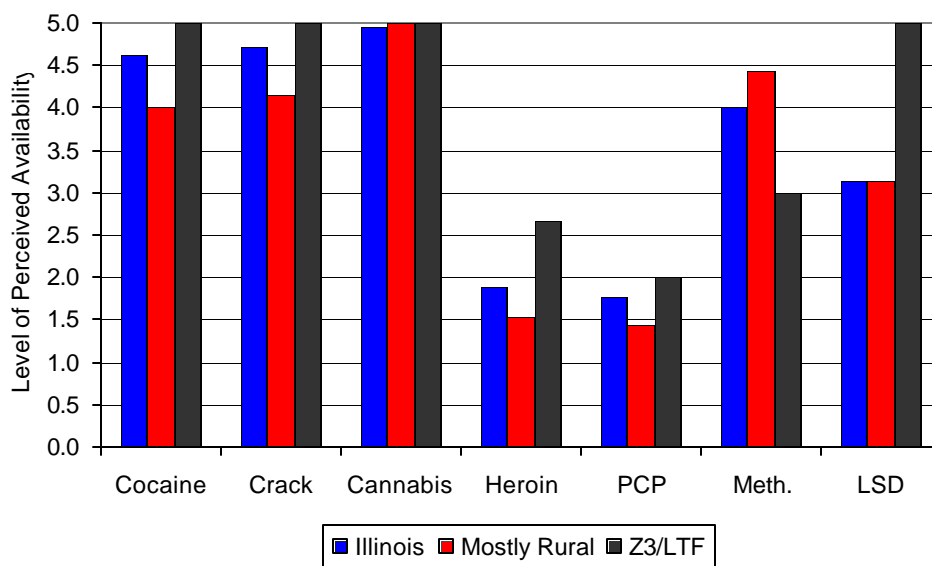
Although the distribution of illegal drugs is difficult to measure precisely, data obtained from criminal justice sources can be helpful in estimating drug availability. Information from a recent survey of Illinois drug enforcement units, as well as the most up-to-date data available on drug price, are presented as indicators of the drug supply in Illinois.

The Authority periodically conducts a survey of each MEG and task force in Illinois (the most recent being conducted in 2000) to gauge the perceived availability of drugs in the areas they cover. Questions were asked concerning the availability of specific drugs, and results were analyzed by region of the state. MEGs and task forces are classified as being either urban, rural or mixed urban/rural based upon the classification of the county(s) that each unit covers, and, for purposes of this report, are compared to the average of similar units.

According to survey responses, cannabis, cocaine, crack, and methamphetamine continued to be the most visible drugs on the street and were all reported to be “readily available” across most regions analyzed. The perceived availability of cannabis remained relatively unchanged, while methamphetamine slightly decreased across all regions examined between 1998 and 2000. In addition, the perceived availability of all drug types remained generally the same in the region covered by Z3/LTF since the 1998 survey, despite a slight increase in LSD and slight decrease in methamphetamine and heroin. Methamphetamine was reported as moderately available across Illinois but available to a slightly higher degree by all MEGs and task forces in mostly rural regions. The perceived availability of all drugs, excluding methamphetamine, tended to be greater in the region covered by Z3/LTF than across Illinois and in other mostly rural regions (Figure 27).

Figure 27

Availability of Drugs in Illinois, 2000 1=Not Available 5=Easily Available



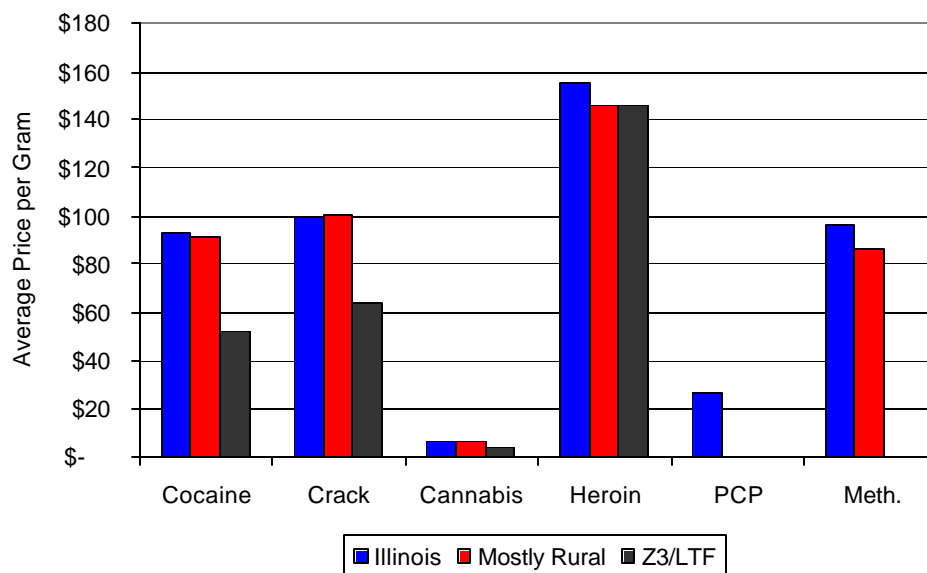
Source: Authority Survey of Illinois MEGs and task forces

Another market indicator that can be used to assess availability is drug price. Lower prices tend to suggest a sufficient supply to meet demand, while increasing prices indicate decreased availability.

Based on a statewide survey of MEG and task force units, the average price of cannabis, heroin, and methamphetamine appear to be relatively stable across all regions surveyed in 2000, while prices for all other drug types appear to vary somewhat across Illinois. The average price of cocaine, crack, cannabis, and methamphetamine, in the region covered by Z3/LTF decreased between 1998 and 2000, while only the price of heroin increased across Illinois. The 2000 average price of cocaine reported by Z3/LTF was \$52 per gram, compared to \$93 per gram across Illinois and \$92 per gram reported by all MEGs and task forces in other mostly rural regions (Figure 28). The average price of crack in the region covered by Z3/LTF was reported as \$64 per gram, lower than the price of that across Illinois and in mostly rural regions, which were \$100 and \$101, respectively. The average price of heroin in the region covered by Z3/LTF was reported as \$146 per gram, lower than the price of \$156 per gram across Illinois and the price of \$146 per gram reported by all other MEGs and task forces in mostly rural regions. In 2000, the average price of cannabis was reported as approximately \$4 per gram in the Z3/LTF region and \$6 per gram in mostly rural regions and across Illinois. The average price of PCP was not reported in Z3/LTF and in mostly rural regions; however, across Illinois, the average price was \$27. The average price of methamphetamine in the region covered by Z3/LTF was not reported; however, it was \$97 per gram across Illinois and \$87 per gram in all other MEGs and task forces in mostly rural regions.

Figure 28

Price Per Gram in Illinois, 2000



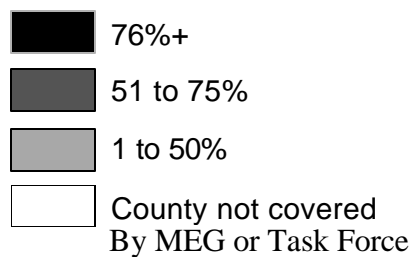
Source: Authority Survey of Illinois MEGs and task forces

X. Appendices

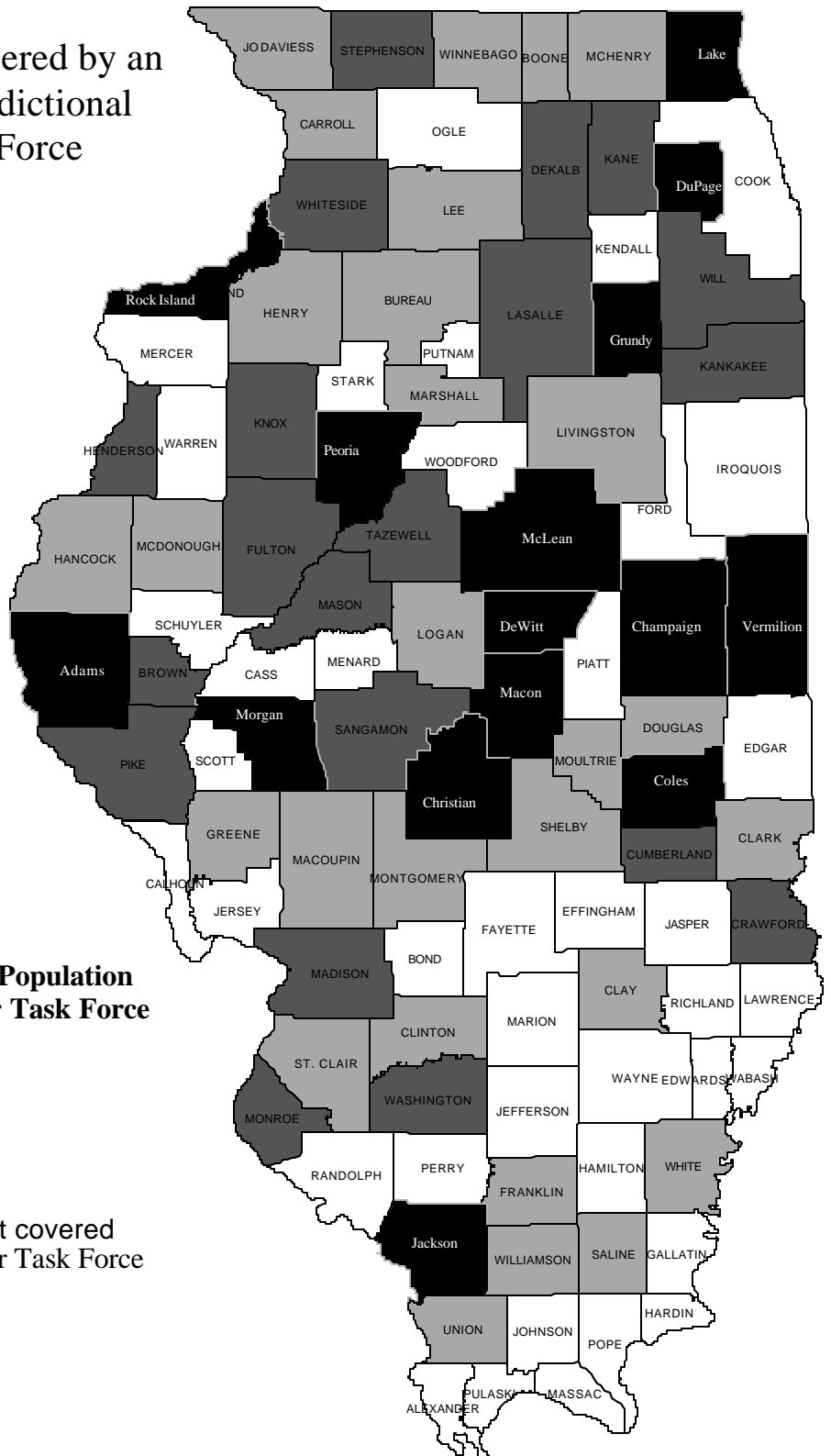
Map 1

SFY 2002 Percent of Illinois' County-level Population Covered by an Authority-funded Multi-jurisdictional Enforcement Group or Task Force

Percent of County Population Covered by MEG or Task Force

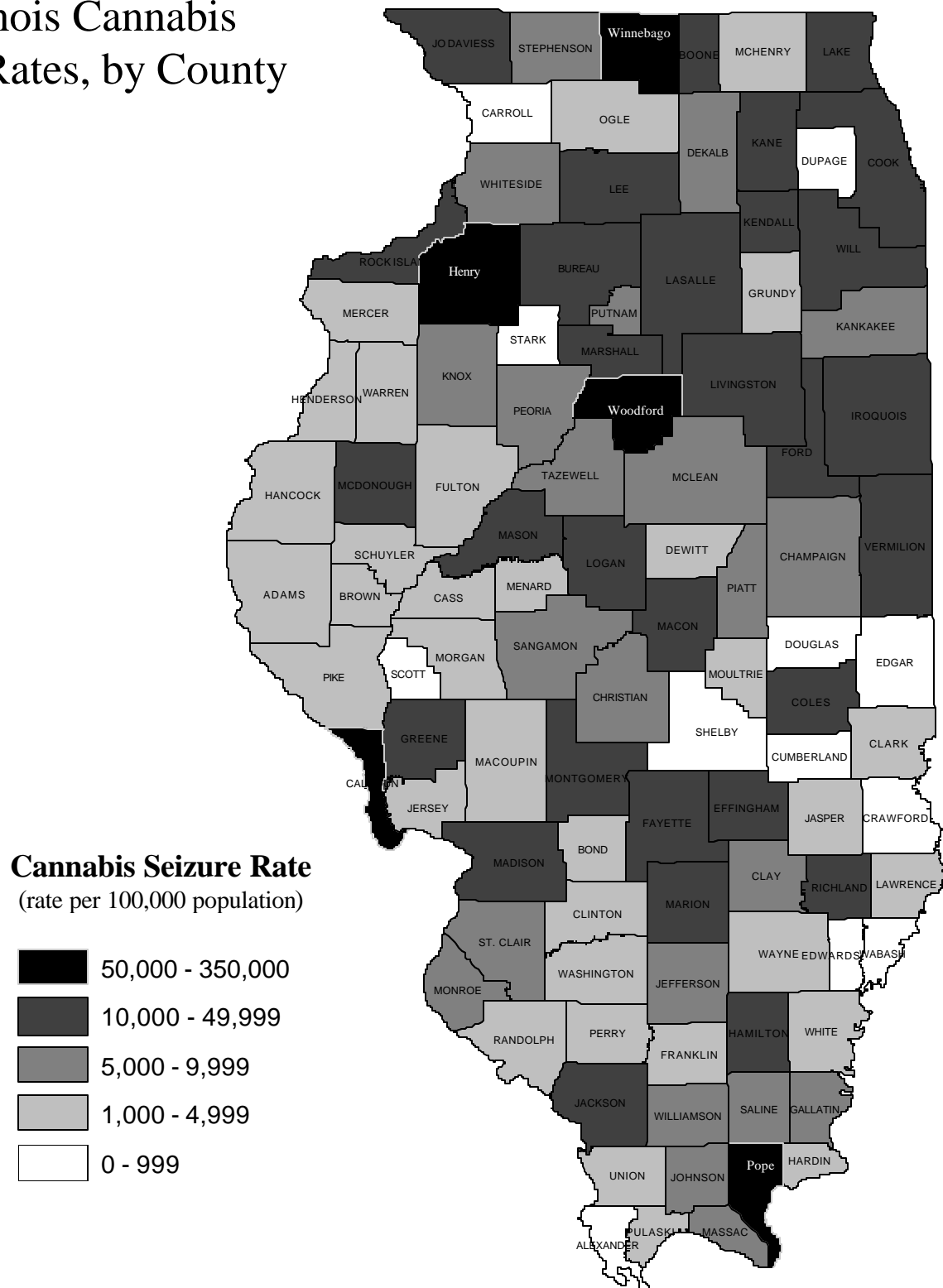


* Shaded counties indicate that at least one law enforcement agency within the county participates in a MEG or task force



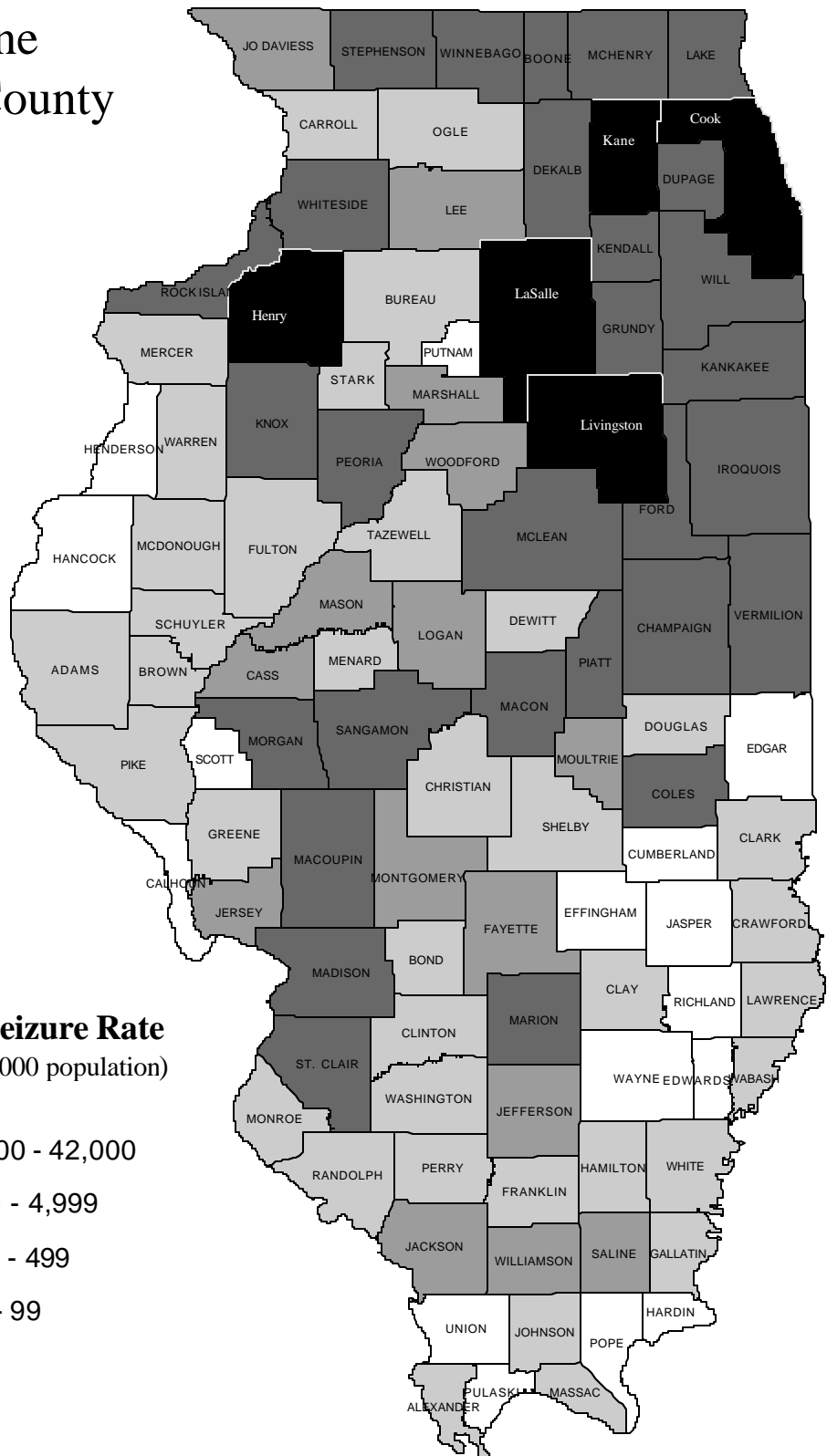
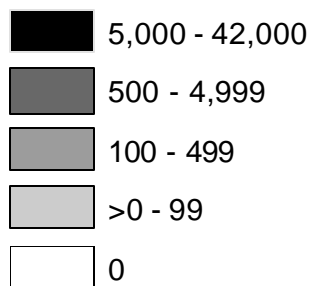
Map 2

2002 Illinois Cannabis Seizure Rates, by County



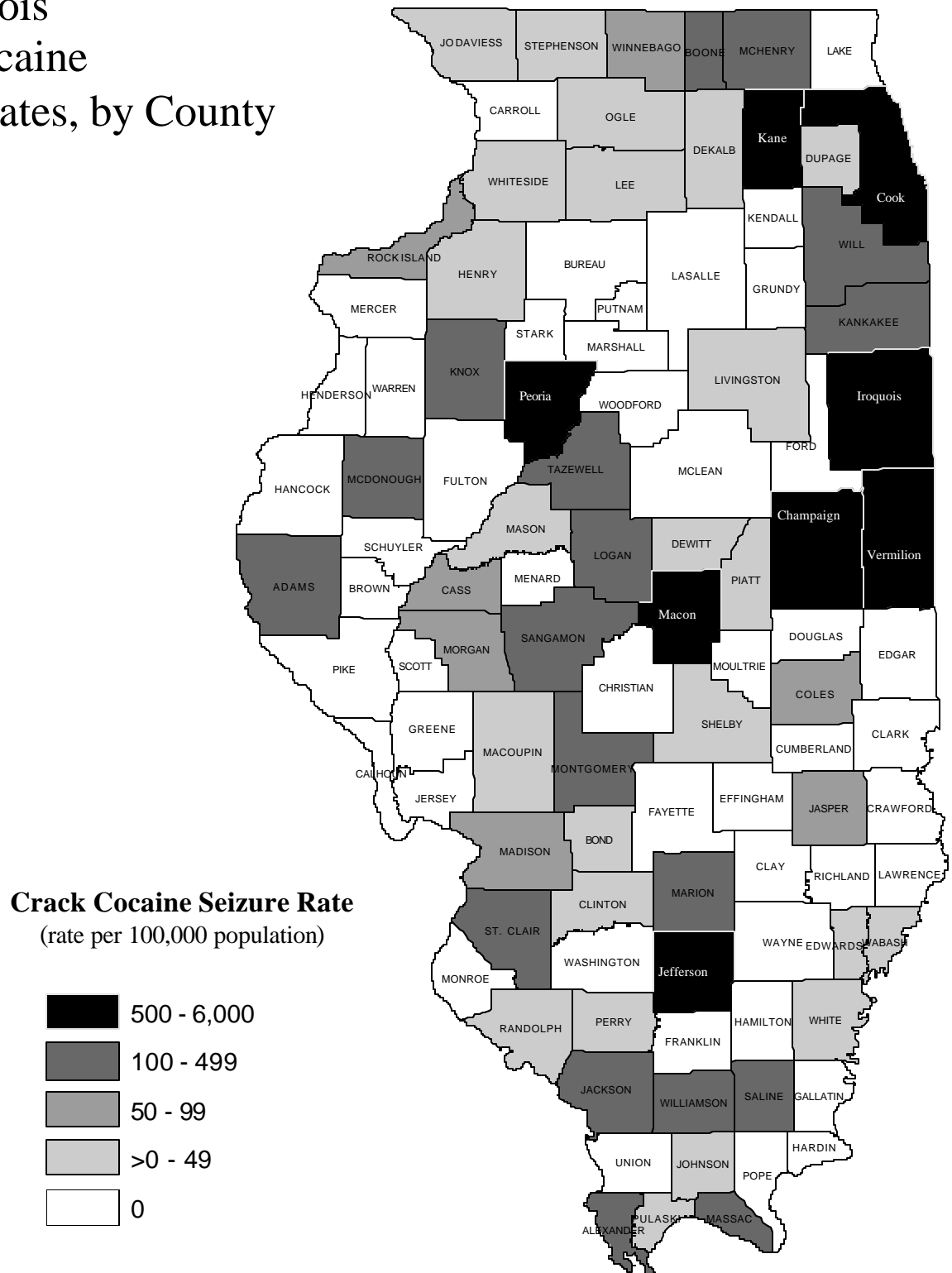
2002 Illinois Cocaine Seizure Rates, by County

Cocaine Seizure Rate (rate per 100,000 population)

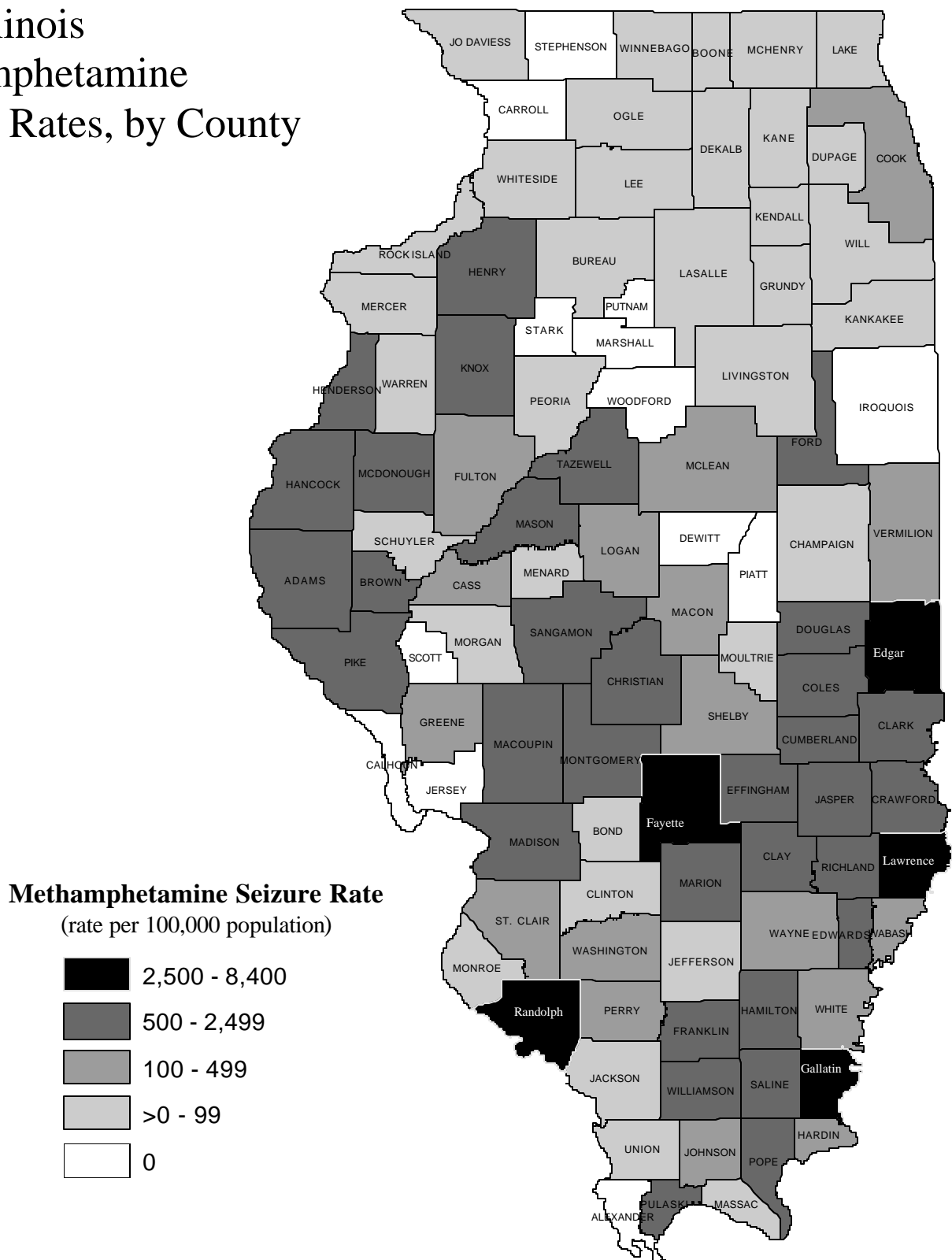


Map 4

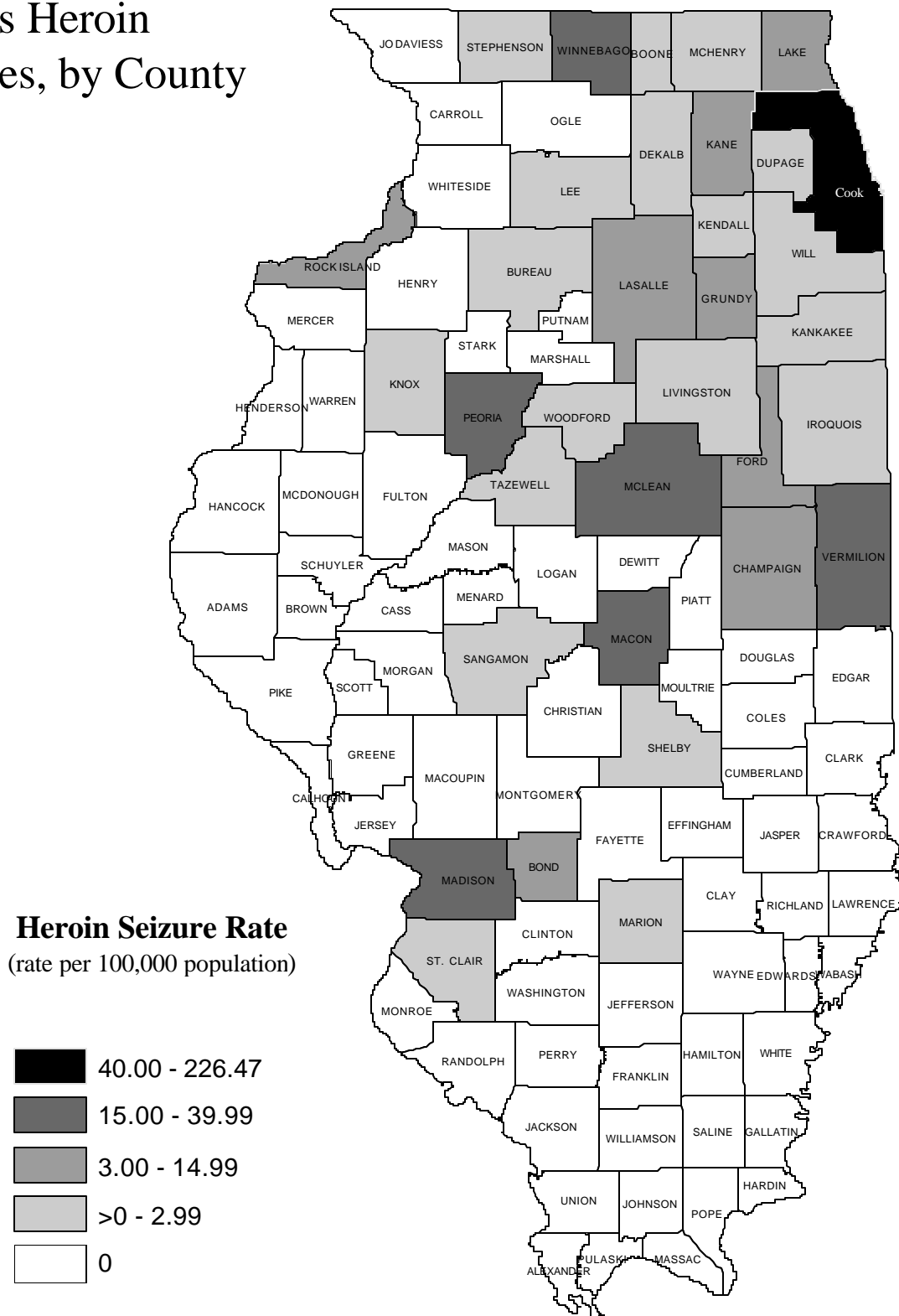
2002 Illinois Crack Cocaine Seizure Rates, by County



2002 Illinois Methamphetamine Seizure Rates, by County



2002 Illinois Heroin Seizure Rates, by County



XI. Bibliography

Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, *Annual Report to the Supreme Court of Illinois*. 1989 through 2001 reports, Springfield, Illinois.

Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts' Probation Division, *Statewide Probation Data Report*. 1989 through 2001 reports, Springfield, Illinois.

Illinois Department of Human Services' Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse. Data provided for state fiscal years 1989 through 2002, Springfield, Illinois.

Illinois Department of Children and Family Services, *Child Abuse/Neglect Statistics Report*, 1989 through 2002 reports, Springfield, Illinois.

Illinois Department of Corrections. Data provided for fiscal years 1989 through 2002, Springfield, Illinois.

Illinois State Police, *Crime in Illinois*. 1993 through 2002 reports, Springfield, Illinois.

Illinois State Police, *Drug Statistics Report*. Monthly reports, January 1989 through December 2002, Springfield, Illinois.

Z3/LTF. Quarterly reports, January 1989 through December 2002, LaSalle, Illinois.

U.S. Bureau of the Census.



Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

120 S. Riverside Plaza, Suite 1016
Chicago, Illinois 60606
Telephone: 312-793-8550
TDD: 312-793-4170
Fax: 312-793-8422
www.icjia.state.il.us



Rod R. Blagojevich, Governor
Sheldon Sorosky, Chairman
Lori G. Levin, Executive Director

Project Status Report
Program Area/Title: Multi-Jurisdictional Task Forces/Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Narcotics Units
Project Agency: County of Sangamon on behalf of Central Illinois Enforcement Group
Number of months of activity/months of funding designated: 168/21
Start /end dates of reported agreements: July 1, 2002 – March 31, 2004 (FFY02)
Designation/source: FFY02 - \$303,119/Anti- Drug Abuse Act (21 months)
Program Summary: Central Illinois Enforcement Group (CIEG), through this twenty-one month grant, is provided with five inspectors, an administrative assistant, computer equipment, three vehicles, investigative travel, pager service, training, and copier rental.
Project Assessment
Administrative compliance: The grantee is very cooperative in the timely submission of continuation materials, budget revisions, amendment requests, and subcontracts; adherence to procurement, RFP and record keeping requirements; and cooperation in data collection and program development.
Data and Fiscal report compliance: Data and fiscal reports are submitted in a timely fashion.
Goal and Objectives for (FFY02) July 1, 2002 – March 31, 2004: Goal: To improve the quality, efficiency and effectiveness of drug law enforcement within the geographic area covered by CIEG and thereby making the communities safer. <i>Objective #1:</i> Initiate 294 investigations and make 273 arrests. <i>Objective #2:</i> Conduct 3 Ecstasy conspiracy investigations. <i>Objective #3:</i> Initiate 11, non-Ecstasy, drug conspiracy cases. <i>Objective #4:</i> Maintain 2 clandestine laboratory certified agents in each of the contributing counties of CIEG.

Progress towards the Goal and Objectives: The following progress has been made by the unit towards achieving the objectives set for the July 1, 2002 – March 30, 2004 program year. The statistics are based on the first twelve months of activity.

- Objective #1:* Have initiated 247 cases and made 183 arrests.
The unit is on pace to obtain this objective.
- Objective #2:* No Ecstasy conspiracy investigations have been initiated.
The unit is not on pace to obtain this objective.
- Objective #3:* The unit has initiated 9, non-Ecstasy, drug conspiracy cases.
The unit is on pace to obtain this objective.
- Objective #4:* The unit has maintained 2 certified clandestine laboratory agents from each of the contributing counties.
The unit has obtained this objective.

Qualitative information: The ecstasy conspiracy objective was established during a time period when CIEG encountered a substantial ecstasy conspiracy investigation. In anticipation of this being an emerging trend the CIEG established this objective. To date CIEG has been unable to identify any of these types of investigations. CIEG agents are actively pursuing leads involving the distribution of this drug but none have developed into a conspiracy investigation.

Evaluation information: No formal evaluations of this program have been conducted during the current grant period.

Recommendations: None at this time.

120 S. Riverside Plaza,
Suite 1016
Chicago, Illinois 60606

Tel: (312) 793-8550
Fax: (312) 793-8422
TDD: (312) 793-4170

www.icjia.state.il.us

Prepared by

The Research and
Analysis Unit

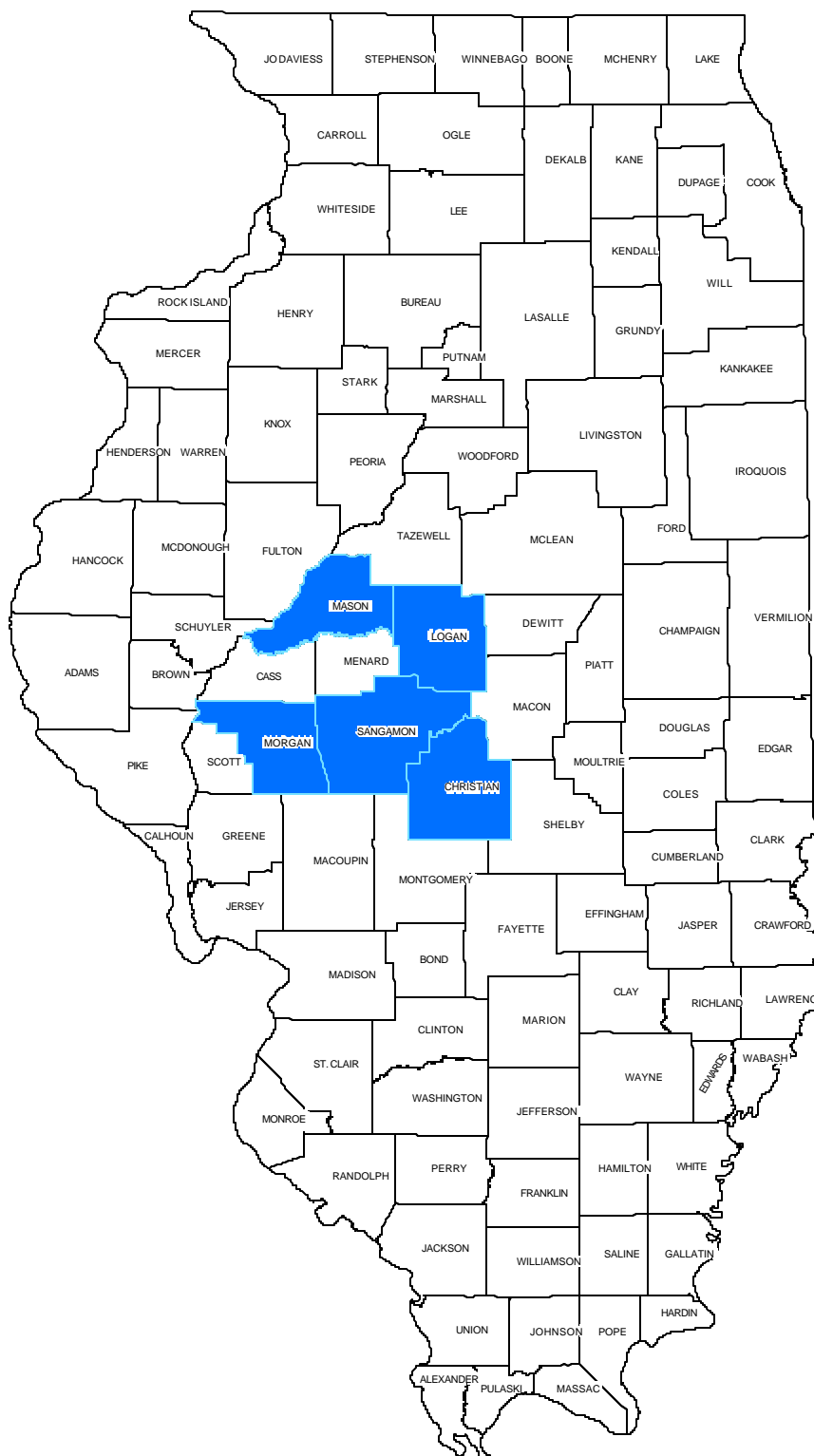
Rod R. Blagojevich
Governor

Sheldon Sorosky
Chairman

Lori G. Levin
Executive Director

July 2003

Assessing Illinois' Multi-jurisdictional Enforcement Groups and Task Forces



A Profile of the Central Illinois Enforcement Group

This project was supported by Grant # 99-DB-BX-0017, awarded to the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. The Assistant Attorney General, Office of Justice Programs, coordinates the activities of the following programs, offices and bureaus: Bureau of Justice Assistance, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Institute of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and the Office for Victims of Crime. Points of view or opinions contained within this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority
120 S. Riverside Plaza, Suite 1016
Chicago, Illinois 60606-3997
Telephone (312) 793-8550
Telefax (312) 793-8422
TDD: (312) 793-4170
World Wide Website <http://www.icjia.state.il.us>

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

A number of organizations and individuals put a great deal of effort into the development of this document. The Authority's Research and Analysis Unit is very grateful for the assistance provided by the following organizations:

Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts
Illinois Department of Human Services' Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse
Illinois Department of Children and Family Services
Illinois Department of Corrections
Illinois State Police
Central Illinois Enforcement Group (CIEG)
U.S. Bureau of the Census

In addition, the following individuals were instrumental in gathering, interpreting and presenting these data:

Robert Bauer
Gary Kupsak
Kelly Marzano
Thomas Nichol
David Olson
Gerard Ramker
Michelle Repp
Gregory Stevens

CONTENTS

Section	Page Number
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	
I.	Introduction 1
II.	Trends in Violent Index Offenses and Arrests..... 3
III.	Trends in Drug Arrests..... 6
IV.	Trends in Drug Seizures..... 15
V.	Trends in Prosecutions for Drug Offenses 18
VI.	Trends in Percent of Convicted Drug Offenders Sentenced to Prison..... 20
VII.	Trends in Drug Treatment Admissions in CIEG Region by Drug Type 25
VIII.	Trends in Drug Exposed Births 28
IX.	Summary of Drug Situation 29
X.	Appendices 31
	Map 1 2002 Percent of Illinois' County-level Population Covered by an Authority-funded Multi-jurisdictional Enforcement Group or Task Force..... 32
	Map 2 2002 Illinois Cannabis Seizure Rates, by County 33
	Map 3 2002 Illinois Cocaine Seizure Rates, by County 34
	Map 4 2002 Illinois Crack Seizure Rates, by County 35
	Map 5 2002 Illinois Methamphetamine Seizure Rates, by County 36
	Map 6 2002 Illinois Heroin Seizure Rates, by County 37
XI.	Bibliography 38

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Page Number
Figure 1.	Violent Index Offense Rates for Participating and Non-participating Agencies in Region Covered by CIEG..... 3
Figure 2.	2002 Violent Index Offenses* Reported by Participating and Non-participating Agencies in Region Covered by CIEG 4
Figure 3.	Violent Index Arrest Rates for Participating and Non-participating Agencies in Region Covered by CIEG..... 5
Figure 4.	2002 Violent Index Arrests* Reported by Participating and Non-participating Agencies in Region Covered by CIEG 5
Figure 5.	Total Drug Arrest Rates for CIEG and Participating and Non-participating Agencies in Region Covered by CIEG..... 7
Figure 6.	2002 Drug Arrests* Reported by Participating and Non-participating Agencies in Region Covered by CIEG..... 8
Figure 7.	Total 2002 Drug Arrests* Reported by Participating and Non-participating Agencies in Region Covered by CIEG, by Drug Type 8
Figure 8.	Drug Arrests by CIEG..... 9
Figure 9.	Percent of Total Drug Arrests Accounted for by CIEG..... 10
Figure 10.	Cannabis Arrests Rates in the Region Covered by CIEG as Reported by Participating Agencies, Non-participating Agencies and CIEG..... 11
Figure 11.	Percent of Cannabis Arrests Accounted for by CIEG 12
Figure 12.	Controlled Substances Arrest Rates in the Region Covered by CIEG as Reported by Participating Agencies, Non-participating Agencies and CIEG..... 13

Figure 13.	Percent of Controlled Substances Arrests Accounted for by CIEG.....	14
Figure 14.	CIEG Drug Arrests for Possession versus Delivery, by Drug Type.....	14
Figure 15.	Cannabis Seized and Submitted to ISP by Christian, Logan, Mason, Morgan and Sangamon Counties and Seized by CIEG.....	15
Figure 16.	Powder and Crack Cocaine Seized and Submitted to ISP by Christian, Logan, Mason, Morgan, and Sangamon counties and Seized by CIEG	16
Figure 17.	Number of Felony Filings in Christian, Logan, Mason, Morgan, and Sangamon Counties.....	18
Figure 18.	Total CIEG Drug Arrests and Percentage of Arrests Resulting in Prosecution.....	19
Figure 19.	Sentences Imposed on Felons Convicted in Christian, Logan, Mason, Morgan, and Sangamon Counties	20
Figure 20.	Sentences Imposed on Convicted CIEG Drug Offenders	21
Figure 21.	Number of Drug Offenders Committed to IDOC by CIEG and Region Covered by CIEG.....	22
Figure 22.	Drug Offenders as a Percent of Total IDOC Commitments from Christian, Logan, Mason, Morgan and Sangamon counties	23
Figure 23.	Drug Offenders Committed to IDOC from Christian, Logan, Mason, Morgan, and Sangamon Counties, by Offense Class	24
Figure 24.	Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions from Christian, Logan, Mason, Morgan, and Sangamon Counties	25
Figure 25.	Comparison of Drug Arrests by CIEG and Participating and Non-participating Agencies vs. Drug Abuse Treatment Admissions in Christian, Logan, Mason, Morgan and Sangamon Counties	27
Figure 26.	Cases of Drug-Exposed Infants in Christian, Logan, Mason, Morgan, and Sangamon Counties.....	28
Figure 27.	Availability of Drugs in Illinois, 2000.....	29
Figure 28.	Price Per Gram in Illinois, 2000	30

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since 1989, the Authority's Research and Analysis Unit has received funds under the federal Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 to document the extent and nature of drug and violent crime in Illinois and the criminal justice system's response to these offenses. As a result of these efforts, the Authority has amassed a large amount of data measuring the extent and nature of drug and violent crime in Illinois and the impact these crimes have had on the criminal justice system. In addition, as part of its monitoring and evaluation efforts, the Authority also requires funded programs to submit monthly data reports describing their activities and accomplishments. This profile is intended to provide a general overview of the drug and violent crime problem in the jurisdictions covered by Illinois' MEGs and task forces, and the response to these problems by the units.

Although the data presented in this report are by no means inclusive of all indicators, they do provide a general overview of drug and violent crime and the response and impact of the criminal justice system. The following represent general conclusions that can be made based on the data analyzed for this report.

- In 2002, 13 local Illinois police agencies participated in CIEG (a participating agency is defined as one that contributes either personnel or financial resources to CIEG). Officers assigned to CIEG (totaling 14 in 2002, eight from participating agencies) accounted for less than 2 percent of the total number of sworn police officers working for agencies participating in CIEG.
- The violent Index offense rate was collectively higher across the jurisdictions that participated in CIEG than it was among the combined jurisdictions that did not participate in CIEG (page 3).
- The drug arrest rate tended to be slightly higher in the jurisdictions that participated in CIEG than in those jurisdictions that did not participate in CIEG. Also, the drug arrest rate achieved by CIEG was significantly lower than the rate experienced by both the participating and non-participating agencies, meaning that the unit made one-tenth as many arrests for violations of the Cannabis Control and Controlled Substances Acts, with eight officers, as did all of the participating agencies combined. (page 6).
- When comparing the types of drug offenders arrested by those agencies participating in CIEG, those agencies not participating, and CIEG, it was found that CIEG tended to target and arrest more serious drug law violators, specifically violators of the Controlled Substances Act, which tend to be felony-level offenses (page 9).
- The majority of all drug arrests reported by CIEG, for either violations of the Cannabis Control Act or the Controlled Substances Act, involve drug sale or delivery (page 14).
- Between 1993 and 2002, both the cannabis and cocaine seizures by CIEG increased substantially (pages 15 and 16).
- Between 1991 and 2002, 98 percent of all drug arrests by CIEG resulted in prosecution. Of these CIEG drug offender prosecutions, 64 percent were for violations of the Controlled Substance Act. In addition, between 1989 and 2002, 90 percent of drug offenders who were prosecuted as a result of CIEG activity were convicted (page 19).

- In 2002, among those CIEG drug offenders convicted and sentenced, prison sentences accounted for 66 percent of total sentences, while probation sentences accounted for 29 percent of drug offenders convicted and sentenced and jail sentences accounted for 5 percent (page 21).
- Between 1989 and 2002, prison sentences resulting from CIEG cases accounted for nearly one-third of all drug-law violators sent to prison from the region where CIEG operates (page 22).
- Unlike the arrests made by participating and non-participating agencies, the arrests made by CIEG tended to involve the substances considered to be most serious (i.e., felony versus misdemeanor) and the substances for which a large proportion of community residents were seeking and receiving substance abuse treatment (page 26).

I. Introduction

The Central Illinois Enforcement Group (CIEG) covers the Illinois counties of Christian, Logan, Mason, Morgan, and Sangamon. Combined, these counties had a 2002 total population of 308,634 – 4 percent more than in 1990. In 2002, 13 local police agencies participated in CIEG. These include the Christian, Mason, and Morgan County Sheriff's Offices and the following municipal police departments: Auburn, Havana, Jacksonville, Jerome, Leland, Lincoln, Pana, Pawnee, Springfield, and Taylorville. These agencies served 66 percent of the population in the five-county region covered by CIEG in 2002 (see Map 1 on page 32). A participating agency is defined as one that contributes either personnel or financial resources to CIEG.

In addition to agencies that participate in CIEG, these Illinois counties are served by 14 additional police departments that do not participate in CIEG. According to the Illinois State Police, county sheriffs and local police departments, in the five-county region covered by CIEG, combined, employed 621 full-time police officers as of Oct. 31, 2002, 445 of which work in agencies participating in CIEG. In comparison, there were a total of just 14 officers assigned to CIEG in 2002, eight of which were assigned by participating agencies and six from the Illinois State Police. Thus, the officers assigned to CIEG during 2002 accounted for a relatively small proportion—less than 2 percent--of the total number of sworn police officers working in the participating police departments.

Since 1989, the Authority's Research and Analysis Unit has received funds under the federal Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 to document the extent and nature of drug and violent crime in Illinois and the criminal justice system's response to these offenses. As a result of these efforts, the Authority has amassed a large amount of data measuring the extent and nature of drug and violent crime in Illinois and the impact these crimes have had on the criminal justice system. In addition, as part of its monitoring and evaluation efforts, the Authority also requires funded programs to submit monthly data reports describing their activities and accomplishments. To put this information into the hands of Metropolitan Enforcement Group (MEG) and drug task force directors and policy board members, the Authority's Research and Analysis Unit has developed profiles – of which this is one – for each MEG and task force. The profile is intended to provide a general overview of the drug and violent crime problem in the jurisdictions covered by Illinois' MEGs and task forces, and the response to these problems by the units.

In addition to administering federal block-grant funds that come to Illinois for crime control initiatives, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority is also responsible for providing policymakers, criminal justice professionals and others with information, tools and technology needed to make effective decisions that improve the quality of criminal justice in Illinois. The Authority provides an objective system-wide forum for identifying critical problems in criminal justice, developing coordinated and cost-effective strategies, and implementing and evaluating solutions to those problems. The specific powers and duties of the Authority are delineated in the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Act (Illinois Compiled Statutes, Ch. 20, Sec. 3930). Two of the Authority's many responsibilities are serving as a clearinghouse of information and research on criminal justice and undertaking research studies to improve the administration of criminal justice.

While the data presented in this report are by no means inclusive of all indicators, they do provide a general overview of drug and violent crime and the response and impact of the criminal justice system. In addition, these data are readily available and consistently defined through existing statewide data collection mechanisms. Some data presented in this profile have been analyzed differently than in previous years; therefore, caution must be taken when comparing numbers presented with previous profiles.

While a considerable amount of the information presented in this profile has been provided to the Authority by CIEG, a number of state agencies have also provided data to the Authority that are included in this report. Specifically, the Illinois State Police, the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, the Illinois Department of Human Services' Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse, the Illinois Department of Corrections and the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services all provided data used to develop this profile. The support and cooperation of these agencies and their staffs have helped make this report an informative and timely source of information on the activities of the criminal justice system in Illinois.

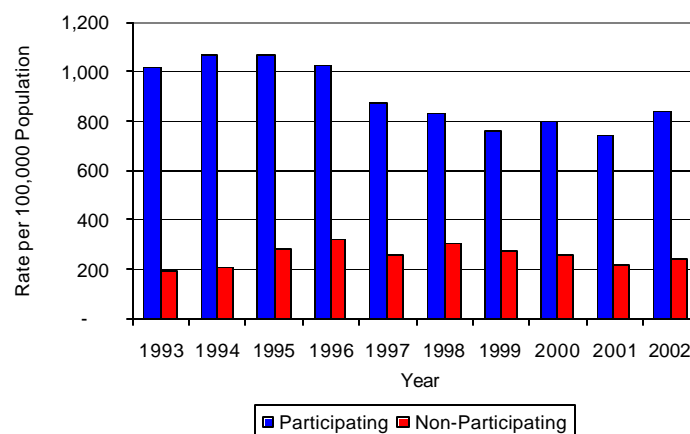
II. Trends in Violent Index Offenses and Arrests

While most of Illinois' Metropolitan Enforcement Groups and drug task forces are primarily involved in drug enforcement activities, it is clear that the relationship between drugs and violence is particularly evident in a number of Illinois communities. In addition, a number of MEGs and task forces have increased their involvement in the investigation of violent crime, particularly that associated with gang activity and violence related to drug distribution, sale, and turf battles. One of the most commonly used indicators of the level of crime in a particular jurisdiction is the number of Index offenses reported to the police. In Illinois, as part of the Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting (I-UCR) program, every law enforcement agency in the state is required to report crime data monthly to the Illinois State Police (ISP). There are eight separate offenses that constitute the Crime Index, including murder, criminal sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault (violent Index offenses), burglary, theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson (property Index offenses). Although these eight offenses do not account for all crimes reported to the police, they are considered to be the most serious, frequent, pervasive, and consistently defined by different law enforcement agencies.

In 2002, the total number of violent Index offenses reported to the police in the five-county region where CIEG operates totaled 1,957, a 14 percent decrease from the 2,265 offenses reported in 1993. The majority (69 percent) of violent Index offenses reported to the police between 1993 and 2002 were aggravated assaults, while 20 percent were robberies.

During the period analyzed, the violent Index offense rate for the region covered by CIEG also decreased 14 percent, from 737 offenses per 100,000 population in 1993 to 634 offenses per 100,000 population in 2002. The violent Index offense rate in the participating agencies decreased 18 percent, from 1,017 to 839 offenses per 100,000 population, while the rate in the non-participating agencies increased 28 percent, from 192 to 247 offenses per 100,000 population (Figure 1). Thus, while the violent Index offense rate was collectively higher across the jurisdictions that participate in CIEG than it was among the combined jurisdictions that did not participate in CIEG, the violent Index offense rate has decreased since 1993, and has stabilized somewhat over the past six years in those agencies that participate in CIEG, while increasing in those agencies that do not participate in CIEG.

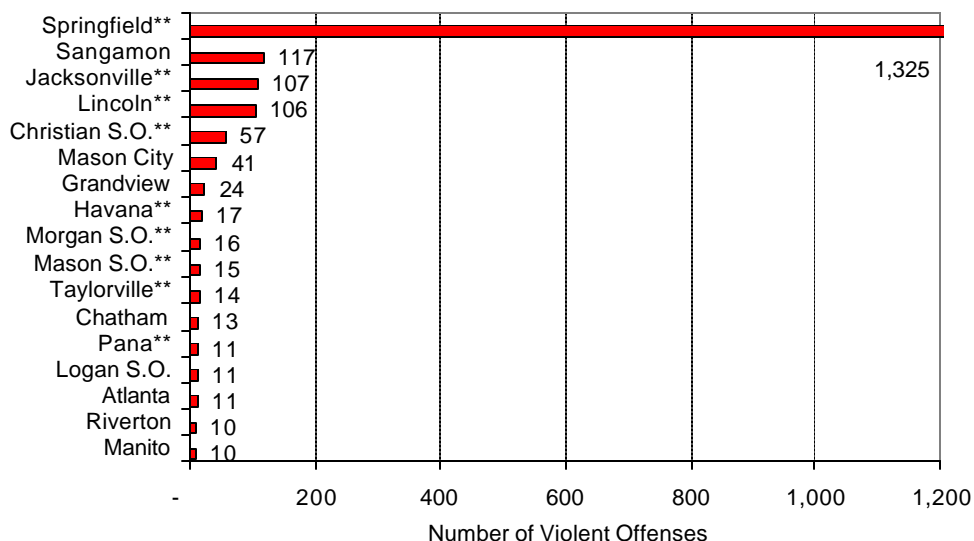
Figure 1
Violent Index Offense Rates for Participating
and Non-participating Agencies in Region
Covered by CIEG



Source: ICJIA calculations using
Illinois State Police and U.S. Census

Across the 46 individual local law enforcement agencies covered by CIEG's jurisdiction, four agencies, the Springfield Police Department, the Sangamon County Sheriff's Office, the Jacksonville Police Department and the Lincoln Police Department, accounted for 84 percent of all violent offenses reported to the police (Figure 2). Twenty-nine agencies had fewer than ten violent offenses reported in 2002 and are excluded from Figure 2. When controlling for differences in the populations served by these law enforcement agencies, the violent Index offense *rate* ranged from 1,614 violent Index offenses per 100,000 population in Mason City to 60 offenses per 100,000 population in Mount Pulaski. Fourteen agencies in the five-county region covered by CIEG did not report any violent Index offenses in 2002.

Figure 2
2002 Violent Index Offenses* Reported by Participating
and Non-participating Agencies
in Region Covered by CIEG



Source: Illinois State Police

*Agencies reporting ten or more violent offenses

**Agencies participating in CIEG

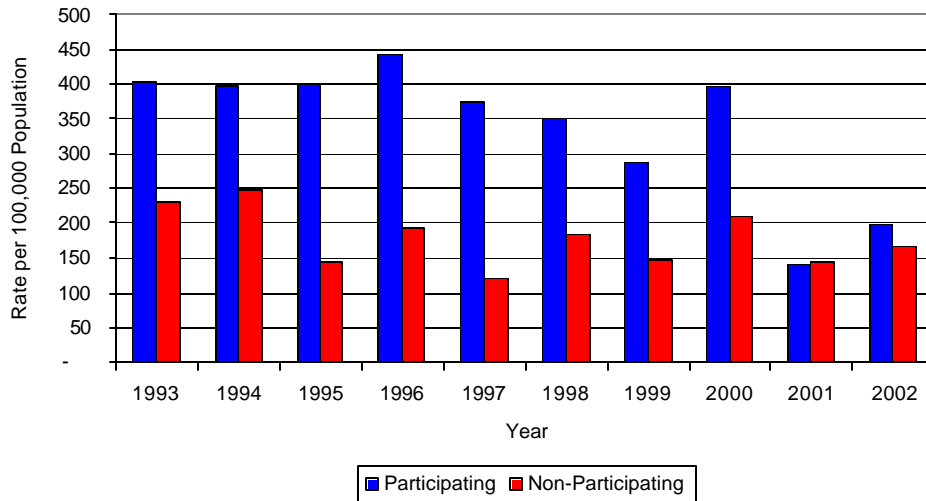
An indicator of the workload that law enforcement agencies place on other components of the justice system is the number of arrests made by police, including those for violent and property Index offenses and drug offenses. Unlike offenses, which are what police must respond to, arrests represent those offenders who may eventually be processed through other components of the justice system, including the courts, county jails, and state and local correctional programs.

Between 1993 and 2002, the number of arrests for violent Index offenses made by law enforcement agencies in the region covered by CIEG decreased 46 percent, from 1,061 to 578. As with reported violent Index offenses, the majority (88 percent) of violent Index arrests were for aggravated assaults, followed by robberies (7 percent).

During the period analyzed, the violent Index arrest rate for the region covered by CIEG decreased 46 percent, from 345 offenses per 100,000 population in 1993 to 187 arrests per 100,000 population in 2002. Similarly, the violent Index arrest rate in the participating agencies decreased 51 percent, from 403 to 198 offenses per 100,000 population, while the rate in the non-participating agencies decreased 28 percent, from 233 to 168 offenses per 100,000 population (Figure 3).

Figure 3

**Violent Index Arrest Rates for Participating
and Non-participating Agencies in Region Covered by CIEG**

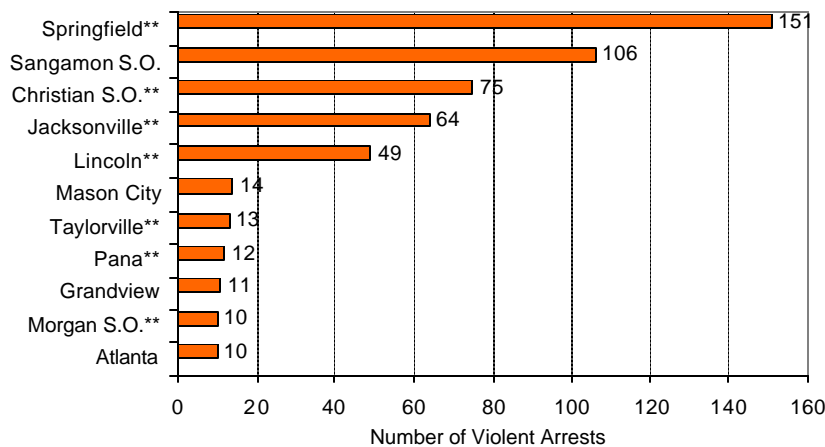


Source: ICJIA calculations using
Illinois State Police and U. S. Census Bureau data

Similar to the number of violent Index offenses, the majority (77 percent) of arrests for violent Index offenses occurring in the five-county region covered by CIEG were made by five agencies. Thirty-five agencies had fewer than ten arrests for violent Index offenses reported in 2002 and are excluded from Figure 4. Of the 578 violent Index arrests made in 2002, the Springfield Police Department accounted for the largest proportion (26 percent), followed by the Sangamon County Sheriff's Office (18 percent), Christian County Sheriff's Office (13 percent), Jacksonville Police Department (11 percent), and the Lincoln Police Department (8 percent) (Figure 4).

Figure 4

**2002 Violent Index Arrests* Reported by
Participating and Non-participating Agencies in
Region Covered by CIEG**



Source: Illinois State Police

*Agencies reporting ten or more violent offenses

**Agencies participating in CIEG

III. Trends in Drug Arrests

There are two sources of drug arrest data presented in this section. One source is the Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting (I-UCR) program that includes information submitted by local law enforcement agencies on the number of persons arrested for violations of Illinois' Cannabis Control Act, Controlled Substances Act, Hypodermic Syringes and Needles Act, and Drug Paraphernalia Control Act. In addition, data on drug arrests made by Illinois' MEGs and task forces are reported to the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority. In some jurisdictions, arrests made by the MEG or task force may be reported by both local law enforcement agencies through the I-UCR and to the Authority by the unit. In other jurisdictions, arrests made by the MEG or task force are only reported to the Authority by the unit. Therefore, in some instances drug arrests may be double counted – included in both local agency statistics reported to I-UCR and those of the MEG or task force. Currently there is no mechanism in place to ensure that drug arrest statistics are not being duplicated at both the local agency and MEG/task force level. This should be kept in mind when interpreting the information presented in the following section.

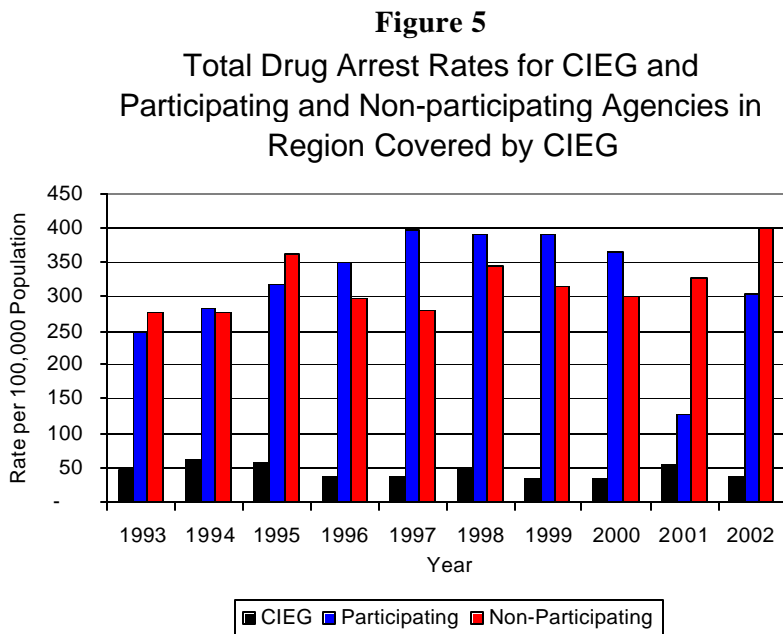
The majority of drug offenses in Illinois are violations of either the *Cannabis Control Act* – which prohibits the possession, sale and cultivation of marijuana – or the *Controlled Substances Act* – which prohibits the possession, sale, distribution or manufacture of all other illegal drugs, such as cocaine and opiates. Illinois also has various other laws prohibiting other drug-related activity. These include the *Hypodermic Syringes and Needles Act* – which prohibits the possession or sale of hypodermic instruments – and the *Drug Paraphernalia Control Act* – which prohibits the possession, sale or delivery of drug paraphernalia. In general, violations of Illinois Controlled Substances Act are considered to be more serious, since they primarily involve cocaine, heroin, methamphetamine, and hallucinogens, and are almost all classified under Illinois law as felonies. The majority of cannabis and drug paraphernalia offenses encountered by police, on the other hand, tend to be misdemeanor-level offenses.

In 2002, local law enforcement agencies in the counties covered by CIEG reported 1,040 arrests for drug law violations, 31 percent more than the number in 1993 (794 arrests). Between 1993 and 2002, arrests for violations of Illinois' Cannabis Control Act consistently out-numbered arrests for violations of the Controlled Substances Act during the years analyzed in Christian, Logan, Mason, Morgan and Sangamon counties, combined. During the same period, the number of arrests for violations of the Cannabis Control Act in these five counties combined increased 71 percent, from 423 to 724. Arrests for violations of the Controlled Substances Act in the five-county region combined decreased 15 percent, from 371 to 316. In addition, arrests for violations of the Drug Paraphernalia Control Act, enacted in 1993, increased dramatically from eight in 1993 to 527 in 2002. Much of this increase can be attributed to a 1994 addition to the Drug Paraphernalia Control Act, which included the possession of drug paraphernalia as a violation.

Because arrests for violations of the Drug Paraphernalia Control Act are frequently made in conjunction with other drug offense arrests, these arrests may be double-counted, thus skewing the actual number of drug arrests. Therefore, only arrests for violations of the Cannabis Control Act and Controlled Substances Act will be used for drug arrest comparisons between CIEG and the participating and non-participating agencies.

During the period analyzed, the drug arrest rate for the Cannabis Control and Controlled Substances Acts, combined, in the region covered by CIEG increased 30 percent, from 258 arrests per 100,000 population in 1993 to 337 arrests per 100,000 population in 2002. Similarly, the drug arrest rate in the participating and non-participating agencies also increased, from 249 to 304 arrests per 100,000 population and 277 to 399 arrests per 100,000 population, respectively. The arrest rate for CIEG, on the other hand, decreased 23 percent, from 48 to 37 arrests per 100,000 population (Figure 5). Thus, the drug arrest rate tended to be

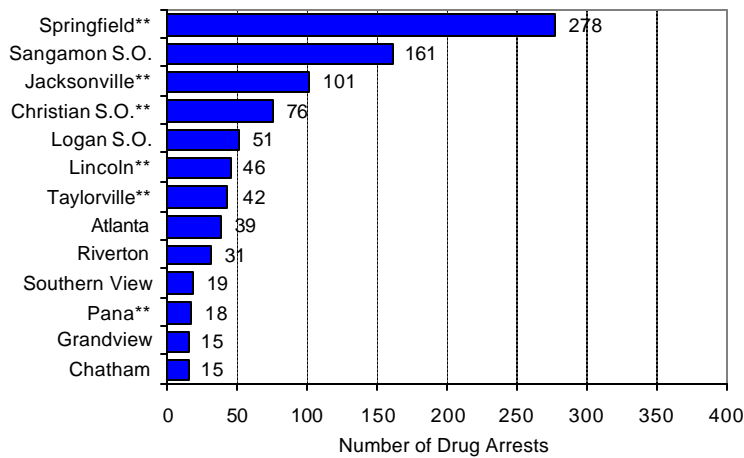
slightly higher collectively in the jurisdictions that participated in CIEG than in those jurisdictions that did not participate in CIEG. Also, the drug arrest rate achieved by CIEG was significantly lower than the rate experienced by both the participating and non-participating agencies, meaning that the unit made one-tenth as many arrests for violations of the Cannabis Control and Controlled Substances Acts, with 14 officers, as did all of the participating agencies combined.



Source: ICJIA calculations using Illinois State
Police and U.S. Census Bureau data

Across the individual local law enforcement agencies in the region covered by CIEG, the number of total cannabis and controlled substances arrests ranged from zero in six agencies to 278 in Danville. Of the 1,040 drug arrests made during 2002 in the five-county region, five agencies accounted for 64 percent of these drug arrests. Thirty-three agencies had fewer than 15 drug arrests reported in 2002 and are excluded from Figure 6. Springfield, Sangamon County Sheriff's Office, and Jacksonville reported the most cannabis and controlled substances arrests, accounting for over half of the drug arrests among participating agencies. Among those agencies listed in Figure 6, nearly half that reported the highest number of drug arrests participated in CIEG.

Figure 6
2002 Drug Arrests* Reported by Participating
and Non-participating Agencies in Region
Covered by CIEG



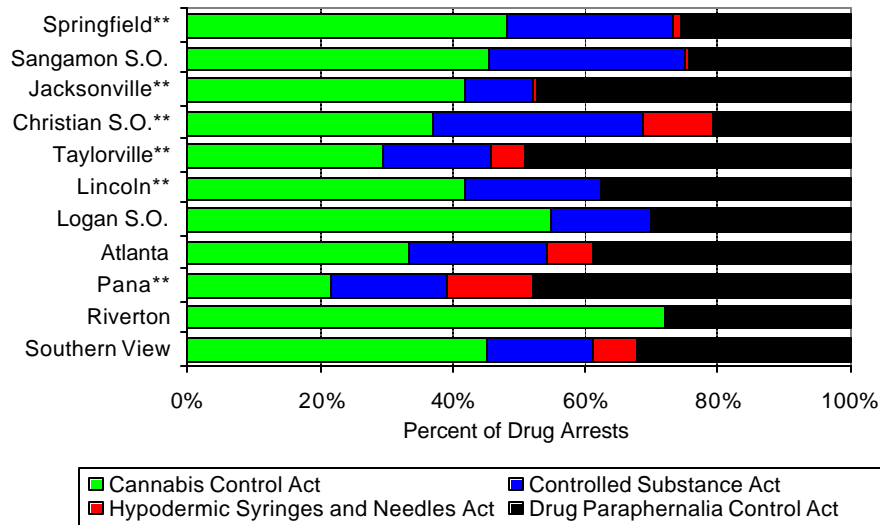
Source: Illinois State Police

*Agencies reporting 15 or more drug arrests

**Agencies participating in CIEG

In addition to the dramatic difference in the number of drug arrests made, there are also differences in the types of drug law violation arrests across the agencies in the region. In 2002, violations of the Cannabis Control Act accounted for the largest proportion of arrests across most individual agencies in the region covered by CIEG (Figure 7).

Figure 7
Total 2002 Drug Arrests* Reported by Participating
and Non-participating Agencies in Region Covered
by CIEG, by Drug Type



Source: Illinois State Police

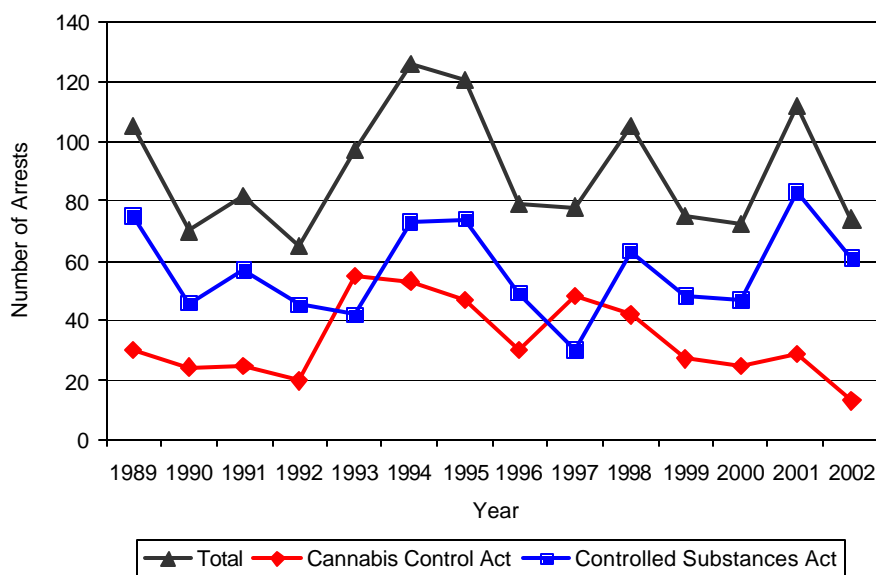
*Agencies reporting 25 or more drug arrests

**Agencies participating in CIEG

Between 1993 and 2002, the number of combined cannabis and controlled substances arrests made by CIEG decreased 30 percent, from 105 to 74 (Figure 8). Unlike drug arrests made by most local police departments in the region, violations of the Controlled Substances Act accounted for the majority of drug arrests made by CIEG throughout most of the period analyzed. During the period analyzed, the number of CIEG arrests for violations of the Cannabis Control Act decreased 76 percent, from 55 to 13, while arrests for violations of the Controlled Substances Act increased 45 percent, from 42 to 61 (Figure 8).

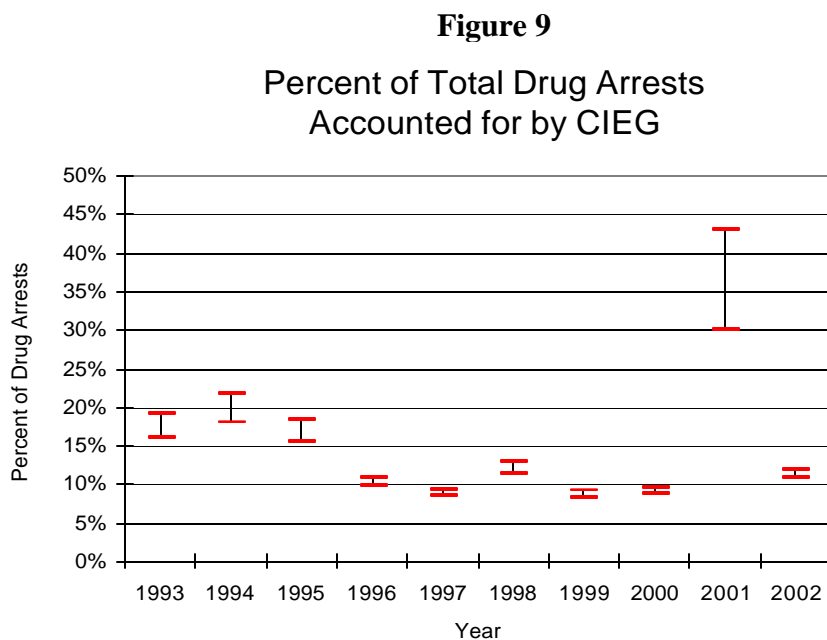
Between 1993 and 2002, the proportion of drug arrests accounted for by violations of the Controlled Substances Act decreased for participating and non-participating agencies, while increasing for CIEG. In 2002, 82 percent of the drug arrests made by CIEG were for violations of the Controlled Substances Act, compared to 43 percent in 1993. Conversely, in 2002, arrests for controlled substances violations accounted for 32 percent of the drug arrests made in the participating agencies and 27 percent for the non-participating agencies, compared to 47 percent and 46 percent, respectively, in 1993. Thus, arrests by CIEG were more likely than arrests by either participating or non-participating agencies to involve violations of Illinois' Controlled Substances Act, as opposed to the Cannabis Control Act. One interpretation of this pattern is that CIEG is more focused in who they are targeting and arresting than local departments, and are also getting a more serious drug law violator, since violations of the Controlled Substances Act are more likely to involve felony-level offenses.

Figure 8
Drug Arrests by CIEG



Source: CIEG

The data presented below represent the percent of total drug arrests made by agencies participating in CIEG accounted for by CIEG. An upper and lower bound is shown in Figure 9 which accounts for whether or not the units numbers are counted as part of the UCR submissions made by local departments (which is unknown at this point). The upper bound indicates the percentage of arrests if *all* of the CIEG arrests are included in the local UCR submissions. The lower bound indicates the percentage if *none* of the CIEG arrests are included in the local UCR submissions. It is estimated that the proportion of all drug arrests across participating agencies accounted for by CIEG was between 16 to 19 percent in 1993, but decreased to between 11 to 12 percent in 2002. Thus, despite the fact that the officers assigned to CIEG accounted for a small proportion of total officers in the region, they accounted for a moderate proportion of the drug arrests in the region.



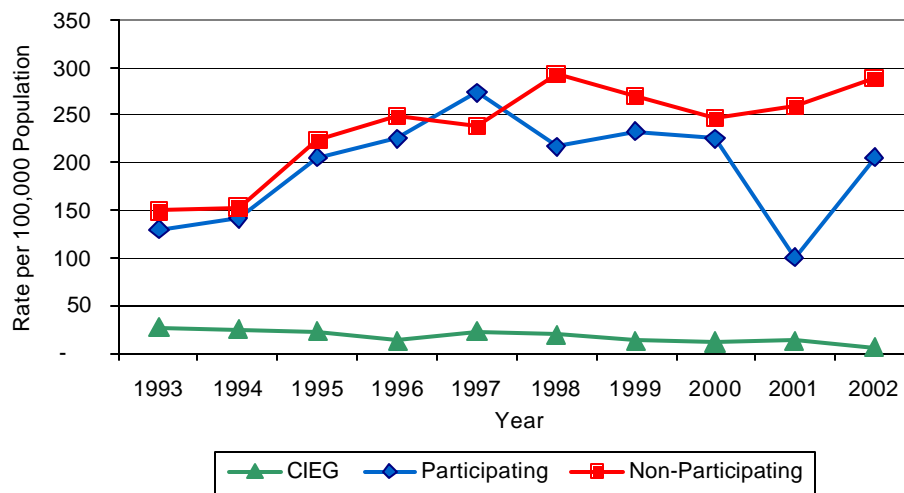
Source: ICJIA calculations using
Illinois State Police and CIEG data

The number of arrests for violations of Illinois' Cannabis Control Act in Christian, Logan, Mason, Morgan, and Sangamon counties totaled 724 in 2002, 71 percent more than the 423 arrests made for cannabis violations in 1993. Between 1993 and 2002, the proportion of all drug arrests accounted for by violations of the Cannabis Control Act in the five-county region increased from 53 percent to 70 percent. Agencies participating in CIEG accounted for the largest portion (57 percent) of the total number of arrests for cannabis violations. CIEG reported a total of 13 arrests for cannabis violations in 2002, 18 percent of the unit's drug arrests.

During the period analyzed, the cannabis arrest rate for the region covered by CIEG increased 70 percent, from 138 arrests per 100,000 population in 1993 to 235 arrests per 100,000 population in 2002. Similarly, the cannabis arrest rate in the participating agencies increased 57 percent, from 131 to 206 arrests per 100,000 population, while the arrest rate in the non-participating agencies increased 93 percent, from 150 to 289 arrests per 100,000 population. The cannabis arrest rate for CIEG, on the other hand, decreased 76 percent, from 27 to 6 arrests per 100,000 population (Figure 10). Thus, the arrest rate for violations of the Cannabis Control Act was collectively higher in the area served by participating agencies than in the combined jurisdictions of the non-participating agencies.

Figure 10

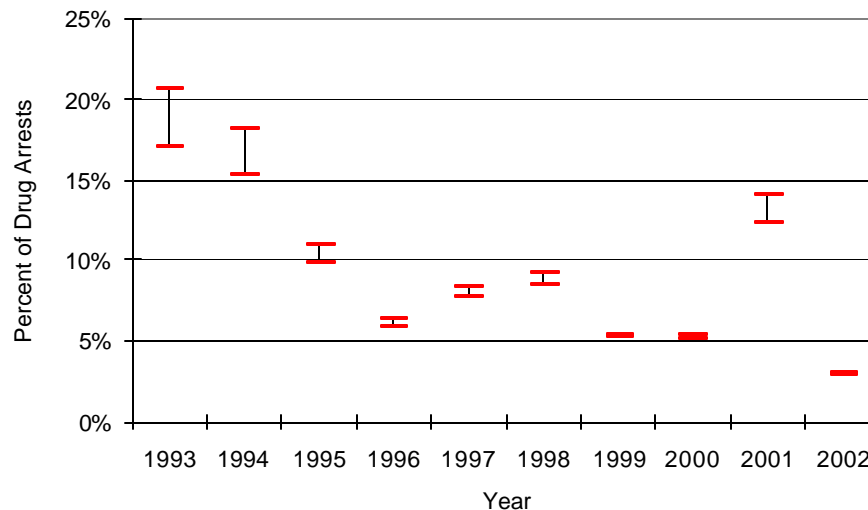
**Cannabis Arrests Rates in the Region Covered by
CIEG as Reported by Participating Agencies,
Non-participating Agencies and CIEG**



Source: ICJIA calculations using
Illinois State Police and CIEG data

The data presented in Figure 11 represent the percent of cannabis arrests made by the agencies participating in CIEG accounted for by CIEG. An upper and lower bound is shown which accounts for whether or not the unit's numbers are counted as part of the UCR submissions made by local departments (which is unknown at this point). The upper bound indicates the percentage of arrests if *all* of the CIEG arrests are included in the local UCR submissions. The lower bound indicates the percentage if *none* of the CIEG arrests are included in the local UCR submissions. It is estimated that the proportion of cannabis arrests across participating agencies accounted for by CIEG was between 17 to 21 percent in 1993, but dropped to 3 percent in 2002.

Figure 11
Percent of Cannabis Arrests
Accounted for by CIEG

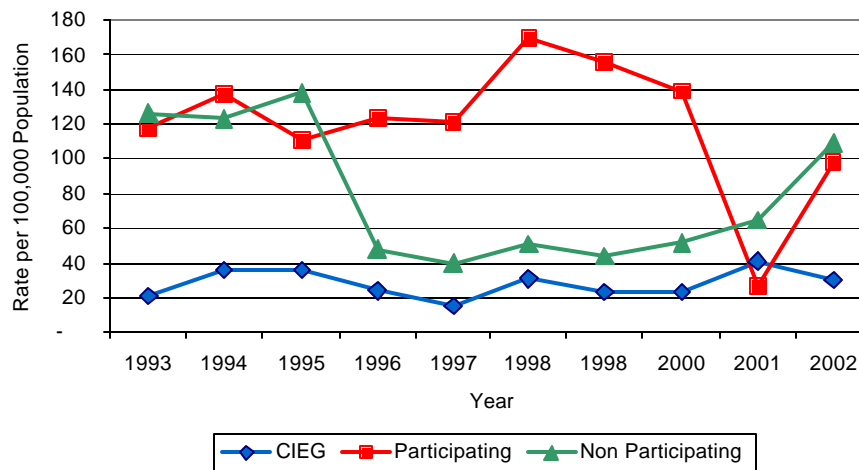


Source: ICJIA calculations using
 Illinois State Police and CIEG data

In Christian, Logan, Mason, Morgan, and Sangamon counties, the number of arrests for violations of Illinois' Controlled Substances Act decreased 15 percent between 1993 and 2002, from 371 to 316. Between 1993 and 2002, the proportion of all drug arrests accounted for by violations of the Controlled Substances Act in the five-county region decreased from 47 percent to 30 percent. In 2002, CIEG reported 61 arrests for controlled substance violations, 82 percent of all drug arrests reported to the Authority by the unit.

Between 1993 and 2002, the arrest rate for controlled substances act violations for the region covered by CIEG decreased 15 percent, from 121 to 102 arrests per 100,000 population (Figure 12). The controlled substances arrest rate in the participating agencies decreased 16 percent, from 118 to 99 arrests per 100,000 population, while the arrest rate in the non-participating agencies decreased 13 percent, from 126 to 110 arrests per 100,000 population. The controlled substances arrest rate for CIEG increased 46 percent, from 21 to 30 arrests per 100,000 population (Figure 12). Thus, overall, the Controlled Substances Act arrest rate was higher in the participating agencies than the non-participating agencies.

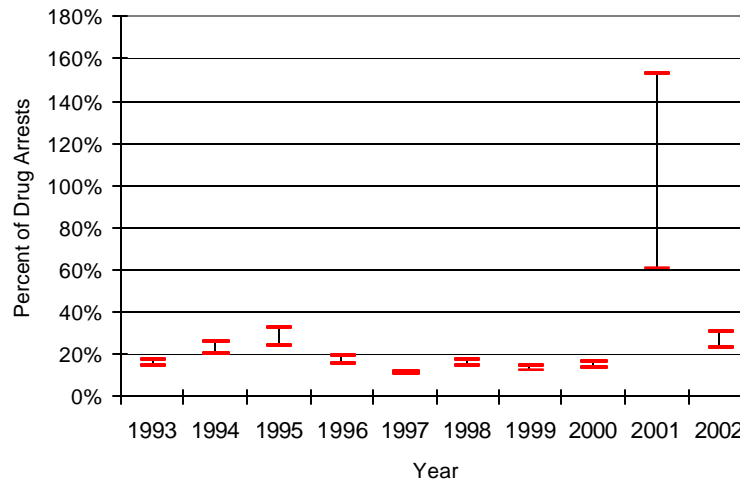
Figure 12
Controlled Substances Arrest Rates in the Region
Covered by CIEG as Reported by Participating Agencies,
Non-participating Agencies and CIEG



Source: ICJIA calculations using Illinois State
Police and CIEG data

The data presented in Figure 13 represent the percent of controlled substances arrests made agencies participating in CIEG accounted for by CIEG. An upper and lower bound is shown which accounts for whether or not the units numbers are counted as part of the UCR submissions made by local departments (which is unknown at this point). The upper bound indicates the percentage of arrests if *all* of the CIEG arrests are included in the local UCR submissions. The lower bound indicates the percentage if *none* of the CIEG arrests are included in the local UCR submissions. It is estimated that the proportion of controlled substances arrests across participating agencies accounted for by CIEG was between 15 to 18 percent in 1993, but increased slightly to between 23 to 31 percent in 2002, despite a significant increase in 2001.

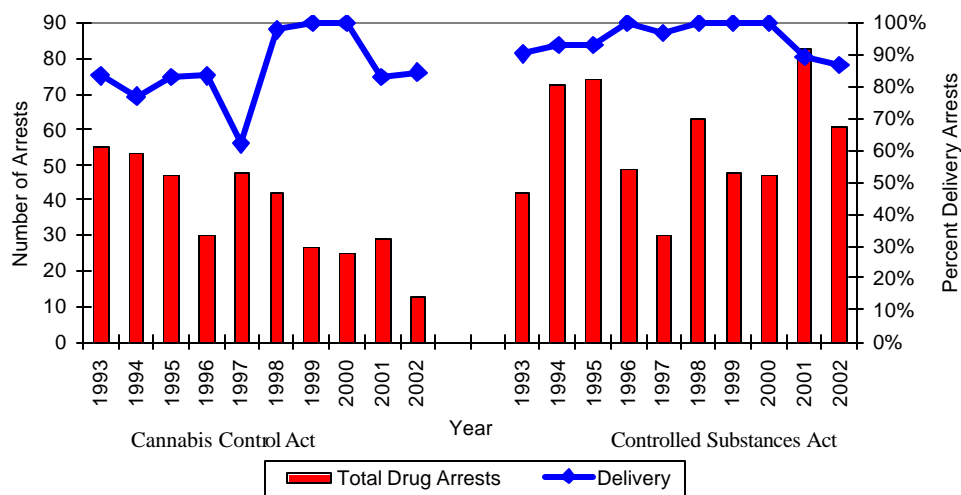
Figure 13
Percent of Controlled Substances Arrests
Accounted for by CIEG



Source: ICJIA calculations using
 Illinois State Police and CIEG data

The majority (90 percent) of all drug arrests reported by CIEG are for delivery. Between 1993 and 2002, the number of drug delivery arrests made by CIEG decreased 19 percent, from 84 to 64. When cannabis and controlled substance arrests were examined separately, during the period analyzed, arrests for delivery of controlled substances accounted for 95 percent of the total number of arrests made for violations of the Controlled Substance Act, whereas, arrests for the delivery of cannabis accounted for 85 percent of all arrests for violations of the Cannabis Act.

Figure 14
CIEG Drug Arrests for Possession versus Delivery, by
Drug Type



Source: ICJIA calculations using CIEG data

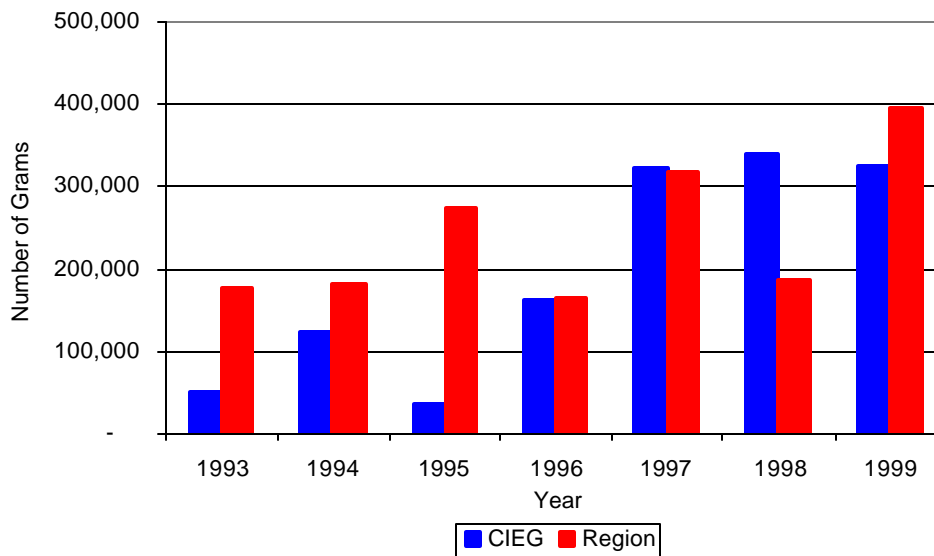
IV. Trends in Drug Seizures

Drugs seized by law enforcement agencies are another indicator of the extent and nature of illegal drug trade in a jurisdiction. When illegal drugs are seized by law enforcement agencies, all or a portion of the total amount seized is submitted to a crime lab for analysis. Most agencies submit drugs to one of the Illinois State Police crime labs. These labs record the quantity of drugs submitted from each county. This section discusses trends in the quantities of illegal drugs seized and submitted to the Illinois State Police from local law enforcement agencies in Christian, Logan, Mason, Morgan, and Sangamon counties as well as the quantities of drugs seized by CIEG. It is important to note, however, that while CIEG data report the total quantities of drugs actually *seized*, local agency data only represent the quantities of seized drugs that are *submitted* to the Illinois State Police for analysis. County-level cannabis, cocaine, crack, methamphetamine, and heroin seizure rates for Illinois' 102 counties are provided in maps located in the Appendix of this report.

As in most Illinois jurisdictions, cannabis accounts for the majority of illegal drugs seized in the five-county region covered by CIEG. The quantity of cannabis seized and submitted by law enforcement agencies in Christian, Logan, Mason, Morgan, and Sangamon counties decreased 84 percent, from 175,939 grams in 1993 to 27,823 grams in 2002. However, the quantity of cannabis seized by CIEG more than doubled between 1993 and 2002, from 49,117 grams to 126,778 grams (Figure 15). In 2002, CIEG's cannabis seizure rate of 61,928 grams per 100,000 population was significantly higher than the statewide cannabis seizure rate of 19,621 grams per 100,000 population and the seizure rate of 9,029 grams per 100,000 population in the five-county region covered by CIEG (Map 2).

Figure 15

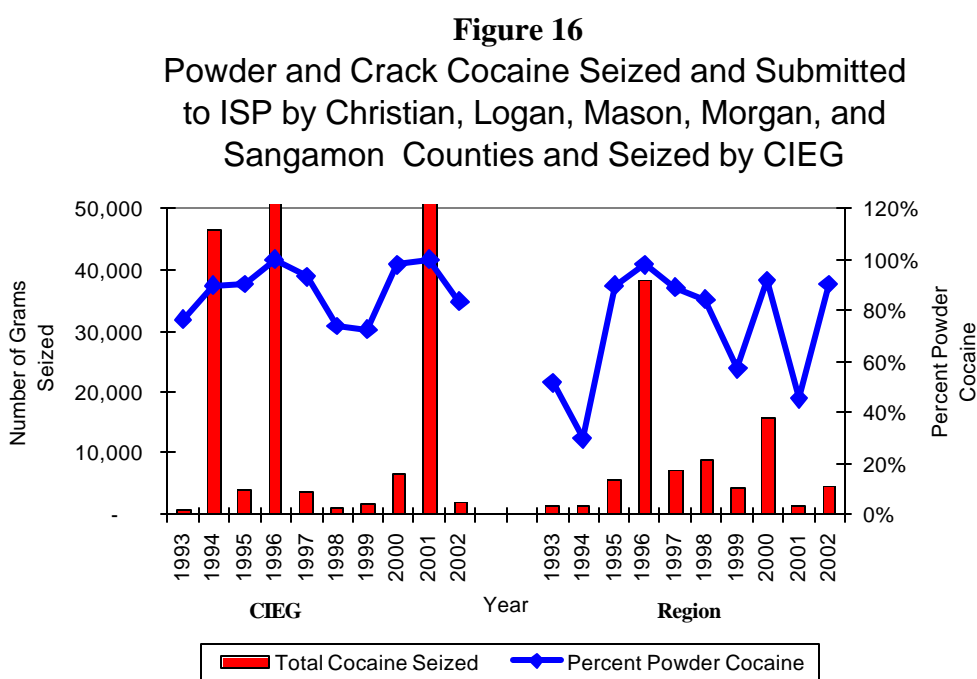
Cannabis Seized and Submitted to ISP by Christian, Logan, Mason, Morgan and Sangamon Counties and Seized by CIEG



Source: Illinois State Police and CIEG

Between 1993 and 2002, a combination of crack and powder cocaine has accounted for a small proportion of drugs seized in the five-county region covered by CIEG. However, the quantity of cocaine seized and submitted by law enforcement agencies in Christian, Logan, Mason, Morgan, and Sangamon counties nearly tripled, from 1,555 grams in 1993 to 4,497 grams in 2002. Between 1993 and 2002, the quantity of cocaine seized by CIEG also nearly tripled, from 719 grams to 2,089 grams.

The proportion of all cocaine seized by CIEG accounted for by powder cocaine remained relatively stable between 1993 and 2002, whereas local seizures revealed a bit more variation. Consequently, in 1993, powder cocaine accounted for 52 percent of all cocaine seized in the five-county region covered by CIEG, compared to 90 percent in 2002. In contrast, for CIEG, although powder cocaine accounted for the largest proportion of total cocaine seizures during the period examined, the proportion accounted for by powder cocaine increased from 77 percent in 1993 to 83 percent in 2002 (Figure 16). In 2002, CIEG's cocaine seizure rate of 1,020 grams per 100,000 population was 30 percent lower than the rate of 1,460 grams per 100,000 population in the five-county region covered by CIEG (Maps 3 and 4).



Source: Illinois State Police and CIEG

The total quantity of illegal drugs seized and submitted by law enforcement agencies in Christian, Logan, Mason, Morgan, and Sangamon counties decreased 79 percent between 1993 and 2002, from 177,587 grams to 37,825 grams. On the other hand, the total quantity of illegal drugs seized by CIEG nearly tripled, from 50,061 grams in 1993 to 132,719 grams in 2002.

During the period, methamphetamine seizures accounted for a relatively small proportion of total drugs seized by CIEG. Between 1993 and 1998, CIEG reported no methamphetamine seizures. However, between 1999 and 2002, 7,004 grams of methamphetamine were seized by CIEG. Conversely, the quantity of methamphetamine seized and submitted by law enforcement agencies in Christian, Logan, Mason, Morgan, and Sangamon counties significantly increased between 1993 and 2002, from 29 to 1,317 grams. In 2002, CIEG had a methamphetamine seizure rate of 1,562 grams per 100,000 population,

higher than the 427 grams per 100,000 population in the five-county region covered by CIEG, as well as the statewide seizure rate of 224 grams per 100,000 population (Map 5).

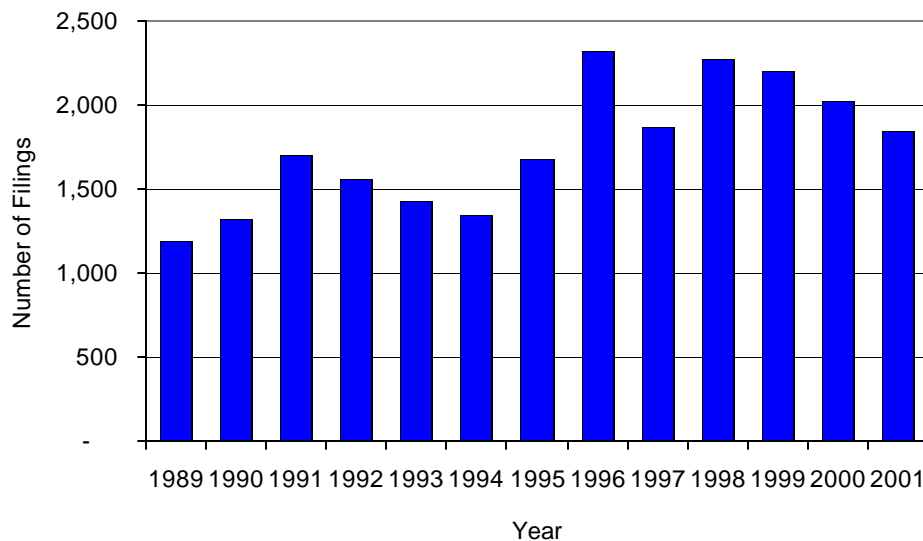
V. Trends in Prosecutions for Drug Offenses and All Felonies

Although Illinois has one of the best court reporting systems in the country, the Administrative Office of the Illinois Court only collects information regarding the aggregate number of court filings. Currently, there are no statewide data available on court filings by offense type. The Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts reports data on felony criminal court cases. After screening a case and deciding it warrants further action, the state's attorney must file formal charges in court. Felony cases can be punished by a probation term up to four years and incarceration for more than one year.

Between 1989 and 2001, the number of felony filings in the five-county region covered by CIEG increased 56 percent, from 1,186 to 1,848 (Figure 17).

Figure 17

Number of Felony Filings in Christian, Logan, Mason, Morgan, and Sangamon Counties

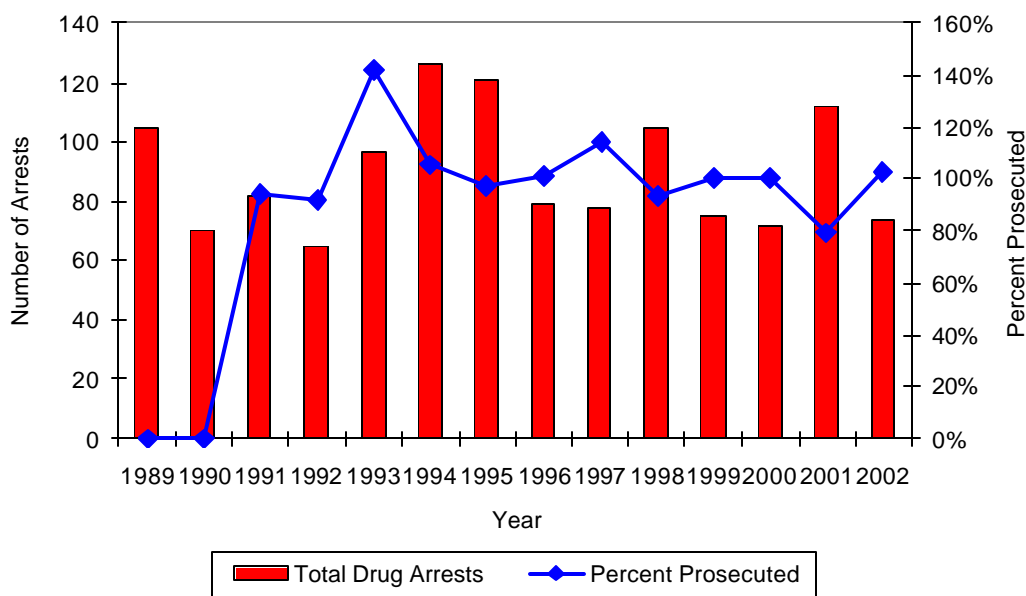


Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Between 1989 and 2002, there were a total of 1,105 drug prosecutions initiated as a result of CIEG arrests in Christian, Logan, Mason, Morgan and Sangamon counties. During this time, the number of CIEG drug arrests decreased 30 percent, from 105 arrests in 1989 to 74 arrests in 2002 (Figure 18). The majority (64 percent) of CIEG drug offender prosecutions during this period were for violations of the Controlled Substance Act. Between 1991 and 2002, 98 percent of all drug arrests by CIEG resulted in a prosecution. In some years, the proportion of arrests resulting in a prosecution exceeded 100 percent. This is due to some slight differences in the timing of an arrest and the filings of charges, or could be due to charges, rather than defendants, being reported by the unit. In addition, some offenders have charges filed, and a subsequent warrant issued, without an arrest taking place.

Figure 18

Total CIEG Drug Arrests and Percentage of Arrests Resulting in Prosecution



Source: CIEG

Between 1989 and 2002, the majority (990) of the 1,105 drug offenders who were prosecuted as a result of CIEG activity were convicted. Convictions for controlled substances accounted for 68 percent of all CIEG initiated convictions during the period analyzed.

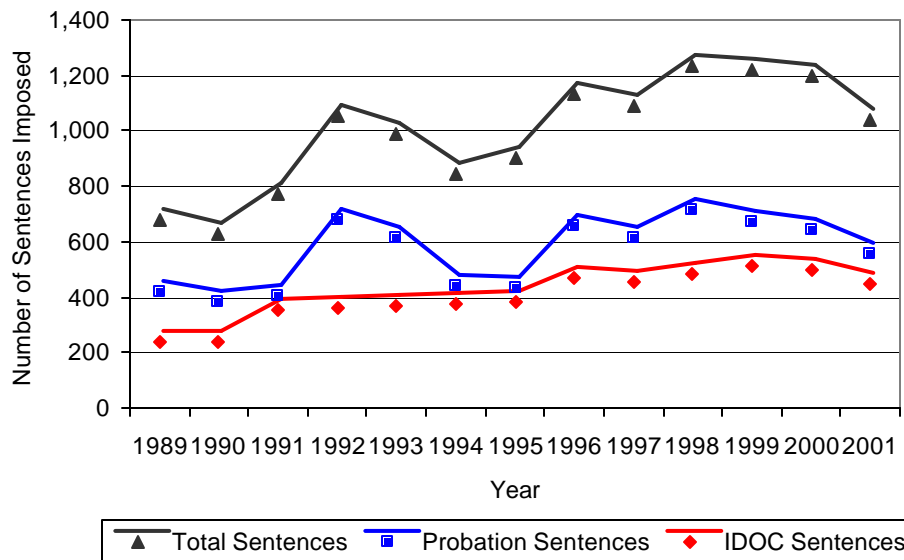
VI. Trends in Percent of Convicted Drug Offenders Sentenced to Prison

Anyone convicted of a felony in Illinois can be sentenced either to prison or probation, or receive conditional discharge. A number of factors influence the type and length of sentence imposed on convicted felons, including the severity of the crime, the offender's criminal and social history, safety of the community and legislation affecting certain types of offenses. For some types of convictions, a sentence to prison is required by state statute.

Between 1989 and 2001, the number of offenders convicted of a felony and sentenced in the five-county region covered by CIEG increased 52 percent, from 680 to 1,036. The number of convicted felons sentenced to the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC) increased 88 percent between 1989 and 2001, from 239 to 449. Consequently, the proportion of felons sentenced to IDOC increased during the same period, from 35 percent to 43 percent of total felony sentences. In 2001, 555 probation sentences were imposed on convicted felons, 32 percent more than the 421 probation sentences in 1989 (Figure 19). As a result, the proportion of felons sentenced to probation decreased from 62 percent in 1989 to 54 percent in 2001. Sentences other than prison or probation account for the remaining 3 percent of felony sentences imposed in 2001.

Figure 19

Sentences Imposed on Felons Convicted in Christian, Logan, Mason, Morgan, and Sangamon Counties

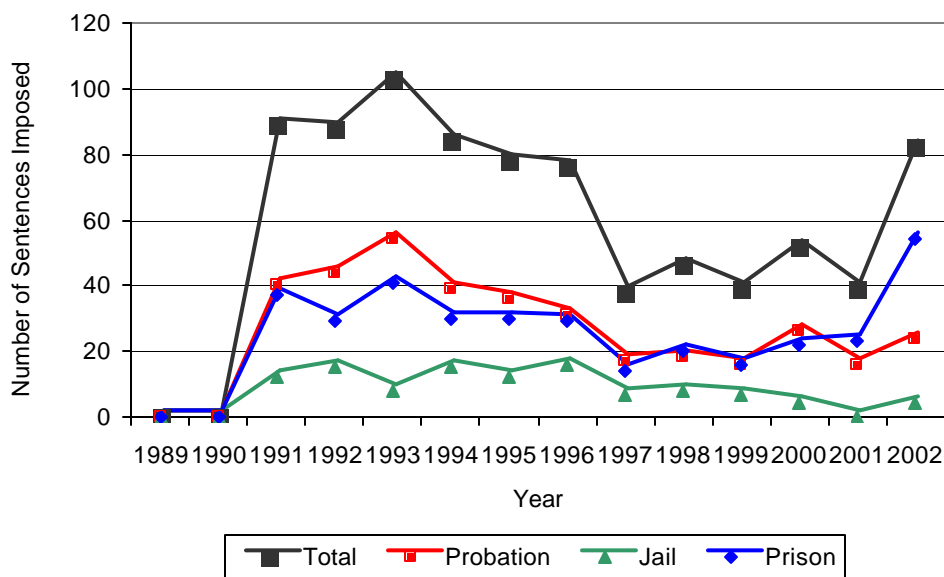


Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts

Between 1991 and 2002, the number of CIEG drug offenders convicted and sentenced decreased from 89 to 82. During the period analyzed, the number of convicted CIEG drug offenders sentenced to prison increased from 37 in 1991 to 54 in 2002, while probation and jail sentences decreased from 40 to 24 and 12 to four, respectively, in 2002 (Figure 20). In 2002, among those CIEG drug offenders convicted and sentenced, prison sentences accounted for 66 percent of total sentences, probation sentences accounted for 29 percent of total sentences, and jail sentences accounted for 5 percent of drug offenders convicted and sentenced.

Figure 20

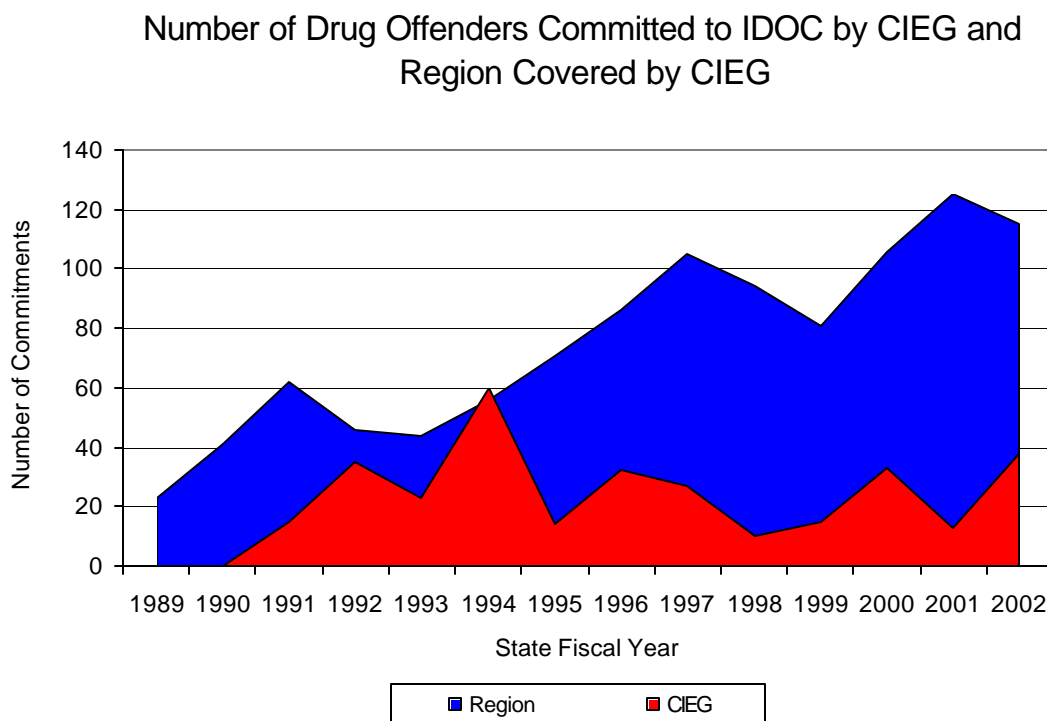
Sentences Imposed on Convicted CIEG Drug Offenders



Source: CIEG

Between state fiscal years 1989 and 2002, the number of new court commitments to IDOC's Adult Division for drug offenses from the five-county region covered by CIEG more than tripled, from 23 to 115. The number of drug offender admissions by CIEG also increased from 15 to 38 between 1991 and 2002 (Figure 21). Thus, during the period analyzed, prison sentences resulting from CIEG cases accounted for nearly one-third of all drug-law violators sentenced to prison from the region where CIEG operates.

Figure 21

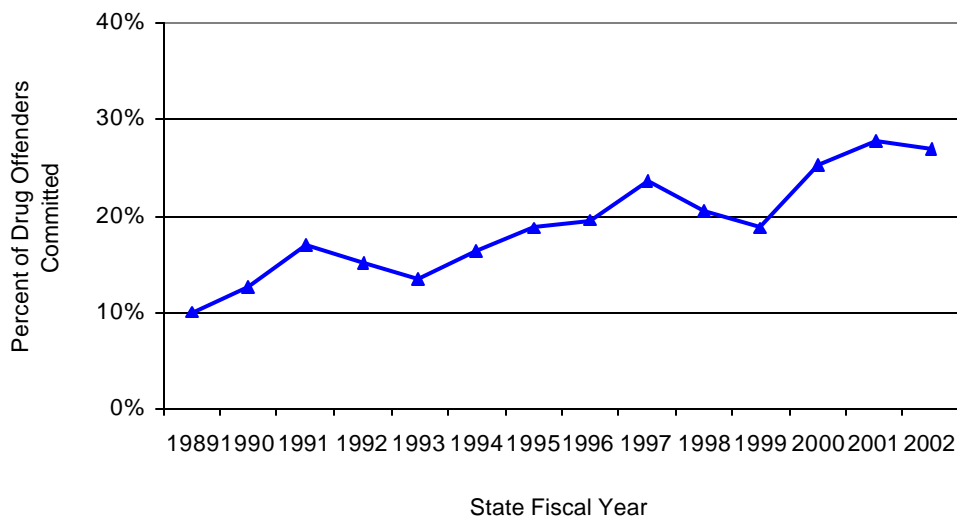


Source: Illinois Department of Corrections and CIEG

During the period analyzed, drug offenders accounted for an increasing proportion of adults convicted and sentenced to prison from Christian, Logan, Mason, Morgan, and Sangamon counties. In 1989, drug offenses accounted for 10 percent of all commitments to IDOC, compared to 27 percent in 2002 (Figure 22).

Figure 22

**Percent of Drug Offenders Committed to IDOC
in Christian, Logan, Mason, Morgan,
and Sangamon Counties**

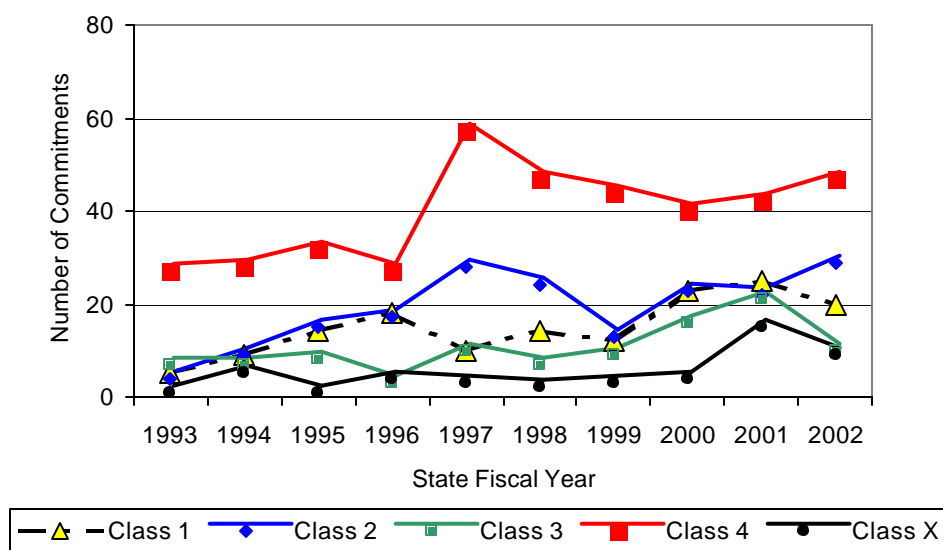


Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

Penalties for drug offenses were also examined between 1993 and 2002. Class 4 felonies accounted for the largest proportion (45 percent) of sentences to IDOC for drug offenses, followed by Class 2 felonies (21 percent), Class 1 felonies (17 percent), Class 3 felonies (11 percent) and Class X felonies (5 percent). Between 1993 and 2002, the number of Class 4 felony sentences increased 74 percent, from 27 to 47, while Class 2 felony sentences increased significantly, from four to 29 and Class 1 felony sentences increased four-fold, from five to 20. The number of Class 3 and Class X felonies increased slightly, from seven to ten and from one to nine, respectively (Figure 23).

Figure 23

Drug Offenders Committed to IDOC from Christian, Logan, Mason, Morgan, and Sangamon Counties, by Offense Class



Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

Between 1993 and 2002, the mean sentence length for Class 2 felonies slightly increased, from 3.8 to 4.1 years during the period, while the mean sentence length for Class 1 felonies increased 62 percent, from three to 4.9 years. Conversely, the mean sentence for a Class 3 felony decreased 20 percent, from 3.3 to 2.7 years, Class 4 sentence lengths slightly decreased from 1.9 to 1.7 years, and Class X sentence lengths decreased 54 percent, from 20 to 9.1 years.

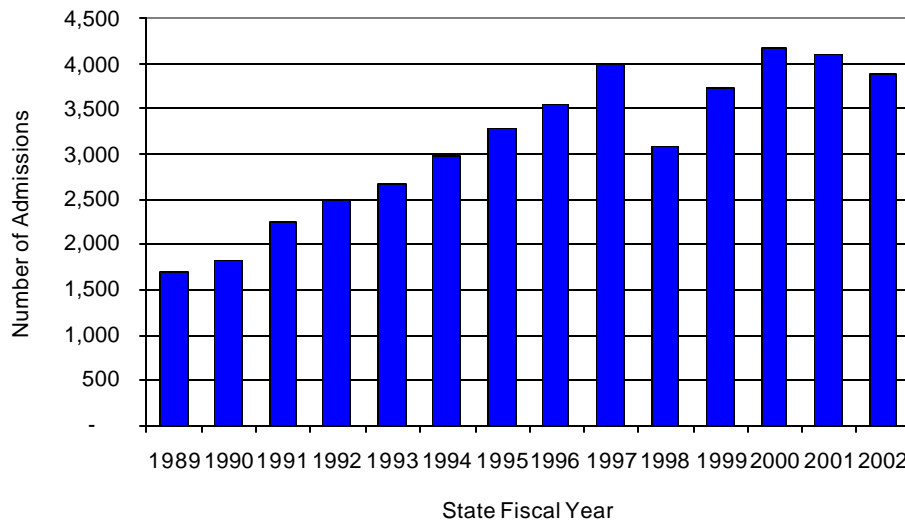
VII. Trends in Drug Treatment Admissions in CIEG Region by Drug Type

In addition to considering indicators of the extent and nature of drug abuse as reported through the criminal justice system (for example, arrests and prison sentences), there are indicators of substance abuse available from other Illinois social service agencies. Overseeing and supporting treatment for substance users, whether they are referred from the criminal justice system or elsewhere, is the responsibility of the Illinois Department of Human Services' Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse (OASA). It is important to note, however, that while OASA data represent the majority of the overall demand for substance abuse treatment in the state, some private programs provide treatment services to a smaller but significant number of clients who may not be included in the state's reporting system.

In state fiscal year 2002, OASA reported 3,886 admissions for alcohol or drug abuse treatment from Christian, Logan, Mason, Morgan, and Sangamon counties, compared to the 1,703 admissions in 1989 (Figure 24). Among the 3,886 admissions to substance abuse treatment in state fiscal year 2002, 47 percent (1,808) reported alcohol as their primary substance of abuse, while abuse of illicit substances accounted for 48 percent, and less than 1 percent reported no primary substance of abuse.

Figure 24

Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions
from Christian, Logan, Mason, Morgan,
and Sangamon Counties



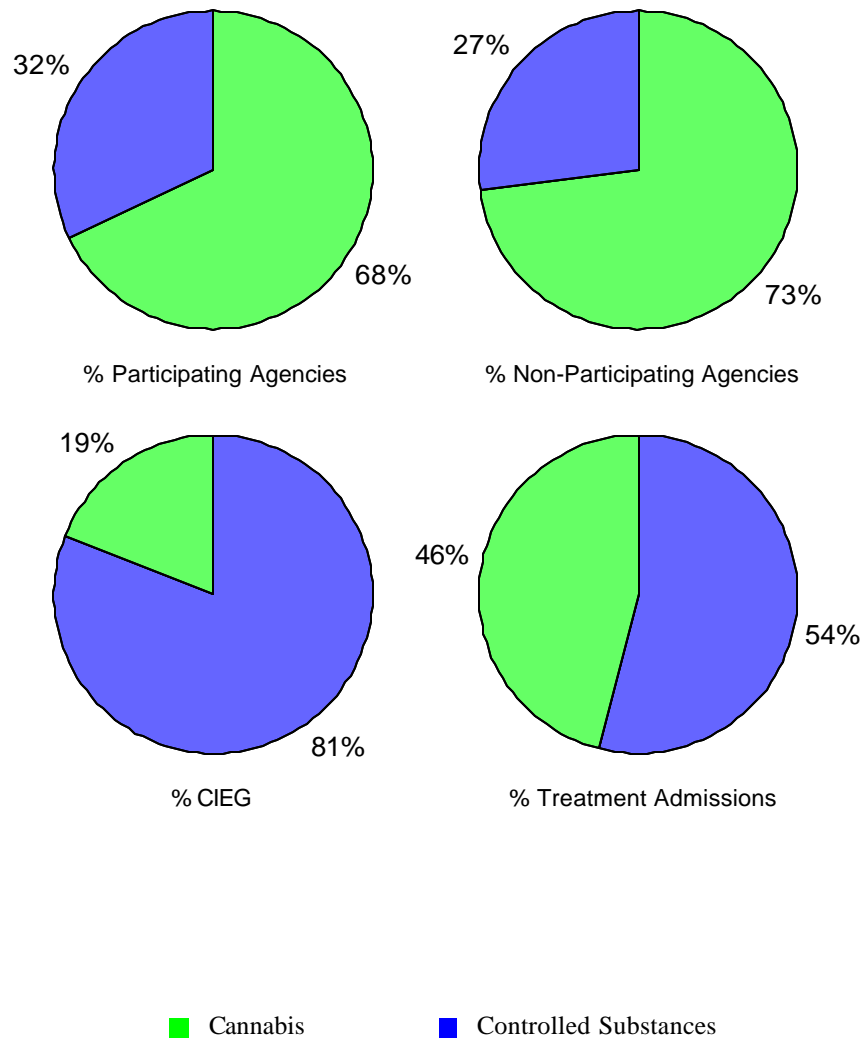
Source: Illinois Department of Human Services'
Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse

While drug treatment admissions can be considered a measure of the demand placed on a specific component of the human services system within Illinois, the extent and nature of drug treatment admissions could also be indicative of the substance abuse problem within a particular region. In some respects, the characteristics of those admitted to drug treatment can be considered a profile of the most serious drug abusers in the community, since admission to treatment requires a documented, formal assessment of a drug problem and a level of substance abuse warranting treatment. By comparing the types of drugs of abuse reported by those admitted to substance abuse treatment with the types of drugs involved in law enforcement agency arrests, one can get a sense of the degree to which arrests reflect the drugs which are most problematic within a community.

In the following analyses, the percent of arrests accounted for by drugs classified under Illinois' Controlled Substances Act (primarily cocaine, heroin, and methamphetamine) versus the Cannabis Control Act (marijuana) across the participating agencies combined, non-participating agencies combined and CIEG are compared to the proportion of drug treatment admissions accounted for by these groups of substances. From these comparisons, a number of general conclusions can be made. First, the proportion of arrests made by CIEG accounted for by drugs other than marijuana (Controlled Substances Act offenses) was greater than the proportion of drug treatment admissions from the covered region accounted for by these substances. On the other hand, the majority of arrests by local police departments (including those participating in CIEG and non-participating agencies) were for cannabis offenses. Thus, unlike the arrests made by participating and non-participating agencies, the arrests made by CIEG tended to involve the substances considered to be most serious (i.e., felony versus misdemeanor) and the substances for which a large proportion of community residents were seeking and receiving substance abuse treatment (Figure 25).

Figure 25

Comparison of Drug Arrests by CIEG and Participating and Non-participating Agencies vs. Drug Abuse Treatment Admissions in Christian, Logan, Mason, Morgan and Sangamon Counties, 1999



Source: ICJIA calculations using Illinois Department of Human Service's Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse and CIEG data

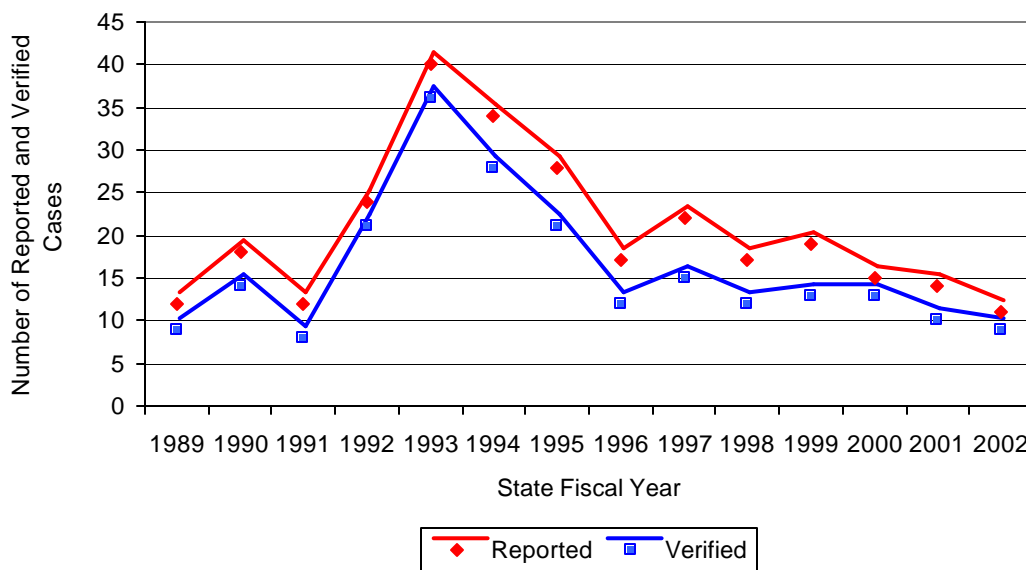
VIII. Trends in Substance-Exposed Infants

Illinois continues to experience the effects of prenatal substance abuse. In Illinois, if a baby is born and thought to have been exposed to illegal substances or alcohol, either through observation by physicians or toxicology tests, the case is reported to the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services. These cases are then investigated by DCFS to verify the child's prenatal exposure to either alcohol or illegal substances. Between state fiscal years 1989 and 2002, 96 of Illinois' 102 counties reported at least one case of a substance-exposed infant.

Between state fiscal years 1989 and 2002, the number of substance-exposed infant cases reported in the five-county region covered by CIEG decreased slightly, from 12 to 11. However, the number of substance-exposed infants more than tripled between 1991 and 1993, jumping from 12 to a period high of 40, before decreasing to lower, relatively stable trends. Between state fiscal years 1989 and 2002, 221 cases, or 78 percent of all cases reported, were verified as involving prenatal drug use by a DCFS investigation. Mirroring the trend of reported cases, verified cases of substance-exposed infants in the CIEG region also jumped dramatically between 1991 and 1993 from eight to 36 before leveling off in 1996. During the period analyzed, the number of verified cases of substance-exposed infants increased to a high of 36, before decreasing to nine in 2002, the same number of verified cases in 1989 (Figure 26).

Figure 26

Cases of Substance-Exposed Infants in Christian, Logan, Mason, Morgan, and Sangamon Counties



Source: Department of Children and Family Services

IX. Summary of Drug Situation

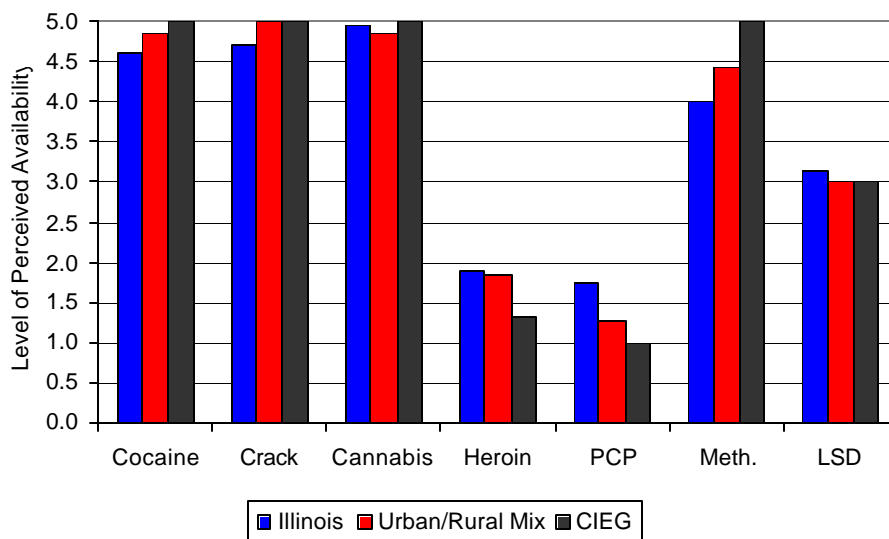
Although the distribution of illegal drugs is difficult to measure precisely, data obtained from criminal justice sources can be helpful in estimating drug availability. Information from a recent survey of Illinois drug enforcement units, as well as the most up-to-date data available on drug price, are presented as indicators of the drug supply in Illinois.

The Authority periodically conducts a survey of each MEG and task force in Illinois to gauge the perceived availability of drugs in the areas they cover. Questions were asked concerning the availability of specific drugs, and results were analyzed by region of the state. MEGs and task forces are classified as being either urban, rural or mixed urban/rural based upon the classification of the county(s) that each unit covers, and, for purposes of this report, are compared to the average of similar units.

According to the 2000 survey responses, cannabis, cocaine, crack, and methamphetamines are the most visible drugs on the street and were all reported to be “readily available” across all regions analyzed. Although perceived availability of every drug type examined remained relatively unchanged across Illinois, CIEG, and other MEGs and task forces in mixed urban/rural regions since the 1998 survey, some drug types experienced slight changes. LSD decreased slightly statewide and in other urban/rural regions similar to CIEG, while it increased in the five-county region covered by CIEG. Meanwhile, PCP remained the same in the region covered by CIEG, while it decreased statewide and in regions covered by other mixed urban/rural MEGs and task forces. All other drug types increased slightly statewide, across all MEGs and task forces in mixed urban/rural regions similar to CIEG, and in the five-county region covered by CIEG. (Figure 27).

Figure 27

Availability of Drugs in Illinois, 2000 1=Not Available 5=Easily Available



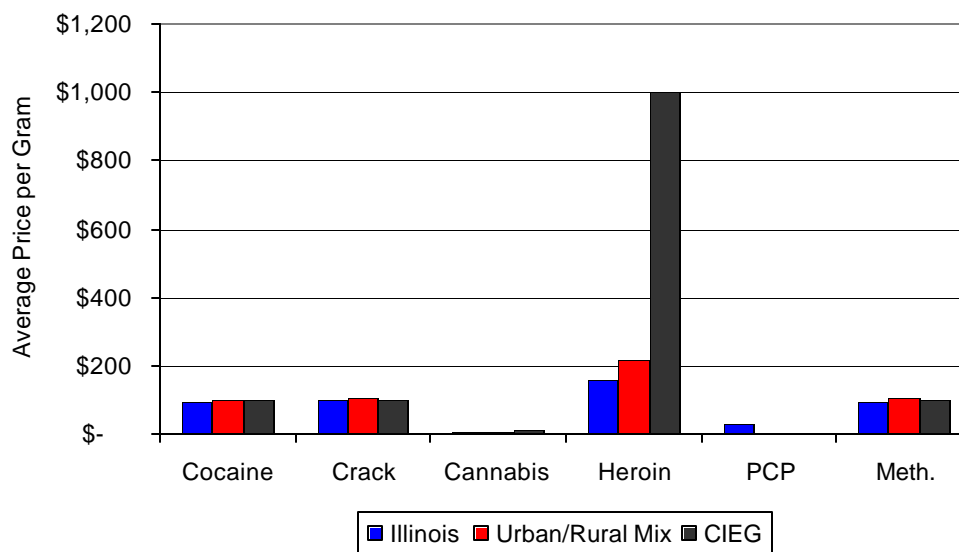
Source: Authority Survey of Illinois MEGs and task forces

Another market indicator that can be used to assess availability is drug price. Lower prices tend to suggest a sufficient supply to meet demand, while increasing prices indicate decreased availability.

Based on a statewide survey of MEG and task force units, the average price of cocaine, crack, cannabis, and methamphetamine appear to be relatively stable across all regions surveyed in 2000, while prices for PCP and heroin appear to vary somewhat across Illinois. The average price of cocaine, crack, cannabis, heroin, and PCP decreased in all regions, while the average price of methamphetamine increased across all regions analyzed. The 2000 average price of cocaine reported by CIEG was \$100 per gram, compared to \$93 per gram across Illinois and \$101 per gram reported by all MEGs and task forces in other mixed urban/rural regions (Figure 28). On the other hand, the average price of heroin in the region covered by CIEG was reported as \$1,000 per gram (significantly more than the price reported in the 1998 survey), significantly higher than the price of \$156 per gram across Illinois and the price of \$219 per gram reported by all other MEGs and task forces in mixed urban/rural regions. In 2000, the average price of cannabis was reported as approximately \$10 per gram in the CIEG region, \$6 per gram in other mixed urban/rural regions and across Illinois.

Figure 28

Price Per Gram in Illinois, 2000

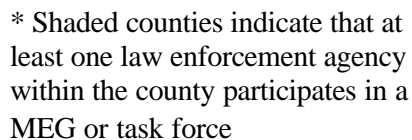


Source: Authority Survey of Illinois MEGs and task forces

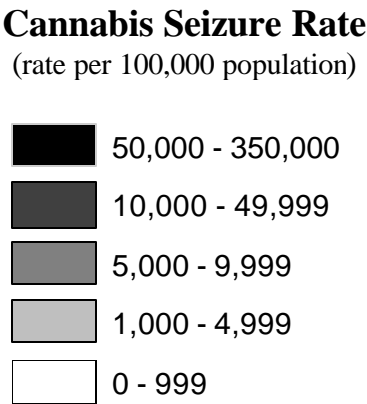
X. Appendices

Map 1

SFY 2002 Percent of Illinois' County-level Population Covered by an Authority-funded Multi-jurisdictional Enforcement Group or Task Force



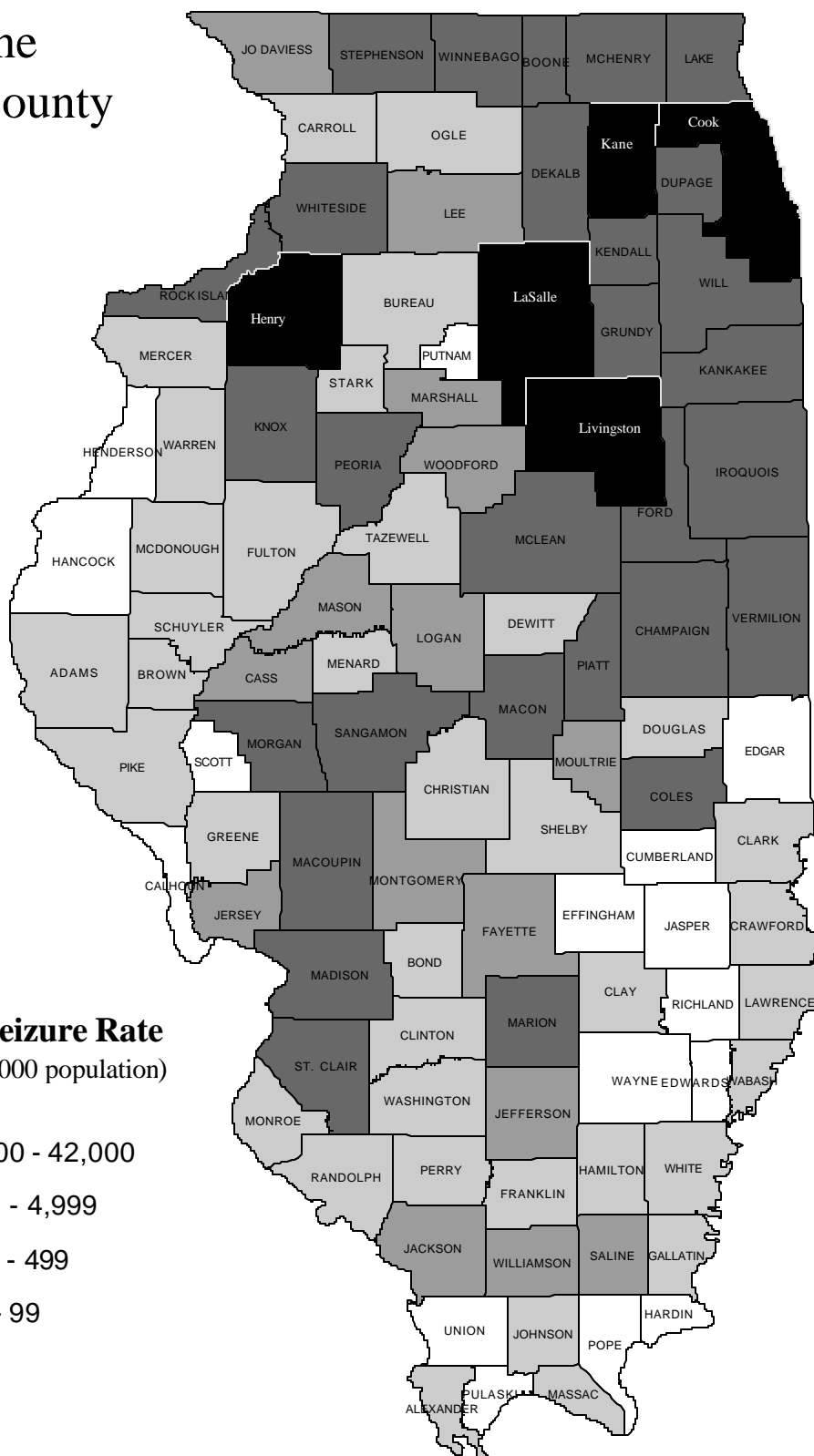
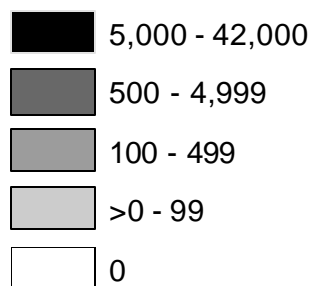
2002 Illinois Cannabis Seizure Rates, by County



Map 3

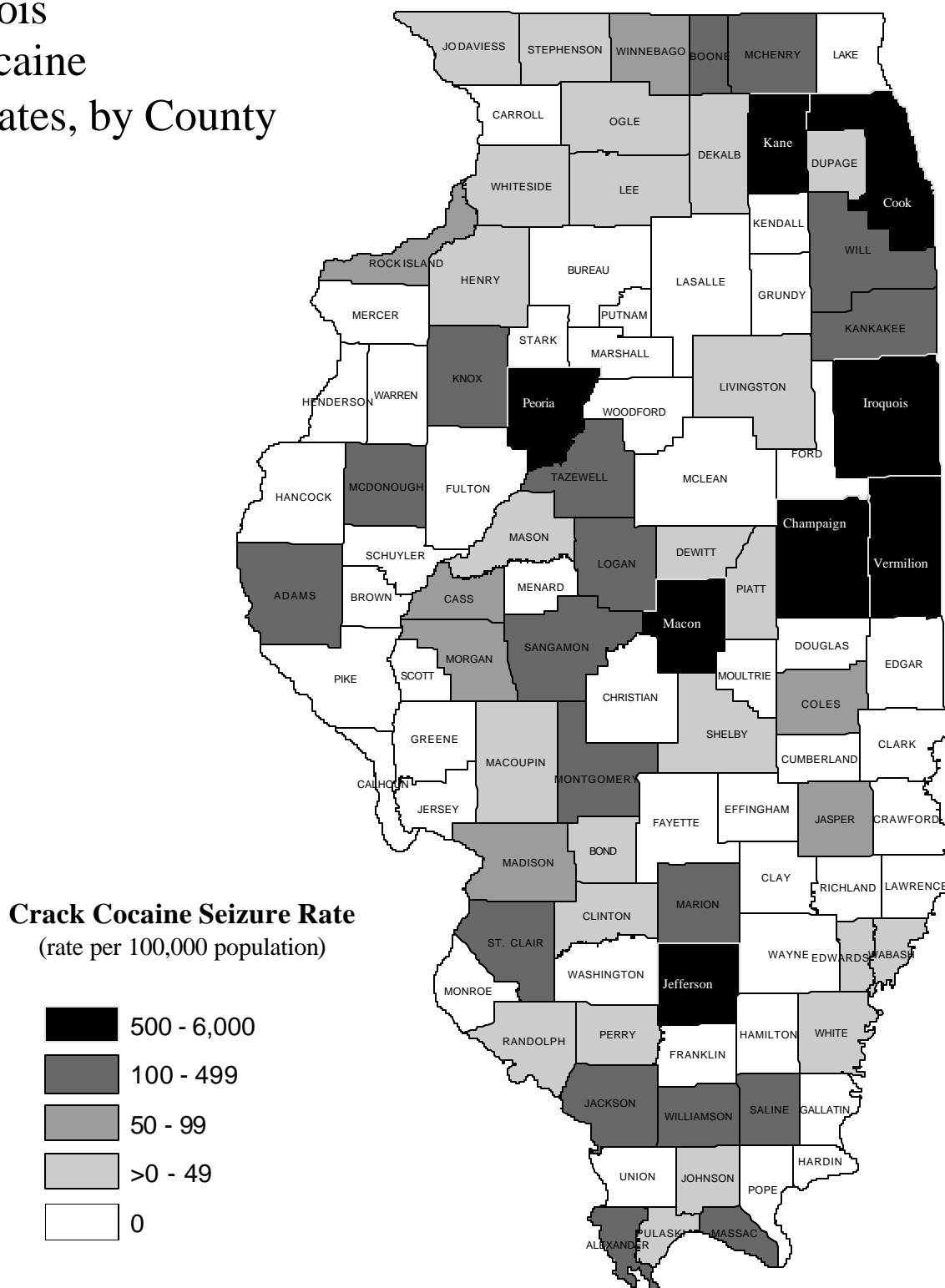
2002 Illinois Cocaine Seizure Rates, by County

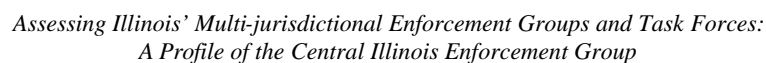
Cocaine Seizure Rate
(rate per 100,000 population)



*Assessing Illinois' Multi-jurisdictional Enforcement Groups and Task Forces:
A Profile of the Central Illinois Enforcement Group*

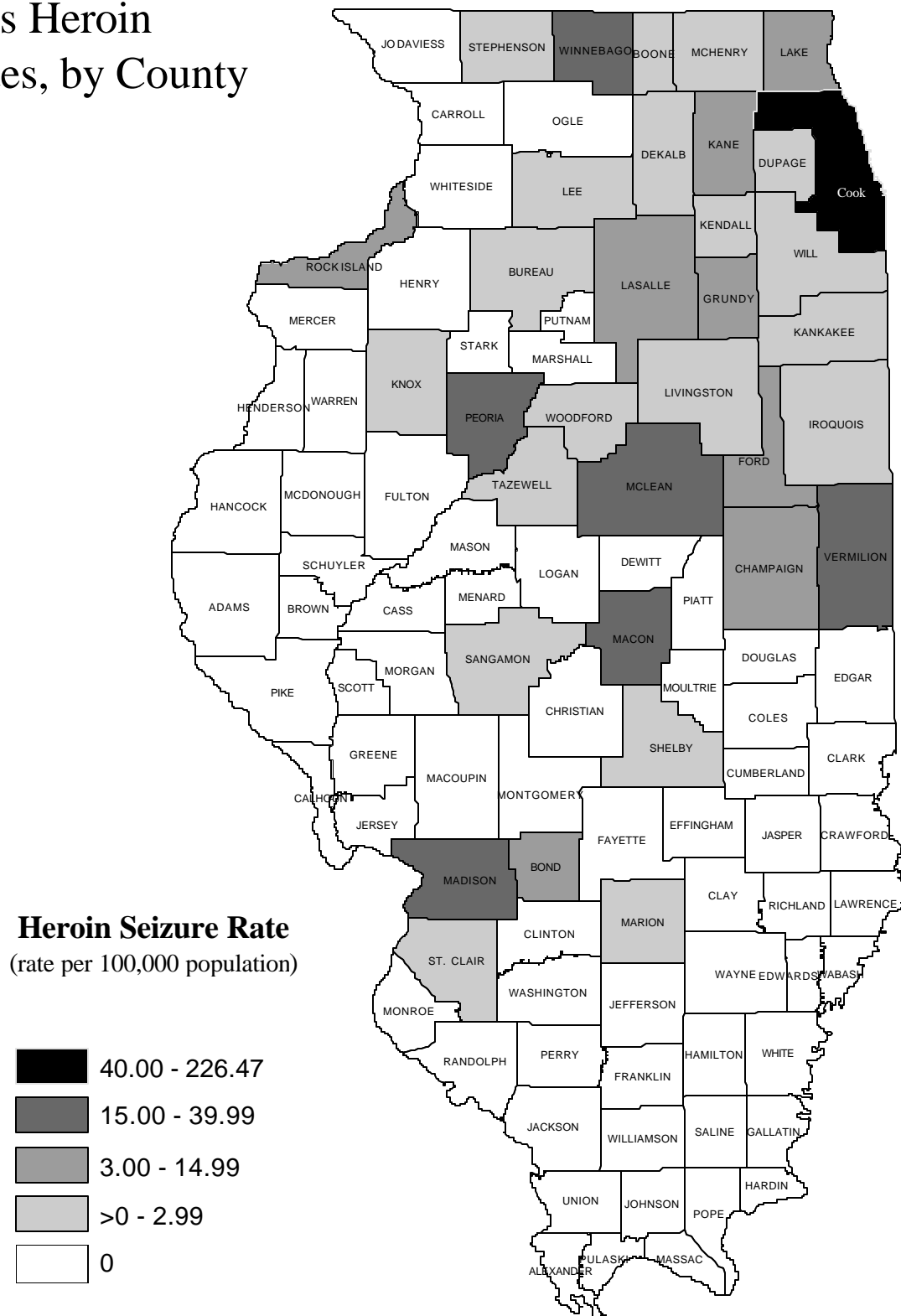
2002 Illinois Crack Cocaine Seizure Rates, by County





Map 6

2002 Illinois Heroin Seizure Rates, by County



XI. Bibliography

Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, *Annual Report to the Supreme Court of Illinois*. 1989 through 2001 reports, Springfield, Illinois.

Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts' Probation Division, *Statewide Probation Data Report*. 1989 through 2001 reports, Springfield, Illinois.

Illinois Department of Human Services' Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse. Data provided for state fiscal years 1989 through 2002, Springfield, Illinois.

Illinois Department of Children and Family Services, *Child Abuse/Neglect Statistics Report*, 1989 through 2002 reports, Springfield, Illinois.

Illinois Department of Corrections. Data provided for fiscal years 1989 through 2002, Springfield, Illinois.

Illinois State Police, *Crime in Illinois*. 1993 through 2002 reports, Springfield, Illinois.

Illinois State Police, *Drug Statistics Report*. Monthly reports, January 1989 through December 2002, Springfield, Illinois.

Central Illinois Enforcement Group. Quarterly reports, January 1989 through December 2002, Springfield, Illinois.

U.S. Bureau of the Census.



Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

120 S. Riverside Plaza, Suite 1016
Chicago, Illinois 60606
Telephone: 312-793-8550
TDD: 312-793-4170
Fax: 312-793-8422
www.icjia.state.il.us



Rod R. Blagojevich, Governor
Sheldon Sorosky, Chairman
Lori G. Levin, Executive Director

Project Status Report
Program Area/Title: Services to Senior Victims of Violent Crime
Project Agency: Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of Chicago
Number of months of activity/months of funding designated: 48/12
Start/end dates of most recent agreement: Agreement 202113 – September 1, 2002/ August 31, 2003
Designation/source: \$37,856/VOCA FFY02
Program Summary: Catholic Charities' Lake County Senior Social Services Agency in Round Lake, Illinois, is the sole agency in Lake County authorized to provide services to victims of elder abuse and neglect under the Illinois Department on Aging's Elder Abuse and Neglect Program. VOCA funds support approximately 40 percent of the salaries for two full-time elder abuse specialists, and about 10 percent of the salary for a full-time supervisor. The elder abuse specialists provide elderly victims of crime with criminal justice advocacy, follow-up contact, crisis counseling, personal advocacy, information and referral services, and any other services needed to help alleviate victims' trauma and suffering incurred from victimization.
Project Assessment
Administrative compliance: No issues.
Data and Fiscal report compliance: Both data and fiscal reports are received on a timely basis. Although there have been some accuracy concerns with data reports, Catholic Charities staff have recognized them and, as a result, have made strong efforts to improve the efficiency and accuracy of reporting program activity.
Goal and Objectives: Goal: To provide direct services to victims of elder abuse and neglect for the purpose of alleviating trauma and suffering incurred from victimization. <i>Objective #1:</i> Provide criminal court-related advocacy and support services to seven clients each month. <i>Objective #2:</i> Provide other criminal justice advocacy and support services to seven clients each month. <i>Objective #3:</i> Provide in-person information and referral services to 40 clients each month. <i>Objective #4:</i> Provide telephone information and referral services to 20 clients each month.

- Objective #5:* Assist 7 clients with obtaining an order of protection each month.
Objective #6: Provide follow-up contact to 40 clients each month.
Objective #7: Provide crisis counseling services to 70 clients each month.
Objective #8: Provide personal advocacy to 30 clients each month.

Progress toward Goals and Objectives:

- Objectives #1, #2, and #5:* Progress for Objectives 1, 2, and 5 is unknown for two reasons. First, data reports used to report program activity to ICJIA during calendar year 2002 did not include a section to report progress on these objectives. Thus, activity relevant to these objectives was not collected between September and December 2002. ICJIA staff revised the VOCA data report for grantees' use beginning the first quarter (January to March) of 2003. The new form included sections to report information relevant to Objectives 1, 2, and 5. Second, although program activity relevant to these objectives could have been reported using the new data report form after December 2002, the sections of the data report relevant to Objectives 1 and 2 were left blank; and the section relevant to Objective 5 was reported as "zero" between January and June 2003. During a training session in June 2003, ICJIA staff clarified several issues about reporting progress toward objectives using the VOCA data report forms. It is expected that future data report forms submitted will include accurate performance indicator data for Objectives 1, 2, and 5.
- Objective #3:* This objective was not met by about 47 percent. On average, Catholic Charities provided in-person information and referral services to 21 clients each month.
- Objective #4:* This objective was not met by 100 percent. The section on the VOCA data report indicating the number of clients that received telephone information and referral services was left blank for each data report submitted during the funding period. Either Catholic Charities did not meet this objective, or program staff should be informed on how to report this information on the data report forms.
- Objective #6:* This objective was not met by about 34 percent. On average, Catholic Charities provided follow-up contact to 26 clients each month.
- Objective #7:* This objective was not met by about 63 percent. On average, Catholic Charities provided crisis counseling to 26 clients each month.
- Objective #8:* This objective was not met by about 16 percent. On average, Catholic Charities provided follow-up contact to 25 clients each month.

Qualitative information: Although Catholic Charities did not meet any of its objectives, this is more due to reporting issues rather than performance. As a result, program staff have made strong efforts to improve the efficiency and accuracy of data reflecting program activity.

ICJIA staff conducted training for all VOCA grantees in June and July of 2003. This caused program staff to recognize several misinterpretations held about reporting program activity using the VOCA data report forms. In response to this, the supervisor of Catholic Charities conducted an in-house training session with the elder abuse specialists about how to report program activity accurately using the VOCA data report forms. In addition, program staff purchased a new computer system in July 2003 that will improve the efficiency and accuracy of data reflecting program activity and tracking progress of objectives. Thus, we expect that objectives will be met in future reporting periods.

Catholic Charities' program staff provided services to more than 250 victims of elder abuse and neglect and their significant others in Lake County between September and June 2003. In addition, program staff provided specific services to clients that were not included as objectives, such as emergency legal advocacy and case management. ICJIA staff will suggest that Catholic Charities include these services as program objectives for the next funding period.

Evaluation information: None.

Recommendations: None.

ICJIA

**ILLINOIS
CRIMINAL
JUSTICE
INFORMATION
AUTHORITY**

120 S. Riverside Plaza,
Suite 1016
Chicago, Illinois 60606

Tel: (312) 793-8550
Fax: (312) 793-8422
TDD: (312) 793-4170

www.icjia.state.il.us

Prepared by

The Research and
Analysis Unit

Rod R. Blagojevich
Governor

Sheldon Sorosky
Chairman

Lori G. Levin
Executive Director

October 2003

A Profile of the Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of Chicago

Services to Senior Victims Of Violent Crime

Introduction

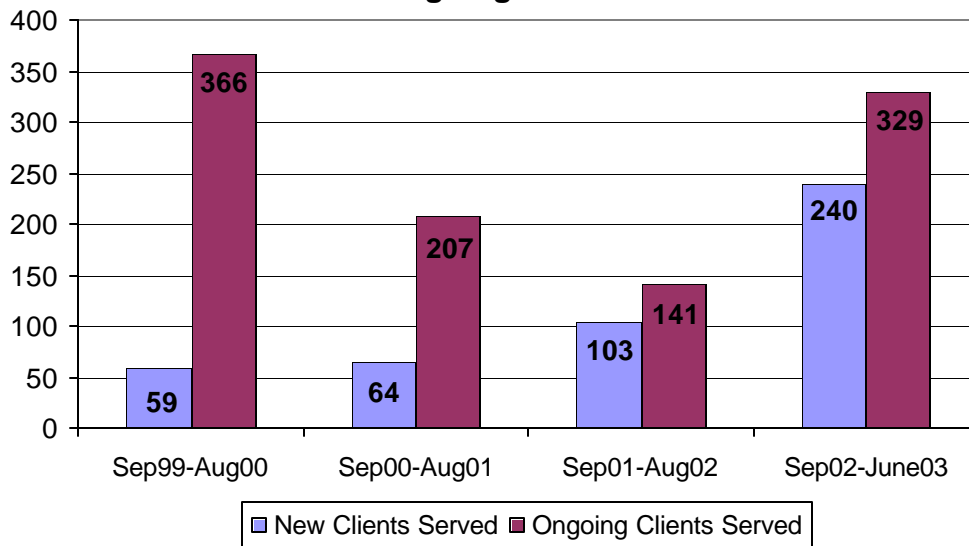
The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA) has provided federal Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) funds to the Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of Chicago's Services to Senior Victims of Violent Crimes program since 1999. Since 1983, Catholic Charities has provided direct services to victims of elder abuse and neglect in Lake County. VOCA funds support two full-time adult protection specialists and the program supervisor. An adult protection specialist is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week by pager for emergency response. The agency has a toll-free number and an after-hours answering service that can page an adult protection specialist. Staff provides elderly victims with the following direct services: criminal justice advocacy, legal advocacy, and personal advocacy. Staff also works to ensure that victims are referred to and receive other needed services. Staff also provides the community and professional groups with information about elder abuse, neglect, and exploitation of elderly.

A case may stay in the status of Casework or Follow-up for a period of up to 12 months. The care plan developed between the client and the adult protection specialist may recommend referral to community based service such as Meals on Wheels, which serves well-balanced hot meals delivered five days a week by volunteers through Catholic Charities. Together with this program and other services, the adult protection specialist works to stabilize the abusive situation for the elderly client and restore a safe living environment.

As part of a monitoring and evaluation effort, the federal Office for Victims of Crime and ICJIA require all VOCA funded programs to submit data reports describing their activities and accomplishments. As a result, ICJIA has accumulated data that can be used to describe victim populations served and the types of services provided as well as qualitative information that sheds additional light on program activities.

Another part of ICJIA's monitoring efforts includes summarizing program data for program staff. This offers program staff with the opportunity to learn how their efforts have affected the program's activities over time, as well as giving them the foundation upon which to build new ideas and strategies for future program development. This profile provides an overview of Catholic Charities services to senior victims of violent crime activities between September 1999 and June 2003.

Figure 1
New and Ongoing Clients Served



- The number of on-going clients served at Catholic Charities in this program has fluctuated through the period analyzed.
- Through the period analyzed, there has been a gradual increase in the number of new clients served.

Figure 2
New Clients by Age Group, 09/99-12/00

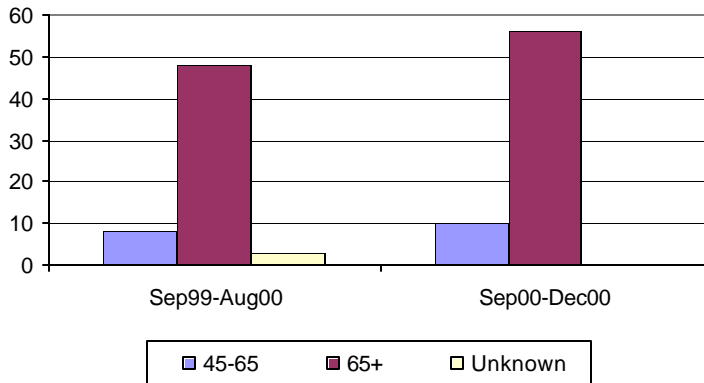
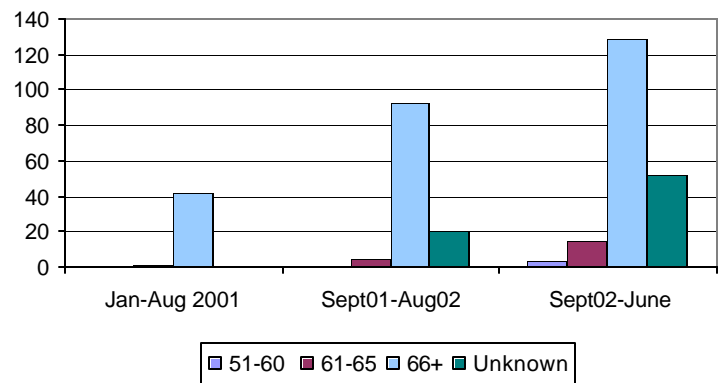


Figure 3
New Clients by Age Group, 01/01-06/03



Note for Figures 2 and 3: In January 2001, ICJIA revised the data report form used by VOCA grantees to report program activity. Date reports submitted prior to this date contained two age group categories as shown in Figure 2, while data reports after this time contained three age group categories as shown in Figure 3.

Table 1
New Clients by Age Group, 09/99-12/00

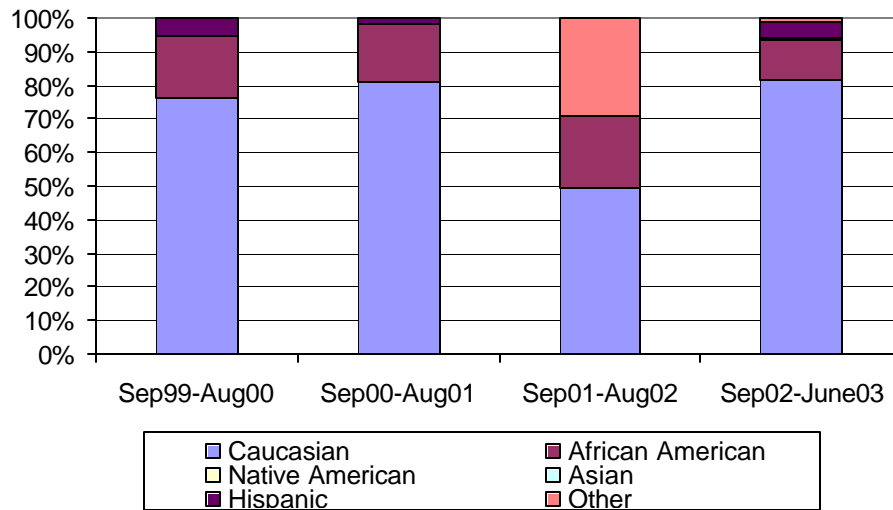
	45-65	65+	Unknown	Total
Sep99-Aug00	8	48	3	59
Sep00-Dec00	10	56	0	66
Total	18	104	3	125

Table 2
New Clients by Age Group, 01/01-06/03

	51-60	61-65	66+	Unknown	Total
Jan-Aug 2001	0	1	42	0	43
Sept01-Aug02	0	4	93	20	117
Sept02-June 03	3	15	129	52	199
Total	3	20	264	72	359

- During the current funding year, September 2002 to June 2003, 26 percent of new clients were not identified by age. The reason for large number of unknown ages of the clients seeking services is not known.

Figure 3
New Clients by Race/Ethnicity



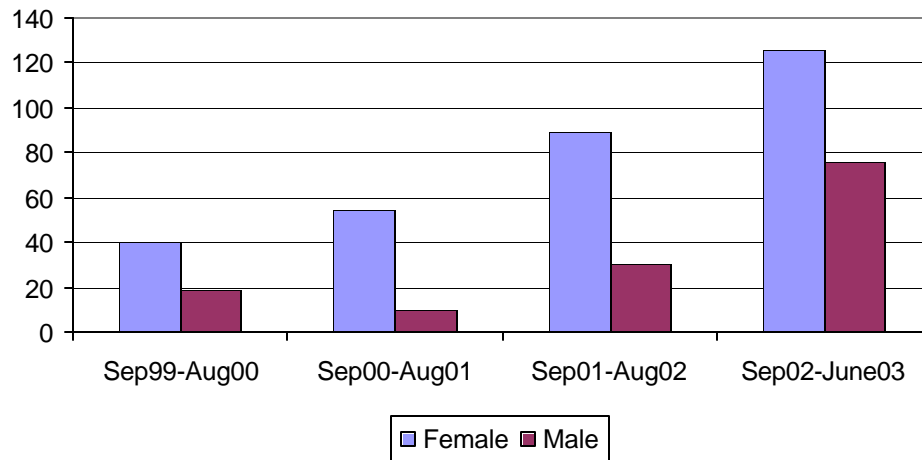
- Caucasians accounted for the largest percentage of clients served by the Catholic Charities program.
- During the current funding year, September 2002 through June 2003, 11 percent of new clients served were African American, compared to 19 percent, 17 percent, and 21 percent, respectively, during the previous three funding years.

Table 3
New Clients by Race/Ethnicity

	Caucasian	African American	Native American	Asian	Hispanic	Other	Total
Sep99-Aug00	45	11	0	0	3	0	59
Sep00-Aug01	52	11	0	0	1	0	64
Sep01-Aug02	49	21	0	0	0	29	99
Sep02-June03	121	17	0	1	7	2	148
Total	267	60	0	1	11	31	370

- 29 Percent of new clients served from September 2001 to August 2002 were classified as “other” race/ethnicity. The reason for this large percentage is not known.
- Between September 1999 and June 2003, 72 percent of new clients served were Caucasian, 16 percent were African American, and 3 percent were Hispanic. The remaining clients were classified as Asian, Native American, or “other.”

Figure 4
New Clients by Gender

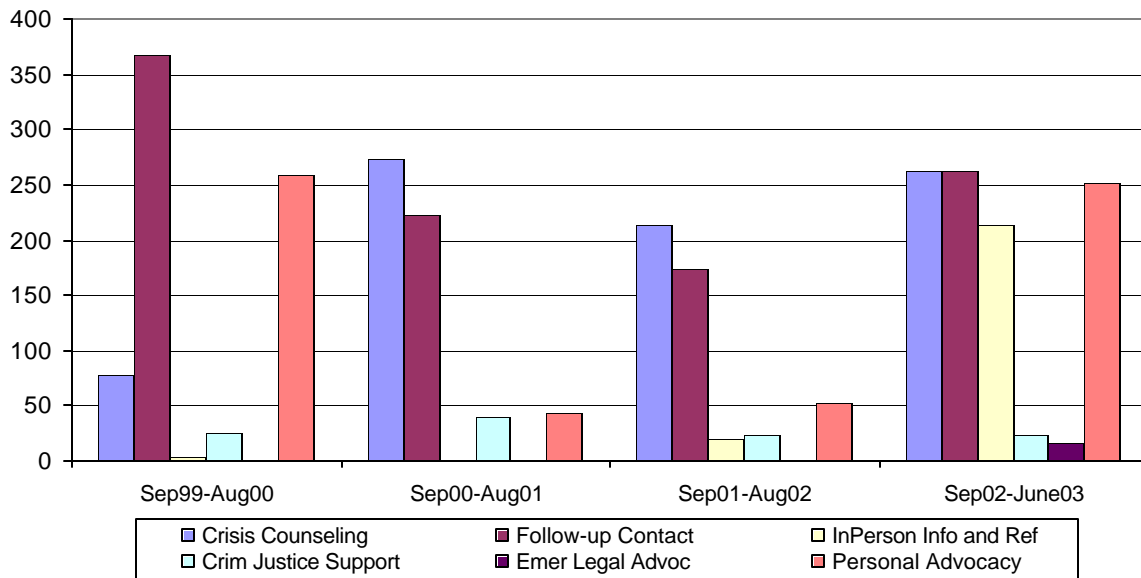


- Between September 1999 and June 2003, 70 percent of the clients served were women.
- The number of men served during the current funding year increased 13 percent from the previous funding year.

Table 4
New Clients Served by Gender

	Female	Male	Total
Sep99-Aug00	40	19	59
Sep00-Aug01	54	10	64
Sep01-Aug02	89	30	119
Sep02-June03	126	76	202
Total	309	135	444

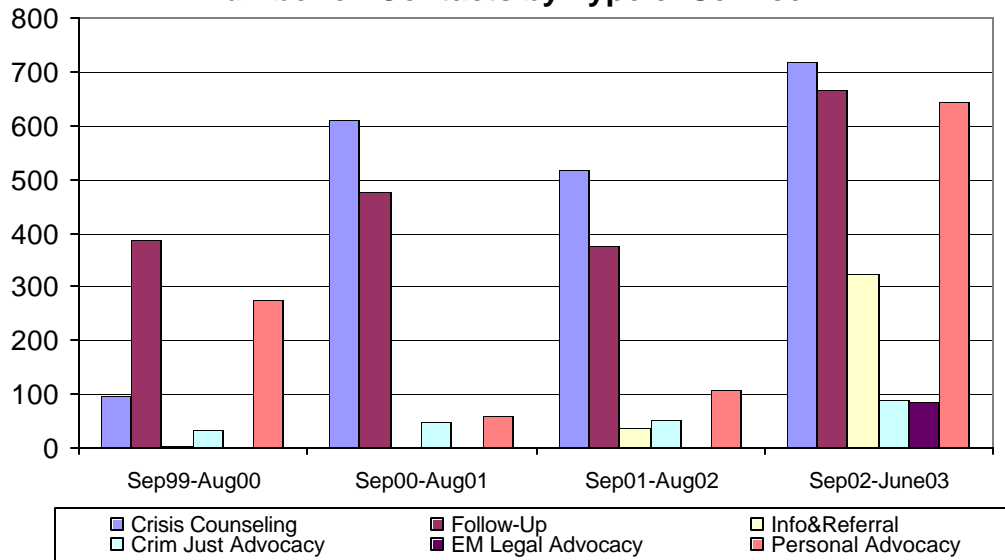
Figure 5
Number of Clients that Received Services*



*Glossary of Services Provided are on page 11

- Crisis counseling was the most frequent type of service provided to clients during the last three periods analyzed.
- During each funding period, a significant number of clients received follow-up services from program staff.

Figure 6
Number of Contacts by Type of Service*



*Glossary of Services Provided are on page 11

- During the current funding year, the program provided more service contacts for all types of services offered.
- Prior to the current funding year, Catholic Charities did not report any contacts for Emergency Legal Advocacy. After training staff on proper record keeping and tracking, 87 contacts were reported for this type of service during the most recent performance period.

Conclusion

The Catholic Charities' Services to Senior Victims of Violent Crime program has provided services to more than 250 victims of elder abuse and neglect and their significant others in Lake County between September 2002 and June 2003.

The nature of the population served by the Catholic Charities program changed very little during the performance period. Most of the victims served by the program were over the age of 65. About 70 percent of the clients were female. More than one half of victims served were white.

The types of services provided by the Catholic Charities program also were fairly consistent during the period of performance. Services provided remained similar, with increases in follow-up and personal advocacy during the recent years.

ICJIA conducted training for all VOCA grantees in June and July of 2003. This caused program staff to recognize several misinterpretations they held about reporting program activity using the VOCA data report forms. In response to this, the supervisor of Catholic Charities conducted an in-house training with the elder abuse specialists about how to report program activity accurately using the VOCA data report forms. In addition, program staff purchased a new computer system in July 2003 that will improve the efficiency and accuracy of reporting program activity and tracking progress of objectives.

Glossary

Casework activities include: initiating the development of a client self-determined case plan; describing long-term intervention options (such as legal, medical and social support services to the client); providing referrals to clients for other programs and services; and assisting the client in obtaining the needed services and advocacy requested in the case planning session.

Counseling: service provided to client on how to prevent future abuse and stabilize their lives after victimization.

Criminal Justice Support/Advocacy: Refers to support, assistance, and advocacy provided to victims at any stage of the criminal justice process: court-related support, court orientation, court, escort, case appearance notification, case status and disposition information, victims impact reports, assistance with restitution, transportation, property return, and post-sentencing services and support.

Emergency Legal Advocacy: refers to filing temporary protective orders, and elder abuse petitions.

Follow-up services include: monthly contact with the client by telephone or in person; a documented face-to-face visits with the client within 90 days of the last risk assessment to review long term options with the client and monitor the level of risk to the client to prevent further injury or harm, services or referrals may be provided at this time.

Information and Referral: Refers to in-person contacts with clines during which time services and available support are identified.

Personal Advocacy: a service to assist clients unable to defend their own rights or access services for themselves.



Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

120 S. Riverside Plaza, Suite 1016, Chicago, Illinois 60606-3997
Telephone: (312) 793-8550 Fax: (312) 793-8422 TDD: 312-793-4170



Rod R. Blagojevich, Governor
Sheldon Sorosky, Chairman
Lori G. Levin, Executive Director