

Pilot Study For Feasibility Of Regionalization Of Components Of The Criminal Justice System In Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Pope And Saline Counties



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PILOT STUDY
FOR
FEASIBILITY OF REGIONALIZATION
OF
COMPONENTS OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN
GALLATIN, HAMILTON, HARDIN, POPE AND SALINE COUNTIES

PREPARED BY
LAW ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM
AND
COLLEGE OF BUSINESS
WESTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY

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FUNDED BY THE ILLINOIS LAW ENFORCEMENT COMMISSION
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August 2, 1972

Southeastern Illinois Regional Planning
and Development Commission
Harrisburg, Illinois

Gentlemen:

Attached to this cover letter is the final report of the "Pilot Study for Feasibility of Regionalization of Components of the Criminal Justice System" funded by a grant of \$29,288.00 from the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission. Although portions of the study have potential state and national impact the major emphasis has been on the criminal justice system in Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Pope and Saline counties in Illinois.

It is obvious that we have stressed greater cooperation, consolidation, regionalization, etc., throughout the study. We are confident, based on our research, that these type of activities will improve the criminal justice system.

The action portion of our effort is complete with the filing of this report. The reaction phase will now begin by the persons who read this report and the appropriate officials and citizens who can take actions to implement the report.

We are hopeful that persons will react to this study in terms of "what advantages/disadvantages will it have for our community" rather than "what does it mean for me personally". Further, the entire study should not be praised or criticized because of any single section.

We have appreciated the opportunity to conduct this study and would like to express at this time our "thanks" to the criminal justice personnel, citizens, and staff of the SIRP & DC for their cooperation and assistance in our efforts.

Sincerely,

C. W. Van Meter
C. W. Van Meter
Project Director

John J. Conrad
John J. Conrad
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CWVM:JJC:jm

Enclosure

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INTRODUCTION/OVERVIEW

The criminal justice system is made up of many segments such as police, prosecution, courts, probation, corrections, etc., and although they work together, they are, in many cases, isolated from one another. Thus, this study is presented in separate Chapters by subject. Therefore, one of the problems encountered in conducting the study was to coordinate the activities of the study group. To provide this coordination the Study Project Director and Associate Project Director served as catalysts to direct the activities of the other staff members. For example, police incident data was needed for the chapter related to criminal statistics as well as the chapter on records systems. Each staff member advised, in this case, the Project Director who made specific assignments based on needs. We are certain that this system avoided much duplication and overlap that could otherwise have occurred. This is a mini-example of the type of coordination and consolidation recommended by the study.

Another vital link in the coordination process was the Regional Law Enforcement Planning in Region 21. Mr. James Q. Duane spent countless hours in assisting the study team and his contribution must be commended. In addition, the staff of the SIRP & DC provided necessary assistance and cooperation.

In the pre-planning stage of this study it was recognized that some person from the study group should be "in-residence" to provide a system of feed-back between the criminal justice personnel and the study group. Through the cooperation of Dr. John T. Bernhard, President of Western Illinois University, Dr. James R. Connor, Provost and Vice-President for Academic Affairs, and Dr. Franklin Gardner, Dean, College of Applied Sciences, Mr. Clifford Van Meter was granted a leave of absence from Western Illinois University from January 1 -

March 31, 1972 to devote full-time effort on this study.

Although the report is presented in various chapters and appendices, there is a general theme and thrust to the study. It is that greater cooperation, coordination, and regionalization is needed to improve the criminal justice system in Region 21. We recognize that some will observe that this was evident and a study of this magnitude was not necessary to highlight the point. However, the study does provide specific recommendations, based on research, to guide the officials in reaching the objective. Without a study of this nature a comprehensive and coordinated effort to improve would be more difficult.

Some people may interpret this study as a negative study because of the problems emphasized. We see it as a positive study because it offers new solutions to old problems. In any planning process it is necessary to first identify the problem before working toward solutions. Thus, by design, our study identifies problems and, unfortunately, probably does not give appropriate credit for some activities and programs. To those we offend by this approach we offer our apologies. However, we have tried to compliment when compliments are due.

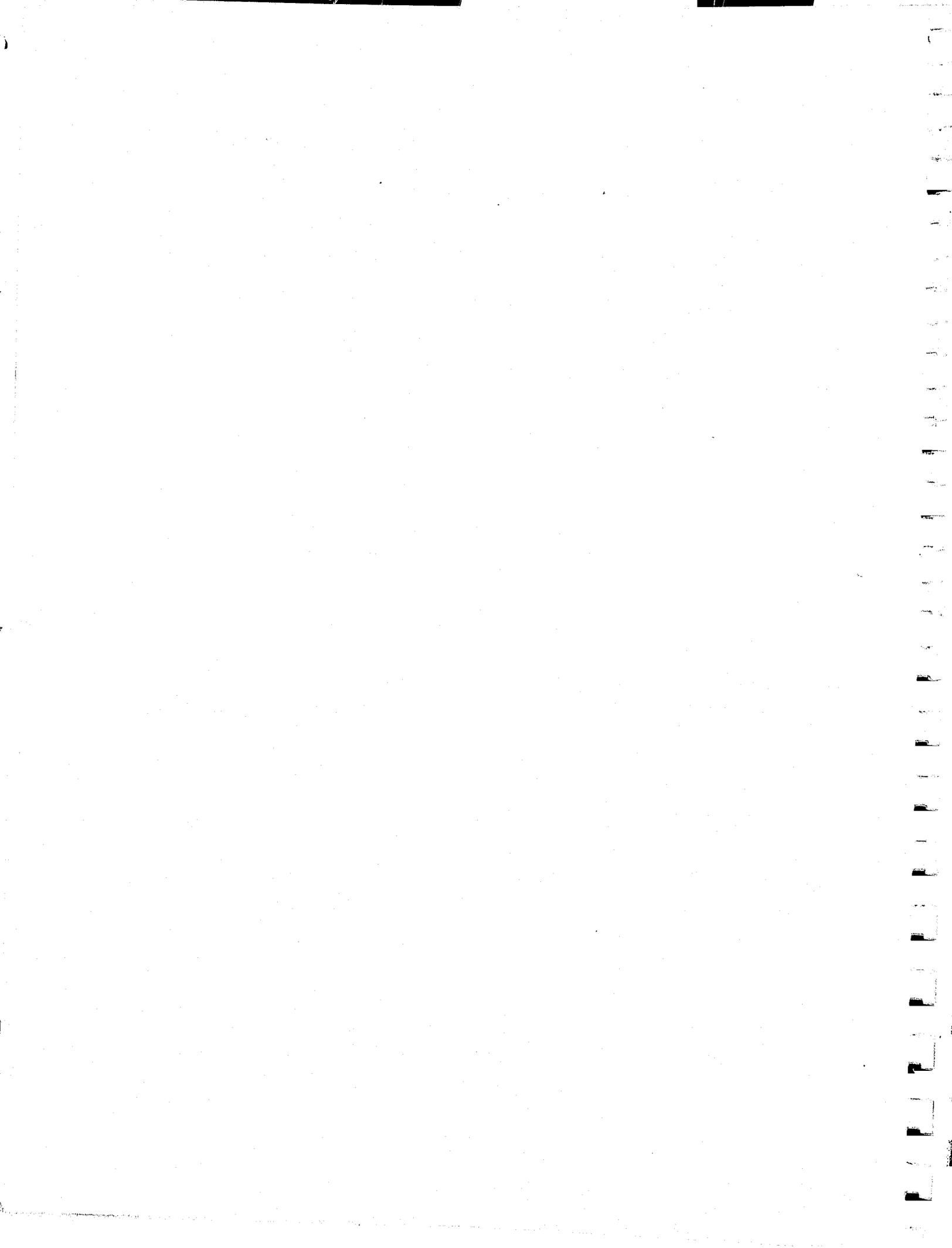
Another caution flag we unfurl is that some readers, especially outside the region, will think the grass is greener in their pasture. It may be so, but we speculate that Region 21 is not an "island" and that many, if not most, of the problems identified exist elsewhere. This is a "pilot study" and we would encourage other regions of Illinois to undertake a similar analysis of their criminal justice system. The people of Region 21 have opened their "system" to objective research. We encourage the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission and the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration to continue to support and fund these type studies.

Some people may object to the recommendations because they feel we have not justified our position adequately. They may be right; however, as noted in the study, there was a lack of necessary records in some instances. Because of this, in some instances, we were forced to generalize, use intuition, etc. We do not retreat on this issue since we have confidence in our individual and collective credentials in criminal justice research. Further, we have no "axe to grind" or "favours to serve" since we are not members of the criminal justice system in Region 21. We have not intentionally tried to offend any individual, group, or agency. Anyone who interprets this study otherwise is wrong.

We encourage a reaction to this study in terms of "what advantages/disadvantages it will have for our community" rather than "what does it mean for me personally". By this approach our objective study will have objective review.

To aid in the review of this study we have summarized our major observations and recommendations in a separate chapter. Readers are encouraged to turn to the appropriate section of our study to better understand the rationale for our observations.

Finally, we would compliment collectively the criminal justice personnel and citizens who assisted in this study. Without their frank, open, and sincere cooperation this study could not have been completed.



RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter is designed as a form of check-list for readers. Recommendations contained in the various chapters will be summarized on a chapter-by-chapter basis. There are several cautions which should be noted: (1) all recommendations should be reviewed in terms of the information contained in the chapter and (2) many recommendations apply to more than the specific agency identified. For example, police management recommendations for a given Department may also be applicable to another Department.

Thus, readers are encouraged to review this study in toto not to only look for specific recommendations regarding their individual interests. By this process the police will learn about courts, corrections, etc., and the members of the courts and corrections will learn about the police. This should lead to a greater understanding of the operation of the criminal justice system in Region 21.

For ease of cross reference the appropriate page number in the study is noted after the recommendation. Because of the complexities of this type of summary it is possible that some recommendations may not be listed in this chapter. This should not be interpreted as non-support of the recommendations.

SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS BY CHAPTER

Introduction/Overview

(No recommendations made.)

Recommendations

1. Readers are encouraged to review this study in toto not to only look for specific recommendations regarding their individual interests. By this process the police will learn about courts, corrections, etc., and the members of the courts and corrections will learn about the police. This should lead to a greater understanding of the operation of the criminal justice system in Region 21. (P. xi)

Concept of Regionalization

(No recommendations made.)

Methodology of Study

(No recommendations made.)

Regional Profile

1. One of the recommendations of this study is that emphasis be placed on attracting new industry and government services to the area. (P. 37)

Analysis of Police Incidents

1. All police incidents should be recorded by time of day and day of week. (P. 74)

Police Capabilities

1. Cooperation or combination of law enforcement to provide a more logical balance between population and crime rate and law enforcement resources. (P. 100)

Police Management Study

1. Appropriate personnel be trained in supervision/management. (P. 110)

2. SHORT-RANGE (P. 111)

a. Establishment of Merit Commission for County Agencies and Boards of Fire and Police Commission for cities.

b. Publication of appropriate rules, regulations, policies, procedures, etc., for the operation of police agencies.

c. Coordination of records and communications activities.

d. Establishment of equitable pay schedules for employees.

e. Completion of basic recruit training by all police officers.

LONG-RANGE (P. 111)

a. Completion of specialized, supervision, and management training courses by appropriate personnel.

b. Creation of multi-jurisdiction police teams for such problems as narcotics, burglaries, etc.

c. Creation of a police district in Region 21.

3. GALLATIN COUNTY - New patrol pattern for city officers should be developed. (P. 115)

4. HAMILTON COUNTY - Greater cooperation is needed between county and McLeansboro. (P. 115)

5. HARDIN COUNTY - County Commissioners should consider withholding funds from Rosiclare. (P. 116)

6. POPE COUNTY - Sheriff's Department and Golconda should consider obtaining police services on a contractual basis. (P. 116)

7. SALINE COUNTY - A cooperative approach to police problems would greatly improve the services provided to the citizens. (P. 117)

8. No assistance be given unless the appropriate agencies have adopted, or justified their reluctance to the recommendations contained in this study. (P. 117)

9. Greater use of contract services is encouraged. (P. 118)

10. Saline County Sheriff should constantly appraise the County Board of the number of hours that Department personnel are working. (P. 124)

11. Coordination of records and communications in Saline County. (P. 125)

12. Formalize agreement in Eldorado regarding use of fire truck drivers as police dispatchers. (P. 127)

13. A promotion policy is needed for the Eldorado Police Department. (P.127)

14. Written procedures for Harrisburg Police Department. (P. 131)

15. Review of criteria for entrance age and residency requirement of Harrisburg Police Department. (P. 132)

16. Psychological testing of police applicants for Harrisburg Police Department. (P. 133)

17. Promotion policies of Harrisburg Police Department should be reviewed. (P. 133)

18. Supervisory positions, other than Chief of Police, should be initiated in Harrisburg Police Department. (P. 134)

19. Juvenile officer should be designated in Harrisburg Police Department. (P. 135)

20. The Harrisburg Police Department should send personnel to specialized and supervisory training courses. (P. 136)

21. Harrisburg Police Department should obtain traffic enforcement equipment. (P. 138)

22. City of Harrisburg should review the appointment of Police Commissioner. (P. 139)

23. McLeansboro Police Department should prepare a set of rules and regulations. (P. 140)

24. McLeansboro should explore establishment of Board of Fire and Police Commissioners. (P. 140)

25. McLeansboro should establish requirements for promotion. (P. 141)

26. Records system in McLeansboro Police Department is totally inadequate and should be corrected. (P. 143)

Merit System

1. Establishment of County Merit Commissions in Region 21. (P. 151)

2. Adoption of an employment application form. (P. 152)

3. Adoption of Board of Fire and Police Commissions in cities of under 5,000 population. (P. 152)

4. There are presently no statutory provisions for Merit Systems applicable to Regional Law Enforcement Officers. If the police force of Region 21 should be consolidated into one regional unit, a proposal should be submitted to the Legislature for enactment of provisions similar to those provided under the Municipal and County Codes. In addition, a Merit Commission should be established with rules, regulations, and procedures similar to those recommended in this study for County Commissions. (P. 150-51)

Records and Communications

1. Adoption of ten (10) standard record forms in Region 21. (P. 181)

2. Adoption of emergency telephone network. (P. 187)

3. LEADS terminal in Region 21. (P. 187)

4. Better utilization of radio equipment is needed with the ultimate goal of 24 hour a day communication services for all law enforcement agencies. (P. 187)

Financial Analysis

1. The counties and municipalities of ILEC Region 21 should review their funding of the functional areas of the criminal justice system. It appears that several of them are inadequately or disproportionately funded. (P. 228)

2. The counties and municipalities of ILEC Region 21 should review criminal justice funding to determine where either savings or better service with the same expenditure could be obtained by entering into cooperative agreements. (P. 228)

3. The ILEC, LEAA and other state and federal agencies should be liberal in their consideration of funding for projects in Region 21 due to the present financial conditions in the area. (P. 228)

4. The counties should investigate the possible reimbursement by the State of expenditures for care and shelter of minors, probation personnel, State's Attorney and Assistant State's Attorney (Saline County) contained in a previous section of this Chapter. (P. 228)

5. The counties should investigate other possible sources of cooperative funds to assist in police protection such as those provided by the agreement between Hardin and Pope counties and the U.S. Forest Service. (P. 229)

Jail Study

1. Review ILEC and Department of Corrections study regarding regional jails. (P. 249)

2. Review policy of counties charging cities for lodging prisoners. (P. 252)

Courts

1. Quicker disposition of court cases is recommended. (P. 257)

2. A form be used by the Counties which will indicate the reasons for nolle prosequi and dismissals and that this form be made a part of the record of the case. (P. 288)

3. Saline County further consider the possibility of hiring an Assistant State's Attorney with partial funding provided by the State in accordance with Chapter 53, Section 7 and Chapter 91 1/2, Section 100-4 of the Illinois Revised Statutes. (P. 288)

4. The counties adopt a uniform system for reporting traffic cases. (P. 288)

Public Defender's Activities

1. Regional trial services be extended to Second Judicial Circuits. (P. 311)

Probation Services

1. Regional Probation Districts for First and Second Judicial Circuits. (P.311)

2. Comprehensive probation caseload reporting system is needed. (P. 311)

3. There are no juvenile facilities or programs that operate in the area. It is a recommendation of this study group that all interested personnel immediately plan to correct this problem. (P. 312)

Coroner

1. Pay Coroners a minimum rate, if new legislation becomes law, in all counties. New salary rates should be adopted prior to the November, 1972, election. (P. 317)

2. Funds saved by this above action should be re-allocated to the Sheriff's Office. (P. 317)

3. As appropriate, County Boards should explore possibility of abolishing Office of Coroner. (P. 317)

4. Explore feasibility of a Regional Coroner. (P. 317)

Legal

1. Legal considerations regarding regionalization on a county wide basis. (P. 329)

2. Legal considerations regarding partial regionalization. (P. 329)

3. Legal considerations regarding complete regionalization. (P. 331)

4. Development of a "Special Services Unit". (P. 343)

CHAPTER 1

CONCEPT OF REGIONALIZATION

CONCEPT OF REGIONALIZATION

A. GENERAL CONCEPT

The concept of regionalization for various purposes is not new. The majority of state agencies currently divide the state into some grouping of regions or districts. A major problem in any state is that, over a period of time, a large number of governmental entities have produced a series of numerous, widely divergent regions and districts. In retrospect, when studying a map of Illinois or any state, it becomes quite obvious that there has been little coordination between the numerous agencies to establish their boundaries/districts in conjunction with existing agencies. Few agency delineations are the same, and the number of districts used by such agencies in Illinois range from three to forty-two.

Federal agencies have encouraged the banding together of certain geographical areas for various program purposes. At the same time from local levels there has developed the impetus to create agencies of varying purposes whose authority covers boundaries larger than those of the individual constituent units of government. Basically these initiatives reflect the realization that the complexity of government requires some level of organization within a state between that of state and local units of government.

Certain functions are normally associated with the establishment of regions: 1) comprehensive planning; 2) state agency administration; 3) the administration and coordination of Federal programs; and 4) single purpose planning. Each of these functions either separately or in concert with another, has provided a stimulus for governmental units to consider regionalization. Regionalization is simply a process of delineating an area for the

purpose of description, analysis or policy formulation in connection with some objective. Beyond these factors, there is a basic logic and force behind regionalization. A town or a city, or perhaps several, may tend to serve as a focus for regional economic and social development. This results in a sort of local market distribution for goods and services, an economic base for trade with other regions, and/or patterns in housing, commuting and recreation. Regions exist, whether they are formally designated or not.

As stated in the Governor's Task Force Report of January, 1971, "the most important criterion for handling the regionalization pattern is commonalty." It was further stated that, "commonalty is defined as being a strong degree of common features such as in physiography, mutual social and economic problems, and economic interdependencies." Each region should have a degree of differentiation from the other regions, otherwise there would be little sense in designating a regionalization pattern that was not based on commonalty of features since the relevant base for planning and development purposes of state agencies is this commonalty. The lack of consistency in patterns of regionalization have greatly increased the problems of coordinating the activities of state agencies whose ability to provide services is dependent on those regions. The lack of coordination is a major obstacle to effective state government, as evidenced by the amount of confusion, duplication and misunderstanding associated with many state programs. The local citizen or governmental official has no single point of contact for his concerns since his county may fall into different regions with the various state agencies. For example, in Illinois Law Enforcement Commission Region 21 (ILEC) which includes the five counties

of Hamilton, Saline, Gallatin, Pope and Hardin we find the region divided into various state criminal justice agencies. Four of the five counties receive their crime laboratory services provided by the regional crime laboratory in DeSoto while the one county is served from another regional center. Two of the five counties are in the First Judicial Circuit while the other three counties are located in the Second Judicial Circuit. Finally, four of the five counties are in one Illinois State Police District while the remaining county is served by another State Police District. To further add to the complexity we find the Public Defender Service as well as the Probation service in ILEC Region 21 administered by the First and Second Circuit Courts. The importance of illustrating the different state agencies represented in ILEC Region 21 is to magnify the importance of the variety of agencies and the division of boundaries for which a regional planner must take into consideration in developing a smooth functioning criminal justice operation within one ILEC region. Because interagency and multijurisdictional planning has been historically lacking, the effectiveness of criminal justice services is often hindered by such fragmentation.

Recognizing the value in strengthening the State's regionalization activities, Governor Richard B. Ogilvie established in June of 1970 a task force to study the question of uniform state regionalization. In convening the task force, the Governor stated: "A statewide substate districting system is needed to facilitate the coordination and delivery of state services and programs and to discourage overlap, duplication and competition among state and local planning and development activities."

In research of regionalization and consolidation patterns within the Federal as well as State Governments, it becomes quite evident that for the future more emphasis toward these approaches will be forthcoming.

B. REGIONALIZATION IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

In most states the mechanism for multijurisdictional cooperation exists in the form of regional criminal justice planning commissions organized in response to the federal grant requirements of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968. After declaring crime to be "essentially a local problem: Congress, in Title I of the Safe Streets Act (Public Law 90-351) stressed the importance of state planning agencies to not only "permit" but also to "encourage" units of general local government to combine or provide for cooperative arrangements with respect to services, facilities and equipment. With the passage of the 1970 amendments to the Safe Streets Act, "the state planning agency and any regional planning units within the states shall, within their respective jurisdictions, be representative of the law enforcement agencies, units of general local government, and public agencies maintaining programs to reduce and control crime. It is therefore clear that the administration of criminal justice is primarily a responsibility to be shared by local and state government with the functions of any given criminal justice system distributed throughout municipal, county, regional and state agencies.

Within any criminal justice planning region one generally finds a proliferation of agencies and responsibilities which may produce fragmentation and separatism. The result of such fragmentation and separatism has fostered and perpetuated a lack of vital interagency and multijurisdictional

collaboration. Because of their differing experience and values, failure to perceive common objectives, and general absence of formal interrelationships, each agency in its autonomy often lacks understanding and appreciation of each other's problems and responsibilities. Further, this lack of understanding is characterized by failure of each component to engage in cooperative planning and action, by friction between the police and courts, by isolation of the correctional process from the rest of the system, and by other problems of mutual strife.

In reflection, some of these problems may have been reduced or possibly eliminated after the creation of regional criminal justice planning commissions. When viewing the function of a regional criminal justice commission with its component representative agencies, we find that although they have varying degrees of responsibility with respect to eradicating the causes of crime, they have responded to present crime conditions on a localized basis without adequate understanding of their mutual responsibilities and common objectives.

It is evident that as a total system the functions of criminal justice do not operate within any single political jurisdiction. Rather, the system spans municipal boundaries, county boundaries and contains inherent links to state government. Perhaps the most basic problem that has retarded a common goal of preventing and controlling crime has been a general failure to perceive the true interdependence among the system components. A general lack of coordination has been and is still today a viable problem in the criminal justice system. Despite the fact that representatives of each of the major components within the system share the common goals of preventing and controlling crime, the tendency has been toward a narrow perception of responsibilities without recognition of the mutual benefits and common

linkages that could bind the participants together as partners in a close working and planning relationship. Frequently, criminal justice agencies within city or county governments function independently of each other and display a general lack of coordination between and among other agencies in the region. This functional independence has resulted in needless duplication of effort, inefficient use of funds and rather substantial gaps and inequities in the administration of justice.

The most formidable obstacle to coordination is reluctance on the part of local leaders to relinquish authority over interests they consider best administered by themselves. This reluctance is not just a desire to retain authority, but is a demonstrated belief that local problems and needs can be better served by local agencies. This belief may be desirable in preserving as much local control of governmental services as is practical yet, the question which must be raised is this done while sacrificing reasonable quality and quantity of service. Not all jurisdictions and their criminal justice agencies have objected to coordination of their criminal justice functions. More and more localities are coordinating a variety of criminal justice activities. Usually the agencies are coordinating technical activities which require a capital outlay greater than individual agencies can supply. In this way local authority is maintained while the cooperating agencies receive the benefits of pooled resources. For example, on a regional basis the police may coordinate selected functions through the development of multi-agency records systems, communications network and even coordinated recruiting. Mr. Arthur J. Bilek, Chairman of the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission, stated on February 11, 1972 at the dedication ceremony of Lee County's new law enforcement building, "The Illinois

Law Enforcement Commission is emphasizing regionalization of services to avoid duplication and unnecessary expenditures." He further stated, "this does not mean that the departments must be combined, but that consolidation of communications, records, facilities and other services can be accomplished without sacrificing the individuality of the various departments."

Many counties and municipalities are joining together in a common effort to cope with mutual criminal justice problems. Their experience is indicating that regional cooperation has been of significant help for two major reasons. First, a multijurisdictional criminal justice program offers the potential for streamlining the amount of effort and expense of planning and implementation while at the same time increasing effectiveness. Unnecessary duplication of energy and expenses can be avoided. Second, multijurisdictional organization represents a more effective method by which local areas can obtain financial and technical assistance from state and federal agencies. Several jurisdictions on a regional basis speaking with one voice can exert more leverage than one government agency acting alone. Without question, system-wide criminal justice planning on a regional basis is a practical attempt to bring effective operation to the complex pursuit of criminal justice goals. However, regional planning will solve few problems if recommendations are not accepted and implemented at the community level. For it is here that regional plans change form and emerge as concrete undertakings. It is at the community level that objectives of the plan are transformed into activities and projects. And it is here that goals and priorities are refined and adjusted to local conditions.

CHAPTER 2

METHODOLOGY OF STUDY

METHODOLOGY OF STUDY

PRE-STUDY CONFERENCES/PROCEDURES

JUNE-1971

During the year 1970-1971, The Research Center in Law Enforcement Education, Western Illinois University, was involved in assessing the training needs for small departments in the State of Illinois. One portion of Research Center's activity was to develop an in-service training program with the hypothesis that if established on a regional basis the officers would participate. The Advisory Board to the Research Center selected Illinois Law Enforcement Commission Region 21 as containing primarily small law enforcement agencies as well as being representative of agencies which find it extremely difficult to send officers to established resident centers for training. The training was conducted in Harrisburg, Illinois during the week of June 14 to June 18, 1971. It was during this period that initial discussion ensued regarding a study on the feasibility of regionalizing component parts of the criminal justice system in ILEC Region 21. In the latter part of June, meetings were held at Western Illinois University between Mr. James Q. Duane, Regional Coordinator for Illinois Law Enforcement Region 21 and Mr. C. W. Van Meter, Director of Law Enforcement Program, Western Illinois University regarding the probability and tentative guidelines for such a study. Staff members of previous studies funded by ILEC were included in the preliminary and final drafting of the grant applications (See Study Overview in this Section). The staff for the project included representatives of the College of Business and Law Enforcement Administration Program, Western Illinois University. On June 23, 1971 the formal grant application was forwarded to the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission. The grant was approved and funded on June 30, 1971.

JULY-1971

The project staff was engaged in the process of obtaining and familiarizing themselves with socio-economic data of the five counties composing ILEC Region 21. Informal meetings were held at Western Illinois University among the staff to determine procedures/datelines for obtaining data as well as the type of data required during the field work stage of the study. A review was made by each staff member of the annual Criminal Justice System Plan developed for ILEC Region 21.

AUGUST-1971

A meeting was held in Springfield with Mr. Anthony Kuharich, Bureau Chief, Bureau of Detention Facilities, Department of Corrections and Mr. C. W. Van Meter, Project Director and Mr. John J. Conrad, Associate Director. Plans were developed on a cooperative sharing of data previously collected by the Bureau of Detention Facilities regarding the status of county jails as well as other relevant data with the data to be obtained by the project team. An agreement was made on general data collection as well as the exchanging of data in order to avoid duplication of effort, and finally to explore the feasibility of a regional detention facility for ILEC Region 21.

In mid-August the Project and Associate Director met with Criminal Justice officials on a county-by-county basis for briefing purposes and to establish preliminary arrangements for the field work phase of obtaining data in each of the agencies. Each of the officials completed a resource questionnaire which gave additional names of persons either directly or indirectly involved in criminal justice systems who should be contacted by our field representatives. (See Resource Questionnaire in this section). In latter August, field representatives began to collect court record data in three of the counties.

SEPTEMBER-1971

Continuation of collecting court record data and initial interpretation of such data. Letters were forwarded to persons designated from the resource questionnaire as being involved with and/or interested in the criminal justice system. The purpose of this letter was to inform them of the study as well as background information regarding objectives of the study. (See letter dated September 29th).

OCTOBER-1971

The Illinois Law Enforcement Commission as well as all regional planners were solicited for comments and general input into the study. Although the study was explicitly for ILEC Region 21, the impact of the study could be far reaching in aiding other regional planners and their future plans. (See letters to Mr. Arthur J. Bilek and Regional Planners).

NOVEMBER-1971

The beginning of November found the entire project staff engaged in personal visits with representatives of criminal justice agencies in ILEC Region 21. Gathering of data centered primarily in location and availability of records, general analysis of record systems, equipment in law enforcement agencies, etc. A special meeting was held in Marion, Illinois with representatives of ILEC who were engaged in field research activities of detention facilities.

DECEMBER-1971

Field activities centered around the continued collection and analyzing of court records. In mid-December a meeting was held at Western Illinois University with the project staff and representatives of ILEC (Springfield) to assess progress of the study. Field representatives were also involved in the process of reviewing law enforcement and jail records in Region 21. Project Director met with ILEC officials in Chicago regarding the input from the regional planners as well as to evaluate progress of work completed up to that date. The staff was also involved in evaluating all ILEC regional planning commission plans which had focused on regionalization of the criminal justice system.

JANUARY-1972

Mr. C. W. Van Meter, Project Director, obtained a leave of absence from Western Illinois University for the period from January 1, to March 31, 1972. This allowed the Project Director to devote full-time while in-residency at Harrisburg to gather data and coordinate activities in ILEC Region 21. During the early weeks of January, the Project Director and five senior law enforcement interns from Western Illinois University completed the obtaining of law enforcement and jail records. This data was forwarded to the project staff at Western Illinois University for compilation and analyzing. The data contained information regarding personnel characteristics, training, status of equipment, etc. A second letter was forwarded to resource criminal justice personnel requesting their ideas, suggestions and/or comments. (See letter of January 10, 1972). Respondents to the January 10th as well as the earlier letter of September 29th, 1972 were personally contacted by representatives of the project staff. Project Director continued meeting with various county boards/commissions as well as Southeastern

Regional Planning Commission for briefing and progress reports.

February--1972

Associate Director and staff completed field work on court records. Project staff at Western Illinois University continued to compile and analyze all data collected by Project Director and field teams in Region 21. Project Director continued briefing of various governmental agencies in Region 21 as well as obtaining data for police management status of larger law enforcement agencies in Region 21. The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration in Washington, D. C. provided information on existing regionalization programs involving the criminal justice system which were reviewed by the project staff.

March--1972

Project staff involved in final compilation and analyzing of data as well as preliminary writing of sections for final report. Project and Associate Director assisted in designing and preparing of a regional questionnaire measuring citizen attitudes toward the criminal justice system. This project primarily involved staff personnel of the Southeastern Law Enforcement Commission, Region 21. (See Citizen Attitudes Questionnaire in this section).

April--1972

Project Director conducted special briefings for chief judges of the First and Second Judicial Circuits located in ILEC Region 21. Project Director also gave a briefing and progress report to the monthly meeting of ILEC. Planners in Springfield as well as meeting with the ILEC staff working on the feasibility of a regional detention facility for Region 21. The Project Director continued in his meetings with law enforcement officials recommending changes in the records and communications systems.

May--1972

Project staff involved in final compilation of data and initial stages of writing the final report. Project Director involved in briefing sessions and coordinating activities with the project staff. A pre-publication meeting was held in mid-May with representatives of the ILEC, (Springfield) and the Regional 21 Coordinator for ILEC, Mr. James Q. Duane. Public reviewing and briefing sessions were held in various locations in ILEC Region 21 during the latter part of May. (See letter of May 11, 1972). Tentative plans for releasing of the study as well as final plans for printing were discussed at the meeting in latter May between the project staff and the ILEC Regional coordinator.

June--July, 1972

Final report in hands of the printer. Project Director and ILEC Region 21 Coordinator in meetings to plan for distribution and briefing of interested groups as well as presentation of report to the Southeastern Regional Planning and Development Commission.

August--1972

Formal presentation of study to the Southeastern Regional Planning and Development Commission and release to news media.

In summary, a study of this magnitude necessitates the contacting and input from a voluminous number of individuals and agencies. A detail listing of all agencies and persons would be impracticable; however, special mention should be made of those agencies who played a significant role in the development and completion of this study.

Illinois Local Governmental Law Enforcement Officers Training Board
Illinois Bureau of Identification, Staff at De Soto Regional Center

Illinois Department of Corrections, Bureau of Detention Facilities

Illinois State Police, Headquarter staff, Springfield

Illinois Supreme Court, Administrative Office

Captains Richard H. Robb (Dist. 12) and William H. Thompson (Dist. 13) Illinois State Police

Mr. Walter J. Gribben, Executive Secy. Supreme Court Committee on Criminal Justice Programs, Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Theodore Gottfried, Executive Director, Illinois Defender Project

Sheriff Gregory Sertich, St. Louis County, Duluth, Minn.

Mr. W. Cooper Green, President, Jefferson Co. Commission, Birmingham, Ala.

Mr. Thomas Linder, Executive Director, Middle Georgia Area Planning Commission, Macon, Georgia

Mr. G. M. Morris, Associate Director, Public Administration Service, Chicago, Illinois

Mr. Robert Hutchison, Acting Director, Illinois State's Attorney Association

Mr. George Moberly, Bureau of Traffic, Division of Highways, Dept. of Transportation, Springfield, Illinois

Mr. Steve Sargent, Illinois Municipal League

Mr. Richard M. Hull, Legislative Reference Bureau, Springfield, Illinois

STUDY OVERVIEW

A STUDY OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE
SYSTEM FOR THE COUNTIES OF GALLATIN,
HAMILTON, HARDIN, POPE, AND SALINE
(ILEC REGION 21)

I. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

To analyze, evaluate, and interface the various components of the Criminal Justice System in Region 21. The components are: (1) police, (2) courts, and (3) correctional services. The study will include, but is not limited to the following objectives.

1. Present configuration of components.
2. Management and operational study of capabilities of components.
3. Feasibility of regionalization of police.
4. Feasibility of regionalization of courts.
5. Feasibility of regionalization of corrections.
6. Feasibility of regionalization of police, courts, corrections or any combination.
7. Analysis of advantages/disadvantages of 2-6 above in terms of socio-economics, operating efficiency, services provided, legal/political implications, etc.
8. Specific recommendations for improvement based on 7 above.
9. Step-by-step procedures for implementing recommendations contained in point 8 above.

II. PROJECT STAFF

An experienced staff has been selected to participate in this study. The primary staff members are on the faculty of the Law Enforcement Administration Program or College of Business at Western Illinois University. They are:

C. W. Van Meter, Project Director

John J. Conrad, Associate Project Director

Bob J. Davis, Field Representative

John McCarthy, Field Representative

Ross Lovell, Field Representative

Howard Nudd, Field Representative

Maurice Porter, Field Representative

Other personnel will be utilized, but these are, as stated above, the primary resource personnel.

III. METHODOLOGY OF STUDY

A. Time Schedule

1. Phase One (August 1-December 21, 1971)

Collection of pertinent data, meetings with appropriate criminal justice and related personnel, and analysis of present capabilities of criminal justice agencies.

2. Phase Two (January 1-March 31, 1972)

Analysis of data, meetings with appropriate personnel, and preparation of preliminary report.

3. Phase Three (April 1-May 31, 1972)

Consultation with appropriate personnel regarding scope and contents of report. This phase will include public hearings.

4. Phase Four (June 1-June 30, 1972)

Preparation and publication of final report.

B. Research Methodology

1. Gathering and analysis of criminal justice statistics.
2. Review of pertinent literature
3. Personal interviews
4. Group sessions
5. Questionnaires

IV. SUMMARY

This study offers a unique opportunity to analyze, evaluate, and interface the components of the criminal justice system. The reliability and validity of our study will be greatly enhanced by the cooperation of all citizens and we seek that cooperation.

C. W. Van Meter
Project Director

John J. Conrad
Associate Project Director

RESOURCE QUESTIONNAIRE FOR
A STUDY OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM
FOR THE COUNTIES OF
GALLATIN, HAMILTON, HARDIN, POPE AND SALINE
(ILEC REGION 21)

- 1. Name: _____
- 2. Position/Title: _____
- 3. Home and/or Business Address: _____
- 4. Home and/or Business Telephone Number(s): _____
- 5. City: _____
- 6. County: _____

Please indicate any additional persons that you feel will assist us in our study. (Please use reverse side if necessary).

A. Law Enforcement Personnel	Position/Title	Address	Phone Number	City/County

B. Correctional Personnel (Includes parole offices) _____

C. Courts (includes States Attorney, probation, clerks, etc.)

D. Citizen and Governmental personnel (includes any citizens involved or interested in the criminal justice system)

Please complete and mail this form to:

Mr. C. W. Van Meter, Director
Law Enforcement Administration Program
Western Illinois University
Macomb, Illinois 61455



September 29, 1971

Dear

In cooperation with the Southeastern Illinois Regional Planning and Development Commission we are conducting a study of the criminal justice system in Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Pope, and Saline Counties.

Your name has been given to us as a person who is involved with and/or interested in the criminal justice system.

Recently we met informally with some of the persons who are involved, in your area, with the criminal justice system. We would like to take this opportunity to provide you with the materials we gave them and ask for your cooperation in completing, and returning to us, the attached "Resource Questionnaire".

This information provides some information upon the scope of our study, personnel would be involved, and methodology of study. In addition, the "Resource Questionnaire" will provide us with the names of persons we should contact to obtain information for our study. Although we may not be able to contact every name provided we would hope that you would give us names of people who are interested in the criminal justice system and could provide us with suggestions and/or ideas.

We look forward to meeting you during the course of our study and with your support we are confident that our study will be meaningful.

Sincerely,

C. W. Van Meter
Project Director

John J. Conrad
Associate Project Director

CWVM:JJC:1b
Enclosure



October 13, 1971

Dear Regional Planner:

As you may know we are presently conducting a "Feasibility Study of the Regionalization of the Components of the Criminal Justice System in Region 21". We are certain that many of our findings will have state-wide significance.

At this time we would like to request your assistance by providing us with suggestions, questions, resource information, etc. which you feel would be helpful to us.

Hopefully we will be able to address our study to questions which you raise and thus make the report beneficial to you.

We would appreciate your comments, suggestions, questions, etc. by November 15, 1971 to enable us to include the data in our study.

Your cooperation is appreciated and be assured of our cooperation in matters of mutual interest. If you have any questions please feel free to contact me at (309) 899-3861.

Sincerely,

C. W. Van Meter
Director

CWVM:1b



January 10, 1972

Dear

Your name has been given to me by a member of a criminal justice agency in your area as a person who might want to submit ideas, suggestions, or comments about the study described on the enclosed information sheet. We hope you will take the time to send us your thoughts.

If you would like to discuss the study with me in person or by telephone, please call (618) 252-6001 or 252-3562. Otherwise, please mail the information to:

C. W. Van Meter
Study Project Director
Southeastern Illinois Regional Planning
and Development Commission
710 Harrisburg National Bank
Harrisburg, IL 62946

Your cooperation will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

C. W. Van Meter
Project Director

CWVM:nj

Enclosure



May 11, 1972

Dear

On Friday, May 26, 1972, representatives from the study group which is preparing the "Feasibility Study for Regionalization of the Criminal Justice System in Illinois Law Enforcement Commission Region 21" will be at the locations listed below.

The purposes of these sessions is to obtain your reactions, observations, suggestions, etc., prior to the time that the entire report goes to press. We hope that you will be able to meet with our staff people at one of the locations listed below.

The final report will be presented to the Southeastern Illinois Regional Planning & Development Commission at their regularly scheduled meeting on August 2, 1972.

The meeting schedule is as follows:

9:00 a.m. -- Saline County Courthouse (Large Courtroom)
9:00 a.m. -- Hardin County Courthouse (Courtroom)

2:00 p.m. -- Gallatin County Courthouse (Courtroom)
2:00 p.m. -- Hamilton County Courthouse (Basement
Conference Room)

We look forward to seeing you on May 26, 1972.

Sincerely,

C. W. Van Meter
Director

CWVM:jm

Southeastern Illinois Regional
Planning and Development Commission
710 Harrisburg National Bank Building
Harrisburg, Illinois 62046

Dear Citizen:

A study of law enforcement in Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Pope, and Saline Counties is currently being conducted by the Southeastern Illinois Regional Planning and Development Commission and Western Illinois University's Research Center in Law Enforcement Education. The study is an attempt to discover, at this moment in time, the basic condition of the law enforcement system in these five counties.

We feel that an important part of the study is what you as a citizen can contribute to our understanding of the area's law enforcement system. For this reason, we have developed the enclosed questionnaire. It is our hope that you will take a few minutes of your time to answer the questionnaire and return it to us. For your convenience we have enclosed a self-addressed envelope.

Your name was selected randomly from the area's telephone directories. This means that your name was selected totally by chance. You will also note that there is no space on the questionnaire for names. We wish to keep all responses anonymous, so please do not put your name on the questionnaire or return envelope.

We feel this questionnaire gives you a great opportunity to contribute to our understanding of the law enforcement system in your community.

Thank you for your help. It is truly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Charles B. Millikan, Chairman
Southeastern Illinois Law
Enforcement Council

Tom Barrington
Assistant Regional Planner

CBM:TB:nj

Enclosure

1. Do you live in a city or village? Yes _____ No _____
2. If yes, in what city or village? _____
3. In what county do you live? _____
4. Age: _____
5. Sex: _____
6. Have you ever called any law enforcement agency? Yes _____ No _____
7. If yes, please mark the agency or agencies which you called.
City _____ County _____ State Police _____
8. How was the call handled by the police? (Please answer by circling a letter.)
 - A. Was unable to get the police because they did not answer.
 - B. Was referred to another governmental agency, (Fire department, Board of Health, Department of Public Aid, Building Commissioner, Departments of Public or Mental Health, Department of Children and Family Services, or State Attorney's Office, etc.).
 - C. Referred to private agencies, (Alcoholics Anonymous, Humane Society, Private Utilities, i.e. Central Illinois Public Service, etc.).
 - D. Police prepared report over the phone.
 - E. Police responded to call by sending out patrol car.
 - F. Other. (Please describe briefly.)
9. If the police responded to your call with a patrol car, do you feel the time between your call and the arrival of the police was reasonable?
Yes _____ No _____
10. To the best of your memory, indicate the time it took the police to arrive. (Please answer by circling a letter.)

A. 3 to 5 minutes	D. 16 to 30 minutes
B. 6 to 10 minutes	E. 31 to 45 minutes
C. 11 to 15 minutes	F. 46 to 50 minutes

G. Over an hour, please indicate how long over an hour. _____
11. Please rank from 1 to 6 the following law enforcement agencies. When ranking agencies, please take into consideration training, effectiveness, job performance, and attitude toward citizens. 1 = Excellent, 2 = Good, 3 = Fair, 4 = Poor, 5 = Bad, 6 = Unfamiliar/Unknown
City _____ County _____ State Police _____

12. Crime is: not a major problem in my community _____; a major problem in my community _____; do not know _____.
13. Have you or any member of your household ever been the victim of a crime in Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Pope or Saline Counties?
Yes _____ No _____
14. If yes, did you report the crime to any law enforcement agency or the state attorney's office?
Yes _____ No _____
15. If you answered no to question 14, from the following list select an answer that best describes the reason the crime was not reported. (Please circle a letter to indicate your answer.)
- A. Police could not be effective or would not want to be bothered.
 - B. Felt the crime was a private matter or did not want to harm the offender.
 - C. Fear of reprisal (revenge) from the offender.
 - D. Did not want to take the time to report the crime.
 - E. Too confused or did not know how to report the crime.
 - F. Other, please indicate reason.
16. In what county and city or village did the crime occur. If, however, the crime happened outside city or village corporate limits, your answer for city should be rural.
County _____ City _____
17. Type of crime committed, (i.e., robbery, theft, above or below \$150, burglary, etc.) If unknown, please describe briefly the offense.
18. I would like to see a county-wide police department created by merging all the city and village police departments with the sheriff's office.
Yes _____ No _____ Do not know _____
19. Please explain briefly your answer to question 18.

20. I would support regionalization--the sharing of personnel, equipment and services between two or more counties and between counties and cities--of the following.
A. Police _____ B. Jails _____ C. Courts _____ D. 1, 2, & 3 _____
E. None at all _____
21. Please explain briefly your answer to question 20.
22. The following is a list of descriptive terms. From the list select as many or as few as you wish that you believe best describes your city and/or county law enforcement personnel. Just place check on line next to word.
- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Gloomy _____ | Concerned _____ | Obnoxious _____ | Ineffective _____ |
| Cheerful _____ | Rude _____ | Pleasant _____ | Friendly _____ |
| Cold _____ | Mannerly _____ | Prejudiced _____ | Hostile _____ |
| Warm _____ | Considerate _____ | Tolerant _____ | Dedicated _____ |
| Confident _____ | Disrespectful _____ | Intelligent _____ | Lazy _____ |
| Insecure _____ | Cooperative _____ | Dull _____ | Trained _____ |
| Honest _____ | Uncooperative _____ | Efficient _____ | Untrained _____ |
| Dishonest _____ | Dependable _____ | Inefficient _____ | Competent _____ |
| Indifferent _____ | Undependable _____ | Effective _____ | Incompetent _____ |
- On the following questions, please read each item carefully and underline the phrase which best expresses your feelings about the statement.
23. On the whole, judges are honest.
Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree
24. Court decisions are almost always fair.
Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree
25. In the courts a poor man will receive as fair treatment as a wealthy person.
Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree
26. On the whole, the police are honest.
Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree
27. All laws should be strictly obeyed because they are laws.
Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree
28. On the whole, lawyers are honest.
Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree

29. Violators of the law are nearly always detected and punished.
Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree

30. Almost anything can be fixed up in the courts if you have enough money.
Strongly Agree Agree Undecided Disagree Strongly Disagree

31. What is your present job, or last job if unemployed? (Please be specific so that responses can be accurately classified. For example, wholesale hardware salesman, retail sales clerk, high school teacher, carpenter, drugstore owner, housewife, etc.).

32. What was the last full year of schooling you attended? _____

Thank you for your cooperation.

CHAPTER 3

REGIONAL PROFILE, CRIME RECORDS AND STATISTICS

REGIONAL PROFILE, CRIME RECORDS AND STATISTICS

This chapter presents demographic information about ILEC Region 21 and about crime in the area. The first section gives the regional profile including location, population, and socioeconomic data. The following sections cover criminal records and statistics.

A. Regional Profile1. Introduction

Region 21 of the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission is composed of Gallatin, Hardin, Hamilton, Pope, and Saline counties which cover a 1,706 square-mile area in the southeastern tip of the State. It is bound on the north by White and Wayne counties, on the west by Jefferson, Franklin, Williamson, and Johnson counties, and on the south and east by Massac county and the Ohio and Wabash Rivers. Figure V-A, page 44, indicates the five counties involved along with their county seats, major municipalities, and location in Southeastern Illinois.

Prior to 1801, the region was a part of the Northwest Territory. From 1801 to 1809, it was a part of Indiana Territory. In 1809, it became a part of Illinois Territory. On September 14, 1812, Gallatin county was created, and it encompassed most of the present five-county area. The area reached its present boundaries with the creation of Saline county on February 25, 1847. Table V-A, page 44, presents a historic and geographic description of the region including the date of establishment for each of the counties.

2. Population

a. General

Table V-B, page 45, gives a comparison of population for the five counties and the entire region from 1820-1970. Between 1820 and 1840, no population is shown for counties which had not been established. However, the total is included with those then in existence. There has been a steady decline in total population since the peak in 1920.

Table V-C, page 46, presents a comparison of population for the municipalities in the region for 1950-1970. This, too, indicates a population decline between 1950 and 1970. However, there was an increase in urban population between 1960 and 1970. With an over-all out migration and decline in rural population, this would indicate that a portion of the rural population is moving into nearby municipalities.

Table V-D, page 47, covers the net migration in Region 21 between 1960 and 1970. The region lost a net of 4.8 per cent total population during the decade.

Table V-E, page 48, compares the population living in urban and rural areas. Approximately 57 percent of the population resides in municipalities while 43 percent lives in the rural area.

b. Racial Distribution

The population of Region 21 traditionally has been dominated by whites. In fact, as indicated by the table below, 97.9 percent of the total population is presently white. This is significantly below the national distribution for racial groups.

The non-white population is concentrated in Pope and Saline Counties with almost three-fourths of them located in Saline County alone. The re-

maining three counties have almost no minority groups.

The significance of this factor in a police management and regionalization study is that limited preparation will have to be made for the types of problems associated with minority groups; such as, demonstrations, riots, and other confrontations.

Table V-F

NON-WHITE POPULATION ILEC REGION 21 - 1970

Racial Group	Gallatin County	Hamilton County	Hardin County	Pope County	Saline County	Region 21
Negro	56	1	14	207	681	959
American Indian	2	2	8	2	16	30
Japanese	2	1	0	1	5	9
Chinese	0	0	0	0	1	1
Filipino	0	2	0	1	2	5
All Other	1	5	0	24	24	54
Total	61	11	22	235	729	1,058

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. General Population Characteristics. Illinois. PC(1)-B15. October, 1971.

c. Population Projections

There are several population projections available for the counties included in this study. A brief summary of three of them is included in Table V-G p49. At least two of these project an increase. While this report will not include any specific number predictions for the future, no support has been found for an increase. The average age of those living in the area is relatively high and rising which would suggest more deaths and fewer births. Approximately 43 percent of the population now live on farms, and the trend is toward larger units and fewer farmers. The average age increase for the

area indicates that the young are leaving. The general population trend for the region has been downward since 1920. Thus, this study suggests that the population will decrease at the present rate of approximately 4-5 percent per decade unless the trend is modified by the attraction of new industry, government, or service activities.

3. Political Subdivisions

There are five counties in ILEC Region 21. Three have adopted the township form of government and two the commission form. The major difference between these two forms is that townships, which have responsibility for general assistance aid and highway maintenance, are replaced in commission counties by road districts. The counties and form of government are listed below:

<u>County</u>	<u>Townships</u>
Gallatin	10
Hamilton	12
Hardin	Commission
Pope	Commission
Saline	13

There are 24 cities, villages, and towns in the region with sufficient population to be included in the U.S. Census. Nineteen of these have the president-trustee form of government, three have mayor-aldermanic, and two have commission.

The major community of the area is Harrisburg containing 9,535 people which is almost one-fifth of the entire regional population. Eldorado has 3,876 people; McLeansboro has 2,630; Carrier Mills has 2,013; Ridgway, Rosiclare, and Shawneetown have over 1,000 population. The remaining 17 villages and towns have less than 1,000 population each.

4. Socio-economic Data

a. General

Economists have referred to Southern Illinois, including ILEC Region 21 as a "lagging" region. A majority of the national economic indicators have moved upward for the State of Illinois and the U.S. since World War II, but the indicators for Southern Illinois remained constant or made only modest gains during this same period. The lag in Southern Illinois has resulted primarily from a drastic reduction in coal mining and farming as sources of employment.

The Illinois Department of Business and Economic Development has published a summary of the key elements of the economic base used in compiling statistics about business and economic activities throughout the State. A county summary for Region 21 is included as Table V-H, page 50, which shows rounded income in millions of 1,965 dollars for the year 1969. The comparison is presented generally to establish income levels and the relative importance of the various segments of the regional economy.

b. Business Activity

Region 21 is basically an agricultural area. Its primary crops are corn, soybeans, wheat, and hay. The primary livestock are cattle and hogs. There is also some milk and egg production. The crop acreage and crop values for 1970 are summarized in Table V-I, page 51. The livestock inventory plus milk and egg production is summarized in Table V-J, page 52.

Mineral Production and mining are of slightly less importance to the region as agriculture. Petroleum is produced in Gallatin, Hamilton, and Saline counties. Coal is mined in Gallatin and Saline counties. Flourspar is found in Hardin county. Mineral production for the region is summarized in Table V-K, page 53.

Manufacturing is of considerably less importance than agriculture or mineral production. There are relatively few industrial firms located in Region 21. The manufacturing firms in the area and their average employment are summarized in Table V-L, page 54. One of the recommendations of this study is that emphasis be placed on attracting new industry and government services to the area. A list of those organizations presently in existence with an interest in Industrial Development is included as Table V-M, page 55.

c. Public Assistance

An examination of public assistance in an area provides some valuable insights into social and economic conditions. The state of Illinois has adopted five public aid programs: (1) General assistance, (2) Old age assistance, (3) Aid to dependent children, (4) Blind assistance, and (5) Disability assistance. A summary of public assistance paid under this program in Region 21 between November, 1970, and October, 1971, is included as Table V-N, page 56.

The 1971 Illinois Annual Poverty Report indicates that the heaviest proportionate concentration of people receiving public aid is in the sparsely populated rural counties of Southern and Southeastern Illinois. Table V-O, page 57, indicates the State rank of counties in Region 21 along with the percentage of population receiving benefits. Approximately 15 percent of the total population receives public aid.

The income level of householders in an area also provides an indication of the economic conditions. Table V-P, page 58, gives the percentage of population by county which fell into various income groups in 1970. Over 40 percent of the households in Pope county had less than \$3,000 cash income in 1970. The entire group is either at or near the poverty level.

d. Employment

Region 21 is located in an area of relatively high unemployment. During both 1969 and 1970, all five counties were among the twenty counties of the State with the highest rate of unemployment. Generally, the rate exceeded six percent.

The area is less subject to favorable economic influences and more vulnerable to unfavorable influences. Even when other sections of the state and the nation approached full employment, Southern Illinois still had high rates of unemployment. It appears that this geographic region is somewhat prone to substantial or persistent high rates of unemployment according to the State Economic Opportunity Office.

Table V-Q, page 59 summarizes the total average civilian work force associated with the area for 1970. It includes the number employed and unemployed. Table V-R, page 60 summarizes the number of employees and payrolls for Jan.-March, 1970, excluding government, railroad, and self-employed persons. Table V-S, page 61 summarizes the employment rate for Region 21 during May-June, 1971.

5. Important Physical Features

The Region is generally flat and rolling with the Southern most part of the prairies extending into the northern section. The Southern portion of the region is located in the foothills of the Ozaric Mountains (Shawnee Hills). The Wabash and Ohio rivers bound Gallatin, Hardin, and Pope counties on the East.

The Shawnee National Forest covers a large portion of Gallatin, Hardin, Pope, and Saline Counties. Other parks and recreation areas are listed below:

Parks and Recreation Areas

<u>County</u>	<u>Area</u>
Gallatin	Pounds Hollow Recreation Area Shawneetown State Memorial

Hamilton

Dolan State Park

Hardin

Cave-In-Rock State Park
Tower Rock Recreation Area

Pope

Dixon Springs State Park
Lake Glendale Recreation Area
Ohio River Recreation Area
Bell Smith Springs Recreation Area

Saline

Garden of the Gods
Jones Lake State Park

6. Transportation and Public Facilities

a. Highways

Region 21 is not directly served by any of the Interstate Freeway System, although I-57 presently runs North and South parallel to its Western edge. I-64 will pass immediately North of Hamilton County, and I-24 will circle the Southernmost tip of the Pope County. The region proper is served by two US and ten State highways. However, all of Southern Illinois has traditionally been neglected in State highway expenditures, and they are inadequate for present day transportation. The State Legislature has passed a 900 million dollar highway bond program which should provide funds for updating the present highway system. Recently the State Highway Department announced that a high priority will be given to the construction of a four-lane highway on Route 13 between Harrisburg and Marion.

b. Transportation

There are commercial airports located at McLeansboro and Harrisburg, but neither of them have regularly scheduled airline passenger service.

There are four railroads providing service to a limited area of the region. The carriers are Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Illinois Central Railroad, Louisville & Nashville Railroad, and Penn Central. The municipalities served are:

<u>Municipality</u>	<u>Carriers Serving</u>
Broughton	IC
Carrier Mills	PC
Dahlgren	L&N
Eldorado	IC, L&N, PC
Equality	L&N
Galatia	IC
Golconda	IC
Harrisburg	PC
Junction	B&O, L&N
McLeansboro	L&N
Muddy	PC
Omaha	B&O
Raleigh	IC
Rosiclare	IC
Shawneetown	B&O, L&N
Stonefort	PC

Bargeline service is possible along the Wabash and Ohio Rivers which border Gallatin, Hardin, and Pope Counties on the East. The river provides low-cost inland water transportation to and from the midwest and southwest. The availability of water transportation is an important consideration in attracting new industry to the area. There are four river terminals in Old Shawneetown which have facilities for transloading farm products, coal, ores, sand and gravel.

7. Utilities

There are five telephones serving the area encompassed by this study. The companies and territory served are listed below:

<u>Company</u>	<u>Area Served</u>
1. Equality Telephone Company	Equality
2. General Telephone Company	Carrier Mills, Eldorado Golconda, Harrisburg, Junction, McLeansboro Old Shawneetown, Ridge- way, Shawneetown, Stonefort
3. Hamilton County Telephone Company	Hamilton County (except McLeansboro)

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 4. Hardin County Telephone Company | Hardin County
Pope County (except Golconda) |
| 5. Illini State Telephone Company | Galatia, New Haven,
Omaha, Raleigh |

Electricity is supplied to the larger incorporated areas of the region by Central Illinois Power Service. Most of the rural areas are served by Southeastern Illinois Electric Cooperative.

A majority of the natural gas is supplied by Illinois Gas Company. However, Central Illinois Power Service furnishes some. Much of the rural area uses bottled liquified petroleum gas.

There is one television station and two radio stations as indicated below:

<u>Station</u> <u>Television</u>	<u>Location</u>
WSIL-TV	Harrisburg
<u>Radio</u>	
WEBQ WMCL	Harrisburg McLeansboro

The following newspapers are published in the region:

<u>Newspaper</u>	<u>Publication Frequency</u>	<u>Location</u>
Hardin County Independent	Weekly	Elizabethtown
Herald-Enterprise	Weekly	Golconda
The Gallatin Democrat	Weekly	Shawneetown
The Times Leader	Weekly	McLeansboro
The Daily Register	Daily	Harrisburg
The Eldorado Daily Journal	Daily	Eldorado

The identification of Utility companies is important from the standpoints of communication and emergency situations. For example, the existence of five different telephone companies presents problems of coordination in regionwide 911 or foreign exchange systems.

8. Relation to Criminal Justice Problems

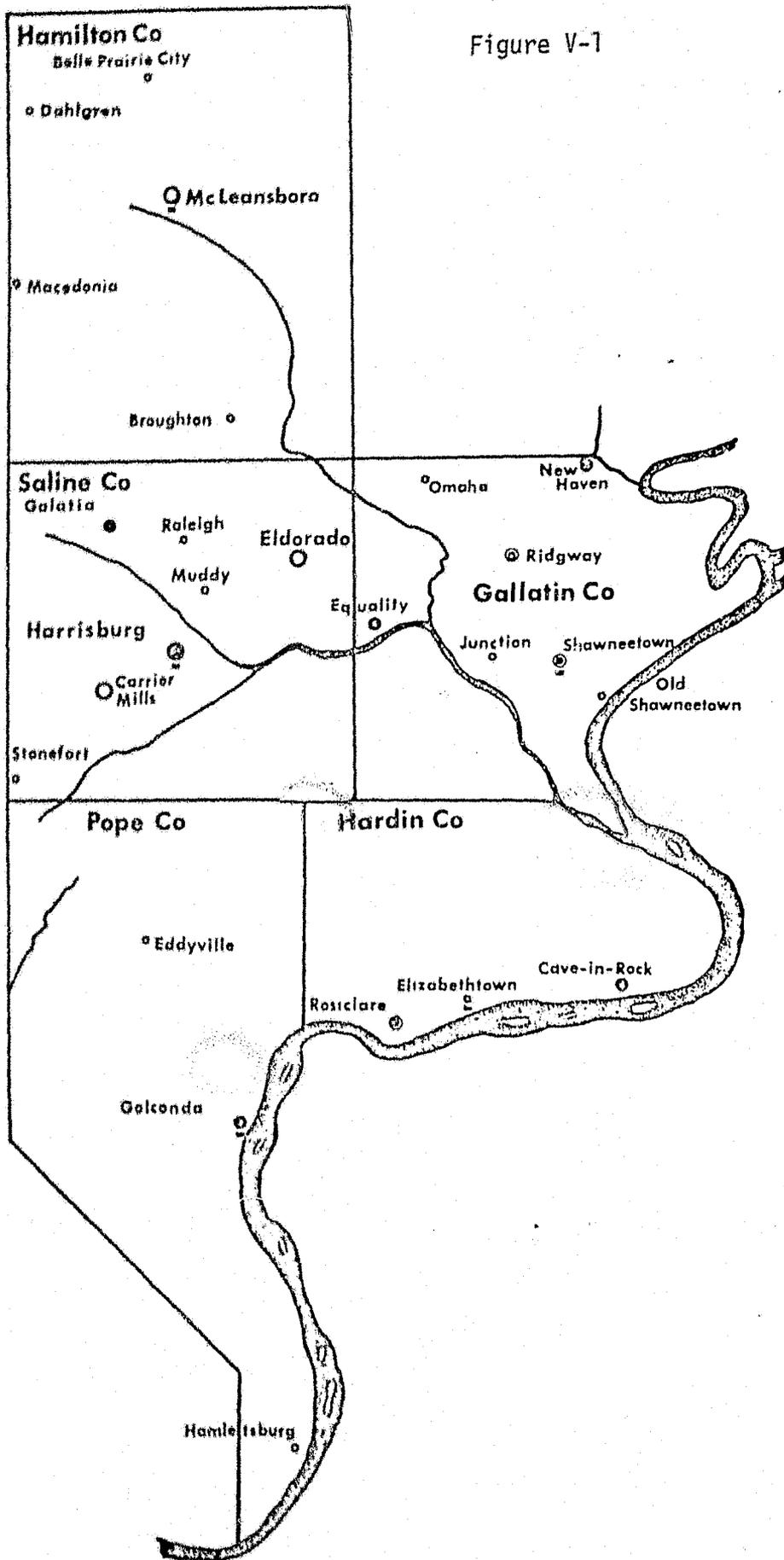
The vastness of the area encompassed by Region 21, the relative lack of population density, and the distance from major metropolitan areas have established a certain self-reliance which reduces the initiative to place a high priority on criminal justice problems and their solutions. The general agricultural or rural nature of a majority of the territory involved acts as a deterrent to crime. The sparse habitation and preponderance of small communities provides a setting in which most residents of large areas are personally acquainted. The social pressures of this type situation assist in reducing crime.

There are, however, several conditions which are conducive to crime. The large proportion of the households at or near subsistence income levels, the high incidence of public aid, and relative level of employment create conditions in which certain types of criminal activity become attractive.

ILLINOIS LAW ENFORCEMENT COMMISSION

REGION 21

Figure V-1



AREA MUNICIPALITIES

Population

- Under 500
- 500 - 1000
- ⊙ 1000 - 2000
- 2000 - 5000
- ⊙ 5000 - 10000
- County Seat

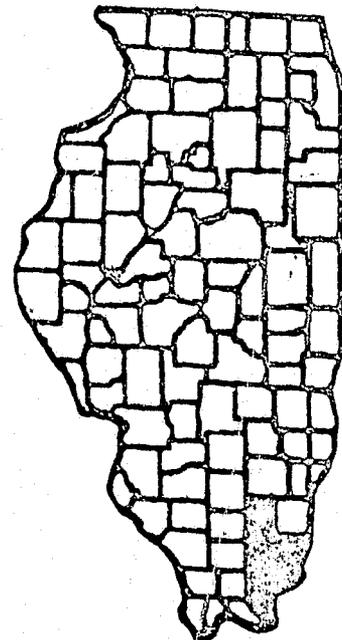


TABLE V-A

ILEC REGION 21

HISTORIC AND GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION

<u>County</u>	<u>Established</u>	<u>Land Area Square Mile</u>	<u>County Seat</u>	<u>County Population 1970</u>	<u>Population Per Sq. Mile</u>
Gallatin	Sept. 14, 1812	328	Shawneetown	7,418	23
Hamilton	Feb. 8, 1821	436	McLeansboro	8,665	20
Hardin	Mar. 2, 1839	183	Elizabethtown	4,914	27
Pope	Jan. 10, 1816	372	Golconda	3,857	10
Saline	Feb, 25, 1847	387	Harrisburg	25,721	67
		<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total		1,706		50,575	29

Source: Counties and Incorporated Municipalities of Illinois
 Springfield: Secretary of State, March 15, 1971

TABLE V-B
COUNTY POPULATION ILEC REGION 21 - 1820-1970

Years	Gallatin County	Hamilton County	Hardin County	Pope County	Saline County	Region
1820	3,155	-	-	2,610	-	5,765
1830	7,405	2,616	-	3,316	-	13,337
1840	10,760	3,945	1,378	4,094	-	20,177
1850	5,448	6,362	2,887	3,975	5,588	24,260
1860	8,055	9,915	3,759	6,742	9,331	37,802
1870	11,134	13,014	5,113	11,437	12,714	53,412
1880	12,861	16,712	6,024	13,256	15,940	64,793
1890	14,935	17,800	7,234	14,016	19,342	73,327
1900	15,836	20,197	7,448	13,585	21,685	78,751
1910	14,628	18,227	7,015	11,215	30,204	81,289
1920	12,856	15,920	7,553	9,625	38,353	84,387
1930	10,091	12,995	6,955	7,996	37,100	75,177
1940	11,414	12,454	7,759	7,999	38,066	78,692
1950	9,818	12,256	7,530	5,779	33,420	68,803
1960	7,638	10,010	5,879	4,061	26,227	53,815
1970	7,418	8,665	4,914	3,857	25,721	50,575

Source: Regional Demographic Analysis
Southeastern Illinois Regional Planning and
Development Commission, 1972. P. 4

TABLE V-C
MUNICIPAL POPULATION ILEC REGION 21 - 1950-1970

Municipality	1950	1960	1970
Belle Prairie City	82	82	52
Broughton	324	235	235
Carrier Mills	2,252	2,006	2,013
Cave-In-Rock	550	495	503
Dahlgren	609	480	487
Eddyville	106	125	127
Eldorado	4,500	3,573	3,876
Elizabethtown	583	524	436
Equality	830	665	732
Galatia	933	830	792
Golconda	1,066	864	922
Hamletburg	131	107	79
Harrisburg	10,999	9,171	9,535
Junction	239	238	199
McLeansboro	3,008	2,951	2,630
Muddy	-	95	109
New Haven	819	642	606
Old Shawneetown	-	433	342
Omaha	394	312	304
Raleigh	262	225	215
Ridgway	1,148	1,055	1,160
Rosiclare	2,086	1,700	1,421
Shawneetown	1,345	1,280	1,742
Stoenfort	235	349	325
Total	32,501	26,437	28,542

Source: 1950, 1969, and 1970 Census of Population of the U.S.

TABLE V-D

NET MIGRATION ILEC REGION 21 - 1960-70

PLACE	TOT. POP. 1960	TOT. BIRTHS 1960-70	TOT. DEATHS 1960-70	TOT. POP. 1970	NET MIGRATION	
					NUMBER 1960-70	PERCENT 1960-70
ILLINOIS	10,081,158	2,138,578	1,077,653	11,113,976	-28,117	-0.3%
GALLATIN	7,638	1,295	1,116	7,418	-399	-5.2%
HAMILTON	10,010	1,274	1,469	8,665	-1,150	-11.5%
HARDIN	5,879	858	719	4,914	-1,104	-18.8%
POPE	4,061	458	591	3,857	-71	-1.7%
SALINE	26,227	3,743	4,516	25,721	267	1.0%
REGION 21	53,815	7,628	8,411	50,575	-2,457	-4.8%

Source: ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

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TABLE V-E
1970 URBAN/RURAL POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

County	Sq. Mile Area	ILEC REGION 21		Total County
		Total Urban	Total Rural	
Gallatin	328	5,085	2,333	7,418
Hamilton	436	4,825	3,840	8,665
Hardin	183	939	3,975	4,914
Pope	372	1,128	2,729	3,857
Saline	387	16,865	8,856	25,721
Total		28,842	21,733	50,575

Source: 1970 U. S. Census

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TABLE V-G
POPULATION PROJECTIONS - ILEC REGION 21

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2010</u>
Department of Corrections (1)	54,082	56,881	57,608	61,446
SIRP & DC (2)	52,256	54,836	56,735	-
DB & ED (3)	44,000	-	-	-

- (1) Median Tentative projections from a study now in progress by the Department of Corrections.
- (2) Regional Demographic Analysis, Southeastern Illinois Regional Planning and Development Commission, February, 1972.
- (3) 1971 Illinois Regional Economic Data Book, Illinois Department of Business and Economic Development.

TABLE V-H

ILEC REGION 21 - KEY ELEMENTS OF ECONOMIC BASE - 1969
(Figures in Millions of 1965 Dollars)

<u>Income From</u>	<u>Gallatin</u>	<u>Hamilton</u>	<u>Hardin</u>	<u>Pope</u>	<u>Saline</u>	<u>Region</u>	<u>Percent</u>
All Elements-total	15.1	14.3	4.8	4.9	29.2	68.3	(100)
Agriculture	7.2	8.3	1.1	2.2	6.0	24.8	36%
Manufacturing	.8	1.1	---	---	2.2	4.1	6%
Mining	4.0	.8	1.3	---	5.2	11.3	16½%
Government-Education	.7	1.1	.6	1.0	5.1	8.5	12%
Visitors	---	---	---	---	.4	.4	½%
Transfer Payments*	2.4	3.0	1.6	1.7	10.3	19.2	29%

*Social Security, railroad retirement, public aid, unemployment, and veterans payments
--Indicates less than .3 million

Source: Illinois Department of Business and Economic Development

TABLE V-I
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS - ACREAGE 1970
ILEC REGION 21

COUNTY	ACRES						
	CORN	SOYBEANS	WHEAT	OATS	BARLEY	RYE	HAY
Gallatin	62,000	27,700	7,700	200	--	--	2,700
Hamilton	44,900	70,800	14,800	800	--	--	7,000
Hardin	4,900	300	--	200	--	19	8,000
Pope	5,800	6,500	600	100	--	--	10,400
Saline	43,000	27,600	8,100	300	100	17	7,500

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION - CROP VALUES 1970
ILEC REGION 21

COUNTY	DOLLARS						
	CORN	SOYBEANS	WHEAT	OATS	BARLEY	RYE	HAY
Gallatin	\$4,158,200	\$2,213,300	\$359,200	\$ 4,900	--	--	\$107,300
Hamilton	2,130,200	4,849,200	575,300	19,900	--	--	283,300
Hardin	206,900	18,800	--	4,900	--	--	309,900
Pope	252,800	408,100	24,900	2,700	--	--	349,000
Saline	2,076,500	1,890,400	325,300	7,300	--	--	290,500

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS - TOTAL ACREAGE AND VALUE 1970
ILEC REGION 21

COUNTY	ACREAGE	TOTAL VALUE	VALUE PER ACRE
Gallatin	100,500	\$6,842,900	\$68.09
Hamilton	137,100	7,857,900	57.32
Hardin	13,000	540,500	41.58
Pope	23,100	1,037,500	44.91
Saline	86,100	4,590,000	53.31

SOURCE: Illinois Cooperative Crop Reporting Service Bulletin 71-1

TABLE V-J
LIVESTOCK INVENTORY-VALUES 1970
ILEC REGION 21

County	All Cattle*	Milk Cows#	Hogs	Stock Sheep	Total
Gallatin	\$1,447,100	\$ 641,400	\$ 939,800	\$ 1,900	\$2,388,800
Hamilton	2,422,200	1,079,300	1,108,100	11,500	3,541,800
Hardin	1,354,200	1,152,800	262,400	1,900	1,618,500
Pope	2,456,700	1,261,600	524,700	19,200	3,000,600
Saline	2,285,900	1,453,300	191,000	5,800	3,082,700

* Including Milk Cows
Cows and Heifers two years old and over kept for milk

LIVESTOCK INVENTORY - SPECIFIED SPECIES - 1970
ILEC REGION 21

County	All Cattle*	Milk Cows	Beef Cows	Hogs	Stock Sheep
Gallatin	8,800	100	2,900	27,600	100
Hamilton	14,800	600	4,500	34,300	600
Hardin	7,000	100	5,600	8,400	100
Pope	14,800	200	5,900	15,900	900
Saline	13,000	200	7,000	24,200	200

* Including Milk Cows and Beef Cows

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION - 1970
ILEC REGION 21

County	Milk Production*	Pigs Saved	Eggs Produced
Gallatin	500,000	36,000	1,143,000
Hamilton	3,600,000	69,300	10,815,000
Hardin	500,000	13,800	571,000
Pope	1,100,000	36,800	1,112,000
Saline	1,200,000	38,900	6,371,000

* Pounds

Source: Illinois Cooperative Crop Reporting Service Bulletin 71-1

TABLE V-K
MINERAL PRODUCTION ILEC REGION 21 - 1968

<u>County</u>	<u>Production</u>	
Gallatin	1, 035,000 214,189	Short tons of coal Barrels of Petroleum Some sand and gravel
Hamilton	3, 794,000	Barrels of Petroleum
Hardin	2, 065,000 9,000	Short tons of flourspar, zinc, and stone Short tons of lead, sand, and gravel
Pope	4,000	Short tons of sand and gravel
Saline	3, 240,000 1, 083,000	Short tons of coal Barrels of Petroleum

Source: 1971 Illinois Regional Economic Data Book
Illinois Department of Business and Economic Development

TABLE V-L
MANUFACTURERS LOCATED IN ILEC REGION 21

	<u>Municipality</u>		<u>County</u>	
	<u>Firms</u>	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Firms</u>	<u>Employees</u>
<u>Gallatin County</u>				
Shawneetown (Junction)	2	225	7	363
Omaha	1	7		
Ridgway	4	131		
<u>Hamilton County</u>				
McLeansboro	8	333	8	333
<u>Hardin County</u>				
Cave In Rock	4	179	10	449
Elizabethtown	3	20		
Rosiclare	3	250		
<u>Pope County</u>				
Golconda	1	2	1	2
<u>Saline County</u>				
Eldorado	8	252	21	1,150
Galatia	1	5		
Harrisburg	10	855		
Raleigh	1	23		
Stonefort	1	115		
TOTALS			47	3,297

Source: Illinois Manufacturers Directory - 1972
Chicago: Manufacturers News, Inc.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

TABLE V-M

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Location</u>
Carrier Mills Industrial & Planning Commission	Carrier Mills
Eldorado Chamber of Commerce	Eldorado
Industrial Development Committee	Galatia
Golconda Industrial Development Committee	Golconda
*Saline Valley Development Association	Harrisburg
*Southeastern Illinois Regional Planning & Development Commission	Harrisburg
Greater Hamilton County	McLeansboro
Mayor-State Bank of Rosiclare	Rosiclare
*Shawneetown Regional Port District	Shawneetown

* Regional Organizations

Source: Directory of Industrial Development Organizations
Illinois Department of Business & Economic Development
 March, 1972

TABLE V-N

PERSONS IN REGION 21 RECEIVING PUBLIC AID AND AMOUNT OF ASSISTANCE
 NOVEMBER, 1970 - OCTOBER, 1971

<u>County</u>	<u>Total 5 Programs</u>		<u>General Assist.</u>		<u>Old Age Assist.</u>		<u>ADC*</u>		<u>Blind Assist.</u>		<u>Disability Assist.</u>		
	<u>No.</u>	<u>Per 1000</u> <u>Amount</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	
Gallatin	1,274	172	\$1,071,480	543	\$155,883	206	\$ 325,081	371	\$ 256,032	2	\$ 2,412	152	\$ 332,072
Hamilton	682	79	781,966	18	4,166	156	260,375	363	238,648	2	3,822	143	274,955
Hardin	805	166	590,848	132	85,506	117	97,050	457	292,372	4	3,539	95	112,381
Pope	554	145	451,500	91	52,650	94	104,787	312	181,393	3	4,022	54	108,648
Saline	3,232	127	3,750,057	565	274,596	707	1,325,063	1,439	1,035,536	21	43,345	510	1,071,517
Total:	6,547		\$6,645,851	1,349	\$572,801	1,280	\$2,112,356	2,932	\$2,003,981	32	\$57,140	954	\$1,899,573

*Note: Aid to Dependent Children

Source: Public Aid in Illinois, Department of Public Aid

TABLE V-0
RANKING OF COUNTIES ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE OF
POPULATION RECEIVING PUBLIC AID BENEFITS
FOR ALL FIVE PROGRAMS - JUNE, 1971

<u>County</u>	<u>State Rank</u>	<u>Percent Receiving Benefits</u>
Gallatin	3	18.2
Hamilton	18	7.8
Hardin	5	16.4
Pope	6	15.5
Saline	8	12.4

Source: 1971 Illinois Annual Poverty Report
Governors Office of Human Resources

TABLE V-P
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY CASH
INCOME GROUPS - 1970

<u>County</u>	<u>\$ 0 2,999</u>	<u>\$3,000 4,999</u>	<u>\$5,000 7,999</u>	<u>\$8,000 9,999</u>	<u>\$10,000 And Over</u>
Gallatin	34.4	20.0	21.2	10.2	14.2
Hamilton	32.9	17.8	19.3	13.7	16.4
Hardin	32.4	16.5	23.5	10.4	17.2
Pope	40.5	17.4	23.7	7.2	11.3
Saline	34.5	17.0	20.6	10.9	17.0

Source: 1971 Illinois Annual Poverty Report
Governors Office of Human Resources

TABLE V-Q

AVERAGE CIVILIAN WORK FORCE - 1970

<u>County</u>	<u>Labor Area</u>	<u>Total Work Force</u>	<u>Employed</u>	<u>Unemployed</u>
Gallatin	Shawneetown	6,350	5,825	525
Hamilton	McLeansboro	2,675	2,425	250
Hardin	Rosiclare	1,800	1,675	125
Pope	Golconda	1,075	950	125
Saline	Harrisburg*	43,450	40,250	3,175

*Includes Harrisburg, West Frankfurt, and Herrin

Source: 1971 Illinois Annual Poverty Report
Governors Office of Human Resources

TABLE V-R

COUNTY BUSINESS PATTERNS 1970 - EMPLOYMENT

<u>County</u>	<u>Number of Employees Mid-March Pay Period</u>	<u>Taxable Payrolls Jan.-Mar.</u>
Gallatin	1,229	\$ 2,077,000
Hamilton	868	913,000
Hardin	1,053	1,957,000
Pope	227	239,000
Saline	<u>4,238</u>	<u>5,647,000</u>
Total	7,615	\$10,833,000

(Excludes government employees, railroad employees, and self-employed persons).

Source: Illinois Department of Business and Economic Development

TABLE V-S-1

ILLINOIS LABOR AREAS OF HIGH UNEMPLOYMENT
WITH RATES IN EXCESS OF SIX PERCENT - MAY-JUNE, 1971

Area	County	Number Unemployed			Unemployment Rate		
		May	June	July	May	June	July
Golconda	Pope	50	50	50	6.5	6.5	6.5
McLeansboro	Hamilton	175	125	100	7.0	8.0	7.4
Rosiclare	Hardin	100	75	90	6.0	6.0	6.0
Saline County	Saline	575	625	475	6.1	6.9	5.2
Shawneetown	Gallatin	275	250	175	8.0	8.0	6.0

Source: 1971 Illinois Annual Poverty Report
Governors Office of Human Resources

TABLE V-S-2

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF LABOR ESTIMATES
AVERAGE UNEMPLOYMENT FOR 1971

County	Per Cent Unemployed
Gallatin	7.6%
Hamilton	8.8%
Hardin	11.6%
Pope	15.2%
Saline	9.6%

Source: Illinois State Service, Research & Statistic

CHAPTER 4

ANALYSIS OF POLICE INCIDENTS
IN GALLATIN, HAMILTON, HARDIN,
POPE AND SALINE COUNTIES

ANALYSIS OF POLICE INCIDENTS
IN GALLATIN, HAMILTON, HARDIN,
POPE AND SALINE COUNTIES

AN OVERVIEW

Due to a lack of adequate records in most of the offices of the sheriff's of the five counties, it was decided to record all incidents initially without regard to classification into Part I, Part II and Traffic Violations. Frequently, these classifications were not indicated. Therefore, we recorded any and all incidents noted on the logs or any other type of record that might be in use.

We studied incidents by number in order to get some picture of the amount of activity. The incidents were analyzed by the month and by the day of the week in which they took place. The incidents were analyzed by the number of incidents per 1,000 population, so that a comparison of the counties might be made. This analysis did pin point some trouble spots. It would have been desirable to analyze the incidents according to the time of day or night in which they took place, but we seldom found times recorded making this task impossible. We did study the city of Harrisburg in terms of the times in which incidents took place, but even in Harrisburg only 34% of the incidents recorded over a five year period had reference to the time in which such incidents took place.

Following the study of incidents, a study was made of Part I, Part II, and Traffic Offenses where the classifications had been determined. Our sample was simply to analyze all of the classified offenses where the classification could be determined. It must be remembered that only a

small percentage of the incidents had been classified into types of offenses.

A further study of warrants and subpoenas issued was made.

THE INCIDENT STUDY

Table 1 page 75, records the total incidents in each of the five counties under study for 1966 through 1971. Table 2 page 75, indicates the number of incidents in each county for each 1,000 population from 1966 through 1971. Gallatin County had significantly more incidents per 1,000 population than any other county for each year except for 1971. Gallatin County ranged from a low of 47.5 incidents per 1,000 population in 1967 to high of 58.6 incidents per 1,000 population in 1971. Pope County and Hamilton Counties both ranged from approximately 5 incidents per 1,000 population to 15 incidents per 1,000 population. It should be noted that many of the incidents in Gallatin County are related to Shawneetown. Table 2 indicates a significant increase in incidents per 1,000 populations for Saline County ranging from 19.5 in 1966 to 50.7 in 1971. All counties experienced an increase in incidents in 1971. Part of this increase may be due to increased activity, but a significant part of the increase is felt to be due to better recording of incidents in 1971.

In Saline County, it is felt that the increase in the number of incidents from 22.3 in 1970 to 50.7 per 1,000 population in 1971 is misleading. One officer had been added to the Sheriff's Department and it is also believed that the recording of incidents was significantly improved. Extra personnel were also assigned on the weekend which no doubt significantly increased the number of incidents properly reported.

An analysis of police activity was made of each county by the day of the week in which the activity took place. Table 3 page 76, indicates that 44.8% of the incidents in Gallatin County occurred on Saturday and

Sunday over the five year period studied. Table 4 page 76, indicates that over the five year period in Hamilton County, 88 incidents or 19.7 % of the incidents occurred on Tuesday and 138 incidents or 30.9% occurred on Friday and Saturday. Table 5 page 77, indicates that 442 incidents or 57.4% of those occurring in Hardin County took place on Friday, Saturday and Sunday with only 42.6% of the incidents occurring on the other 4 days of the week. Table 6 page 77, indicates that 26.4% of the police incidents in Pope County occur on Friday night. The fewest incidents recorded are on Saturday and Sunday which may indicate a lack of recording of incidents over the weekend period. Saline County shows a more balanced picture of incidents during the week, but still shows a heavier rate of incidents on Friday, Saturday and Sunday with 46.7% of the incidents occurring during that period as shown in Table 7 page 78.

In terms of assignment of personnel the above percentages could be of some help. Particularly the weekend requires additional personnel; although Tuesday appears to be a consistently heavy day for incidents through the years for Hamilton County since 1968.

An attempt was made to find significant patterns when the number of incidents each month was compiled. However, the results were not overly significant. The only factor that seemed noticeable was the moderate increase in incidents in all counties except Pope during the summer and early fall months. For example, during the six months from May through October in Saline County over the period from 1966 through 1971, 58% of the incidents took place as shown in Table 8 page 79. For the same period, 53.7% of the incidents occurred in Hamilton County, 57.8% in Hardin County, and 54.5% in Saline County. In Pope County, the reported figures did not set a pattern by month.

SUMMONS AND SUBPOENAS

An analysis of the summons and subpoenas served from 1966 to 1971 indicate the same trends as the offenses reported. Figures were not easily accessible for Hardin County, but are presented in Table 13 for Gallatin, Hamilton, Pope and Saline counties. The four counties represented a total population of 46,719 people and served a total of 10,468 summons and subpoenas. Gallatin County with a population of 7,418, served 3,401 summons and subpoenas in the six year period. In other words Gallatin County represented only 15.8% of the total population studied, but served 32.4% of the summons and subpoenas. Hamilton County represented 18.5% of the population and served 12.0% of the summons and subpoenas. Pope County represented 10.5% of the total population studied and served only 1.4% of the summons and subpoenas while Saline County represented 55.2% of population studied and served 54.2% of the summons and subpoenas.

Table 14 indicates the number of subpoenas and warrants served per 1,000 population. Gallatin County out strips all other counties in terms of the number served per 1,000 population reaching a peak in 1971 with 105.7 served for each 1,000 population. This is twice as many served per 1,000 as Saline County, four times as many per 1,000 population as Hamilton County and seven times the number served by Pope County. It is also significant to note that the number of subpoenas and warrants served in the five county area has increased every year except for 1969 with a low of 1,459 served in 1966 and a high of 2,239 served in 1971 or a 53.4% increase in the six year period.

A study was also made of the number of summons and subpoenas served by month. Figures were available only for Gallatin, Hamilton, and Saline counties. No trends seemed evident in Gallatin County. However, in Hamilton County in the months of March through September or 50% of the year, 64% of the summons and subpoenas were served. In the months of May through October in Saline County, 56.5% of the summons and subpoenas were served. At least in Saline and Hamilton counties, most of the activity regarding the serving of summons and subpoenas takes place in the warmer months.

TRAFFIC ACTIVITY

When studying traffic activity, it is normally helpful to plot the location of accidents on a map so that clusters of accidents might be observed whereby action might be taken to remove traffic hazards or provide more thorough patrolling. It is also desirable to know the time and day of most accidents for purposes of better scheduling of patrol activities. Unfortunately, the records were insufficient to provide this type of research.

Table 18 page 88, depicts the number of accidents from 1966 to 1971 in each county. The number of accidents has remained fairly stable over the six year period. Table 19 page 88, however, reveals that Gallatin County experiences substantially more accidents than the other counties with a range of 22 to 30 accidents per 1,000 population. Saline County is not as severe despite the greater population congestion. The number of accidents in Saline County range from approximately 20 to 22 per 1,000 population over the same period. Hardin County has the best record with a range of 7 to 14 accidents per 1,000 population.

PART I OFFENSES

As noted before, the records for all offenses were very sparse in the five counties. Where it was possible to classify the offense by type of offense, it was done. A disclaimer must be stated that in most cases the figures shown do not represent the total picture since the records from which the data was taken was incomplete. Part I Offenses include rape, murder, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny and auto theft.

Table 21 page 90, depicts the number of actual Part I Offenses that could be distinguished for the years 1966 through 1971. Table 21 provides the same information in terms of the number of Part I Offenses per 1,000 population. From Table 21 page 90, it is interesting to note the increase in Part I Offenses in Gallatin, Hamilton and Hardin Counties. In Gallatin County, the increase from 11 to 53 Part I Offenses from 1966 to 1971 represented an increase of just under 400%. Part of this increase might be due to better record keeping, however. ~~Hamilton generally had 4 to 7 Part I Offenses a year until 1971 when the record indicated 20 Part I Offenses.~~ The same was true of Hardin County in which they ranged from 3 to 7 from 1966 to 1970 and suddenly the County had 15 Part I Offenses in 1971. Again, the increases may represent a more accurate classification of offenses in the record keeping.

Table 22 page 90, indicates that all counties except for Gallatin experienced from less than one Part I Offense to perhaps a maximum of 4 per year. From 1967 to 1971, Gallatin County normally has 4 to 7 Part I Offenses per 1,000 population indicating a larger problem in that county. The Part I Offenses per 1,000 population were so low in Hamilton and Hardin Counties that one wonders whether this is a reflection of insufficient records or actual fact.

PART II OFFENSES

The same disclaimers put forth regarding record keeping under Part I Offenses apply to the Part II Offenses. Part II Offenses involve misdemeanors such as prostitution, drunkenness, disorderly conduct, fraud, vagrancy and gambling, etc.

Table 23 page 91, indicates that all counties except for Gallatin had substantial increases in Part II Offenses from 1966 to 1971. Hamilton County experienced an increase from 27 to 71 offenses in that period for an increase of 16.3%. Hardin County experienced an increase from 24 offenses in 1966 to 128 offenses in 1971 for an increase of 508.3%. Pope County experienced an increase from 11 to 42 offenses for a percentage increase of 281.8%. Saline County jumped from 367 offenses to 637 offenses in the six year period for a 73.5% increase. We are not able to ascertain the extent to which these increases represent an actual increase or better record keeping.

Table 24 page 91, indicates that the severity of Part II Offenses is the greatest in Gallatin County where they range through the years studied from 28 to 42 offenses per 1,000 population. The next greatest severity rate is in Saline County where the range is from 11 to 24 offenses per 1,000 population and in Hardin County where the severity rate ranges from 4.9 to 26.1 offenses per 1,000 population. Pope and Hamilton Counties normally experienced less than 10 Part II Offenses per 1,000 population.

The significant factors to be noted in Tables 23 and 24 page 91 are the significant increases in Part II Offenses in Hamilton, Hardin, Pope, and Saline Counties over the six year period and the severity of Part II Offenses particularly in Gallatin County and significant but less particularly in Saline County.

AN ANALYSIS OF INCIDENTS IN HARRISBURG, ILLINOIS

It was decided to study the police department records of Harrisburg, Illinois since this city represented the most population in the five counties studied.

Table 25 page 92, depicts a study of all incidents reported by the day of the week. It certainly should be noted that 784 incidents over the six year period studied occurred on Friday and Saturday. This represents 35.2% of the total 2233 incidents reported. It is interesting to note that over 500 incidents were reported in each of the years 1967, and 1968 and then fell to 336 in 1969, 328 in 1970, and 369 in 1971.

Table 26 page 92, shows the number of incidents by month for the years 1966 through 1971. Unfortunately, the only thing this table indicates is that over the six year period, one does not find a pattern of greater or lesser incidents in any given period of months.

Table 27 page 93, depicts the number of incidents from 1967 through 1971 by the time of day or night each incident occurred. The first thing one notes is the fact that of the 2097 incidents, 713 or 34% were not recorded by the time of occurrence. Our findings would be much more valid if this information were available. However, the remaining 1384 incidents were studied for the five year period. Substantially more incidents occur between the hours of 10 P.M. and 2 A.M. than in any other period of the day and night over the five year period. In that four hour period 552 incidents happened representing 40.4% of the total incidents for which times were reported. In other words, in a period of four hours representing 16.7% of the day, 40.4% of the incidents took place. This factor would certainly provide guidance for the administrator in scheduling his personnel. Between 5 A.M. and 9 A.M.

representing another 4 hour segment or 16.7% of the total day, only 50 incidents occurred over the five year period or 3.6% of the total studied. Again this information can aid in scheduling personnel.

CONCLUSIONS

An attempt has been made to provide an analysis with insufficient data as a result of insufficient records from which to obtain the data. If the data were properly classified as to the type of offense in the five county area, weights could have been established for each classification of offense which would provide a better knowledge of the workload. For example, it is known that a Part I Offense requires approximately two times the amount of time required by a Part II Offense and four times the amount of time required by traffic violations.

If all offenses had been classified by time of day and day of week, patterns could have been ascertained which would have substantially aided in the scheduling of personnel and the deployment of equipment and vehicles. If offenses had been properly recorded by location, we would better know where to station the personnel and equipment by plotting such locations on a map.

TABLE 1
AN ANALYSIS OF INCIDENTS OF A FIVE COUNTY REGION
BY COUNTY, BY POPULATION & BY YEAR

County	Population	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	Totals
Gallatin	7,418	391	353	475	355	391	435	2,400
Hamilton	8,665	61	46	68	62	80	130	447
Hardin	4,914	70	83	101	137	168	211	770
Pope	3,857	19	31	27	48	33	50	208
Saline	25,721	502	628	544	412	574	1,304	3,964
TOTALS	50,575	1,043	1,141	1,215	1,014	1,246	2,130	7,789

TABLE 2
NUMBER OF INCIDENTS PER 1,000 POPULATION
FROM 1966 THROUGH 1971

County	Population	Incidents per 1,000 Population					
		1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Gallatin	7,418	52.7	47.5	64.0	47.9	52.7	58.6
Hamilton	8,665	7.0	5.3	7.9	7.2	9.2	15.0
Hardin	4,914	14.3	16.9	20.6	27.9	34.2	42.9
Pope	3,857	4.9	8.0	7.0	12.4	8.6	13.0
Saline	25,721	19.5	24.4	21.2	16.0	22.3	50.7
TOTALS	50,575	20.6	22.6	24.0	20.1	24.6	42.1

TABLE 3
AN ANALYSIS OF POLICE ACTIVITY
IN GALLATIN COUNTY BY NUMBER OF
INCIDENTS, BY DAY OF WEEK AND BY YEAR

Day of Week	Year						Totals
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	
Monday	34	46	95	42	56	52	325
Tuesday	35	24	60	34	33	24	210
Wednesday	37	38	37	36	42	39	229
Thursday	40	28	42	44	46	24	224
Friday	58	52	64	47	62	53	336
Saturday	101	107	68	69	79	129	553
Sunday	86	58	109	83	73	114	523
Totals	391	353	475	355	391	435	2400

TABLE 4
AN ANALYSIS OF POLICE ACTIVITY
IN HAMILTON COUNTY BY NUMBER OF
INCIDENTS, BY DAY OF WEEK AND BY YEAR

Day of Week	Year						Totals
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	
Monday	11	7	11	3	12	17	61
Tuesday	4	9	19	16	19	21	88
Wednesday	9	5	8	6	10	19	57
Thursday	10	6	5	11	9	18	59
Friday	13	5	5	11	8	27	69
Saturday	10	5	9	12	16	17	69
Sunday	4	9	11	3	6	11	44
Totals	61	46	68	62	80	130	447

TABLE 5
AN ANALYSIS OF POLICE ACTIVITY
IN HARDIN COUNTY BY NUMBER OF
INCIDENTS, BY DAY OF WEEK AND BY YEAR

Day of Week	Year						Totals
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	
Monday	9	8	10	9	26	25	87
Tuesday	12	11	11	11	11	28	84
Wednesday	8	10	9	16	14	26	83
Thursday	9	6	7	18	15	19	74
Friday	5	24	21	24	30	33	137
Saturday	18	23	27	44	35	46	193
Sunday	9	1	16	15	37	34	112
Totals	70	83	101	137	168	211	770

TABLE 6
AN ANALYSIS OF POLICE ACTIVITY
IN POPE COUNTY BY NUMBER OF
INCIDENTS, BY DAY OF WEEK AND BY YEAR

Day of Week	Year						Totals
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	
Monday	4	13	8	12	5	3	45
Tuesday	5	--	3	14	7	4	33
Wednesday	--	5	2	5	3	13	28
Thursday	1	3	4	3	7	6	24
Friday	8	7	8	12	8	12	55
Saturday	1	1	--	2	2	6	12
Sunday	--	2	2	--	1	6	11
Totals	19	31	27	48	33	50	208

CONTINUED

1 OF 5

TABLE 7
AN ANALYSIS OF POLICE ACTIVITY
IN SALINE COUNTY BY NUMBER OF
INCIDENTS, BY DAY OF WEEK AND BY YEAR

Day of Week	Year						Totals
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	
Monday	87	90	56	57	81	143	514
Tuesday	62	86	75	65	83	181	552
Wednesday	52	93	81	55	69	161	511
Thursday	55	64	66	60	109	183	537
Friday	86	103	101	54	67	194	605
Saturday	82	96	101	73	75	231	658
Sunday	78	96	64	48	90	211	587
Totals	502	628	544	412	574	1304	3964

TABLE 8
 AN ANALYSIS OF POLICE ACTIVITY IN GALLATIN COUNTY
 BY NUMBER OF INCIDENTS, BY MONTH AND BY YEAR

Month	Year						Totals
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	
January	15	19	46	37	34	31	182
February	28	13	34	28	18	26	147
March	35	18	36	23	23	31	166
April	31	20	49	23	46	19	188
May	34	29	56	51	30	63	263
June	43	24	27	24	38	40	196
July	44	30	51	27	43	48	243
August	28	39	29	35	51	60	242
September	44	60	44	33	42	43	266
October	42	35	34	30	29	33	203
November	20	35	41	21	37	20	174
December	27	31	28	23	n/r*	21	130
TOTALS	391	353	475	355	391	435	2400

*n/r = no records

TABLE 9
 AN ANALYSIS OF POLICE ACTIVITY IN HAMILTON COUNTY
 BY NUMBER OF INCIDENTS, BY MONTH AND BY YEAR

Month	Year						Totals
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	
January	4	4	6	2	9	13	38
February	7	8	3	4	3	6	31
March	6	3	4	5	9	12	39
April	1	7	5	6	9	8	36
May	1	2	6	6	14	14	43
June	4	6	6	7	2	13	38
July	9	0	6	5	9	14	43
August	12	5	12	4	9	9	51
September	5	5	4	3	5	6	28
October	2	2	9	6	7	11	37
November	2	3	3	8	2	5	23
December	8	1	4	6	2	19	40
TOTALS	61	46	68	62	80	130	447

TABLE 10
 AN ANALYSIS OF POLICE ACTIVITY IN HARDIN COUNTY
 BY NUMBER OF INCIDENTS, BY MONTH AND BY YEAR

Month	YEAR						Totals
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	
January	1	1	1	7	5	15	30
February	3	3	5	12	22	5	50
March	12	3	6	13	20	14	68
April	9	11	12	7	26	21	86
May	7	5	10	16	11	32	81
June	13	3	5	8	13	21	63
July	3	7	12	15	13	24	74
August	4	2	15	14	13	21	69
September	9	19	9	16	8	11	72
October	5	13	15	9	14	30	86
November	2	9	8	10	10	14	53
December	2	7	3	10	13	3	38
Totals	70	83	101	137	168	211	770

TABLE 11
 AN ANALYSIS OF POLICE ACTIVITY IN POPE COUNTY
 BY NUMBER OF INCIDENTS, BY MONTH AND BY YEAR

MONTH	YEAR						Totals
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	
January	0	1	1	4	2	0	8
February	0	2	0	9	5	1	17
March	2	0	2	8	4	16	32
April	3	5	4	4	0	15	31
May	2	2	1	1	1	2	9
June	2	1	1	3	0	2	9
July	1	1	1	4	4	9	20
August	1	5	6	2	5	3	22
September	1	8	1	0	3	2	15
October	2	2	2	0	1	IR ¹	7
November	2	2	6	6	7	IR ¹	23
December	3	2	2	7	1	IR ¹	15
Totals	19	31	27	48	33	50	208

¹Incomplete Records

TABLE 12
 AN ANALYSIS OF POLICE ACTIVITY IN SALINE COUNTY
 BY NUMBER OF INCIDENTS, BY MONTH AND BY YEAR

MONTH	YEAR						Totals
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	
January	53	56	40	28	35	87	299
February	46	51	38	33	23	57	248
March	30	27	63	37	43	117	317
April	43	57	43	25	49	71	288
May	43	58	51	32	53	71	308
June	38	57	48	43	51	97	334
July	48	55	49	44	51	152	399
August	42	62	54	33	39	117	347
September	49	65	43	46	48	107	358
October	29	45	43	42	37	218	414
November	31	49	38	23	63	124	328
December	50	46	34	26	82	86	324
Totals	502	628	544	412	574	1304	3964

TABLE 13
 NUMBER OF SUMMONS, SUBPOENAS
 ISSUED FOR THE YEARS 1966 THROUGH 1971
 FOR GALLATIN, HAMILTON, POPE, AND SALINE COUNTIES OF ILLINOIS

County	Population	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	Totals
Gallatin	7,418	476	399	823	428	493	782	3,401
Hamilton	8,665	209	187	161	214	241	247	1,259
Pope	4,914	12	24	4	14	20	71	145
Saline	25,721	762	854	927	904	1,077	1,139	5,663
TOTALS	46,719	1,459	1,464	1,915	1,560	1,831	2,239	10,468

*Figures were not available for Hardin County.

TABLE 14
 NUMBER OF SUMMONS AND WARRANTS
 ISSUED PER 1000 POPULATION FROM 1966 THROUGH 1971
 IN GALLATIN, HAMILTON, POPE, AND SALINE COUNTIES OF ILLINOIS

County	Population	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Gallatin	7,418	64.3	53.9	111.2	66.6	66.6	105.7
Hamilton	8,665	24.1	21.6	18.6	24.7	27.8	28.5
Pope	4,914	2.5	4.9	0.8	2.9	4.1	14.5
Saline	25,721	29.7	33.2	36.1	35.2	41.9	44.3
TOTALS	46,719	28.9	28.9	37.86	30.8	36.2	44.3

*Figures were not available for Hardin County

TABLE 15
 NUMBER OF SUMMONS AND SUBPOENAS
 BY MONTH IN GALLATIN COUNTY, ILLINOIS
 FROM 1966 THROUGH 1971

MONTH	YEAR						Totals
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	
January	65	54	123	16	31	68	357
February	23	19	133	46	16	89	326
March	56	30	56	32	30	69	273
April	32	27	49	35	67	95	305
May	23	65	40	35	38	71	272
June	27	38	23	68	110	40	306
July	30	34	41	24	36	81	246
August	34	29	41	63	51	97	315
September	42	51	87	19	15	44	258
October	100	67	115	40	23	48	393
November	20	28	45	25	10	24	152
December	24	67	70	25	66	56	308
Totals	476	509	823	428	493	782	3511

TABLE 16
 NUMBER OF SUMMONS AND SUBPOENAS
 BY MONTH IN HAMILTON COUNTY, ILLINOIS
 FROM 1966 THROUGH 1971

MONTH	YEAR						Totals
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	
January	16	23	11	14	24	19	107
February	16	10	8	19	7	20	80
March	23	18	11	17	20	26	115
April	14	13	14	24	23	20	108
May	18	15	20	20	26	22	121
June	23	20	16	20	7	23	109
July	23	14	14	23	23	24	121
August	24	15	18	17	32	14	120
September	15	21	9	15	23	32	115
October	10	13	15	17	19	14	88
November	17	11	12	16	16	19	91
December	10	14	13	12	21	14	84
Totals	209	187	161	214	241	247	1259

TABLE 17
 NUMBER OF SUMMONS AND SUBPOENAS
 BY MONTH IN SALINE COUNTY, ILLINOIS
 FROM 1966 THROUGH 1971

MONTH	YEAR						Total
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	
January	67	62	74	56	87	95	441
February	50	53	58	42	77	87	367
March	70	44	78	51	74	105	422
April	54	62	75	58	81	86	416
May	66	103	103	52	97	65	486
June	89	106	99	74	112	94	574
July	82	77	76	54	81	125	495
August	78	107	74	101	105	120	585
September	--	65	102	171	105	114	557
October	68	66	71	79	131	86	501
November	113	56	55	102	46	99	471
December	25	53	62	64	81	63	348
Totals	762	854	927	904	1077	1139	5663

TABLE 18
 NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS
 FROM 1966 THROUGH 1970

IN GALLATIN, HAMILTON, HARDIN, POPE AND SALINE COUNTIES

County	Population	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	Totals
Gallatin	7,418	169	190	190	229	180	958
Hamilton	8,665	145	156	126	169	129	725
Hardin	4,914	38	60	72	53	45	268
Pope	3,857	55	60	63	56	65	299
Saline	25,721	525	511	528	574	531	2,669
TOTALS	50,575	932	977	979	1081	950	4,919

TABLE 19
 NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS PER 1,000 POPULATION
 FROM 1966 THROUGH 1970

IN GALLATIN, HAMILTON, HARDIN, POPE, AND SALINE COUNTIES OF ILLINOIS

County	Population	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Gallatin	7,418	22.7	25.6	25.6	30.9	24.3
Hamilton	8,665	16.7	18.0	14.5	19.5	14.9
Hardin	4,914	7.7	12.2	14.7	10.8	9.2
Pope	3,857	14.3	15.5	16.3	14.5	16.8
Saline	25,721	20.4	19.9	20.5	22.3	20.7
TOTALS	50,575	18.4	19.3	19.4	21.4	18.8

TABLE 20

NUMBER OF TOTAL MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, PERSONS KILLED,
AND PERSONS INJURED IN GALLATIN, HAMILTON, HARDIN, POPE, AND SALINE COUNTIES

ILLINOIS--1966-70

Year	County				
	Gallatin	Hamilton	Hardin	Pope	Saline
	<u>Total Accidents</u>				
1966	169	145	38	55	525
1967	190	156	60	60	511
1968	190	126	72	63	528
1969	229	169	53	56	574
1970	180	129	45	65	531
	<u>Persons Killed</u>				
1966	6	5	3	3	16
1967	7	2	1	--	12
1968	8	4	1	2	16
1969	10	8	2	--	8
1970	5	5	--	--	7
	<u>Persons Injured</u>				
1966	121	125	41	42	299
1967	141	127	58	48	306
1968	152	90	65	55	327
1969	157	122	40	35	247
1970	157	68	39	52	274

The above table, Table 20 again reflects that in terms of accidents, persons killed, and persons injured, Gallatin County has substantially more of a problem than the size of the population would indicate was justified.

TABLE 21

NUMBER OF PART I OFFENSES BY NUMBER OF OFFENSES,
BY COUNTY AND BY YEAR IN GALLATIN, HAMILTON, HARDIN,
POPE AND SALINE COUNTIES OF ILLINOIS FOR 1966 THROUGH 1971

County	Population	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	Totals
Gallatin	7,418	11	35	24	33	37	53	193
Hamilton	8,665	4	4	7	3	5	20	43
Hardin	4,914	3	6	1	6	7	15	38
Pope	3,857	10	17	5	14	9	7	62
Saline	25,721	47	78	77	57	77	51	387
TOTALS	50,575	75	140	114	113	135	146	723

TABLE 22

NUMBER OF PART I OFFENSES FROM 1966 THROUGH 1971 PER 1,000 POPULATION
IN GALLATIN, HAMILTON, HARDIN, POPE, AND SALINE COUNTIES OF ILLINOIS

County	Population	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Gallatin	7,418	1.5	4.7	3.2	4.5	5.0	7.1
Hamilton	8,665	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.6	2.3
Hardin	4,914	0.6	1.2	0.2	1.2	1.4	3.1
Pope	3,857	2.6	4.4	1.3	3.6	2.3	1.8
Saline	25,721	1.8	3.0	3.0	2.2	3.0	2.0
TOTALS	50,575	1.5	2.8	2.3	2.2	2.7	2.9

TABLE 23

NUMBER OF PART II OFFENSES BY NUMBER OF OFFENSES,
BY COUNTY AND BY YEAR IN GALLATIN, HAMILTON, HARDIN,

POPE AND SALINE COUNTIES OF ILLINOIS FOR 1966 THROUGH 1971

County	Population	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	Totals
Gallatin	7,418	318	254	292	210	258	278	1,610
Hamilton	8,665	27	35	58	44	67	71	302
Hardin	4,914	24	49	38	67	103	128	409
Pope	3,857	11	15	18	20	21	42	127
Saline	25,721	367	481	405	284	425	637	2,599
TOTALS	50,575	747	834	811	625	874	1,156	5,047

TABLE 24

NUMBER OF PART II OFFENSES FROM 1966 THROUGH 1971 PER 1000 POPULATION
IN GALLATIN, HAMILTON, HARDIN, POPE, AND SALINE COUNTIES OF ILLINOIS

County	Population	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Gallatin	7,418	42.9	34.2	39.4	28.3	34.8	37.5
Hamilton	8,665	3.1	4.0	6.7	5.1	7.7	8.2
Hardin	4,914	4.9	10.0	7.8	13.7	21.0	26.1
Pope	3,857	2.9	3.9	4.7	5.2	5.4	10.9
Saline	25,721	14.3	18.7	15.8	11.1	16.5	24.8
TOTALS	50,575	14.8	16.5	16.0	12.4	17.3	22.9

TABLE 25

AN ANALYSIS OF INCIDENTS IN HARRISBURG, ILLINOIS
FOR THE YEARS 1966 THROUGH 1971 BY DAY OF THE WEEK

Includes all police incidents such as
Part I, II, Traffic and Miscellaneous Calls

Day of Week	Year						Total
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	
Monday	12	70	67	51	38	34	272
Tuesday	18	63	66	61	39	65	312
Wednesday	20	84	59	46	43	54	306
Thursday	19	63	83	40	44	39	288
Friday	21	98	111	49	54	48	381
Saturday	28	93	94	58	62	68	403
Sunday	23	67	41	31	48	61	271
TOTAL	141	538	521	336	328	369	2233

TABLE 26

AN ANALYSIS OF INCIDENTS IN HARRISBURG, ILLINOIS
FOR THE YEARS 1966 THROUGH 1971 BY THE MONTH OF THE YEAR

Includes all police incidents such as
Part I, II, Traffic and Miscellaneous Calls

Month	Year						Total
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	
January	9	37	67	28	19	25	185
February	16	38	47	27	20	21	169
March	14	25	42	23	24	22	150
April	10	20	34	31	26	29	150
May	19	28	47	27	19	45	185
June	15	28	34	27	33	21	158
July	6	33	32	31	27	33	162
August	7	41	48	22	37	29	184
September	14	95	28	29	39	58	263
October	10	105	71	40	19	37	282
November	11	44	39	22	32	20	168
December	11	44	32	29	33	29	178
TOTAL	141	530	521	336	328	369	2233

TABLE 27
 AN ANALYSIS OF INCIDENTS IN HARRISBURG, ILLINOIS
 BY TIME OF DAY AND BY YEAR

Includes all police incidents such as
 Part I, II, Traffic and Miscellaneous Calls

Time of Day	Year					Total
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	
M-1 Am	37	26	30	42	42	177
1-2	23	13	21	26	13	96
2-3	8	7	11	13	14	53
3-4	4	1	4	7	29	45
4-5	0	6	0	11	7	24
5-6	3	0	5	2	6	16
6-7	0	0	1	1	3	5
7-8	3	0	4	1	2	10
8-9	2	1	10	4	2	19
9-10	6	2	9	8	15	40
10-11	6	7	13	12	5	43
11-Noon	3	5	9	11	10	38
Noon-1 Pm	2	10	11	8	8	39
1-2	7	5	18	14	6	50
2-3	3	4	14	10	16	47
3-4	8	7	17	16	12	60
4-5	17	6	19	10	17	69
5-6	6	2	10	7	9	34
6-7	5	6	13	12	19	55
7-8	10	3	27	11	17	68
8-9	6	9	10	7	13	45
9-10	8	7	13	20	24	72
10-11	24	9	26	25	23	107
11-12	21	29	36	41	45	172
Unknown	327	360	5	9	12	713
TOTAL	539	525	336	328	369	2097

CHAPTER 5

PRESENT STATUS OF POLICE CAPABILITIES

PRESENT STATUS OF POLICE CAPABILITIES

In determining the present status of police capabilities in Region 21 a study was made of law enforcement resources in the region, i.e. manpower and equipment, in terms of the condition of these resources and how and where they are being allocated. Data for this part of the study was secured by interviews with law officers and officials in all of the counties and communities providing their own local law enforcement services. This report reflects the conditions at the time the study was made in late 1971. The awarding of several pending grants could well have changed conditions in several departments by the time this report is published.

At the time of this study Region 21 had forty-two full-time county and local law officers and seven part-time officers. This number is augmented by fifteen support personnel, i.e. jailers, clerks, civilian radio operators, etc. and twenty-four state troopers who live in the region. With the exception of the Harrisburg Police Department there is no evidence that any of the local and county law enforcement agencies have set any minimum qualifications a person must have, other than residency, to become a member of the police force. No formal selection procedures are followed and many departments do not even require a physical examination.

Most of these officers, some twenty-one or approximately 45%, are between thirty and fifty years of age. There are relatively few young police officers in departments in this region. Only six officers or 13% of the total are under thirty. On the other hand over one fourth or 26% of the officers are over sixty.

In general these officers do not represent a very experienced group as far as law enforcement is concerned. Thirty of the officers or 65% have five years or less of experience and twelve or almost half of this group has had

only one year or less of experience. This indicates a fairly high turnover rate since comparison of the 1970 and 1971 regional reports do not indicate a growth in police personnel. One fifth of the group or 20% do have over ten years of experience however.

With the exception of the Harrisburg Police Department the education and training level of local and county police in the region is not impressive. However, these levels are not significantly lower than those of other rural counties reviewed by this study group. Twenty-five or better than 50% of the officers in this region have not completed high school and seven or approximately 15% have not had high school. Twenty-five officers or better than 50% of the total have received no training of any kind. Only eleven have completed basic training and ten of those are in the Harrisburg Police Department. There is no evidence that any of the agencies including the Harrisburg Police Department have a training plan where the needs of the department have been evaluated and officers periodically designated to attend courses to satisfy these needs. For example, there seems to be real need in the region for officers with general and specialized training in criminal investigation. In the whole region only the Harrisburg Police Department seems to have officers qualified to handle felony investigations. Most of the departments leave felony investigations up to the one state police detective who serves the region. Most of the local police seem to have as their primary functions the security of local business, handling traffic violations, and taking care of minor local disturbances.

Salaries in the region for police officers, on the average, are comparable with those paid by the law enforcement agencies in the rest of the state but salaries paid to sheriffs and police chiefs are significantly below those paid in like agencies. A study made by the Research Center in Law Enforcement

Education at Western Illinois University, whose study of small law enforcement agencies in Illinois indicated that most officers in small law enforcement agencies receive an annual salary between \$4,800 and \$7,200. Eighteen officers or 42% fall in this range, nine or 21% are above this range and six or 14% are below it. The average modal range within the region is between \$5,500 and \$7,000. Most Sheriffs with small agencies in the state receive an annual salary of between \$9,600 and \$10,800. All of the sheriffs in this region are below this range with the average salary being \$8,500. Most Police Chiefs in the state with small departments receive a salary between \$7,200 and \$8,400. In this region one chief is above this range and all others are below it. The average salary for chiefs in the region is approximately \$6,000.

The fringe benefits available to law enforcement personnel varies significantly from department to department. Approximately 50% of the departments in the region offer some type of benefits in addition to salary. Two departments furnish uniforms, three provide a uniform allowance, nine departments pay for gas or give a car allowance, one provides leather gear, two provide side arms, five provide life insurance, seven hospital insurance and seven disability insurance.

In summary, the local and county law enforcement manpower in the five county region is primarily provided by officers between the ages of thirty and fifty years of age who have less than a high school education and less than five years of law enforcement experience. The officers were not selected on the basis of professional law enforcement standards, and have little or no formal law enforcement training.

These law enforcement officers operate twenty-eight police vehicles of which twelve are privately owned. Of these twenty-eight vehicles, twenty-one are fully equipped and properly marked police vehicles. The remaining cars

either are not equipped with sirens, ISPERN, lights or some other critical item of police equipment. The radio communication equipment for the region is quite adequate with the exception of the lack of a LEADS terminal for the region. All departments are equipped with mobile units and ISPERN and ten base stations units are available. All departments seem adequately equipped with fire arms but there is a shortage of investigation equipment such as fingerprinting kits, cameras, investigating kits, etc.

The only logical basis for allocating law enforcement resources in the region is on the basis of population density and rate of crime occurrence. An analysis of the charts at the end of this section however, indicates that there has been no logical allocation of law enforcement resources according to area needs. Officers per 1,000 population fluxuate between law enforcement service area from a low of .34 in the area covered by the Pope County Sheriff to a high of 5.0 in Cave-in-Rock. Twelve out of the seventeen agencies in the region have a ratio of officers to 1,000 population below the 1.5 established as a goal by the 1971 Regional Criminal Justice Plan.

The law enforcement expenditures per capita also varies greatly from a low \$2.87 in Shawneetown to a high of \$12.85 in Elizabethtown. Yet a comparative analysis does not show any evidence that there is a significant difference in terms of the quality of the departments, i.e. personnel and equipment or quality of law enforcement services between many of the areas with high expenditures per capita and those with more moderate expenditures.

The greatest problem of allocation is in the areas covered by the sheriffs' departments in the five counties. Records were not sufficient in this region to determine the percentage of crimes occurring in these areas. But experiences with other studies of rural counties indicated that 45% of the crime occurrences happen in areas patrolled by the county departments. In Gallatin County this

area contains 56% of the population and is patrolled by only 35% of the county law enforcement personnel. In Hamilton County this area makes up 70% of the population and the sheriff's office has only 40% of the counties law enforcement personnel. In Hardin County the percentage of the population is 52% and the county office has 17% of this total law enforcement personnel of the county. In Pope county 76% of the population is patrolled by 50% of the law enforcement personnel. In Saline County 37% of the population is serviced by 20% of the police in the county. In every county the area covered by the sheriffs' offices has the lowest rate of officers per 1,000 population. In every county this area has the lowest law enforcement expenditure per capita. In every county a large percentage of the population, from 70% in Hamilton to 37% in Saline, generating 35 to 40% of the major crime is being serviced by law enforcement agencies that have not been allocated personnel or funds to do the job. The answer to this and other problems of allocation of law enforcement resources may well lie in the cooperation or combination of law enforcement to provide a more logical balance between population and crime rate and law enforcement resources.

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PERSONNEL STRENGTH
GALLATIN COUNTY

	<u>Full Time</u>	<u>Part Time</u>	<u>Support Person</u>
Sheriff's Office	2	2	4
Shawneetown	3	1	
Old Shawneetown	1		
Ridgway	1		
State Police	5		
TOTAL	12	3	4

PERSONNEL STRENGTH
HAMILTON COUNTY

	<u>Full Time</u>	<u>Part Time</u>	<u>Support Person</u>
Sheriff's Office	3		1
McLeansboro	4	1	
State Police	7		
TOTAL	14	1	1

PERSONNEL STRENGTH
HARDIN COUNTY

	<u>Full Time</u>	<u>Part Time</u>	<u>Support Person</u>
Sheriff's Office	1		
Elizabethtown	1		
Cave-In-Rock	2	1	
Rosiclare	1	1	
State Police	1		
TOTAL	6	2	0

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PERSONNEL STRENGTH
POPE COUNTY

	<u>Full Time</u>	<u>Part Time</u>	<u>Support Person</u>
Sheriff's Office	1		
Golcondo	1		
State Police	3		
TOTAL	5	0	0

PERSONNEL STRENGTH
SALINE COUNTY

	<u>Full Time</u>	<u>Part Time</u>	<u>Support Person</u>
Sheriff's Office	4		6
Harrisburg	10		4
Eldorado	5		
Galatia	1		
Carrier Mills	1	1	
State Police	8		
TOTAL	29	1	10

TOTAL PERSONNEL STRENGTH

REGION 21

County	<u>Full Time</u>	<u>Part Time</u>	<u>Support Person</u>	<u>State Police</u>
Gallatin	7	3	4	5
Hamilton	7	1	1	7
Hardin	5	2		1
Pope	2			3
Saline	21	1	10	8
TOTAL	42	7	15	24

EDUCATION LEVEL OF POLICE

BY COUNTY (FULL TIME AND PART TIME OFFICERS)

County	No High School	Some High School	High School	Some College
Gallatin	1	6	3	
Hamilton	5	2	1	
Hardin	1	4	2	
Pope		1	1	
Saline		5	16	1 (associate deg.)
Total	7	18	23	1

TRAINING LEVEL OF POLICE

BY COUNTY (FULL TIME AND PART TIME OFFICERS)

County	No Training	Basic Training	In Service	Special-ized
Gallatin	7			3
Hamilton	5	1	1	2
Hardin	5		1	2
Pope	1			1
Saline	7	10	1	8
TOTAL	25	11	3	16

EQUIPMENT BY DEPARTMENT

DEPARTMENTS	Base Radio Station	Operator--24 Hours	Mobile Car Units	Hand Held Radios	ISPERN	Fingerprinting Equipment	Special Cameras	Tape Recorders	Riot Equipment	Special Fire Arms	Police Cars--Dept. Owned	Police Cars--Privately Owned
Gallatin Sheriff	1	yes	2	2	2	1	1					2
Old Shawneetown			1		1						1	
Ridgway			1								1	
Shawneetown	1	no	2	1	1						1	1
Hamilton Sheriff	1	no	3	1	1	1	1			2	1	2
McLeansboro	1	no	1		1						1	
Hardin Sheriff	1		2		1	1	1		1	1	1	
Cave-in-Rock			1		1							1
Elizabethtown			1									1
Rosiclare			2		1						1	1
Pope Sheriff	1	no	2	1	1	1	1			1	1	1
Golconda			1		1							1
Saline Sheriff	2	yes	4	2	4	2	1	1	4	5	4	
Carrier Mills			1		1		1				1	1
Eldorado	1	yes	2	2	1					5	1	1
Galatia			1		1		1			1		1
Harrisburg	1	yes	2		2	1	1		10	1	2	
Totals	10	4	29	9	20	7	7	1	15	16	16	12

ALLOCATION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL

GALLATIN COUNTY

Community	1970 Population	No. of* Officers	% of County Total	Officers per 1,000 pop.	1970 Police Budget	Expenditures per Capita
Area covered by Sheriff Only	4,174	3	35	.72	\$25,000	\$ 5.99
Shawneetown Old	345	1	12	2.94	\$ 6,000	\$11.11
Ridgway	1,160	1	12	.86	\$ 5,500	\$ 4.74
Shawneetown	1,742	3.5	41	2.01	\$ 5,000	\$ 2.87

* This number includes county and local officers only. Part time officers have been counted as 1/2 a full time officer.

ALLOCATION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL

HAMILTON COUNTY

Community	1970 Population	No. of* Officers	% of County Total	Officers per 1,000 pop.	1970 Police Budget	Expenditures per Capita
Area covered by Sheriff Only	6,035	3	40	.50	\$20,200	\$ 3.35
McLeansboro	2,630	4	60	1.52	\$26,100	\$ 9.92

* This number includes county and local officers only. Part time officers have been counted as 1/2 a full time officer.

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ALLOCATION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL

HARDIN COUNTY

Community	1970 Population	No. of* Officers	% of County Total	Officers per 1,000 pop.	1970 Police Budget	Expenditures per Capita
Area Covered by Sheriff Only	2,554	1	17	.39	\$11,000	\$ 4.31
Cave-In-Rock	503	2.5	42	5.0	\$ 6,000	\$11.93
Elizabethtown	436	1	17	2.0	\$ 5,600	\$12.85
Rosiclare	1,421	1.5	24	1.05	\$ 8,000	\$ 5.63

* This number includes county and local officers only. Part time officers have been counted as 1/2 a full time officer.

ALLOCATION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL

POPE COUNTY

Community	1970 Population	No. of* Officers	% of County Total	Officers per 1,000 pop.	1970 Police Budget	Expenditures per Capita
Area Covered by Sheriff Only	2,935	1	50	.34	\$12,400	\$ 4.23
Golconda	922	1	50	1.08	\$ 5,000	\$ 5.42

* This number includes county and local officers only. Part time officers have been counted as 1/2 a full time officer.

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ALLOCATION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL

SALINE COUNTY

Community	1970 Population	No. of* Officers	% of County Total	Officers per 1,000 pop.	1970 Police Budget	Expenditures per Capita
Area covered by Sheriff Only	9,505	4	20	.43	\$ 50,000	\$ 5.26
Carrier Mills	2,013	1.5	7	.74	\$ 10,000	\$ 4.96
Eldorado	3,876	5	19	1.29	\$ 28,100	\$ 7.23
Galatia	792	1	5	1.25	Unknown	Unknown
Harrisburg	9,535	10	49	1.05	\$120,000	\$12.59

* This number includes county and local officers only. Part time officers have been counted as 1/2 a full time officer.

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ALLOCATION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL

BY OFFENSES BY COUNTY

County	1970 Population	No. of* Officers	Officers per 1,000 pop.	Part I Offenses 1971 per 1,000 pop.	Part II Offenses 1971 per 1,000 pop.	All Incidents per 1,000 pop.
Gallatin	7,418	8.5	1.01	7.1	37.5	58.6
Hamilton	8,665	7.5	.87	2.3	8.2	15.0
Hardin	4,914	6	1.22	3.1	26.1	42.9
Pope	3,857	2	.52	1.8	10.9	13.0
Saline	25,721	21.5	.84	2.0	24.8	50.7

* This number includes county and local officers only. Part time officers have been counted as 1/2 a full time officer.

POLICE MANAGEMENT STUDY

One of the specific objectives of this investigation was to conduct a police management study of the police agencies in Region 21. The four largest agencies were selected for more detailed analysis and reports of these agencies are included in this chapter. However, all agencies were contacted by letter, telephone, or in person during this study. To allow for greater in-depth analysis, this aspect of the total report was conducted by the Project Director during the period of January-March, 1972 while he was residing in the area.

In terms of traditional police management studies this report is somewhat different in format. For example, line-staff relationships do not, for the most part, exist in police agencies in Region 21. They are too small, informally organized, and personnel have a lack of management training. Actually, no police official in Region 21 has ever attended a supervisory or management course. This situation should be corrected immediately and it is recommended that, the appropriate personnel trained in supervision/management be utilized to assist individual departments in implementing recommendations contained in this study.

There are many short-range and long-range general improvements needed in police agencies in Region 21. Thus, the following recommendations are listed as either "short-range" or "long-range". However, as opportunities, funds, etc., become available the appropriate persons are urged to adjust the priorities established in this report.

SHORT-RANGE

1. Establishment of Merit Commissions for County Agencies and Board of Fire and Police Commissions for cities.
2. Publication of appropriate rules, regulations, policies, procedures, etc., for the operation of police agencies.
3. Coordination of records and communications activities.
4. Establishment of equitable pay schedules for employees.
5. Completion of basic recruit training by all police officers.

LONG-RANGE

1. Completion of specialized, supervision, and management training courses by appropriate personnel.
2. Creation of multi-jurisdiction police teams for such problems as narcotics, burglaries, etc.
3. Creation of a police district in Region 21.

Upon first reading the above recommendations they may seem to be "Utopian" and not realistic.

Recognizing the political, social, and economic problems in the Region it will, we realize, take time to move forward on these matters. But, to delay or ignore these recommendations will be an injustice to the people.

In the past, training opportunities for Region 21 personnel have been limited. Recognizing this situation, the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission has funded a "Regional Law Enforcement Training Program" for 27 Southern Illinois counties which includes all counties in Region 21. The first basic course began July 17, 1972 at John A. Logan College. Additional basic and

specialized courses will be offered in the near future. Thus, recommendations at point number 5 of "short-range" and point number 1 of "long-range" can be met if the local units of government will take the necessary steps. Financial assistance is available to county and city agencies through the "Illinois Police Training Act". The following details about the program is extracted from a letter from Mervin G. O'Meila, Executive Director, Illinois Local Governmental Law Enforcement Officers Training Board, to a city that recently requested information.

. . . One half the cost (up to \$500) of training a local law enforcement officer is borne by the state once a municipality or county agrees to cooperate in this statewide program, the purpose of which is to upgrade the effectiveness of the local police. Participation on the part of local communities is entirely voluntary. Those municipalities or counties which do elect to enter into this program do so by the simple process of passing a resolution or ordinance whereby a commitment is made to require every future appointee to the police department to successfully complete an approved basic course of training provided by the Illinois Local Governmental Law Enforcement Officers Training Board. This training must be received by the recruit sometime during his original probationary period of employment, or within six months of his initial employment date.

At the present time the basic training for recruits consists of a 240-hour, six-week concentrated course of instruction which emphasizes such subjects as Illinois Criminal Law, Laws of Arrest, Search and Seizure, Traffic Problems, Principles of Criminal Investigation, First Aid, Firearms Training, Mechanics of Arrest, and many others. This training is available at a number of certified training facilities located at strategic points throughout the state.

Once a municipality or county agrees to train its new officers under this plan, then all advanced courses of training offered to experienced officers become available also under the same conditions, that is, the state pays 50% of the cost. These advanced courses are from one to four weeks in length and cover a variety of topics, such as Fingerprint Classification and Identification, Juvenile Problems, Narcotics Control, Law for Police, Supervision, Management, Executive Development, and many others. Bulletins are sent out periodically to all participating units informing where and when these approved courses are available.

We are enclosing a copy of a sample resolution which may be used as a guide by your village officials in making their own resolution to participate in the program under the Illinois

Police Training Act. When this resolution, or ordinance, is passed, a copy of it should be sent to the training board. This is then made a part of our official records, and your village then becomes eligible for all benefits under the Act.

Our Board is extremely desirous of having this training program reach every local law enforcement officer in the state. The increasing problems of law enforcement as emphasized almost daily in our news media make it imperative that every police officer receive adequate training.

To further assist local agencies a sample resolution is included in this study. It should be modified, as needed, for individual city or county situations regarding the wording of "civil service commissioners", etc.

RESOLUTION TO PARTICIPATE UNDER THE ILLINOIS POLICE TRAINING ACT

WHEREAS, The City (Village, Town) of _____ is desirous of electing to participate in the program under the ILLINOIS POLICE TRAINING ACT, as enacted by the 74th General Assembly of the State of Illinois; and

WHEREAS, in order that the City (Village, Town) be eligible for initial or continued participation in the program, the law requires that before an individual may commence regular employment as a policeman, he must have been certified by the ILLINOIS LOCAL GOVERNMENTAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS TRAINING BOARD as having successfully completed an approved training course; and

WHEREAS, the City (Village, Town) of _____ intends to establish its own school or to utilize some other school certified by said Board for the purpose of providing the basic training required under said Act:

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the City (Village, Town) of _____ hereby elects to participate in the program provided for in the ILLINOIS POLICE TRAINING ACT.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that before an individual may commence regular employment as a policeman, he must have been certified by the ILLINOIS LOCAL GOVERNMENTAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS TRAINING BOARD as having successfully completed an approved training course as provided in said Act.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that such basic training must be completed by the trainee within his probationary period of _____ months.

In municipalities operating under the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners, the following paragraph should be used:

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners are hereby instructed and directed to make the necessary amendments to the Personnel Rules, the Manual of Rules of the _____ Police

Department, and Rules of said Board of Fire and Police Commissioners, requiring that any person appointed to the Police Department of the City (Village, Town) of _____ pursuant to the provisions of Section 10-2-26 of the 'Illinois Municipal Code' and the said ILLINOIS POLICE TRAINING ACT, shall not become a regular member of the _____ Police Department until and unless he shall have completed the approved training course within _____ months of the date of his initial employment."

In municipalities operating under the MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE ACT, the following paragraph should be used:

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Civil Service Commissioners are hereby instructed and directed to make the necessary amendments to the Personnel Rules, the Manual of Rules of the _____ Police Department, and Rules of said Civil Service Commissioners requiring that any person appointed to the Police Department of the City (Village, Town) of _____ pursuant to the provisions of Section 10-1-48 of the 'Illinois Municipal Code' and the said ILLINOIS POLICE TRAINING ACT, shall not become a regular member of the _____ Police Department until and unless he shall have completed the approved training course within _____ months of the date of his initial employment."

The term "police district" used in this study refers to a special taxing district that could be formed. As noted elsewhere in this study, there is, at present, legal restrictions to this type of arrangement. However, school districts have combined and police districts could become a reality in the future. Without being too detailed, the following advantages are listed about such a district.

1. District boundaries may be drawn to correspond with the most functional administrative area without regard to the boundary lines of existing conventional units of government.
2. Districts can be largely isolated from the immediate local political influences.
3. Districts generally do not require constitutional amendments to insure their legal validity.

The details about such a district will, of course, have to be worked out by local officials.

Details about Merit Commissions and Boards of Fire and Police Commissioners

can be located elsewhere in this study. They provide the organizational base for many improvements in police management in Region 21.

Since detailed police management studies were not feasible in all departments the best approach appears to make some specific observations and recommendations about police management on a county basis.

GALLATIN

The cooperative communications program is excellent. All governmental officials in Gallatin should be complimented for this effort. The Gallatin County Sheriff's Office appears to be the catalyst for this effort. The efforts should be expanded to include new patrol patterns for city officers that extend beyond city limits. This would allow the county officers to concentrate their patrol activities in a smaller geographic area which would increase their effectiveness. Training is poor with no officer in the county who has completed even the basic training provided by the State of Illinois.

HAMILTON

Except in unusual circumstances, there are no patrol cars in the county during the evening, night, and early morning hours. The combined resources of the two existing department, County and McLeansboro, make this feasible without the addition of personnel. The lack of cooperation between these two agencies is appalling. To continue to operate two blocks apart, with little cooperation, should be embarrassing to all government officials involved. Training is poor with no officer in the county who has completed even the basic training provided by the State of Illinois.

HARDIN

The cooperative efforts between county and city law enforcement officers in this County is commendable. The Sheriff's Department is the catalyst for

these activities. I-UCR reports for the entire county are prepared by the Sheriff's Office. Communications activities are coordinated through the Sheriff's Office. The city of Rosiclare is the only law enforcement agency that apparently does not cooperate. They have refused, in the past, to supply the necessary information to the Sheriff for I-UCR reporting purposes and have not filed the required information separately to the State of Illinois. Hardin county is somewhat unique in that the county provides \$50.00 per month to each city to help pay the cost of police services in the cities. Unless Rosiclare shows more cooperation it is a recommendation of this study group that the County consider withdrawing these funds. Training is poor with no officer in the county who has completed even the basic training provided by the State of Illinois.

POPE

The situation in this county is most discouraging. Only two full-time law enforcement officers are employed and one (Sheriff) had to file a law suit against the county to receive his 1971 salary. Twenty-four hour patrol services cannot be provided, communication services cannot be maintained, etc. unless some drastic changes are made. The tax base does not seem sufficient to allow for any improvements and; thus, this study group recommends that the County and Golconda consider obtaining police services on a contractual basis from some other law enforcement agency. Training is poor with no officer in the county who has completed even the basic training provided by the State of Illinois.

SALINE

This county has the greatest resources and thus the greatest potential for improved police management. However, at present, there is little coordination

of effort. The most glaring indicator of this is in terms of communication services. Saline County, Harrisburg, and El Dorado maintain their own communication setups. The number of incidents, as documented elsewhere in this study, do not justify this situation. The obvious lack of cooperation between the Saline County Sheriff's Department and City of Harrisburg Police Department is discouraging. A cooperative approach to police problems would greatly improve the services provided to the citizens. As stated earlier in this Chapter, the potential for good police management is apparent in Saline County. It will take cooperation to achieve this goal. The Harrisburg Police Department has a cadre of well trained personnel and their efforts in obtaining basic police training should serve as a model for the other agencies in Region 21.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

Except in several instances, as noted, the equipment situation is adequate. In all candor, it must be noted that this is primarily due to funding from the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission. This aspect of police management would have been highly criticized three years ago.

The study group was greatly impressed with the sincerity and honesty of most of the officers in this Region. They have been able, in spite of the tremendous handicaps, to provide law enforcement services to the people. They want and obviously need help and encouragement from the appropriate government officials. The Illinois Law Enforcement Commission and the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration are encouraged to help these agencies to the greatest extent possible. However, the study group feels obligated to recommend that no assistance be given unless the appropriate agencies have adopted, or justified their reluctance to the recommendations contained in this study.

Throughout the study local officers expressed concern about losing local autonomy. Many of these concerns were self-centered to the individual; however, in some instances, they are justified. One of the unique approaches to this problem is contracting of services. The model for contracting services is presently being conducted in ILEC Region 20 between the cities of Carbondale and DeSoto. This specific contract is for total police services, but special contracts for communications, prisoner control, etc., are also possible and it is recommended that contractual service arrangements be explored in Region 21. For information purposes a citizen attitude survey of the Carbondale - DeSoto project is included. This survey was conducted by the Law enforcement Administration Program at Western Illinois University during the Spring of 1972 under a contract from the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission.

April 24, 1972

CITIZEN QUESTIONNAIRE
CARBONDALE-DESOTO POLICE CONTRACT SERVICE

Overview of Questionnaire

The best indicators of the general feelings the citizens of DeSoto have in regard to the contract police services are found in question 2, 10, and 12. These three questions asked for the respondents opinion of the police services and whether these services should be continued.

The response to questions 2, 10, and 12 clearly indicate that most of the citizens are pleased with the police service they are receiving and desire its continuance. On these questions, approximately three out of four respondents were in favor of the services. The questions and response to each were:

- #2. If you have called for police service since June 16, 1971 were you satisfied?
- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| <u>YES 26(74.3%)</u> | <u>NO 9(25.7%)</u> |
|----------------------|--------------------|
- #10. Are you satisfied with the present police service provided?
- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| <u>YES 143(77.0%)</u> | <u>NO 34(18.6%)</u> |
| <u>NO RESPONSE 9(4.4%)</u> | |
- #12. Do you feel that the police service contract between Carbondale and DeSoto should be continued?
- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| <u>YES 143(77.0%)</u> | <u>NO 33(17.5%)</u> |
| <u>NO RESPONSE 10(5.6%)</u> | |

The response to question 5 is a significant indicator of the type of police service the citizens of DeSoto are receiving. Question 5 asked if the respondent had seen police officers patrolling in the city. Almost 100% (97.3%) of the respondents said they had seen officers patrolling in the city. This response indicates that the police are probably doing a good job of patrolling the entire city.

The additional data summarized on the attached report is hard to evaluate. These questions called for open-ended response from those citizens who had negative or reserved views of the police contract services. As the report indicates, there were numerous negative attitudes expressed. Those citizens who gave negative opinions listed several disadvantages to the contract police services. Some of these disadvantages stated were cost, response time, and a lack of need.

Question 7 on the survey provides interesting reading, but the material may be misleading. This question asked for a list of complaints the citizen had heard from someone else. In reviewing the results of this question, one must be wary of rumors and misinterpretations. Question 7 also does not indicate how many people are dissatisfied with the service. It only indicates how many people have heard someone else express dissatisfaction.

Thus, an initial or casual glance at the survey responses may leave one with a negative impression. Most of the citizen feedback on the questionnaire was, by design, of a negative nature. The significance of this questionnaire for future planning should be emphasized. There were 425 questionnaires mailed and 183 returned which formed the data base for analysis. As stated earlier, approximately three out of four were favorable to the service.

DATA SUMMARY OF CITIZEN QUESTIONNAIRE
CARBONDALE-DESOTO POLICE CONTRACT SERVICE

1. Have you called for police services since June 16, 1971?
Yes 35 (19.1%) No 150 (80.3%) No Response 1 (.6%)
2. If yes, were you satisfied with the service provided?
Yes 26 (74.3%) No 9 (25.7%)
3. If no, please explain why. (6) Took too long for them to arrive; (1) don't do anything when they do get here; (1) disinterested attitude; (1) no response.
4. If you called for police service how long did it take for a police officer to arrive? Please indicate approximate time in minutes.

<u>5 (14.3%)</u> 3-5 minutes	<u>10 (28.6%)</u> 5-10 minutes	
<u>8 (22.8%)</u> 10-15 minutes	<u>9 (25.7%)</u> more than 15 minutes	
<u>3 (8.6%)</u> no response		
5. Have you seen police officers patrolling in the city?
Yes 181 (97.3%) No 3 (1.6%) No Response 2 (1.1%)
6. Have you heard any citizens indicate dissatisfaction with the police service?
Yes 43 (23.5%) No 135 (72.1%) No Response 8 (4.4%)
7. If yes, please briefly explain the reasons they gave: (6) Cost too much; (1) all they do is sit at the intersection with an occasional drive through the village; (1) at Carbondale Police Station they call it the coffee room and think it is a big joke; (5) police pick on minor violators in DeSoto while robbery, rape, and murder goes on in Carbondale; (1) not enough personal protection; (2) don't need the police; (1) Police were using the town as a speed trap; (2) officers pulled gun in front of 11 year old girl; (2) Act too forceful; (1) weren't earning their pay; (1) took them too long to get to DeSoto after they were called; (3) the trips to DeSoto seem to be on scheduled intervals rather than unannounced times; (4) not in town when needed; (1) not interested in what goes on here; (8) Varying complaints or general dislike of police; (4) no response.
8. Are you aware of any services, other than patrol, that the Carbondale Police Department provides for the city of DeSoto (i.e. talks in schools, investigations)?
Yes 48 (25/7%) No 126 (67.8%) No Response 12 (6.5%)
9. If yes, please list the services you are aware of: (13) Investigations; (11) talks in schools; (6) drug lectures; (3) radar; (1) checking teenagers after curfew; (2) safe bicycle training; (2) helping at fires and accidents; (2) public relations; (2) detective; (2) the fact that they are on call at any time of need for help; (4) watching homes and businesses when no one is there; (3) various activities; (4) no response.

10. Are you satisfied with the present police services provided?
Yes 143 (77.0%) No 34 (18.6%) No Response 9 (4.4%)
11. If no, please explain why: (4) Cost too much; (6) not needed (2) need own police force; (5) spot patrolling is not enough; (4) not enough protection; (3) disinterested attitude of police; (3) too long to get to DeSoto; (2) no response; (8) various reason such as not enough speeding enforcement, and the disrespect the police have of citizens of DeSoto.
12. Do you feel that the police service contract between Carbondale and DeSoto should be continued?
Yes 143 (77.0%) No 33 (17.5%) No Response 10 (5.5%)
13. If no, please explain why: (7) Cost too much; (6) not needed; (5) should have own police force; (6) not enough protection; (2) no improvement on existing police system; (3) for the amount of the contract, DeSoto could have their own police force; (2) it is a big joke; (4) various reasons--waster of money, DeSoto can't be run like Carbondale; (1) no response.
14. My age is:

16-25	30	(16.1%)
26-35	30	(16.1%)
36-45	20	(10.9%)
46-over	96	(51.4%)
No Response	10	(5.5%)

and my occupation is:

Mother/housewife	29	(15.6%)
Retired	22	(11.8%)
Student	12	(6.4%)
Mechanic	6	(3.2%)
Railroad employee	5	(2.7%)
Business Owner	5	(2.7%)
Laborer	5	(2.7%)
*Other	87	(46.8%)
No Response	15	(8.1%)

*Includes a wide variety of occupations in which there were no more than four respondents having the same occupation.

SALINE COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

OVERVIEW

The Saline County Sheriff's Department is the largest county police force in Region 21. In terms of office facilities, jail facilities, and equipment it is a modern department.

ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS

Other than the residency requirement by state statute there are no formal requirements for appointment to the force.

PROMOTION

There are no formal requirements for promotion. There is one (1) Lieutenant and one (1) Chief Deputy.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

There is no formal organizational structure which indicates the chain of command, duties, and responsibilities, etc., of the personnel. The Department functions under the command of the Sheriff, or in his absence, one of the other supervisory personnel. There are no published orders for officers; however, there are some published procedures regarding the handling of prisoners.

The officers do not operate on a set schedule of hours. The Sheriff, depending on needs, assigns officers. The study group did examine some assignment sheets and noted that personnel work well in excess of a 40

hour week. It is a recommendation of the study group that the Sheriff constantly appraise the County Board of the number of hours that Department personnel are working. Except in some other unusual cases the work hours of this Department are greater than any other Department in Region 21.

TRAINING

The Department does not participate in the Illinois Police Training Act. Personnel have attended some short courses on fingerprinting and records; however, the training activities should be greatly increased so that the officers can obtain the knowledge, and skills to meet the law enforcement problems of today.

BUDGET

Because of the recent changes as a result of the 1970 Illinois Constitution it is not practical to discuss budgets in depth. However, it can be noted that the Department has an adequate number of vehicles and other equipment seems sufficient to meet the law enforcement needs. Officers receive a \$300.00 per year uniform allowance in addition to their salary.

PERSONNEL CHARACTERISTICS

The department has four full time officers, three radio operators, one secretary and one cook. All four of the full time officers have a high school education. Formal police training however has not been extensive with two of the officers having completed a state course in fingerprinting and two having received forty hours of records training. The officers are 23, 25, 34, and 61 years of age. Only one of these officers

has had more than five years of law enforcement experience. The remaining three have had only two years of experience or less.

RECORDS

For detailed analysis see Chapter VIII.

EQUIPMENT

For a detailed analysis see Chapter V.

STUDY DIRECTOR'S PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS

There were indications that there is little cooperation between this Department and the Harrisburg Police Department. Assuming that these indications are correct it is recommended that both city and county officials immediately take steps to investigate this situation. The law enforcement problems in this area necessitate close cooperation in order to provide the best possible services to the residents of Harrisburg and Saline County. One very obvious possibility for cooperation is in relation to records and communications. Specific recommendations regarding possible coordination in terms of records and communication is contained elsewhere in this study. Cooperation in patrol and investigative activities is also encouraged.

The inclusion of these remarks at this location in the study should not necessarily be considered as an indication that the Sheriff's Department is responsible for this lack of cooperation. In fact, "who" or "whom" is responsible for the present situation is not as important as "who" or "whom" will correct the situation, if it does exist.

ELDORADO POLICE DEPARTMENT

OVERVIEW

Although, by many standards, a small law enforcement agency the Eldorado Police Department is the second largest municipal police agency in the five county area encompassed by this study. The Department has a Chief, 4 patrolmen, and 3 dispatchers. An interesting aspect of Eldorado is that although it does not have the largest population it is the largest city in Region 21 in terms of geography for which it must perform police services.

POLICY, PROCEDURES, AND RULES AND REGULATIONS

The Department does not have any published orders regarding these matters. During the interview for this report the Chief indicated that he gives verbal orders as necessary. It is the opinion of the study group that an involved set of procedures is probably not necessary; however, at least a minimum set to include such matters as handling citizen complaints, police responsibilities at fires, reporting procedures, etc. should be published.

ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS

In fact there are no published or actual requirements for entrance to employment. At present the procedure for appointment to the force is that the Mayor, upon recommendation of the Police Commissioner, and a majority vote of the council appoints members to the ranks of Chief and Patrolmen in the Department. A rather unique situation exists regarding the three

dispatchers. They actually are the drivers on the fire truck and thus are answerable to the Public Property Commissioner and not the Police Commissioner. An informal agreement, which should be made formal, has been made that places the dispatchers under the control of the police except for the time that they are actually performing fire services. In terms of cooperation between agencies of city government this procedure is excellent; however, as stated earlier, it should be operated through formal rather than informal procedures.

PROMOTION

The same situation as described in "Entrance Requirements" exists for promotions. Considering the recent annexation of areas into Eldorado and the future possibilities a promotional policy should be established now. This would allow present members of the force to prepare to meet the criteria established.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

- Chief
- Patrolmen
- Dispatchers (Actually members of Fire Department)

The Department utilizes a very unique system for scheduling personnel. It combines 8 hour and 10 hour shifts which allows the officers to work the required 48 hour per week time schedule and yet work it on a five day rather than the traditional 6 day week normally utilized by departments on a 48 hour work week. A sample of the schedule, as supplied by Chief Lyon, follows for information purposes. As can be seen the officers work four 10 hour shifts and one 8 hour shift.

As stated earlier the dispatching services for the police department are provided by the fire personnel.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THUR.	FRI.	SAT.	SUN.
CHIEF	6 A.M. To 4 P.M.	6 A.M. To 4 P.M.	6 A.M. To 4 P.M.	6 A.M. To 4 P.M.	6 A.M. To 2 P.M.	OFF	OFF
OFFICER ONE	OFF	OFF	6 P.M. To 2 A.M.	4 P.M. To 2 A.M.	4 P.M. To 2 A.M.	4 P.M. To 2 A.M.	4 P.M. To 2 A.M.
OFFICER TWO	8 P.M. To 6 A.M.	8 P.M. To 6 A.M.	OFF	OFF	10 P.M. To 6 A.M.	8 P.M. To 6 A.M.	8 P.M. To 6 A.M.
OFFICER THREE	OFF	8 A.M. To 4 P.M.	8 A.M. To 6 P.M.	8 A.M. To 6 P.M.	8 A.M. To 6 P.M.	6 A.M. To 4 P.M.	OFF
OFFICER FOUR (Swing Officer)	4 P.M. To 2 A.M.	4 P.M. To 2 A.M.	8 P.M. To 6 A.M.	10 P.M. To 6 A.M.	OFF	OFF	6 A.M. To 4 P.M.

TRAINING

The department does not participate in the Illinois Police Training Act; however, does take advantage of some training activities that are available. Most of this training has been in one day seminar type programs at Belleville Area Community College in Belleville, Illinois. Two officers have attended three one day sessions and one other officer has been in attendance at another one day session. The city pays the \$15.00 tuition costs and provides each officer \$7.50 per day for food. In addition, the officer that drives his car to the training session receives 10¢ per mile. In addition, one officer attended the one week In-service Training Program for Rural Police conducted June 14-18, 1971 by The Research Center in Law

Education of Western Illinois University.

Since the department operates on no form of merit or civil service system the officers should be complimented for participating in the above mentioned training. However, the Study Group must emphasize that this amount of training is not sufficient for the types of problems encountered by law enforcement officers. Even considering the present non-merit system, the department should become a participating agency in the Police Training Act which will enable all members of the department to attend the training activities including, but not limited to, the basic 240 hour course either at a residential training center or with the recently initiated 27 county police training program for southern Illinois police agencies.

PERSONNEL CHARACTERISTICS

The Eldorado Police Department has a chief and four officers. Their ages range from 62 to 32 years of age. The most experienced officer on the force has spent seven years in law enforcement work and the least experienced has had only one year of experience. None of these officers has had formal education beyond high school and police training has been limited to one day seminars.

EQUIPMENT

In March, 1972 the Department offices were relocated and expanded. A front office, interrogation room and fingerprinting booking room were added in the basement and additional area is also available for future expansion. The city, with no state or federal assistance, paid the major costs and the officers, on their off-duty time, did much of the labor work involved. In

terms of physical facilities this Department, considering the size of the Department, has the best that the Project Director has seen in his 17 years experience. The major equipment weakness that is apparent is in terms of the radio base station. It is approximately 15 years old.

HARRISBURG POLICE DEPARTMENT

OVERVIEW

Although, by many standards, a small law enforcement agency, the Harrisburg Police Department with a Chief, nine patrolmen, and four radio operators is the largest police agency in the five county area.

POLICY, PROCEDURES, AND RULES AND REGULATIONS

The major source in terms of this criteria is the Rules and Regulations adopted on December 8, 1959. These written rules and regulations cover most of the organizational areas involved in the management of the Department. For example, it states the policy for hiring, promotion, and disciplinary matters. According to the Chief of Police, these rules and regulations are presently being revised and may, in fact, be finished prior to this study being completed. Although, as stated earlier, the Department is relatively small, it appears that written procedures regarding such matters as handling citizen complaints, police responsibilities at fires, reporting procedures, etc. should be published. This would relieve the Chief from having to deal with these type situations on a routine basis. In addition, it would help the officers to understand their responsibilities better and should enable them to operate more effectively. It would also provide a continuity of reaction to various situations which would improve the overall operation of the Department. It is recommended that the Chief meet

with the members of the Department to determine the types of policies and procedures that are needed.

ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS

The entrance requirements for the Department are stated in the Rules and Regulations and are as follows:

1. High School Graduate
2. Must have reached 23rd birthday, but not have reached 35th birthday.
3. Citizen of the United States.
4. Resident of Harrisburg for at least two years prior to appointment
5. At least 5'7" tall.
6. Have at least a passing score of 75% on the following examinations:
 - a. Written exam which is worth 70% of the total score.
 - b. Oral exam which is worth 30% of the total score.
7. Must pass a physical and health test.

These entrance requirements seem reasonable; however, several comments must be made. First, in light of recent Federal-State Legislation, The arbitrary age requirements should be reviewed. As stated, they are in violation of the law unless they can be defended as prudent and reasonable, Pension plans, etc. should be reviewed to determine absolute age requirements. It should be re-emphasized that the study group is not automatically recommending that the age requirements be changed, rather that the criteria for establishing them should be analyzed.

Secondly, the study group does recommend that the residence requirement be changed. Authority to eliminate the preresidence requirement is provided for in the Illinois Revised Statutes as of 1969. In a mobile society, this type of archaic requirement eliminates the potential

for many fine applicants. As a matter of fact, the Chief of Police indicated that at least one good employment prospect joined the St. Louis, Missouri Police Department because he could not meet this requirement. The irony of the situation is that he and his family were life-long residents of Saline County. The present rule regarding residence in Harrisburg after employment seems reasonable.

Thirdly, the study group recommends that psychological testing be included in the screening process. Law enforcement has traditionally attracted many people with psychological problems and at least minimum screening should be done during the employment process.

PROMOTION

To be eligible for promotion a person must have at least one year in rank at the rank below the position to which he is seeking promotion. Three criteria are used for determining promotion:

1. Written examination
2. Length of service--receive points for up to 10 years
3. Rating by the Chief of Police

The use of length of service as a criteria is inconsistent with modern police practices. This is not to say that experience is not important; however, it undoubtedly does and will receive value in terms of the written examination and the rating by the Chief of Police. To provide a separate and specific value for experience does not appear to be necessary.

Secondly, even though the Department is relatively small, serious consideration should be given to providing supervisory positions other than the Chief of Police. The complexities of modern law enforcement makes it seem necessary to recommend at least a supervisory person on duty for most of the 21 police shifts in a given week. Budget considerations, the management practices of the Chief, and other considerations should determine the rank and number of these positions. During the interview for this report, the Chief of Police did indicate that serious consideration was being given to making promotions and, as stated above, the study group strongly recommends that these efforts be pursued.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE *

Chief of Police		
6 a.m. - 2 p.m.	2 p.m. - 10 p.m.	10 p.m. - 6 a.m.
1 patrolman	2 patrolmen	2, 3, 4, patrolmen
1 radio operator	1 radio operator	1 radio operator

The above chart indicates the shift assignments, manning levels, and shift times. Obviously, these fluctuate somewhat because of needs generated by special events, vacations, sickness, etc. Although there is an apparent increase of police events in the later evening, consideration should be given to providing more patrol officers for the 6 a.m.-2 p.m. shift.

The department does not specialize by traffic, investigation, police-community relations, etc., and this seems justified based on the types of activities in the City of Harrisburg. The policy of no specialization is in agreement with modern police practices in cities the

size of Harrisburg. However, a juvenile officer should be designated to comply with the provisions of the Illinois Juvenile Court Act. The Chief of Police indicated he is handling these matters at the present time, but it would appear to be a better utilization of manpower to give this assignment to a person of less rank. When this change occurs, it is the recommendation of the study group that the officer attend a juvenile officers training course offered through the Illinois Police Training Board.

*Positions funded through the Emergency Employment Act may make temporary or permanent changes in the organizational structure.

TRAINING

In this area, the Harrisburg Police Department is one of the leading departments in the State of Illinois. This observation is based on two major factors: (1) The Department was one of the first police departments in Illinois to take advantage of the opportunities provided through the Illinois Police Training Act in 1965. The Harrisburg City Council passed the enabling legislation in 1966 and the department has a consistent record of sending officers to recruit basic and (2) seven of the nine patrolmen have received this basic training. This is undoubtedly one of the highest ratios in the state.

In addition to recruit basic training, two officers attended the one week training program offered by the Research Center in Law Enforcement Education, Western Illinois University during the period June 14-18, 1971.

A complete summary of the training participation of the Department is indicated below. This information was obtained from the offices of the Illinois Local Governmental Law Enforcement Officers Training Board (Illinois Police Training Board) in a letter dated January 27, 1972.

ILLINOIS LOCAL GOVERNMENTAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS TRAINING BOARD
 301 North Second Street, Springfield, Illinois 62702
 Telephone: 217/525-4540
 January 27, 1972

HARRISBURG POLICE DEPARTMENT

<u>OFFICER</u>	<u>COURSE</u>	<u>SCHOOL</u>	<u>DATES</u>
Adams, Bill G.	Recruit Basic	SIU-Carbondale	10/25 - 11/19/66
Gidcumb, Charles W.	Recruit Basic	SIU-Carbondale	10/23 - 11/17/67
Stull, Leon W.	Recruit Basic	SIU-Carbondale	10/23 - 11/17/67
Flynn, Wesley E.	Recruit Basic	SIU-Carbondale	10/5 - 11/13/70
Murphy, Louis A.	Recruit Basic	SIU-Carbondale	10/5 - 11/13/70
Childers, Kenneth	In-Service Trng.	Harrisburg P. D.	6/14 - 6/18/71
Murphy, Louis	In-Service Trng.	Harrisburg P. D.	6/14 - 6/18/71
Childers, Kenneth	Recruit Basic	Belleville Area College	9/13 - 10/22/71
Pelhank, Dee	Recruit Basic	Belleville Area College	9/13 - 10/22/71

Although the present Chief of Police has adequate experience, it is recommended that he and other supervisory personnel attend the supervisory and/or command training programs available. Many new techniques and procedures are presented in these programs which should benefit the officers personally as well as the Department and ultimately the people of Harrisburg. As stated earlier, the Department should send one officer to juvenile school and also consider sending persons to other of the many specialized training

courses offered at various locations throughout the state.

BUDGET

The people of Harrisburg, through the city council, have supported their police department well in terms of budget allocations. One specific area that is worthy of special mention is the excellent salary schedule provided for the personnel. It is one of the highest schedules for municipal officers in rural type areas in the southern part of Illinois. Exact comparisons do not seem appropriate, because of the wide variety of reasons for salary schedules. The expenditures for the police department for the fiscal years ending April 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, and the budget for the year ending 1972 are as follows:

1966	43,207.83
1967	47,509.98
1968	63,710.97 (primarily due to increased personnel)
1969	69,218.97
1970	89,653.36 (primarily due to increased personnel)
1971	109,631.14 (primarily due to increased personnel)
1972	135,000.00 (budget)

PERSONNEL CHARACTERISTICS

The Harrisburg Police Department has ten full time police officers. Of these ten officers eight have received a high school education. This

department is extremely well trained with seven of ten having completed the Basic Training Course. The age of the officers in the department shows a good balance between younger and older officers and a like distribution of years of police service. Three officers are under thirty years of age, five are between thirty and forty-five, and two are over sixty years of age. In experience four of the officers have one year or less of experience, four have between five and ten years of experience and two have over fifteen years of experience.

RECORDS

For detailed analysis see chapter VIII.

EQUIPMENT (present status and needs)

For detailed listing of equipment see appendix to chapter V.

The department does not utilize radar or vascar or any technological equipment for traffic enforcement. The Chief of Police indicates that the citizens do not want this type of equipment used by the department. Although this may be the feeling of the citizens, it is the recommendation of the study group that this type of equipment and the increased effectiveness of the department should act as a deterrent to those who do violate the laws. With the types of problems police officers face in obtaining court convictions this type of equipment should be welcomed by them, the prosecuting officials, and judges.

One additional piece of equipment related to traffic enforcement is recommended. This piece of equipment is the breathalyzer used in

determining blood-alcohol content of motorists. The recently enacted "Implied Consent Law" will undoubtedly place a greater emphasis on technology in terms of charges for driving while intoxicated. Special training schools are available when equipment is purchased. At present the department relies on equipment and personnel furnished by the Illinois State Police.

PERSONAL OBSERVATION OF STUDY PROJECT DIRECTOR

The following recommendation should, in no way, be read as a personal affront to either the Chief of Police or Police Commissioner. However, it seems that having the father of the Police Commissioner serve in the capacity of Chief of Police is not consistent with good government practices. Conversely, it would seem probable that the Police Commissioner could serve the citizens of Harrisburg in another capacity. The present situation could put both the Police Commissioner and Chief of Police in unnecessary embarrassing positions under certain types of circumstances.

MCLEANSBORO POLICE DEPARTMENT

OVERVIEW

The McLeansboro Police Department is the only law enforcement agency, other than the Hamilton County Sheriff's Department, that performs law enforcement services in Hamilton County. Although by most standards it is a small department it must be remembered that it is large in terms of the law enforcement agencies in the five county area covered by this study.

POLICY, PROCEDURES, AND RULES AND REGULATIONS

The department has no written rules or regulations. The Chief indicated that he reports directly to the Mayor and the Mayor informs him of any types of activities that he wants completed. Although the department does not need an involved set of rules and regulations it seems appropriate that a minimum set be established to cover such areas as responsibility of officers, conduct of officers, and other matters related to the administration and operation of the department.

ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS

There are no published standards for employment and the city does not have a Board of Police and Fire Commissioners. All officers, including the Chief of Police, are appointed by the Mayor. There is no retirement system. They serve at the pleasure of the Mayor and City Council and have no protection afforded through any type of civil service or merit system. Although Board of Police and Fire Commissioners, by statute, are not required in cities of under 5,000 population it would appear appropriate for the city of McLeansboro to consider such a Board. A "model" for such a Board in a city the size of McLeansboro can be found in Bushnell, Illinois (McDonough County,

Illinois). Establishment of some type of career employment opportunity would be effective in upgrading the department since employees would be given some incentive to avail themselves of training opportunities which should immediately improve the level of service to the residents of McLeansboro.

PROMOTION

There is no published requirements for promotion and also there is no supervisory position other than Chief of Police. At present it does not appear that any other supervisory personnel are necessary, but it is recommended that promotional requirements be established at the present time so that they will be available for future use if and when it becomes necessary. This would allow present officers to have some understanding of what will be required.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The department has no published organizational structure; however, it does not appear to be necessary because of the size of the department. The department personnel consists of a Chief of Police and three patrolmen. Each employee, including the Chief work a 48 hour week. Their schedules are as follows:

Chief

Monday - Friday 7 AM to 5 PM

Saturday 7 AM to 3 PM

Patrolman Number One

Two nights a week 5 PM to 2 AM

Four nights a week 5 PM to 3 AM

Patrolman Number Two

Six nights a week 11 PM to 7 AM

Patrolman Number Three

Six eight hour shifts per week to relieve Chief,

Patrolmans #1 and #2 on their days off and

Supplement patrol activities on busier shifts.

No records could be located which would support the need to have more than one officer on duty at any given time. It seems apparent that the swing officer could be utilized to greater effectiveness. For example, as will be noted under "communications", the present system is totally unacceptable from the standpoint of logical police operations. Three of the eight hour shifts of the swing officer could be utilized as a communications support for a combined communications/records system in Hamilton County.

TRAINING

No officer on the department has been trained. Under the present set-up there is little or no incentive for training. However, in the opinion of the study group this does not excuse the officers from the responsibility for obtaining training. If for no other reason, they should seek training for their own personal protection. They were, in fact, the only department, other than one man departments in Region 21, that did not participate in the no tuition, one-week training course offered in Harrisburg, Illinois, June 14-18, 1971 by The Research Center in Law Enforcement Education of Western Illinois University.

PERSONNEL CHARACTERISTICS

The department has four full-time and one part-time officer. As has been previously noted the department is not trained and does not have a

high degree of formal education. Primarily the department is made up of older officers with three of the officers seventy years old or older and the other two sixty-three and forty years of age. The police experience of these officers has been considerable with three of them having twenty-four, nineteen and ten years of experience. The other two officers have five and one years of experience.

RECORDS

In terms of a normal police operation there is no record system. The Chief of Police does maintain a notebook which lists major incidents as summarized below. There is also a record kept, for two years, of accidents reported in the City of McLeansboro. These records indicate that in 1971 there were 67 accidents reported and in 1970 there were 60 accidents reported. Approximately 2/3 of which occurred on the day shift. This information supports the comment made above that other than a day shift there appears to be no need for a full-time law enforcement officer responsible for patrolling only the city in the evening and night-time hours.

Another factor which supports the need for only a daytime officer is the matter of parking enforcement. Records are not available which would indicate the number of tickets issued in a year, but records do indicate that the City of McLeansboro collected \$265.00 in parking fines during 1971. The Chief of Police indicated that although the stated fine is 50¢ some violators only pay 25¢ which does not allow for an accurate analysis of the number of parking tickets issued.

Tickets for moving violations are not issued, according to the Chief of Police, and thus no analysis of this particular activity or records system can be made. It is, of course, within the realm of possibility that no traffic violations occur in McLeansboro. If this is the case, the National

Safety Council should immediately make an in-depth study to determine why this is occurring. If not, the citizens should ask "why" because in a society that relies heavily on automobiles there is a need for some type of traffic enforcement by police departments. It is hoped that a citizen will not have to be killed or seriously injured before this inactivity on the part of the Department becomes a matter of concern. Bluntly stated, it is inconceivable to the study group, that police officers do not, from time to time, observe serious traffic violations.

No log is maintained for the daily activities of the officers and no reports are written. Although this is a major deficiency it appears obvious in terms of the total activities of the Department.

McLeansboro

(The following summary was obtained from a log book maintained by the Chief of Police)

1966

<u>Month</u>	<u>Offense</u>	<u>Number</u>
January	Burglary	1
	Theft from Car	1
March	Burglary	2
April	Damage to Private Property	1
August	Theft from car	1
	Attempted Burglary	1
November	Damage to Parking Meter	1
		<u>8</u> Total

1967

<u>Month</u>	<u>Offense</u>	<u>Number</u>
January	Theft from coke machine	1
	Damage to Property	1
	Vandalism	1
February	Fighting	1
March	Breaking into High School	1
May	Theft from car	1
June	Breaking into Church	1
	Theft of Ring	1
September	Theft from coke machine	1
October	Burglary	1
		<u>10</u> Total

1968

<u>Month</u>	<u>Offense</u>	<u>Number</u>
February	Burglary	1
March	Burglary	1
April	Theft from Car	1
	Vandalism	1
May	Burglary	3
	Vandalism	1
June	Theft	1
July	Burglary	1
	Theft from Car	1
September	Theft from Car	1
October	Burglary	1
		<u>13</u> Total

1969

<u>Month</u>	<u>Offense</u>	<u>Number</u>
January	Theft	1
	Theft from Car	1
	Burglary	1
February	Theft from Car	1
April	Theft from Car	1
	Burglary	1
May	Burglary	1
August	Burglary	1
September	Theft from Car	1
October	Burglary	1
November	Burglary	1
		<u>11</u> Total

1970

<u>Month</u>	<u>Offense</u>	<u>Number</u>
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Note: The Chief of Police indicates that in November 1969 4 or 5 subjects were arrested and convicted for burglary - His log contains no reports for period 11-69 - 10-20-70

October	Burglary	1
November	Burglary	4
		<u>5</u> Total

1971

<u>Month</u>	<u>Offense</u>	<u>Number</u>
January	Burglary	4
April	Purse lost	1
May	Burglary	2
	Vandalism to car	1
October	Vandalism to car	1
	Theft from car	1
		<hr/> 9 Total

EQUIPMENT

For detailed analysis see Chapter V.

COMMUNICATIONS

The department, in December of 1970, received a mobile unit for their car and a sub-base station for their office. They do not, unless the officer happens to be in the office, have an operator for the station. On February 8, 1972, the Study Project Director and Mr. James Duane met with the Mayor and Chief of Police to obtain information for this report. At this time they indicated that the sub-station never worked. Text messages to the Sheriff's office confirmed this problem. Mr. Duane indicated that this was the first time that this problem was brought to his attention. Obviously to allow this to happen shows a complete lack of concern for providing any kind of service to the people. This is typical of the type of service the people of McLeansboro are receiving from their Department.

Communications services after 5 PM are provided by a switching system on the telephone. Calls to the Department after this time are received at the Power Plant. If the police officer is needed the person on duty at the Power Plant initiates action to make two blasts on a whistle that can be heard throughout the city. The police officer can then call the Power Plant or drive over to the Power Plant to find out what is wrong.

The above procedure, in 1972, is obviously comic. Especially when a

sub-base station is available at the police department office. If for no other reason than to allow the citizens to sleep peacefully this procedure must be discontinued. A cooperative dispatching program between McLeansboro and Hamilton County could easily correct this situation.

PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS OF STUDY PROJECT DIRECTOR

In terms of almost any logical analysis of the McLeansboro Police Department it is the most ineffective, disorganized department that the Project Director has ever studied in 17 years of law enforcement experience. The per capita costs for the taxpayers is extremely high and in all probability they are receiving the poorest services for their money anywhere in the State of Illinois. To continue to function in their present manner will be an injustice to logic.

CHAPTER 7

MERIT SYSTEM

MERIT SYSTEM

The County Board of any County in Illinois having a population of less than 1,000,000 may, by ordinance, provide a Merit System for employment of Deputies in the Sheriff's Department. (Illinois Revised Statute, Chapter 34, Sec. 859.1). During the Fall of 1971, the Illinois Governmental Law Enforcement Officers Training Board and Illinois Sheriffs Association conducted a survey of the job status of County Law Enforcement Officers throughout the State. The results of the study indicated that 29 of the 102 Counties in the State of Illinois had adopted some form of Merit System for their Deputy Sheriffs or County Police. Another 17 Counties were actively considering the establishment of a County Merit System. None of the Counties in Region 21 had either established or were considering a Merit System at that time. An explanation of the County System plus proposed rules, regulations, and procedures is included in this discussion.

There are presently no statutory provisions for Merit Systems applicable to Regional Law Enforcement Officers. If the police force of Region 21 should be consolidated into one regional unit, a proposal should be submitted to the Legislature for enactment of provisions

similar to those provided under the Municipal and County Codes. In addition, a Merit Commission should be established with rules, regulations, and procedures similar to those recommended in this study for County Commissions.

The establishment of a County Merit Commission removes a majority of the law enforcement officers in the Sheriff's Department from the political arena, allows continuity of employment, and provides the basis for professionalization of the Sheriff's Deputies. There is a growing feeling on the part of County officials that job security should be provided their officers and that there should no longer be a wholesale change in the Sheriff's Personnel with each change in administration. There is also a feeling that better qualified individuals will be attracted to County positions when job tenure is assumed. In addition, County officials will be more likely to provide adequate training for deputies when there is some assurance of job stability.

The County Merit System shall be administered by a three-member Commission appointed by the County Sheriff and approved by the County Board. The Commissioners are appointed for 6-year terms (initial appointments are two, four, and six years), and no more than two shall be from the same political party. The Commission is charged with responsibility for the promulgation of rules, regulations, and procedures for the operation and administration of the Merit System. The System should include all Deputies employed on a full-time basis in the Sheriff's Department and should provide that they be appointed, promoted, disciplined, and discharged according to recognized principles of public employment and that they be compensated according to a standard pay plan by the County Board.

This study suggests as one alternative the consolidation of law enforcement agencies of each County into a single unit. If such action is taken, the establishment of a Merit Commission is particularly appropriate. Included are suggested rules, regulations, and procedures for a proposed County Sheriff's Department Merit Commissions (pages 155-168). These conform to the format recommended by the Illinois Association of Merit Commission Board Members.

The proposed rules, regulations, and procedures provides in Article II for three ranks; i.e., Deputy, Sergeant, and Chief Deputy. The latter two ranks are generally non-existent in Counties covered by this study. However, it is felt that enlargement of the departments should include provisions for additional administrative and managerial personnel. In the event that additional positions are not required, they may either be deleted from the rules or ignored until the positions are created.

Also included is a proposed Employment Application Form for use by the Sheriff's Departments and Merit Commissions (pages 169-172).

BOARD OF FIRE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS

Under Illinois law cities of over 5,000 population have a Board of Fire and Police Commissioners who have certain specified responsibilities in regard to police departments. Harrisburg is the only city in Region 21 that is required to have such a board. Division 2.1 of Article 10 of the Illinois Municipal Code and Chapter 24, (Section 10-2.1-1), of the Illinois Revised Statutes provide that cities under 5,000 population may appoint a Board of Fire and Police Commissioners. No city of under 5,000 population,

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in Region 21, has such a board. At present, all police officers, from chief to patrolman, are appointed by the Mayor and/or the governing council.

Obviously, there are many drawbacks to such a system. Incentive for training and other aspects of career growth and performance are limited when an officers employment is possibly related to the next election. Adoption of a Board of Fire and Police Commissioners could have a tremendous influence on improving the law enforcement services provided since career oriented personnel would be attracted to the police service.

1. A "petition for referendum" be circulated which requires the signature of not less than 20% of the number of voters who voted at the last general, municipal election.
2. A referendum ballot prepared and submitted to vote. The ballot should read:

"Shall the City of _____, _____ County, Illinois adopt Division 2.1 of Article 10 of the Illinois Municipal Code providing for appointment of a Board of Fire and Police Commissioners?"

Yes	
No	

3. If passed, by majority vote, the following actions occur:
 - a. A three member board is appointed consisting of no more than two members from any one political party. Appointees may not hold any other paid city office or appointment.
 - b. They are appointed for staggered terms.
 - c. They develop and publish appropriate rules, regulations, etc. to execute their duties.

Both the Illinois Municipal League and the State Association of Boards of Fire and Police Commissioners will assist as requested. In addition,

Mayor Harold Fitch of Bushnell, Illinois would be willing to assist. Bushnell, a city of approximately 4,000 in McDonough County, established such a board in April 1971.

The following portions of this chapter regarding "merit system" provides guidance regarding appointments, promotions, discipline, etc. which should be helpful in analyzing the types of functions that would be performed by such a board.

PROPOSED

____ County Sheriff's Department
Merit Commissions

Rules, Regulations, and Procedures

____, Chairman
____, Vice-Chairman
____, Secretary

____ County
____, Illinois

Each member of the County Sheriff's Department shall receive from the Sheriff's Office one copy of these Rules, Regulations, and Procedures and one copy of all future amendments or changes. Each member of the Sheriff's Office shall acknowledge receipt of these Rules and Regulations and a permanent receipt record kept hereafter.

RULES, REGULATIONS, AND PROCEDURES

Pursuant to its responsibility for the administration and operation of a merit system for all Deputy Sheriffs' of the County Sheriff's Department, the Merit Commission adopts the following Rules, Regulations and Procedures.

ARTICLE I
ADMINISTRATION

- A. ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMISSION. The officers of the Merit Commission shall be: Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary.

All officers shall be elected by a simple majority vote of the Merit Commission. The term of office of said officers shall be two years or until the term of office as a member of the Commission shall expire, whichever period is shorter.

The Chairman shall preside at all meetings and shall perform all duties required of him by these Rules, Regulations, and Procedures.

The Vice-Chairman shall preside at meetings in the absence or disability of the Chairman.

The Secretary shall keep the minutes and records of the Commission.
- B. OFFICE AND STAFF. The Commission shall maintain an office in Illinois where its' staff assistants and clerks as required, shall function and where its' files and records shall be maintained.
- C. MEETINGS. Regular meetings of the Commission shall be held quarterly at its' office. Other meetings may be called as necessary by the Chairman or upon the call of two members of the Commission. The Chairman must notify each of the Commission members specifying the time and place of such meetings at least three days prior to the meeting. Commission meetings shall be conducted under Roberts' Rules of Order.
- D. QUORUM. At meetings, two members of the Commission shall normally constitute a quorum and shall conduct the business of the Commission. However, when changes in the Rules, Regulations and Procedures of the Commission are to be considered, all three must be in attendance.

- E. **VOTING.** On all matters brought before the Commission, the concurrence of at least two members of the Commission shall be necessary for a decision and the action of such a majority shall be the act of the Commission. However, a unanimous vote of all three Commission members shall be required to change the Rules, Regulations, and Procedures of the Commission.
- f. **MINUTES AND RECORDS.** The Commission shall:
1. Maintain such personnel records and files as are necessary to execute its responsibilities. These records and files shall be confidential, except that any member of the Department shall be permitted on request to examine his graded written examinations and efficiency reports, and except that where practical, an unsuccessful applicant shall be informed of the reason for his rejection upon written request for such information.
 2. Keep and maintain the minutes of all meetings and report the decisions rendered to appropriate parties.
 3. Carefully compile and maintain a transcript of all disciplinary proceedings.
 4. Keep and maintain all other records and files necessary for the proper administration and operation of the Commission's business including any information required for compliance with the requests of the County Board for reports of activity.
- G. **CHANGES IN RULES, REGULATIONS, AND PROCEDURES.** The Commission shall recommend to the County Board changes in these Rules, Regulations and Procedures only after such changes are considered at a meeting of the full Commission; only after the Sheriff's Department has been notified of the proposed changes and has been afforded an opportunity to comment formally on such changes; and only after the Commission has approved such changes by a unanimous vote. Copies of all approved changes shall be distributed to department employees under the jurisdiction of the Commission.
- H. **INSPECTIONS.** At the request of the Sheriff or at its own discretion, the Commission may inspect and investigate those phases of the Sheriff's Department's personnel management program which are within its purview. The Commission may report on its findings to the County Board of Supervisors.

ARTICLE II

RANKS

- A. **RANKS.** For the purposes of the administration and operation of the merit system of the County Sheriff's Department, the ranks in the Sheriff's Department shall be:
- Chief Deputy
Sergeant
Deputy Sheriff
- B. **POSITIONS.** These ranks of Sergeant and Deputy Sheriff are considered positions rather than assignments, and persons meeting the requirements of the qualifications and appointment procedures stated elsewhere in these Rules, Regulations and Procedures can attain tenure in these positions.
- C. **ASSIGNMENTS.** The rank of Chief Deputy is considered an assignment rather than a position and may be made at the discretion of the duly elected sheriff from the ranks of those persons who have attained tenure in the rank of Sergeant.
- D. **SHERIFF.** The Sheriff, if elected from the ranks of the tenured personnel, is considered an assignment. When an individual is removed from this assignment, he reverts back to his tenured position and rank.

ARTICLE III

APPOINTMENT TO DEPARTMENT

- A. **ENTRY INTO MERIT SYSTEM.** The rank of Deputy Sheriff is the sole point of entry into the Departmental merit system.
- B. **APPOINTMENT TO THE DEPARTMENT.** Applicants for appointments as Deputy Sheriff to the Sheriff's Department, in addition to meeting the standards prescribed by the Illinois Revised Statutes, concerning Deputy Sheriff's must:
1. Be no younger than 21 years of age nor older than 55 years of age at the time his application is received by the Commission;
 2. Be a high school graduate, or have a certification of equivalency;
 3. Be no less than 5'8" tall nor more than 6'5" tall;
 4. Have weight in proportion to height;

5. Possess a valid Illinois Driver's License at the time of application;
6. Must pass a physical examination by a doctor acceptable to the County Medical Association;
7. Meet such other mental, medical, and physical standards as may be prescribed from time to time by the Commission. Any physical examination required shall be paid for by the applicant;
8. Be acceptable to the Commission following an investigation of background, reputation, and character;
9. Be acceptable to the Commission after oral interview;
10. Be adjudged as qualified by the Commission and placed on a list of qualified applicants;
11. Be appointed from the qualified list by the Sheriff when a vacancy, or vacancies, exist;
12. Serve successfully a one-year probationary period, during which time he is subject to removal by the Sheriff. The Commission shall be notified by the Sheriff in writing of the cause of the appointee's removal;
13. The Merit Commission is authorized to waive the age, physical and educational standards set forth herein, in their discretion, in those cases of applicants who have substantial experience in recognized law enforcement agencies or its equivalent in Armed Forces.

C. VETERANS' PREFERENCE FOR APPOINTMENT. Those applicants for appointment to the County Sheriff's Department who have honorably served in the military or naval services of the United States shall file with their Employment Application, a sworn or certified copy of the Certificate of Honorable Service, or of such other evidence as they may have of honorable service in or honorable discharge from, such services of the United States.

Each such applicant who shall have been found, on the basis of the physical, mental and screening examinations and the background investigation, to possess the prescribed requisites for appointment, shall receive a numerical rank on the appointment list above that of all other applicants who shall have received the same or a lower grade on such examinations.

D. CERTIFICATION OF TENURE. After successfully completing the entire process, the Commission shall certify the Deputy Sheriff as possessing tenure.

- E. APPOINTMENT PROCEDURES. The responsibilities of the Merit Commission include:
1. Preparing and posting prominently a list of all qualified candidates at the completion of each entry screening process. These lists will be maintained for one year or until the list is exhausted, whichever is shorter. Tests will be held each year with a qualified candidate able to retain his status on said qualified list by advising the Merit Commission of his intent to do so.
 2. Notifying all qualified candidates of their acceptability and that they are being placed on the qualified list.
 3. Within 15 days, any qualified candidate who declines to accept an appointment will be replaced for said appointment by another qualified candidate. A refusal to accept an appointment does not constitute grounds for removal from the qualified list.

ARTICLE IV

PROMOTION

- A. PROMOTION. To be eligible for promotion to Sergeant or Chief Deputy, a candidate:
1. Must have served successfully as a full-time paid Deputy Sheriff at the level immediately below the one for which he is a candidate according to the following pattern:
 - a. One year for Deputy Sheriff to Sergeant;
 - b. Two years for Sergeant to Chief Deputy.
 2. At the time of holding of examination for promotion, must not be in any of the following categories:
 - a. Under suspension;
 - b. On leave of absence, except for military service;
 - c. On inactive duty due to disability.
 3. Must possess above average performance evaluation for the previous year;
 4. Must be found to be in acceptable physical condition after a thorough medical examination; said examination to be paid for by the County.

After meeting these minimal standards, the candidate:

1. Must file a formal application with the Commission;
 2. Take and successfully pass any written or oral promotional examination for the appropriate rank and position offered by the Commission;
 3. Be adjudged to be qualified and placed upon a list of qualified applicants by the Commission;
 4. Be selected from the qualified list and appointed to the appropriate position and rank by the Sheriff when a vacancy or vacancies occur;
 5. Serve successfully a probationary period of six months during which time he is subject to be returned to his tenured rank by the Sheriff after written notification of cause is filed with the Commission.
- B. CERTIFICATION OF TENURE. After successfully completing the above promotional procedure, he shall be certified as tenured at the appropriate position and rank by the Commission.
- C. LISTS OF QUALIFIED. Lists of qualified candidates shall be prepared and prominently posted at the completion of each promotional screening by the Commission. Such lists shall remain in force for one year or until exhausted, whichever is shorter.
- D. Those Deputy Sheriff's who have served in the County Sheriff's Department prior to the effective date of these Rules and Regulations shall be certified as tenured as of the effective date of said Regulations.

ARTICLE V

DISCIPLINE

A. DISCIPLINARY MEASURES

1. By the Sheriff:

- A. The Sheriff, without filing charges with the Commission, may suspend, for any reasonable period not to exceed a total of thirty days within a twelve month period, any member of the County Sheriff's Department for infractions of these Rules, Regulations, and Procedures.

- B. The Sheriff may suspend any member of the County Sheriff's Department for a period in addition to the above-limited thirty days, provided charges against that member have been filed with the Commission during the original period of suspension, and pending the decision of the Commission on those charges.
- C. The Sheriff, without filing charges with the Commission, may take the following disciplinary measures for infractions of these Rules, Regulations, and Procedures, in addition to, or in place of, suspension as above described:
1. Assign extra duty in his regular assignment or otherwise, with or without pay, not to exceed eight hours in any one week nor forty hours in any three month period;
 2. Reprimand a subordinate in writing, and place a copy in his Merit Commission File;
 3. Reprimand a subordinate orally.
- D. All disciplinary measures by the Sheriff shall be reported to the Commission and become a part of the subordinate's Merit Commission File.
- E. No other disciplinary measures shall be taken by the Sheriff except by order of the Commission.
2. By the Commission:
- A. The Commission after the hearing upon written charges, if it shall make a finding of guilty, may order any of the following disciplinary measures which, in the opinion of the Commission the offense merits:
1. Discharge and removal from the County Sheriff's Department;
 2. Reduction in rank;
 3. Suspension for a period not to exceed a total of 180 days in any twelve month period.
- B. If the Commission makes a finding of not guilty, it shall require the Sheriff's Department to:
1. Restore the accused to duty forthwith at the rank and position from which he was suspended;
 2. Make provision to continue the accused's seniority as if it had never been interrupted;

3. See that the officer is properly reimbursed for any loss of salary. The difference between any monies earned at other employment while under suspension and salary shall provide the basis for such reimbursement. The Commission also hereby prohibits the Sheriff from using his own power of discipline in such a manner as to punish a man who has been found not guilty by the Commission.

B. DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURES

1. Complaints

In all cases where the Sheriff desires to discipline a member of the County Sheriff's Department beyond measures prescribed by Section A-1 of these Rules, Regulations, and Procedures, he shall file with the Commission a written complaint in quintuplicate, setting forth a plain and concise statement of the facts upon which the complaint is based and the specific section or sections of these Rules, Regulations, and Procedures, which the accused member is charged with violating.

2. Notification of Hearing

- A. On receipt of a complaint from the Sheriff, the Commission will send a letter to the accused member enclosing a copy of the complaint. The letter shall advise of the filing of the complaint and set forth the time and place of hearing of the charges contained in the complaint on not less than 10 day's notice. The letter shall be sent by registered or by certified mail, return receipt requested, at the residence address of the member shown on the face of the complaint. Delivery of the letter to his residence, as shown by the return receipt shall constitute service of the complaint on the accused member.
- B. A copy of the letter shall be mailed to the Sheriff and shall constitute notice to him of the time and place of the hearing on the complaint.

3. Hearing

- A. All hearings shall be public.
- B. At the time and place of hearing, the Sheriff and the accused member may be represented by counsel if they desire.
- C. All proceedings before the Commission during the hearing shall be recorded by a court reporter to be employed by the Commission.
- D. The record of hearings will not be transcribed by the court reporter unless requested by the Commission or by any party interested in the hearing. The cost of the transcript shall be borne by the person requesting it.

- E. All witnesses shall be sworn by the Chairman or another member of the Commission prior to testifying.
- F. The Commission will first hear the witnesses substantiating the charges which have been made. Thereafter, the accused member may present and examine those witnesses whom he desires the Commission to hear. All parties shall have the right to cross-examine witnesses presented by the opposite party. The Commission shall have the right to examine and to recall witnesses.

4. Decision on Charges

After the Commission shall have made its finding and determined its order, it shall within 10 days mail to the accused member by registered mail or by certified mail, return receipt requested, a notice of the finding and order of the Commission. A copy of the notice shall be mailed to the Sheriff.

5. Subpoena

- A. The Sheriff and the accused member, or their respective counsel, may, at any time before the hearing, apply to the Commission for subpoena directed to specific persons requiring their appearance at the hearing and, if necessary, requiring them to produce at the hearing books, papers, records and such other things as may be relevant to the hearing. The application shall specify the names and addresses of the persons to be subpoenaed and the documents and things which they are to be required to produce. The requested subpoena will be issued.
- B. Subpoena issued by the Commission may be served by the Sheriff or any adult person designated by the party requesting the subpoena. Subpoena will not be issued for anyone residing outside the State of Illinois.
- C. Any request for continuance by reason of inability to serve subpoena shall be filed in the office of the Commission at least five days before the date set for such hearing.

6. Filing of Papers

All papers may be filed with the Commission by mailing them to the County Sheriff's Department Merit Commission at its address in Illinois. All papers may also be filed by delivering the same to the Commission's Office, in Illinois, personally or by messenger. For the purpose of these Rules, Regulations, and Procedures, the filing date of any paper shall be the date it was received in the Commission's Office, in the event the paper is delivered personally or by messenger. In the event a paper is forwarded by mail, then the filing date shall be the date which is postmarked on the envelope containing such paper.

7. Form of Papers

- A. All papers filed in any proceeding shall be typewritten or printed and shall be on one side of the paper only.
- B. If typewritten, the lines shall be double spaced, except that long quotations may be single spaced and indented.
- C. All papers shall be not larger than 8 1/2 inches wide by 11 inches long and shall have inside margins of not less than one inch.
- D. The original of all papers filed shall be signed in ink by the party filing the paper or by his counsel.
- E. If papers are filed by an attorney, his name and address shall appear thereon.

8. Continuance of Hearing

No hearing shall be continued at the request of any of the parties thereto or their counsel, unless such request is made orally to the Chairman of the Commission or in writing at the Commission's Offices in Illinois, at least five days before the date for which the hearing is scheduled.

ARTICLE VI

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

FOR THE CONDUCT OF MEMBERS

OF THE COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

- A. Any member of the County Sheriff's Department who shall be guilty of any of the following shall be subject to disciplinary action by the Sheriff and the Merit Commission.
- B. No member of the County Sheriff's Department who is under the jurisdiction of the Merit Commission shall:
 - 1. Violate any law or statute of a State or of the United States;
 - 2. Violate any ordinance of a County or Municipal government;
 - 3. Willfully mistreat any person;
 - 4. Violate any of the general orders, special orders of rules and regulations of the Department which are not inconsistent with these Rules, Regulations, and Procedures;

- 5. Negligently or carelessly use any weapon;
- 6. Knowingly make a false official report;
- 7. Fail to obey a lawful order;
- 8. Be insubordinate to, or show disrespect for, a superior in the Department;
- 9. Mistreat a junior member of the Department;
- 10. Neglect to perform his duties or perform his duties with gross inefficiency or incapacity;
- 11. Engage in any conduct unbecoming to a member of the Department or which tends to reflect discredit on the Department;
- 12. Leave his post of duty without permission or without being properly relieved;
- 13. Be absent from duty without leave or appropriate permission;
- 14. Willfully destroy or damage any property of the Department;
- 15. Use property of the Department without authority;
- 16. Receive, solicit or attempt to solicit money or anything of value for performing or failing to perform any police duty;
- 17. Solicit business, clients or customers for any business establishment or professional person;
- 18. Accept any other employment except with Sheriff's written permissions, copies of which permission shall be promptly furnished to the Commission;
- 19. Drink any kind of intoxicating liquor while on duty or while in uniform except when such action is required and properly authorized in the performance of assigned duties;
- 20. Use any habit-forming drug or narcotics, except at the direction of a physician;
- 21. Associate with persons having known criminal records or connections, except when such action is required and properly authorized in the performance of assigned duties;
- 22. Frequent any establishment of unsavory reputation or owned or operated by any person having a known criminal record or connections, except when such action is required or properly authorized in the performance of assigned duties;

23. Disseminate or release any information concerning essential police matters except when properly authorized to do so;
24. Engage in any manner in the activities or interest of any political party or of any candidate for public office or for the nomination therefor, or participate in any manner in the political campaign for the nomination or election of candidates for public office. Nothing contained herein shall be deemed to interfere with the right of any person to vote for any candidate and upon any issue as his reason and conscience may dictate.

ARTICLE VII

OTHER PERSONNEL TRANSACTIONS

A. LEAVES OF ABSENCE

1. Leaves of absence without pay may be granted any member of the County Sheriff's Department irrespective of rank. The leave shall be from the position and rank he holds at the time the leave is granted and, on termination of the leave, the officer shall be returned to the same rank he held at the time the leave was granted. Such leave may be granted whether the officer has or has not completed his probationary period.
2. All leaves of absence, except for military service, shall be for one year or less, with the privilege of obtaining a new leave at the expiration of the first. Leaves of absence shall be granted by the Sheriff with the approval of the Commission, acting through its Chairman. An officer on leave of absence who accepts a position other than that for which the leave is granted, without the written approval of the Sheriff and the Commission, shall be deemed to have resigned. An officer who fails to return to his position following the granted leave, or to request and be granted a new leave of absence on or before the expiration of his first leave, shall be deemed to have resigned.
3. Leave of absence without pay may be granted for the following reasons and purposes:
 - A. Illness of an employee properly certified by a physician acceptable to the Commission; however, the Commission may require a member who has applied for such a leave, to submit to a physical examination by a physician of its choosing;
 - B. Active duty in the military or naval service of the United States during a period of national emergency;
 - C. Training in an institution of higher learning;
 - D. Other reasons acceptable to the Sheriff and the Commission.

CONTINUED**2 OF 5**

4. The Sheriff and the Commission are the sole judge of the appropriateness of the reasons and purposes for which the leave is requested, and they alone shall establish the conditions for approval of such a request.

B. RESIGNATIONS AND REINSTATEMENTS

1. Any member who resigns from the County Sheriff's Department for any reason will not be reinstated.
2. Should a former member desire again to affiliate himself with the County Sheriff's Department, he must meet the basic requirements for appointment to the County Sheriff's Department, take the written examinations then being administered and go through all screening procedures in competition with all other applicants.

PROPOSED APPLICATION FORM

County Sheriff's Office
Illinois

Application For Deputy Sheriff

Date _____

In completing this formal application please print, using ink or typewriter. Answer all items. If questions are not applicable, so state. Do not attempt to complete this form until you have completely read the instructions.

Phone _____
Birth Date _____
Height _____
Weight _____

Name _____
(First) (Middle) (Last)

Present Address _____
(Number) (Street) (City) (State) (Zip) (FROM)

Length of Residence in Illinois _____ Years, _____ County _____ Months

OTHER Addresses During Past Ten Years _____

Present Marital Status Have You Ever Been Widowed, Divorced, or Estranged? Yes No

Number of Dependents Are you a Citizen of the United States? Yes No

Credit References (List all past and present creditors giving name and address of creditor with amounts due) (Use reverse side if necessary)

Name	Address	Amount

Have you ever been involved in any matter pertaining to an unpaid debt? Yes No Do you have any delinquent taxes? Yes No

Personal References (List four mature responsible persons who are well acquainted with you other than relatives and former employers)

(Full Name) (Address) (City) (State) (Zip) (Occupation)

Have you ever been arrested, or accused of breaking a law, or taken to a police station for investigation, or fingerprinted because of suspicion, in any place, at any time in your life. (If in doubt answer yes and explain fully on reverse side, giving date, place, charge, and final results)

Yes No

Failure to report this information can disqualify you.

Office Record (List all moving violation tickets received including date, place, charge and disposition)

Number of Accidents Involved In Have you been Adjudged at Fault in any Accident? Yes No

Illinois Driver License Number Has your Drivers License ever been Suspended or Revoked? Yes No

Educational History Name Location Dates Attended Highest Grade Completed

Grade School

Intermediate School

High School Type of High School Diploma Received Regular Veterans What School Issued this Diploma?

Additional Schooling or Studies (List college major and minor)

Draft Status _____

Military Record _____
(Branch) (Enlistment Date) (Separation Date) (Rank when Dis-
charged)
(Attach sworn or certified copy of honorable discharge)

Employment History List below, in chronological order your complete history of
employment, unemployment longer than one week periods. Begin
this history from date of leaving school. Identify any part-
time employment with the letters P.T. in the left hand margin

Social Security Number: _____

(Name of Employer) (Address) (Date Employed From-To)

(Position Held) (Salary) (Badge No.) (Reason for leaving)

Additional Comments of Continuation of Work Record

Do you Object to our Inquiring of your Present Employer, about your
Character and Job Performance? Yes No

Are you now or have you ever been a Member of the Communist Party or
any other Organization which Advocates the Forceful overthrow of the
United States Government or any Organization cited as Subversive or
Communistic by the United States Attorney General? Yes No

Applicant's Signature _____

Date _____

CHAPTER 8

RECORDS AND COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS

RECORDS AND COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS

In this section an analysis was made of record and communication systems of the law enforcement agencies in the five county area. On the basis of this analysis problem areas have been highlighted and recommendations made for correcting these problems. In those areas where it seemed justified several alternative recommendations have been developed for consideration.

RECORDS

In studying the record keeping systems in this area it was determined that a law enforcement record keeping system should have four primary objectives and these objectives were used as the criteria for evaluation. The objectives are as follows: (1) A law enforcement records system should provide a means of recording and processing complaints and for the collection and storage of information needed to apprehend and convict persons who have committed criminal acts; (2) It should provide information which can be used as a basis for operational planning and control. An example would be providing information on when, where and the kinds of criminal activity which could be used as a basis for developing patrol plans; (3) It should provide the basic information needed for administrative planning and control. An example of this would be information on types of crimes that are increasing which could be used as a basis for developing a training program; (4) It should accomplish the objectives above in an economic and efficient manner. Here systems should be kept as simple and standardized as possible and still accomplish their objective.

ANALYSIS OF PRESENT RECORD KEEPING SYSTEM

All of the record systems of the law enforcement agencies in the five county region were not analyzed. However, a cross section of these systems

was studied and two of the best systems were analyzed in detail.

GALLATIN COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

The only records being kept at all in this department at the time this study was made were accident reports and jail records. The accident reports had been kept only since December 7, 1970. The County Jail Population Reports contained little information that could be used for law enforcement planning. Although the department operates a base radio station, no radio logs were being kept.

Any criminal complaints in the County are kept on file in the State's Attorney's Office. The only other law enforcement records for the county are kept by the Circuit Clerk who has a file on all misdemeanors and felonies that resulted in prosecution. These records are available only from 1968 to present. The Clerk also keeps a file on all traffic tickets.

HARDIN COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

The only records kept by this department is a "Daily Activity Log" which details show the type of crime, the location and the time of the offense. This office also has a radio base station, but does not keep a radio or telephone log. All other law enforcement records are kept in the County Clerk's Office.

POPE COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

A "Daily Report" has been kept since December 7, 1970. This report shows date of complaint, time of complaint, the name of the person who made the report and the nature of the complaint. Offense reports are made up on regular notebook paper and filed by type of offense. Juvenile offense reports are filed separately. Disposition of cases are posted to the file.

An arrest card is kept on every person arrested and if a person is

arrested more than once his cards are stapled together. This card shows name, date and offense. Jail records are also kept showing the name of the prisoner, reason he is in jail, time in, and how released. Files are also kept on criminal complaints and warrants.

Traffic accident reports are kept on file along with copies of all traffic tickets. A separate report file is kept on auto thefts.

The records kept by the Pope County Sheriff's Office only go back to December 7, 1970. All prior records with the exception of the Jail Records were removed by the previous sheriff when he left office. No radio or telephone log is kept even though the office runs a base radio station.

SALINE COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

The Harrisburg Sheriff's Office keeps a radio log on all traffic between the base station and mobile units in the field. This log is recorded the time of the communication and the nature of the communication. When a criminal offense occurs a complaint form is filled out in the State's Attorney Office. This form is given an identification number which will identify this case and its records through investigation to arrest, trail and disposition of the case. One copy of this form is kept on file in the sheriff's office alphabetically by year and one copy is with the investigating officer. A complaint log is kept on a legal pad for all complaints showing date, complaint number and other information; if the complaint is served it is marked off. This log is filed for awhile and then thrown away. When an investigation is made an offense form is made out. The same form is used for offenses against property and those against persons. Part I crimes against persons are handled for the department by the state police detective who keeps the sheriff's office advised informally of his progress. No records of these investigations are filed with the sheriff's office.

When an arrest occurs an arrest log is filed out showing name of person arrested, offense, date, arresting officer, disposition of the prisoner, his description, date of birth and address. He is also fingerprinted and photographed at the time of arrest. The sheriff's office does not keep a record of the disposition of cases. To get this information one would have to go to the Circuit Court Clerk's files which are kept by name and complaint number.

Personal files on persons with part criminal records are kept by name in the States Attorney's office. Copies of criminal complaint forms are also kept on file in this office, with juvenile records being kept in a separate file.

Traffic accident reports are filled out by the investigation officer and filed in the sheriff's office alphabetically by year. Traffic tickets are filed in the Circuit Court Clerk's Office by name and number. No accumulative records are kept by offender however.

ELDORADO POLICE DEPARTMENT

The present record keeping system has only been in operation for the last two years. Prior to that time no records are available.

Under the present system a Radio and Telephone Log is kept by a fireman who acts as dispatcher. In addition to this log an Activity Report is kept by each officer on duty. This report includes the name of the person making the complaint, the nature of the complaint and place and time of occurrence. These reports are filed in no particular order in a file cabinet in the chief's office. No offense report forms are used, and if a report is made, notebook paper is used. Part I offenses are investigated by the state police detective. He files no formal reports with the Eldorado Police Department.

An Arrest Log is kept on arrests showing name, date, time, nature of offense, date of birth and sex. A separate log is kept on Juveniles. A Record

Card is made from the Arrest Log and is posted for each new offense. These cards are filed alphabetically in a card file. A copy of traffic tickets are kept on file in no particular order.

MCLEANSBORO POLICE DEPARTMENT

No formal law enforcement records are kept in this department. The police chief keeps a notebook in which major incidents in the community are recorded. Records are kept on all traffic accidents that have occurred in the city in the last two years.

HARRISBURG POLICE DEPARTMENT

The record system of the Harrisburg Police Department was the most complete of those studied in the five county area. It was the only system where records had been kept over an extended time period. The present system was installed in 1958 and has been operating without interruption since that time.

This system keeps a telephone log but no radio log even though the department operates a base radio station. When a complaint is investigated the investigation officer makes out an Offense Report. This report is made out in one copy and is primarily a form for crimes against property. There is no form used for investigations of crimes against persons. This report is turned in to headquarters at the end of the patrol, given an identification number and filed on a clipboard in the office. No supplementary reports are made. The Offense Reports stay on the clipboard until the end of the year when they are removed and filed by year. Each officer keeps a daily log in which he records any significant activity which occurred during his patrol. The form used for the daily log is in three colors, a different color for each patrol period. This log is made up in one copy and filed by date.

When an arrest is made an arrest card is made out giving an identification number, name, address, offense, age, sex, race, date and time. It also includes a report made by the arresting officer. A separate arrest form is used for traffic arrests and includes much of the same information as on the other form. Dispositions are received on Part II crimes and traffic offenses. These are posted to the arrest cards and then these are filed fifty to a file folder. Dispositions on felony cases are not sent to the department from the Circuit Court Clerk.

A card file is made up on each person with an arrest record and each new arrest is posted to this card. This card is filed by name and identification number and is cross indexed with a personal file that is kept on all persons with an arrest record.

A report is filled out on all traffic accidents. This report is given an identification number and is filed by number by month. Traffic tickets are also kept on file by month. An index card file by name is also kept on traffic offenders and this card is posted each time there is an additional traffic offense.

ANALYSIS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT RECORD SYSTEMS FOR THE FIVE COUNTY AREA

In general law enforcement record keeping systems in the five county area are poor or non-existent. Only two departments, the Saline County Sheriff's Department and the Harrisburg Police Department, had any semblance of adequate law enforcement record keeping system. But even these systems had serious errors in their design and application. This lack of properly maintained records made it extremely difficult for members of this study team to collect the data that was needed to evaluate the law enforcement and criminal justice systems in this region.

None of the systems studied had records which provide an adequate means of recording and processing complaints or collecting and storing information needed to apprehend and convict persons who have committed criminal acts. Many departments have no telephone or radio logs, which is an important means of recording initial complaints. Lack of radio logs for those departments operating base stations is also a violation of FCC regulations. Most of the departments have forms to help insure proper investigation of complaints. Even in those cases where investigation forms are used they are not properly processed and no formal follow up procedures are built into the system. In cases where more than one department is engaged in an investigation none of the systems provide for sharing of investigation records. The results of this is that the investigation of complaints and the apprehension of criminals in this five county area is being seriously hampered by the lack of good record systems.

In most of the departments the records systems are not complete enough to provide data for operational planning. Many of the available records only go back two or three years and there is some indication in some cases that previous office holders removed the records when they left office. Removal of such public records is prohibited by Chapter 116, Section 43.104 of the Illinois Revised Statutes which reads "All public records made or received by or under the authority of or coming into the custody, control, possession of any officer or agency shall not be mutilated, destroyed, transferred, removed or otherwise damaged or disposed of, in whole or in part except as provided by law." In the few departments which do have a good record base, it is not being used in operational planning. There is no indication that data is being obtained from past records to determine high crime periods of the year or times of day or high crime location, or high traffic accident locations. This information could be

used to make out better patrol plans and pinpoint areas where greater traffic control might be needed. No plot maps are being kept by any of the departments to show location of occurrence of Part I and Part II offenses and traffic accidents. As a result law enforcement resources are not being allocated in the most efficient manner to curtail crime and prevent traffic accidents.

There is no indication that any administrative planning is being done by any of the departments. With proper records information on types of crimes and their trends could be used to determine training needs of law enforcement personnel equipment needs and manpower needs. The end result of this lack of administrative planning in untrained police officers, money wasted on unneeded equipment, and undermanned law enforcement agencies.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to insure adequate record keeping among the law enforcement agencies in the five county area it is recommended that a standard set of ten forms be utilized by all of these agencies. These forms would include: (1) Radio/Telephone Log; (2) Daily Activity Log (kept by each officer); (3) Offense Against Property Form; (4) Offense Against Persons Form; (5) Interrogation/and or Witness Statement Form; (6) Arrest Card; (7) Criminal Index Cards; (8) Miscellaneous Incident Form; (9) Supplemental Field Report; (10) Traffic Accident Report. A set of these recommended forms is included at the end of this section.

A combined radio and telephone log would satisfy the FCC requirement and eliminate the time and effort of keeping two separate logs. This also puts all incoming and outgoing communications on one form and provides a single reference point for anyone desiring to review this information. A file should be kept on these logs by date, by month.

A Daily Activity Log should be kept by each officer in each law enforcement agency for better operational planning and control. On this form the officer should record any significant incident that occurred during the day. This form should be made out in two copies. One copy should be kept by the officer and the other turned in to his supervisor. These reports can be used to review the activities of officers in the field. They can give a supervisor some measure of the individual efficiency of his officers and can indicate equipment problem areas or areas where changes in daily routines are necessary.

The use of two separate offense report forms, one for offenses against property and one for offenses against persons, should improve the quality of the investigation of these offenses. Since these forms ask for very specific information they can guide the investigating officer in the investigation to insure that all needed information is secured and that none is overlooked. The separation of the offense reports also provides a better vehicle for operational and administrative planning. It enables the head of the agency to be aware of problems within his area of jurisdiction and to pinpoint possible patterns of criminal activity and recognize recurring individual criminal trademarks. This form should be made out in quadruplicate. The original copy will be given an identification number and will remain in the office as a permanent file. It should be filed numerically by its offense number. One copy should stay with the investigating officer as a work copy. One copy should be sent to the state's attorney to start his file on the case and one copy should be sent to the Regional Record Center (the nature of this center will be explained later in the recommendations).

One of the most significant problem areas noted in all of the record systems studied was a complete lack of a means of recording follow-up investigations made after the initial investigation. To handle this problem

a supplementary field report form would be used to record and report any significant information collected during follow-up investigations. The number and disposition of this form would be the same as that of the original offense reporting form.

The use of a standard interrogation form insures that when a statement is taken from a suspect that he has been advised of his rights under the Miranda warning. The second form provides a means for securing statements when the Miranda warning is not necessary. These forms would be made in triplicate. One copy stays in the office, one copy as a work copy in the field, and one copy to the state's attorney.

Much of the time of law enforcement agencies are spent in activities that are not directly related to law enforcement. If these activities are not recorded the total role and contribution of the agency to the community can be overlooked or misunderstood. The miscellaneous incident form provides a means of recording these activities, such as helping stranded motorists or providing first aid to an injured citizen. This information can be used for public relations purpose and for justifying the need for additional equipment and personnel. This form would be made out in duplicate. One copy for the officer and one copy for the office file.

A standard arrest card will help insure that all of the pertinent data on an arrested person is collected. It will also facilitate exchange of information between agencies on persons with criminal records. Arrest cards on juvenile offenders should be stamped juvenile and kept in a separate file. This card will be made out in duplicate, one copy to stay in a permanent office file and one copy for the Regional Records Center.

A standard accident report form will help insure that all needed information on accidents is recorded and will facilitate exchange of infor-

mation between law enforcement agencies on traffic accidents. The criminal index cards would be made out by the Regional Records Center and the nature and purpose of these cards will be explained in the following section on the Regional Records Center.

In addition to forms previously discussed it is strongly recommended that all departments fill out Set 2 of the Illinois Uniform Crime Report as a basis for operational and administrative planning. The advantage of these forms is that they provide an offense summary and an arrest summary which are case and person oriented. The information included on the offense summary can be summarized at the end of each month and used to determine what types of crimes are being committed, where they are being committed and the time of day, day of week, and month of the year in which they are being committed. This information can be used to determine how patrol schedules should be established, where patrolling should be more intense and what type of criminal activities officers are most likely to encounter in each location within the patrol area. These summaries can be compared on a year to year basis to show long range trends in criminal activity. These trends might indicate the need for additional equipment or areas where further training of personnel might be necessary. Since both the offense and arrest summaries are recorded by case and person, the arrests in the arrest summary can be tied to the offense in the offense summary revealing the number of cases solved and giving some measure of the efficiency of the department. The correlation between the offense summary and the arrest summary reviewed over time would give some indication as to whether the efficiency of a department was increasing or decreasing and might indicate problem areas where changes are needed. A copy of the offense summary could be used as a work sheet. At the end of each day offenses reported for that day could be recorded on the offense summary. At

the end of the month all that would be necessary would be to type up the work sheet. One copy of the arrest and offense summaries should be kept on permanent file in the law enforcement agency for use in operational and administrative planning and control and one copy sent to the Regional Record Center.

The uneven quality of law enforcement record systems, the difficulty in retrieving information even when records are available and the lack of records for operational and administrative planning indicates a need for a comprehensive regional record system for the five county area. Such a system would supplement, not replace, the record systems in the individual departments. Initially the purpose of the Record Center would be twofold: (1) to provide the individual departments in the region with information not available in their own records that could be used to aid criminal investigations and (2) to provide information which could be used for operational and administrative planning.

To accomplish the first purpose two sets of criminal indexes would be developed and kept on file at the Center. The first would be made up from copies of offense reports sent in by the departments in the region. Information from these offense reports would be used to make up four cross index card files, by identification number given to the offense, by name of the person making the complaint, by name of the suspect, and by type of crime. Another index would be set up from the arrest cards sent to the Center. This would be a criminal history file which would be set up by the name of offender and would be posted for each new arrest. These indexes could later be expanded to include photo and fingerprint files on known criminals in the region, as well as a criminal specialty file where the photograph and "MO" of these offenders would be filed by type of crime. All of this information

would be available to the individual departments in the region on request.

The second purpose would be accomplished by compiling and analyzing information from the offense reports and the copies of the IUCR of the individual departments. From this information a composite IUCR could be prepared for the region and statistical reports on topics such as comparative crime incidence statistics, comparative traffic accident and violation data, crime incidence areas, etc. Also information on time and location of accidents and crimes, crime trends, work load measurement clearance statistics and intelligence reports. In the future as cooperation developed between departments in the region the center could have on file the name and location of officers in the region with special training that might be available to help other departments and also disseminate information on merit systems and special law enforcement programs in the region. This information would be periodically sent to the law enforcement agencies in the region. The Record Center could also have valuable side effects in that it could bring informal praises on departments in the region to improve their individual record system. Also it could establish a basis of cooperation and regional identity that would lead to cooperation between departments in other areas of law enforcement.

COMMUNICATIONS

A good law enforcement communications system must provide quick, convenient, dependable means for the public to convey their need for police service. It must also provide a rapid, dependable means of establishing continuous two way contact between the law enforcement agencies and the officers in the field who must provide this service.

An analysis of present law enforcement radio communication systems indicate that there are five base stations and twenty-seven mobile units providing police communication in the five counties. Most of this equipment is in good working order. Twenty-two of the mobile units are equipped with ISPERN and most of the units are on a common county frequency. There is sufficient radio equipment and common frequency utilization to provide good emergency and normal police field communications for the five county area. The problem is that the equipment is not being properly coordinated and a number of the departments do not operate their base stations on a twenty-four hour, 365 day a year basis. Also there is no LEADS terminal in the area which cuts the departments in the area off from law enforcement data generated outside of the region and the state.

At the present time no communicative system is available in the region to handle the public's requests for emergency police service. What is needed is a central emergency telephone system which would allow citizens' calls for emergency service to be automatically transferred to the officer in the field best able to provide the service.

RECOMMENDATIONS

There are several ways that this type of service could be provided.

- (1) The communication facilities for all five counties would be designed whereas all lines would terminate and be answered on an individual county basis with the exception of Hardin and Pope which would be combined.
- (2) The communication facilities for all five counties would be designed whereas all lines would terminate and be answered at Harrisburg.
- (3) The communication facilities for all five counties would be designed whereas all lines for Saline and Hamilton would terminate and be answered at Harrisburg, Hardin and Pope at Elizabethtown, and Hamilton at Carmi.

The estimated cost for each of these alternatives are as follows:

(1)		<u>Monthly</u>	<u>Installation</u>
	Gallatin County	\$ 242.65	---
	Hardin and Pope County	339.90	\$ 80.00
	Saline County	212.30	90.00
	Hamilton County	270.20	70.00
	Total	<u>\$1,065.05</u>	<u>\$240.00</u>
(2)		<u>Monthly</u>	<u>Installation</u>
	Gallatin County	\$ 445.15	\$ 67.00
	Hardin County	367.50	30.00
	Pope County	413.40	50.00
	Saline County	212.30	90.00
	Hamilton County	706.70	70.00
	Total	<u>\$2,145.05</u>	<u>\$307.00</u>
(3)		<u>Monthly</u>	<u>Installation</u>
	Saline County	\$ 212.30	\$ 90.00
	Hamilton County	706.70	70.00
	Hardin and Pope County	339.90	80.00
	Gallatin County	242.65	---
	Total	<u>\$1,501.55</u>	<u>\$240.00</u>

Combined
Net

These cost estimates were provided by General Telephone Co. of Illinois. They are based on the assumption that this would be an emergency net only. Routine calls would have to be handled on different telephone numbers. It would be handled in the same way that the fire departments are handled in Region 21 in that there would be two telephone numbers listed, one for emergency calls and one routine administrative calls.

The configuration of the radio communications system which would provide police field communications and supplement the emergency telephone system would depend on which of the above alternatives was selected and the degree to which each agency feels it desirable for officers in the field to be equipped with mobile hand carried units. It would certainly include a LEADS terminal. This terminal should be located in Harrisburg since this is where there is the highest incident of criminal activity in the five county area and the law enforcement agencies in and around the city would have the greatest need for the facility. However, the terminal would be available for use by all of the departments in the region. The cost of the LEADS terminal would be \$68.00 for a one-time installation charge and \$97.50 for a monthly-leasing charge.

Other equipment and its cost which could be included in the radio communication system is as follows:

Remote Control Communications Center

Communications center would consist of a basic communications console w/ capability of transmitting on present low band frequencies (39.50 & 39.46 mhz), and (1) UHF frequency. It would be capable of monitoring 39.50, 39.46, 42.50, 42.60, 154.680 & (1) UHF frequency. The equipment would be built into a standard desk type configuration, with left or right hand pedestal, type writer table, and chair. The console would contain a "boom" type microphone and foot switch for hands free operation. The Console would have capability to be expanded for future needs.

APPROXIMATE \$5000.00

Tape Recorder System

A communications type, 4 track tape recorder would record all traffic on any three channels with the fourth channel being used for recording of time. The time panel would put on a voice time signal on the tape every 60 seconds. This tape would be synchronized with an accutron clock, located on the tape-time panel, and accurate within 2 seconds in 24 hours. This would give tape recording of incoming traffic, the dispatchers radio transmissions, and phone calls or any combination of these. Up to 4 days traffic can be recorded on a single tape by turning the tape over at mid-recording point after 2 days. A Portable play-back unit would be used for playing back tapes for court room use, or other monitoring of recorded tapes, away from the main recorder. A bulk eraser would erase tapes for further use, if there were no important information on them.

APPROXIMATE COST \$4500.00

Base Station Center

Base station equipment at main control center would consist of:

- (1) 100 watt low band base station
w/ 2 frequency transmit (39.50, 39.46)
w/ 5 frequency receive (39.50, 39.46, 42.50, & 42.60 mhz & 154.680.)
w/ remote control panel
- (1) 70 watt UHF Control Station
w/ 2 frequency channel guard encode
w/ single frequency RF transmitter & receiver.
w/ remote control panel

APPROXIMATE COST \$6500.00

UHF Repeater System

UHF repeater system, located at Williams Hill, near Herod, Illinois consisting of the following:

- a. 70 Watt UHF repeater station
- b. Community repeater panel with 2 channel guard tone modules.
- c. antenna duplexer
- d. station antenna system
- e. 150 ft. 7/8" Transmission line & fittings
- f. 150 foot Rohn 25G Guyed Tower package
- g. prefabricated repeater building.

APPROXIMATE COST \$5500.00
(\$50.00 per year, land rental)

**OFFENSE REPORT
INVOLVING PERSONS**

COMPLAINANT		SERIAL NO.	
ADDRESS		PHONE	
OFFENSE	REPORTED BY	ADDRESS	
PLACE OF OCCURRENCE		BEAT NO.	
REPORT RECEIVED BY	DATE	TIME <input type="checkbox"/> A.M. <input type="checkbox"/> P.M.	HOW REPORTED
DATE AND TIME OFFENSE COMMITTED		OFFICER ASSIGNED	
PERSONS ATTACKED			
PROPERTY ATTACKED			
HOW ATTACKED			
MEANS OF ATTACK			
OBJECT OF ATTACK			
TRADE MARK			
VEHICLE USED			
PERSONS ARRESTED		NO.	NO.
DETAILS OF OFFENSE (STATE FULLY ALL OTHER CIRCUMSTANCES OF THIS OFFENSE AND ITS INVESTIGATION)			
<p>THIS OFFENSE IS DECLARED:</p> <p>UNFOUNDED <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>CLEARED BY ARREST <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>EXCEPTIONALLY CLEARED <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>INACTIVE (NOT CLEARED) <input type="checkbox"/></p>			
SIGNED _____		DATE _____	
INVESTIGATING OFFICER			
SIGNED _____		DATE _____	
CHIEF OR COMMANDING OFFICER			

QUANTITY	PROPERTY STOLEN (USE A STANDARD DESCRIPTION)	ESTIMATED VALUE	RECOVERED	
			DATE	VALUE
BY WHOM RECOVERED	OWNER NOTIFIED BY	TIME <input type="checkbox"/> A.M. <input type="checkbox"/> P.M. 19	TOTAL VALUE STOLEN	TOTAL VALUE RECOV.
I HEREBY ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT OF THE ABOVE RECOVERED ARTICLES DELIVERED TO ME				
BY _____		SIGNED _____		
DESCRIPTION OF SUSPECTS OR PERSONS WANTED				
		NO. 1	NO. 2	
NAME				
ALIAS				
ADDRESS				
RACE-SEX-AGE				
HEIGHT-WEIGHT				
COLOR EYES				
COLOR HAIR				
COMPLEXION				
BEARD				
NATIVITY				
OCCUPATION				
DRESS AND OTHER MARKS				
WHY SUSPECTED OR WANTED				

ARREST REPORT

No. _____

DATE: _____ TIME: _____

NAME: _____ RACE: _____ SEX: _____

ADDRESS: _____

ALIAS: _____

AGE: _____ OCCUPATION: _____

ARTICLES ON PERSON: _____

CHARGED WITH: _____

WITNESSES: _____

No. F. P. _____

Illinois State No. _____

F. B. I. No. _____

F. P. Classification: _____

Reference: _____

OFFICER'S REPORT

To Be Made Out By Arresting Officer

LOCATION OF ARREST: _____

STATE EXACT CONDITION OF SUBJECT, HIS ACTIONS: _____

Signature: _____ No. _____ Signature: _____ No. _____

Signature: _____ No. _____ Desk Sergeant: _____ No. _____

EXAMINING PHYSICIAN'S REPORT OF INTOXICATION: TIME: _____ DATE: _____

SIGNATURE: _____

COURT OF: _____

PLEA: _____ **FINED: \$** _____ **BOND: \$** _____ **DATE:** _____ **TIME:** _____

SENTENCED: _____

PROBATION: _____

JUVENILE DELINQUENT: _____

RECORD OF KIN: _____ **ADDRESS** _____

SPOUSE: _____

MOTHER: _____

FATHER: _____

DAUGHTERS: _____

SONS: _____

BROTHERS: _____

SISTERS: _____

VISITORS TO PRISONER: _____

SIGNATURE: _____ **ADDRESS:** _____

SIGNATURE: _____ **ADDRESS:** _____

CRIMINAL HISTORY INDEX

CRIMINAL HISTORY INDEX

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	MIDDLE NAME	F. P. CLASS.	IDENT. NO.	
ALIAS	SOCIAL SECURITY NO.	RACE	SEX	AGE	
ADDRESS					
HEIGHT	WEIGHT	EYES	HAIR	COMPLEXION	
OCCUPATION (OR SCHOOL ATTENDED)			NEXT OF KIN		
DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH			SCARS AND MARKS		

(SEE OTHER SIDE FOR ARREST RECORD)

DATE	NUMBER	CHARGE	DISPOSITION

SUSPECT

No. _____ Date _____

Report of offense:

This card is for the suspect section of the Index File.

NAME _____ Offense _____

Location _____

No. _____ Date _____

Report of Offense:

Suspect _____

This card can be used for these three parts of the Crime Index File

1. Name of complainant
2. Identification No.
3. Type of crime

INCIDENT REPORT

Date & Time | Received by

Received From:	<input type="checkbox"/> Phone <input type="checkbox"/> Person <input type="checkbox"/> Other
Address:	
Message:	
Assigned to:	<input type="checkbox"/> Class Reference

INCIDENT REPORT

INDICATE ON THIS DIAGRAM WHAT HAPPENED



Indicate North

Diagram area for accident reconstruction with grid lines.

8 TYPE OF ACCIDENT 1 Pedestrian 2 Motor Vehicle in Traffic 3 Parked Motor Vehicle 4 Railroad Train 5 Pedalcyclist 6 Animal 7 Fixed Object 8 Other Object 9 Motorcycle 10 Other		9 MANEUVER Driver 1 10 Avoiding Pedestrian 2 11 Avoiding other Vehicle 3 12 Avoiding Animal 4 13 Avoiding Previous Accident 5 14 Skidding-Before Braking 6 15 Skidding-After Braking 7 16 Crowded off Roadway 8 17 Driverless Moving Vehicle 9 18 Other		10 WHAT VEH. WERE DOING Veh. 1 13 Go Straight Ahead 2 14 Changing Lanes 3 15 Make Right Turn 4 16 Make Left Turn 5 17 Make U Turn 6 18 Slow or Stop 7 19 Start in Traffic Lane 8 20 Start from Parked Position 9 21 Stopped in Traffic 10 22 Parked 11 23 Backing 12 24 Other			
11 WHAT PEDESTRIAN WAS DOING 1 Crossing at Intersection with Signal 2 Crossing at Intersection Against Signal 3 Crossing at Intersection No Signal 4 Crossing Not at Intersection 5 Coming from Behind Parked Vehicle 6 Walking in Roadway - With Traffic 7 Walking in Roadway - Against Traffic 8 Getting off or on School Bus 9 Getting off or on Other Vehicle 10 Playing in Roadway 11 Hitching on Vehicle 12 Working in Roadway 13 Not in Roadway 14 Other		12 ALCOHOL Driver 1 3 No Evidence of Drinking 2 6 Drinking-ability Impaired 3 7 Drinking-No Evidence of Impairment 4 8 Undetermined 14 CHEM. TEST 1. Driver No. TEST OFFERED 2. Yes-No TEST REFUSED Yes-No TEST RESULTS		13 APP. PHY. CONDITION Driver 1 12 Previous Inj-Disability 2 13 Illness-Temporary 3 14 Fatigued-Asleep 4 15 Medicated 5 16 Normal 6 17 Emotionally Upset 7 18 Distract-In or Outside 8 19 Preoccupied 9 20 Age 10 21 Condition Unknown 11 22 Other			
15 ROAD CHARACTER 1 Straight Level 2 Straight-on-Grade 3 Straight Hillcrest 4 Curve Level 5 Curve-on-Grade 6 Curve-Hillcrest		16 LIGHT 1 Daylight 2 Dawn 3 Dusk 4 Darkness 5 Darkness-Road Lighted		17 WEATHER 1 Clear 2 Raining 3 Snowing 4 Fog/Smog 5 Sleeting 6 Blowing Dust		18 ROAD SURFACE COND. 1 Dry 2 Wet 3 Snowy/Ice 4 Muddy 5 Oily 6 Other	
19 ROADWAY DEFECTS 1 Shoulder Low 2 Shoulder Soft 3 Holes, Bumps, etc. 4 Loose Material 5 Repair Work Barricaded 6 Repair Work not Barricaded 7 No Defects 8 Other		20 ROADWAY LANES Veh. 1 8 One Lane 2 9 Two Lanes 3 10 Three Lanes 4 11 Four Lanes 5 12 Five Lanes or more 6 13 Unpaved any width 7 14 One way		21 VISION OBSCURED Veh. 1 13 Not Obscured 2 14 Rain, Snow, Ice on Windshield 3 15 Trees, Snow, Bushes 4 16 Buildings 5 17 Embankment 6 18 Sign Board 7 19 Hillcrest 8 20 Parked Vehicle(s) 9 21 Moving Vehicle(s) 10 22 Blinded by Headlights 11 23 Blinded by Sunlight 12 24 Other			
22 TRAFFIC CONTROL 1 Stop Signs 2 Stop and Go Light 3 Officer or Flagman 4 Railroad Crossing Gates 5 Railroad Flashing Lights 6 None 7 Other		23 MISC. INFORMATION VEHICLE 1. 2. SPEED LIMIT (Miles per Hour) SPEED LIMIT POSTED? 1 Yes-No 2 Yes-No DID FIRE OCCUR? 1 Yes-No 2 Yes-No		24 VEHICLE CONDITION Veh. 1 9 No Apparent Defects 2 10 Lights Defective 3 11 Brakes Defective 4 12 Steering Defective 5 13 Puncture - Blowout 6 14 Worn or Slick Tires 7 15 Motor Trouble 8 16 Other Defects			
25 SPECIAL STUDIES							

207-B

Describe what happened - REFER TO UNITS BY NUMBERS



MOTORIST'S REPORT OF ILLINOIS MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT

1 WHERE ACCIDENT OCCURRED COUNTY CITY Road or Street on which Accident Occurred At Intersection With If not at Intersection, Feet or Miles N E W of		2 WHEN ACCIDENT OCCURRED MONTH / DAY / YEAR Day of the Week HOUR : AM PM NUMBER OF VEHICLES INVOLVED IN ACCIDENT DID POLICE OFFICER INVESTIGATE ACCIDENT?		OFFICE USE ONLY LEGAL REQUIREMENTS The driver or owner of any motor vehicle involved in an accident which results in injury, death, or total property damage to any one person's property of \$100 or more must complete this report within 10 days after the accident. The failure or refusal of any person to report an accident as required can be cause for the suspension of the driver's license. If the driver is physically incapable of completing the report the owner or another occupant of the vehicle should do so. YOUR REPORT IS CONFIDENTIAL AND CANNOT BE USED AS EVIDENCE IN ANY TRIAL. PRINT OR TYPE ALL INFORMATION ON THIS FORM.					
3 DRIVER NUMBER 1 - YOURSELF DRIVER'S NAME (LAST, FIRST, MIDDLE) BIRTHMO DAY YR DRIVERS LICENSE NO. STATE STREET ADDRESS CITY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE STATE Was Traffic Citation Issued to Driver Number 1?		4 VEHICLE NUMBER 1 - YOUR VEHICLE OWNER'S NAME ADDRESS VEHICLE MAKE YEAR MODEL & TYPE VEHICLE LICENSE NUMBER - STATE AND YEAR IDENTIFICATION NUMBER - SERIAL APPROX. COST TO REPAIR \$ WAS VEHICLE PARKED? LEGALLY? Was Traffic Citation Issued to Driver Number 2?		5 DRIVER NUMBER 2 - OTHER DRIVER OR PEDESTRIAN <input type="checkbox"/> DRIVER'S NAME (LAST, FIRST, MIDDLE) BIRTHMO DAY YR DRIVERS LICENSE NO. STATE <input type="checkbox"/> PED. STREET ADDRESS CITY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE STATE Was Traffic Citation Issued to Driver Number 2?					
6 VEHICLE NUMBER 2 - OTHER VEHICLE OWNER'S NAME ADDRESS VEHICLE MAKE YEAR MODEL & TYPE VEHICLE LICENSE NUMBER - STATE AND YEAR IDENTIFICATION NUMBER - SERIAL APPROX. COST TO REPAIR \$ WAS VEHICLE PARKED? LEGALLY?		CODES FOR COMPLETION OF INJURY INFORMATION <table border="1"> <tr> <td>SEATING IN VEHICLE 1 2 3 4 5 6 STATION WAGON 7 8 9</td> <td>SEAT BELTS 1-None Installed 2-Unfastened 3-Not Reported 4-Lap Belt Used Only 5-Both Belts Used 6-Other 7-Helmet Worn</td> <td>EJECTION FROM VEHICLE 1-Yes 2-Partial 3-No 4-Unknown</td> <td>INJURY 1-Visible signs of injury as bleeding wound or distorted member, or had to be carried from scene. 2-Other visible injury bruises, etc. 3-No visible injury but complaint of pain or momentary unconsciousness.</td> </tr> </table>				SEATING IN VEHICLE 1 2 3 4 5 6 STATION WAGON 7 8 9	SEAT BELTS 1-None Installed 2-Unfastened 3-Not Reported 4-Lap Belt Used Only 5-Both Belts Used 6-Other 7-Helmet Worn	EJECTION FROM VEHICLE 1-Yes 2-Partial 3-No 4-Unknown	INJURY 1-Visible signs of injury as bleeding wound or distorted member, or had to be carried from scene. 2-Other visible injury bruises, etc. 3-No visible injury but complaint of pain or momentary unconsciousness.
SEATING IN VEHICLE 1 2 3 4 5 6 STATION WAGON 7 8 9	SEAT BELTS 1-None Installed 2-Unfastened 3-Not Reported 4-Lap Belt Used Only 5-Both Belts Used 6-Other 7-Helmet Worn	EJECTION FROM VEHICLE 1-Yes 2-Partial 3-No 4-Unknown	INJURY 1-Visible signs of injury as bleeding wound or distorted member, or had to be carried from scene. 2-Other visible injury bruises, etc. 3-No visible injury but complaint of pain or momentary unconsciousness.						
7 LIST PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED NAME ADDRESS AGE SEX VEH NO SEAT ING SEAT BELTS EJECT IN INJURY		1105301 K - KILLED Refer to codes above to complete this information.							
DESCRIBE INJURIES NAME ADDRESS DESCRIBE INJURIES NAME ADDRESS DESCRIBE INJURIES NAME ADDRESS DESCRIBE INJURIES		DESCRIBE DAMAGE TO PROPERTY OTHER THAN MOTOR VEHICLE \$ APPROX. COST TO REPAIR \$ OWNER'S NAME DRIVER EDUCATION:(YOURSELF) 1-Behind Wheel Training 2-Classroom Training 3-No School Training SIGN HERE ADDRESS DATE SIGNATURE OF PERSON MAKING REPORT							

208-A

COMPLETE BOTH SIDES OF THIS FORM



213 **Supplementary Homicide Report**

MONTH OF REPORT _____, 19____

P.D.
 S.O.

JURISDICTION _____
CITY/TOWN TOWNSHIP COUNTY

NCIC IDENTIFICATION NUMBER _____

1. **MURDER**—The number of willful killings without lawful justification.
 (OMIT SUICIDES OR ATTEMPTED MURDER) (Chapter 38, Section 9-2) 1 _____
2. **VOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTER**—The number of willful killings where the offender acted under a sudden and intense passion resulting from serious provocation (Chapter 38, Section 9-2) 2 _____
3. **JUSTIFIABLE USE OF FORCE**—The number of cases classified as justified or excusable, limited to killing of a person by a peace officer in the line of duty and killing of a felon by a private citizen 3 _____
4. Actual Offenses (Add 1 to 2 and subtract 3) 4 _____

Indicate briefly below the circumstances surrounding the cases indicated above.

Victim			Offender (If Known)			Weapon Handgun, Shotgun, Rifle, Knife, Poison, Club, Etc.	Circumstances Surrounding Death; or Motive (Victim Shot By Robber); Holdup Man Shot by Police Officer, Etc.
Age	SEX	RACE	Age	SEX	RACE		

5. **INVOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTER AND RECKLESS HOMICIDE TOTAL**—Causes Death
 The number of offenses where the reckless acts cause death to some individual or if the reckless acts which caused the death consist of the driving of a motor vehicle (Chapter 38, Section 9-3) 5 _____
 Itemize other involuntary manslaughter and reckless homicides. (do not list traffic deaths)

Victim			Cause of Death	Circumstances Surrounding Death
Age	Sex	Race		

- 5A. **TOTAL NUMBER OF TRAFFIC FATALITIES** (Exclude accident deaths outside your jurisdiction) . . 5A _____
- 5B. The number of traffic deaths classed as accidental or due to the negligence of the victim 5B _____
- 5C. The number of traffic deaths which your investigation established where due to the gross negligence of some person other than the victim regardless of prosecutive action taken. 5C _____



CHAPTER 9

REGIONAL FINANCIAL RESOURCES

REGIONAL FINANCIAL RESOURCES

A. INTRODUCTION

The extent to which any community or region receives law enforcement and criminal justice services is determined by the known prevalence of crime and the financial ability of the community or region to provide for the personnel, equipment, and system to prevent crime or to apprehend, convict, and confine those individuals engaged in criminal activities. The purpose of this Chapter is to indicate the present financial ability and inclination of the counties and municipalities in Region 21 to provide criminal justice system services and to indicate possible sources of new revenue for police services.

Region 21 is located in a section of the state known by economists as the "lagging region." It responds only slightly to economic stimulants and reacts rapidly to economic downturns. In addition, the traditional economic activities of agriculture, petroleum production, and coal mining are at least in the early declining stages. Without the addition of new industry or increased government services, the future outlook is for continued decline.

As previously indicated, approximately 25% of the population receives transfer payments (social security, railroad retirement, and public aid). Included in this group is approximately 15% of the population which receives public aid. About 17% of the households of the region received less than \$3,000 in cash income for the year 1970. Thus, almost one-fourth of the total population of the region is simply not in position to pay any taxes. In fact, a significant portion of these not only do not contribute to the tax support, they also create an added burden for other tax payers.

B. PRESENT SOURCES OF FUNDS

The counties and other local taxing units budget their total revenue needs and anticipated income each year. The counties collect all real and personal property taxes and redistribute them to the individual units based on their projected needs. The purpose of this subdivision is to identify the sources of funds for counties and municipalities in ILEC Region 21.

1. Counties

The counties are the central hub of local government for purposes of taxation. They assess, collect, and distribute personal and real property taxes for the municipalities, townships, and other governmental units within their geographic limits. These are a significant portion of total income for each taxing unit.

There were some problems encountered in gathering financial data for the five counties. However, a majority of these were solved by resorting to the tax statistics published by the Illinois Department of Local Government Affairs. The latest statistics available were for the year 1968; however, they still give a relatively valid comparison of the county finances in the region. Many of the statistics and comparisons possible with this tool would not be available using local audit reports for later years.

One significant difference, although not reflected in current audits, is the recent change in the taxation of personal property. The exemption of one automobile, personal effects, and other homestead personalty will reduce the impact of personal property taxes. Article IX, Section 5, of the 1970 Constitution requires the abolishment of all ad valorem personal

property taxation by 1979 and its replacement by taxes on related real estate. Table X-1, page 231, illustrates the importance of personal property taxes to Region 21. The assessed valuation of personalty varied from almost 1/6 of total valuation in Gallatin County to slightly less than 1/3 of total valuation in Hardin County.

All of the five counties in this study are non-home rule. The establishment of home rule permits greater flexibility in taxation and in control of local government. The 1970 Illinois Constitution granted possible broad home rule powers to Illinois counties. In order to assume and employ these powers, the Constitution requires the counties to first establish the position of elected county executive.

Nine counties placed the county home rule and county executive issue before the voters in the March 21, 1972, election. As required, the ballots substantially read, "shall the county of. . . become a Home Rule County and establish the county executive form of government?". The response to this question was negative in all nine counties--in some instances, overwhelming so. The final tallies appear below:

<u>County</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
DeKalb County	4,161	8,883
DuPage County	23,542	59,738
Fulton County	1,614	7,942
Kane County	8,459	24,152
Lake County	14,977	33,086
Lee County	2,013	6,172
Peoria County	15,019	22,711
St. Clair County	2,667	25,058
Winnebago County	3,376	10,348

Thus, any attempt to change to home rule in this area would no doubt meet similar opposition without an effective promotion campaign.

The following tables have been prepared to illustrate the property taxing situation of counties in Region 21.

Table X-1, page 231, abstracts the locally assessed personalty, real estate, and railroad property by counties, as equalized, for the year 1968. It indicates the assessed values for various types of property and also the average value of certain types of personalty and land.

Table X-2, page 233, indicates the total number of taxing units for the five counties in Region 21 during 1968. The number varied from 29 in Saline County to 7 in Hardin.

Table X-3, page 234, shows the total valuation and total taxes extended for the five counties in 1967 and 1968. It also shows the tax rate for 1968.

Table X-4, page 235, gives a summary of taxes extended by county with the total amount for the various categories of local government for the year 1968.

Table X-5, page 236, summarizes the percentage distribution of total county valuations by class of property, the percent of total taxes by class of property, and the percent of total taxes distributed by types of taxing districts.

Table X-6, page 237, shows the average tax rate by counties semi-annually from 1959-1968 and presents a comparison of these rates with those of the State, Downstate, and Cook County.

2. Municipalities

The cities, towns, and villages receive their projected shares of

property taxes from the county. In addition, each of them receives from the State their proportionate shares of income, motor fuel, and sales taxes.

The municipalities provide a variety of utility services for which charges are made to resident users. The most common utilities provided are sewer and water. However, some of them also provide gas and/or electricity. The utilities are ordinarily financed by federal and state grants combined with local revenue bonds. They are generally self-supporting at least insofar as interest, operating, and maintenance expenses are concerned.

Table X-7, page 238, summarized the municipalities in ILEC Region 21 indicating its classification as a city, town, or village; fiscal year end, form of government, and type of accounting system.

Table X-8, page 239, summarized the principal aggregate tax rates in the county seats of the five counties for the year 1968.

Table X-9, page 240 - 241, indicates a variety of possible sources of municipal revenues including state shared taxes, locally levied property taxes, licenses, permits, fines, and others.

Table X-10, page 242, presents a 5-year summary of vehicle tax, Police and Fire Departments, and their indebtedness for the municipalities in the region from 1966-70.

C. LAW ENFORCEMENT AND POLICE EXPENDITURES

A majority of the expenditures of cities, towns, and villages for police protection comes from their general revenue fund which is provided by property taxation or fees for services rendered. In the past, a majority (approximately 2/3) of the county sheriffs' expenditures have been provided by fees from services rendered. These fees will continue to be received;

however, they may not be used directly for the operation of previous fee offices.

The 1970 Constitution of Illinois abolished fee offices from units of local government in Article 7, Section 9. In the future, these offices will be dependent upon the budgetary process in the same manner as other departments. The operation of a police department, sheriff's office, or other segment of the criminal justice system based upon income from fines or fees is not good from a professional standpoint.

The need for police protection in the region is evident. Only 11 of 24 cities, towns, and villages have police protection other than that provided by the sheriff. Other sections of this study indicate that there are significant needs even in those municipalities which have police. However, local funds are not available to provide the service required. Regionalization offers an opportunity to provide some of these services on a cooperative basis at the least possible cost.

A good example of a cooperative arrangement which not only solves a police problem but brings in additional funds for law enforcement is the cooperative agreement between Hardin and Pope counties and the U.S. Forest Service for policing the forest recreational area within these counties. The contract will provide approximately \$3,500 to Pope County and approximately \$2,000 to Hardin County per year. Other counties with state or federal park and recreation areas should investigate the possibility of payment for the added police burden caused by these areas.

The cities, towns, and villages have previously spent very little budgeted funds for law enforcement equipment. A majority of the recent equipment funds have been provided by federal grants through the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission on a 2/3-ILEC and 1/3-local basis. The most common

equipment purchased with grant funds has been police cars, radios, office equipment, and investigative equipment.

Table X-11, page 244, summarizes the region police budgets for county and municipal departments in 1970. A general rule of thumb in most areas is that expenditures for police protection represents approximately 20 per cent of total municipal expenditures. Those in Region 21 are less than 10 per cent. Total municipal police expenditures for 1966-1970 are shown in Table X-10.

Table X-12, page 245, indicates the ratio of population to police for the year 1970, as determined by the Illinois Department of Business and Economic Development. The average ratio for both urban and rural areas in the state was approximately 1 policeman for every 900 citizens. It is interesting to note that Hamilton and Pope counties were among the 15 counties with the highest (less desirable) ratio.

D. LEGISLATIVE SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT

The following is a brief summary of tax rates and levies available for law enforcement activities in all non-home rule units of local government in Illinois. All tax rates conform to the Illinois Revised Statutes through the 77th General Assembly regular session to date of recess on June 30, 1971.

The purpose of this summary is to assist local governmental units in determining available sources of revenue which might be used to finance law enforcement services. Most of the format and information for the summary was obtained from the Illinois Tax Rate and Levy Manual published by the Illinois Department of Local Government Affairs.

<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Tax</u>	<u>Statute</u>
<u>NON-HOME RULE MUNICIPALITIES</u>		
Ambulance Service	.015% (1-1/2¢ per \$100 of assessed valuation). Authorized by referendum.	C. 24, S. 11-5-7
Civil Defense	.05% (5¢ per \$100 of assessed valuation). In no case shall the appropriation for this purpose exceed 25¢ per person in the political subdivision.	C. 127, S. 281
Community Buildings & Gymnasiums	.075% (7.5¢ per \$100 of assessed valuation). Authorized by referendum.	C. 24, S. 11-63-1
Corporate	.25% (25¢ per \$100 of assessed valuation) or the rate limit in effect on 7-1-67, whichever is greater. May be increased by referendum to .4375% (43-3/4¢).	C. 24, S. 8-3-1
Corporate	Applies to Special Charter City. 1% of value of city or rate granted by special charter for corporate purposes.	C. 24, S. 8-3-7
General Assistance	.10% (10¢ per \$100 of assessed valuation). Applies to incorporated town which has superseded a civil township.	C. 107, S. 36a
IMRF	No limit. A rate which when added to all other receipts, will be sufficient to meet the requirements of the pension fund, exclusive of all other rates extended. Applies to municipalities outlined in Ch. 108-1/2, S. 7-132, Illinois Revised Statutes.	C. 108 1/2, S. 7-171
Lease from Public Building Commission	No limit. Any municipality of more than 3,000 population, or a County Seat. An amount sufficient to pay the annual rental to the Public Building Commission. Established by referendum in municipalities of over 3,000 population, except County Seats, may establish by Resolution.	C. 85, S. 1048
Lease or Purchase	No limit. Backdoor referendum. Amount due under lease or purchase contract, plus other outstanding indebtedness, cannot exceed debt limitation.	C. 24, S. 11-76.1-2
Levee (Annual)	.1666% (16 2/3¢ per \$100 of assessed valuation). Not to exceed 7 years. Authorized by referendum.	C. 24, S. 11-112-3

Motor Vehicle Tax	Maximum tax in counties less than 500,000 population \$20 - In municipalities over 3,000, not to exceed 35% of fees may be used for payment of salaries of police regulating traffic.	C. 24, S. 8-11-4
Policemen's Pension	No rate limit. An amount sufficient to meet the needs of the pension fund requirements of the municipality, of not less than 5,000 nor more than 500,000 population. Municipalities of less than 5,000 population may establish fund by referendum.	C. 108 1/2, S. 3-125
Police Protection	.075% (7 1/2¢ per \$100 of assessed valuation), except that the levy cannot exceed .05% the first year and an additional .025% the second year, and except that municipality levying this tax on 7-1-67 has a rate limit of .15% or the rate limitation in effect on 7-31-69, whichever is greater. Rate may be increased to .40% by referendum. Applies to cities and villages.	C. 24, S. 11-1-3 S. 11-1-5.1
Public Benefit	.05% (5¢ per \$100 of assessed valuation), or the rate limit in effect on 7-1-67, whichever is greater. A municipality may levy an amount to pay public benefit assessment against the municipality.	C. 24, S. 9-2-39
Public Benefit	.05% (5¢ per \$100 of assessed valuation). Amount sufficient to pay principal and interest on public benefit installments assessed against the municipality.	C. 24, S. 9-3-49
Public Building Restoration	.08333% (8 1/3¢ per \$100 of assessed valuation). Levy not to exceed 10 years, to restore public buildings destroyed or impaired by storm or fire.	C. 24, S. 11-70-1
School Crossing Guard	.02% (2¢ per \$100 of assessed valuation). To be used to hire part time crossing guards.	C. 24, S. 11-80-23
Social Security	No rate limit. An amount sufficient to meet the cost of participating in the Social Security program.	C. 108 1/2, S. 21-124
<u>BONDS & INTEREST</u>		
Community Buildings & Gymnasiums	No rate limit. Authorized by referendum.	C. 24, S. 11-63-3

Corporate Purposes	No rate limit. Authorized by referendum.	C. 24, S. 8-1-3
Municipal Building	No rate limit. Authorized by referendum.	C. 24, S. 11-64-2
<u>NON-HOME RULE COUNTIES</u>		
Statutory Limit	A county may not assess taxes, the aggregate of which shall exceed 75¢ per \$100 valuation, except as authorized by referendum.	C. 34, S. 502
Corporate	.10% (10¢ per \$100 of assessed valuation) or the rate limit in effect on 7-1-67, whichever is greater, for counties over 15,000 but less than 3,000,000 population. .20% (20¢ per \$100 of assessed valuation) in counties of less than 15,000 population. May be increased by referendum.	C. 34, S. 406 and 501
Detention Home	.015% (1 1/2¢ per \$100 of assessed valuation) or rate limit in effect on 7-1-67, whichever is greater, for counties under 300,000. Authorized by referendum. In counties of 300,000 to 1,000,000, the rate is .04% for construction and .02% for operation. Authorization by majority vote of county board.	C. 23, S. 2685 and 2686
Detention in Another County	.01% (1¢ per \$100 of assessed valuation) to pay for detention of children in a home maintained by another county. Included within corporate limits.	C. 23, S. 2689
Employees' Pension	No limit. A rate which will be sufficient to produce the amount appropriated. Applies to municipalities out lined in CH. 108-1/2 S. 7-132, Illinois Revised Statutes.	C. 108 1/2, S. 7-171
Federal Aid Matching Tax	.05% (5¢ per \$100 of assessed valuation).	C. 121, S. 5-603
General Assistance	.10% (10¢ per \$100 of assessed valuation), reduced by unobligated balance. Applies to Commission counties only. (10¢ is the qualifying rate for State Aid.) Resolution of County Board.	C. 23, S. 12-21-13
Highway Patrolman	.005% (5 mills per \$100 assessed valuation). Authorized by referendum.	C. 34, S. 409
Jury Commissioner	.005% (5 mills per \$100 assessed valuation). Authorized by referendum.	C. 34, S. 407

Lease	An amount sufficient to pay lease rentals to public building commission. Authorized by resolution.	C. 85, S. 1048
Offices	.04% (4¢ per \$100 of assessed valuation). Applies to counties of 80,000 or less for housing county offices. Authorized by 2/3 vote of board. Subject to backdoor referendum. Limited to 5 years unless renewed.	C. 34, S. 2154
Police Protection District	.05% (5¢ per \$100 of assessed valuation). Creation of District authorized by referendum for area outside any municipality.	C. 125, S. 115
Property Record Cards	.025% (2 1/2¢ per \$100 of assessed valuation). Authorized by County Board.	C. 34, S. 425
Social Security	No rate limit. An amount sufficient to meet the cost of participating in the Social Security program.	C. 108 1/2, s. 21-124

BONDS & INTEREST

Funding	No rate limit. Applies to counties of less than 70,000 population. Subject to backdoor referendum.	C. 34, S. 2323 & 2324
Jail & Sheriff Residence	No rate limit. Applies to counties of more than 150,000 population. Subject to backdoor referendum.	C. 34, S. 2156
Refunding	No rate limit. Applies to counties of less than 200,000 population.	C. 34, S. 2314
Refunding	No rate limit	C. 34, S. 2316

TOWNSHIPS

Community Building Maintenance	.05% (5¢ per \$100 of assessed valuation). Applies to townships of less than 25,000 population having community buildings. May be increased to .10% (10¢) by referendum.	C. 139, S. 158
Corporate	.25% (25¢ per \$100 of assessed valuation) in townships having an assessed valuation of \$15,000,000 or more. .45% (45¢) in townships having an assessed valuation of less than \$15,000,000.	C. 139, S. 126.3

IMRF	No rate limit. A rate which when added to all other receipts, will be sufficient to meet the requirements of the pension fund. Applies to townships outlined in Ch. 108 1/2 S. 7-132, Illinois Revised Statutes.	C. 108 1/2, S. 7-171
Police District	.10% (10¢ per \$100 of assessed valuation). Applicable in counties having more than 1,000,000 inhabitants.	C. 139, S. 39.29
<u>BONDS & INTEREST</u>		
Community Buildings	No rate limit. Authorized by referendum. Applies to townships under 25,000 population.	C. 139, S. 153 S. 155

E. STATE REIMBURSEMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM EXPENDITURES

The Illinois Revised Statutes provide for reimbursement to units of local government for certain expenditures made in support of the Criminal Justice System. Some of the most obvious ones applicable to Region 21 are summarized in the following.

Chapter 37, Section 707-5, provides that the State shall reimburse the county for one-half the amount paid by the county for the care and shelter of minors held in detention or shelter care less one-half the amount received by the clerk of the court from those obligated to contribute to the minor's support. The maximum reimbursement by the State for any one minor is \$35.00 per month.

Chapter 37, Section 706-7, provided that the State shall reimburse the county monthly for one-half the amount paid to probation personnel but not more than \$300 per month for any one probation employee.

Chapter 53, Section 7, provides that the State shall reimburse the county \$7,200 per year, payable monthly, for the services of the State's attorney.

Chapter 53, Section 7, also provides that the State shall reimburse the county in which a State Mental Institution is located the sum of \$4,000 per year (with population of 20-30,000) for the services of an assistant state's attorney. This section refers to Chapter 9 1/2, Section 100-4, for a definition of State Mental Institution, and it includes the A.L. Bowen Children's Center at Harrisburg.

F. RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUMMARY

This section gives recommendations which have arisen from and summarizes the results of the financial investigation presented in this Chapter.

Recommendations

The following are recommendations resulting from the financial examination included in this Chapter of the study:

1. The counties and municipalities of ILEC Region 21 should review their funding of the functional areas of the criminal justice system. It appears that several of them are inadequately or disproportionately funded.
2. The counties and municipalities of ILEC Region 21 should review criminal justice funding to determine where either savings or better service with the same expenditure could be obtained by entering into cooperative agreements.
3. The ILEC, LEA, and other state and federal agencies should be liberal in their consideration of funding for projects in Region 21 due to the present financial conditions in the area.
4. The counties should investigate the possible reimbursement by the State of expenditures for care and shelter of minors, probation personnel, state's attorney, and assistant state's attorney (Saline County)

contained in a previous section of this Chapter.

5. The counties should investigate other possible sources of cooperative funds to assist in police protection such as those provided by the agreement between Hardin and Pope counties and the U.S. Forest Service. A copy of the agreement between Hardin County and the U.S. Forest Service is included, for information purposes, at the end of this Chapter.

Summary

The area encompassed by this study is a chronic economically depressed area with high unemployment, low income, and a large proportion of the population of public aid. Tax support for police protection is relatively inadequate, and there is small opportunity for significant increases in further tax support.

This Chapter has summarized the finances for counties and municipalities of the area, indicated the police expenditures, and suggested possible sources of additional funds.

TABLE X-1

ABSTRACT OF LOCALLY ASSESSED PERSONALTY, REAL ESTATE, AND RAILROAD PROPERTY,
BY COUNTIES, AS EQUALIZED, 1968 ILEC REGION 21

CLASS OF PROPERTY	GALLATIN	HAMILTON	HARDIN	POPE	SALINE
<u>PERSONALTY</u>					
Passenger automobiles.....	\$ 1,235,475	\$ 1,554,453	\$ 1,058,435	\$ 674,912	\$ 5,318,960
Trucks, busses, and trailers.....	515,333	607,840	476,315	278,925	1,201,739
Cattle.....	152,739	336,774	252,935	447,444	297,868
Swine.....	65,969	116,119	36,790	91,337	53,467
Other livestock and poultry.....	4,862	9,625	6,105	26,425	16,133
Grain, hay, etc.....	--	208	--	5,738	467
Household furniture.....	328,885	365,058	170,460	141,625	1,999,943
Office and store furniture.....	31,898	32,136	32,920	7,975	164,934
Personal effects.....	1,061	1,747	2,000	10,325	12,267
Machinery and equipment.....	1,991,341	2,530,329	1,284,080	628,181	1,551,008
Mdse., goods on hand and in process.....	323,977	1,105,187	249,730	99,563	802,204
Money-cash and bank deposits.....	122	--	1,550	1,250	1,533
Net credits.....	--	--	--	--	--
Taxable stocks and bonds.....	--	--	--	--	--
All other personal property.....	345,043	26,636	3,650	45,619	376,202
Capital stock (domestic).....	--	--	--	--	85,134
Shares of bank stock.....	192,896	135,935	352,800	60,506	517,802
Net receipts-fire insurance.....	--	25,675	25,925	6,644	210,401
Public utility personalty.....	--	676,720	297,575	--	1,761,809
Penalties.....	--	649	--	--	4,467
Total personalty.....	\$ 5,189,601	\$ 7,525,091	\$ 4,251,270	\$ 2,526,469	\$ 14,376,338
<u>REAL ESTATE</u>					
Unimproved lands.....	\$ 838,468	\$ 706,629	\$ 705,910	\$ 1,004,650	\$ 1,164,472
Improved lands.....	14,336,676	9,187,744	2,249,150	2,294,962	12,568,596
Improvements.....	2,343,956	2,754,056	2,954,695	1,307,344	6,456,166
Coal rights.....	1,238,286	--	497,505	151,188	2,592,613
Oil leases.....	1,641,165	9,283,365	--	--	1,068,339
Total lands.....	\$ 20,398,551	\$ 21,931,794	\$ 6,407,260	\$ 4,758,144	\$ 23,850,186
Unimproved lots.....	\$ 240,483	\$ 37,851	\$ 57,860	\$ 31,969	\$ 832,204
Improved lots.....	518,945	954,803	426,385	149,106	5,770,962
Improvements.....	4,495,224	3,351,270	2,073,010	914,519	14,383,406
Coal rights.....	--	--	30	--	--
Oil leases.....	--	--	--	--	--
Total lots.....	\$ 5,254,652	\$ 4,343,924	\$ 2,557,285	\$ 1,095,594	\$ 20,986,572
Total real estate.....	\$ 25,653,203	\$ 26,275,718	\$ 8,964,545	\$ 5,853,738	\$ 44,836,758

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TABLE X-1

RAILROAD PROPERTY LOCALLY ASSESSED					
Lands (non-carrier).....	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 3,781	\$ 223,801
Lots (non-carrier).....	--	--	--	--	--
Coal rights.....	--	--	--	--	--
Oil leases.....	--	--	--	--	--
Total railroad property.....	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 3,781	\$ 223,801
Total property locally assessed.....	\$ 30,842,804	\$ 33,800,809	\$ 13,215,815	\$ 8,383,988	\$ 59,436,897
AVERAGE VALUE OF ENUMERATED PERSONALTY					
Passenger automobiles, number.....	1,783	2,988	1,737	7,019	9,451
Average value.....	\$692.92	\$520.23	\$609.35	\$613.00	\$562.79
Trucks and busses, number.....	982	1,277	788	529	2,771
Average value.....	\$524.78	\$475.99	\$604.46	\$527.27	\$433.68
Cattle, number.....	3,179	6,313	5,207	7,515	4,425
Average value.....	\$48.05	\$53.35	\$48.58	\$59.54	\$67.31
Swine, number.....	6,957	8,229	1,999	4,212	2,241
Average value.....	\$9.48	\$14.11	\$18.40	\$21.68	\$23.86
ACREAGE AND AVERAGE VALUE OF LANDS					
Number of acres:					
Unimproved.....	56,095	28,756	41,500	70,741	--
Improved.....	134,880	244,668	48,605	79,846	--
Total acres.....	190,975	273,424	90,105	150,587	--¹
Average value per acre:					
Unimproved.....	\$ 14.95	\$24.57	\$17.01	\$14.20	\$ --
Improved.....	106.29	37.55	46.27	28.74	--
Total lands.....	\$ 79.46	\$36.19	\$32.80	\$21.91	\$ --
Lands and improvements.....	106.81	80.21	71.11	31.60	--

¹ Acreage not reported.

SOURCE: Illinois Property Tax Statistics 1968 (Latest Available)
Springfield: Department of Local Government Affairs

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TABLE X-2
NUMBER OF TAXING UNITS IN ILEC REGION 21 1968

COUNTY	OMITS THOSE COUNTED IN OTHER COUNTIES	TOTAL IN EACH COUNTY	TOWN- SHIPS OR ROAD DISTRICTS	MUNICIPALITIES					SCHOOL DISTRICTS				SPECIAL DISTRICTS #					
				TOTAL	CITIES	INC. TOWNS	VILL- AGES	TOTAL	ELEMENTARY & COMBINATION UNDER 12 GRADES	12 GRADES	HIGH	JR. COLLEGE DIS- TRICTS	TOTAL	PARK	SANI- TARY	AIR- PORT AUTH- ORITY	HOS- PITAL	OTHER
GALLATIN	22	27	10	7	1	--	6	7	--	6	--	1	2	--	--	--	--	2 ¹
HAMILTON	30	46	12	5	1	1	3	26	14	4	6	2	2	--	--	--	1	1 ²
HARDIN*	7	9	1	3	1	--	2	3	--	2	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	1 ²
POPE*	12	12	3	3	1	--	2	2	--	1	--	1	3	--	1	--	--	2 ²
SALINE	29	30	13	7	2	--	5	6	--	5	--	1	3	1	--	1	--	1 ²

* COMMISSION COUNTIES
1 CEMETARY; RIVER CONSERVANCY
2 RIVER CONSERVANCY

SOURCE: ILLINOIS PROPERTY TAX STATISTICS 1968 (LATEST AVAILABLE) SPRINGFIELD: DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS

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TABLE X-3
COUNTY TAX VALUATIONS, EXTENSIONS, AND RATE

COUNTY	TOTAL VALUATION 1967	TOTAL TAXES EXTENDED 1967	TOTAL VALUATION 1968	TOTAL TAXES EXTENDED 1968	TAX RATE 1968
GALLATIN	\$30,805,462	\$1,076,555	\$31,151,329	\$1,138,837	.545
HAMILTON	37,514,780	1,660,871	32,775,799	1,596,291	.526
HARDIN	13,598,050	565,214	13,433,365	588,588	.71
POPE	9,013,027	328,411	9,085,519	401,336	.75
SALINE	62,914,004	2,950,296	62,779,297	3,122,238	.683

SOURCE: ILLINOIS PROPERTY TAX STATISTICS 1968, SPRINGFIELD: DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS

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TABLE X-4
SUMMARY OF TAXES EXTENDED - 1968

COUNTY	COUNTY	MUNICIPALITIES	TOWNSHIPS & ROAD DISTRICTS	SCHOOLS	SPECIAL DISTRICTS	TOTAL TAXES
GALLATIN	\$169,775	\$ 36,605	\$146,499	\$ 767,961	\$ 17,997	\$1,138,837
HAMILTON	172,401	31,150	212,983	1,073,507	106,250	1,596,291
HARDIN*	95,377	50,548	23,374	418,995	2,294	588,588
POPE*	68,141	14,588	25,812	281,467	11,326	401,336
SALINE	428,469	298,883	371,177	2,000,129	103,580	3,122,238

*COMMISSION COUNTIES

SOURCE: ILLINOIS PROPERTY TAX STATISTICS 1968, Springfield: Department of Local Government Affairs

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TABLE X-5
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF COUNTY VALUATIONS AND TOTAL TAXES EXTENDED, 1968

COUNTY	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL COUNTY VALUATIONS BY CLASS OF PROPERTY				PER CENT OF TOTAL TAXES BY CLASS OF PROPERTY				PERCENT OF TOTAL TAXES BY TYPES OF TAXING DISTRICTS						
	LANDS	LOTS	PERSONALTY	RAILROADS	LANDS	LOTS	PERSONALTY	RAILROADS	COUNTY	TOWN SHIPS	CITIES	SCHOOLS	PARK-DIST.	SANITARY-DIST.	OTHER
ENTIRE STATE	77.7 ¹		20.8	1.5	78.5 ¹		20.2	1.3	7.4	4.0	18.2	61.4	3.5	3.5	1.4
COOK COUNTY	79.6		19.3	1.1	79.7 ¹		19.2	1.1	6.6	0.7	25.2	55.5	5.1	5.3	1.4
DOWNSTATE	35.0	41.2	22.1	1.7	30.6	46.4	21.4	1.6	8.2	7.7	10.3	68.1	1.7	1.5	1.5
GALLATIN	65.5	15.3	16.9	2.3	63.6	16.8	17.2	2.4	14.9	12.9	3.2	67.4	--	--	1.6
HAMILTON	60.3	13.3	23.1	3.3	58.6	14.5	23.5	3.4	10.8	13.3	2.0	67.2	--	--	6.7
HARDIN	47.8	19.0	32.1	1.1	46.9	19.9	32.2	1.0	16.2	4.0	8.6	71.2	--	--	-- ²
POPE	52.0	12.1	27.8	8.1	49.5	14.6	28.2	7.7	17.0	6.4	3.6	70.1	--	1.5	1.4
SALINE	38.0	33.4	23.9	4.7	35.7	35.5	24.4	4.4	13.7	11.9	7.0	64.1	0.5	--	2.8

¹Since the collector's warrant books for Cook County do not separate "lands" and "lots", the class-of-property distributions for this county and for the State as a whole carry only a total for the two types of real estate combined, in addition to the respective amounts for personalty and railroad property.

²Per cent less than 1/100 of 100%.

SOURCE: ILLINOIS PROPERTY TAX STATISTICS 1968 SPRINGFIELD: DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS

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TABLE X-6
AVERAGE TAX RATES BY COUNTIES FOR YEARS 1959 - 1968, INCLUSIVE

COUNTY	1968									
	1959	1961	1963	1965	1967	TOTAL	LANDS	LOTS	PERSONALTY	RAILROADS
STATE	3.58	4.02	4.12	4.37	4.85	5.27	5.32 ¹		5.09	4.85
DOWNSTATE	3.03	3.21	3.36	3.71	4.16	4.47	3.92	5.03	4.31	4.15
COOK COUNTY	4.22	4.95	5.02	5.16	5.71	6.25	5.26 ¹		6.19	6.17
GALLATIN	2.89	3.02	3.05	3.13	3.49	3.66	3.55	4.00	3.72	3.85
HAMILTON	3.90	3.83	3.95	4.51	4.40	4.87	4.73	5.32	4.97	4.92
HARDIN	3.35	3.62	3.88	4.15	4.16	4.38	4.30	4.58	4.39	4.01
POPE	3.21	3.44	3.60	3.53	3.64	4.42	4.20	5.34	4.48	4.21
SALINE	3.65	3.72	3.86	4.27	4.69	4.97	4.67	5.28	5.07	4.73

¹For all real estate.

SOURCE: ILLINOIS PROPERTY TAX STATISTICS 1968 SPRINGFIELD: DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS

SUMMARY OF MUNICIPALITIES IN REGION 21

MUNICIPALITY	CITY, TOWN OR VILLAGE	COUNTY	FISCAL YEAR ENDS	FORM OF GOVERNMENT	1970 POPULATION	TYPE OF ACCOUNTING SYSTEM
Belle Prairie City	T	Hamilton	Dec. 31	President-Trustee	52	Cash
Broughton	V	Hamilton	Mar. 31	President-Trustee	235	Cash
Carrier Mills	V	Saline	Apr. 30	President-Trustee	2,013	Cash
Cave in Rock	V	Hardin	Apr. 30	President-Trustee	503	Cash
Dahlgren	V	Hamilton	Mar. 31	President-Trustee	487	Cash
Eddyville	V	Pope	June 30	President-Trustee	127	Cash
Eldorado	C	Saline	Apr. 30	Commission	3,876	Cash
Elizabethtown	V	Hardin	Apr. 30	President-Trustee	436	Cash
Equality	V	Gallatin	Apr. 30	President-Trustee	732	Cash
Galatia	V	Saline	Apr. 30	President-Trustee	792	Cash
Golconda	C	Pope	Apr. 30	Mayor-Aldermanic	922	Cash
Hamletsburg	V	Pope	June 30	President-Trustee	79	Cash
Harrisburg	C	Saline	Apr. 30	Commission	9,535	Cash
Junction	V	Gallatin	Apr. 30	President-Trustee	199	Cash
McLeansboro	C	Hamilton	Apr. 30	Mayor-Aldermanic	2,630	Cash
Muddy	V	Saline	Apr. 30	President-Trustee	109	Cash
New Haven	V	Gallatin	Apr. 30	President-Trustee	606	Cash
Old Shawneetown	V	Gallatin	July 31	President-Trustee	342	Cash
Omaha	V	Gallatin	Apr. 30	President-Trustee	304	Cash
Raleigh	V	Saline	Apr. 30	President-Trustee	215	Cash
Ridgway	V	Gallatin	Apr. 30	President-Trustee	1,160	Cash
Rosiclare	C	Hardin	Apr. 30	President-Trustee	1,421	Cash
Shawneetown	C	Gallatin	Apr. 30	Mayor-Aldermanic	1,742	Cash
Stonefort	V	Saline & Williamson	Apr. 30	President-Trustee	325	Cash

SOURCE: STATEWIDE SUMMARY OF MUNICIPAL FINANCE IN ILLINOIS FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED IN 1970

TABLE X-8

PRINCIPAL AGGREGATE TAX RATES IN COUNTY SEATS OF ILEC REGION 21 - 1968

City	Aggregate Tax Rate	Breakdown of Aggregate Rates										
		County	Township	City	Grade School Dist.		Grade School Dist.		Junior College Districts		Special Dist.	
					Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	San'y	Other
¹ Elizabethtown	3.771	.71	.174	.267	2.405	1	--	--	.215	533	--	--
² Golconda	5.531	.75	.19	.99	2.883	1	--	--	.215	533	.42	.083 ^a
Harrisburg	5.274	.683	.577	.768	2.828	3	--	--	.215	533	--	.203 ^b
Mcleansboro	5.346	.526	.55	.56	1.664	100	1.323	58	.37	521	--	.353 ^c
Shawneetown	4.02	.545	.575	.447	2.155	2	--	--	.215	533	--	--

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- 1. Road District #1
- 2. Road District #10
- a. River Conservancy
- b. Airport
- c. Hospital

SOURCE: ILLINOIS PROPERTY TAX STATISTICS 1968, DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS

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TABLE X-9

POSSIBLE SOURCES OF MUNICIPAL REVENUE

STATE SHARED TAXES

- Motor Fuel Tax
- State Income Tax
- Sales and Occupation Tax

LOCALLY LEVIED TAXES (Property Tax)

- Personal Property Taxes
- Real Property Taxes

OTHER LOCAL REVENUE

TAXES

- Foreign Fire Insurance Tax
- Vehicle Tax

BUSINESS LICENSES

- Amusement Machines
- Auctioneer
- Beer
- Closing out sale
- Distributing
- Dry cleaning machines
- Electrical Contractor
- Exterminator
- Forester
- Garbage Contractor
- Heating Contractor
- House Mover
- Ice Cream Wagons
- Junk Dealer
- Liquor
- Milk Wagon
- Music Machine
- Nursing Home
- Peddler
- Pool, Bowling
- Rooming House
- Second Hand
- Shuffle Board
- Shuffle Bowler
- Sound Truck
- Taxi Driver
- Theatre
- Tobacco
- Trailer Park
- Vending Machine
- Window Cleaner
- License Examinations
- Tree Trimmer
- Dog Licenses

OTHER LOCAL REVENUES (Continued)

PERMITS

Building Permits
 Electrical Permits
 Heating & Ventilating Permits
 Plumbing Permits
 House Moving Permits
 Sign Permits
 Elevator Permits

FINES

Non-moving violations
 Traffic Court

REVENUE FROM USE OF MONEY AND PROPERTY

Interest earned
 Public telephones
 Trash receptacles concession

CHARGES FOR SERVICES

Professional Engineering Services
 City Clerk Fees
 Publication Fees
 State Highway Maintenance
 Oiling Streets

PARKS AND RECREATION

Amusement Concessions
 Golf Course Fees
 Swimming Fees

MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES

Copies of Codes, Ordinances, Plans, etc.
 Subdivision filing fees
 Weed cutting
 Damage Claims
 Donations
 Sale of Property

UTILITY CHARGES

Water charges
 Sewer charges
 Electric Plant charges
 Gas Plant charges

TABLE X-10

Town & County	Year	Vehicles	Fines	Police Dept.	Fire Dept.
Equality (Gallatin)	1966	\$ 500	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --
	1967	--	--	--	--
	1968	645	--	--	--
	1969	--	--	--	--
	1970	--	--	--	800
Junction (Gallatin)	1966	300	--	16	--
	1967	--	15	114	42
	1968	--	--	107	--
	1969	--	10	56	--
	1970	--	65	10	100
New Haven (Gallatin)	1966	--	--	150	30
	1967	--	70	130	88
	1968	--	--	--	538
	1969	--	--	--	214
	1970	--	--	--	199
Old Shawneetown (Gallatin)	1966	--	3,540	4,608	--
	1967	--	2,795	5,714	--
	1968	--	4,625	6,979	--
	1969	--	2,025	6,962	--
	1970	--	2,254	9,042	--
Omaha (Gallatin)	1966	--	--	--	620
	1967	--	--	--	801
	1968	--	--	--	24
	1969	--	--	--	--
	1970	--	--	--	--
Ridgway (Gallatin)	1966	2,030	461	733	525
	1967	683	880	1,738	1,860
	1968	1,440	810	2,037	91
	1969	2,180	910	1,651	--
	1970	2,095	320	6,658	1,479
Shawneetown (Gallatin)	1966	--	650	11,635	1,810
	1967	--	1290	8,679	2,568
	1968	--	600	10,998	2,209
	1969	--	1015	12,441	2,228
	1970	--	1654	12,980	4,261
Belle Prairie City (Hamilton)	1966	--	--	--	--
	1967	--	--	--	--
	1968	--	--	--	--
	1969	--	--	--	--
	1970	--	--	--	--
Broughton (Hamilton)	1966	--	--	--	--
	1967	--	--	--	--
	1968	--	--	--	--
	1969	--	--	--	--
	1970	--	--	--	--
Dahlgren (Hamilton)	1966	--	--	--	95
	1967	--	--	--	--
	1968	--	--	--	--
	1969	--	--	--	--
	1970	--	--	--	331
McLeansboro (Hamilton)	1966	--	221	15,448	8,846
	1967	--	134	21,171	6,949
	1968	--	228	20,282	6,422
	1969	--	151	21,433	8,653
	1970	--	131	22,147	8,335
Cave In Rock (Hardin)	1966	--	475	--	82
	1967	--	672	2,600	229
	1968	--	356	2,769	208
	1969	--	594	4,010	211
	1970	--	653	4,181	1,597

TABLE X-10

Town & County	Year	Vehicles	Fines	Police Dept.	Fire Dept.
Elizabethtown (Hardin)	1966	--	485	5,162	462
	1967	--	190	5,202	1,066
	1968	--	471	4,366	459
	1969	--	340	4,279	903
	1970	--	382	4,982	592
Rosiclare (Hardin)	1966	1,931	297	4,381	2,562
	1967	1,981	291	4,708	2,584
	1968	2,112	220	4,707	2,983
	1969	1,973	623	--	5,104
	1970	2,109	--	6,800	3,211
Eddyville (Pope)	1966	--	--	--	--
	1967	--	--	--	--
	1968	--	--	--	--
	1969	--	--	--	--
Golconda (Pope)	1966	--	--	--	--
	1967	--	232	4,270	3,500
	1968	--	87	3,197	3,500
	1969	--	361	3,074	3,500
Hamlettsburg (Pope)	1966	--	665	3,300	3,500
	1967	--	360	3,243	3,500
	1968	--	--	--	--
	1969	--	--	--	--
Carrier Mills (Saline)	1966	--	--	--	--
	1967	653	1,275	5,402	8,519
	1968	823	290	5,534	1,401
	1969	--	465	6,162	682
Eldorado (Saline)	1966	--	854	8,529	4,124
	1967	--	1,745	5,019	1,543
	1968	--	3,343	14,206	8,066
	1969	1,113	2,777	22,514	17,432
	1970	1,325	2,525	25,654	29,196
Galatia (Saline)	1966	1,035	1,897	30,596	14,603
	1967	--	4,364	26,468	24,221
	1968	--	--	--	--
	1969	--	--	--	--
Harrisburg (Saline)	1966	--	190	--	--
	1967	9,454	--	--	157
	1968	8,777	6,799	43,208	24,168
	1969	10,677	9,045	47,510	27,134
	1970	11,688	12,811	63,490	41,870
Muddy (Saline)	1966	10,865	8,013	69,218	35,557
	1967	--	7,447	89,653	47,064
	1968	--	--	--	--
	1969	--	--	--	--
Raleigh (Saline)	1966	--	--	--	38
	1967	--	--	--	--
	1968	--	--	--	--
	1969	--	--	75	--
Stonefort (Saline-Williamson)	1966	--	--	46	55
	1967	--	--	--	--
	1968	--	--	--	--
	1969	--	--	--	--
1970	--	--	--	4,495	
				2,949	
				109	

TABLE X-11

POLICE BUDGETS FOR REGION 21 - 1970

County and Municipality	Municipal Police	Sheriff	County Total
Gallatin County		\$ 25,000	
Old Shawneetown	\$ 6,000		
Ridgway	5,500		
Shawneetown	5,000		\$ 41,500
Hamilton County		20,200	
McLeansboro	26,100		46,300
Hardin County		11,000	
Cave-in-Rock	6,000		
Elizabethtown	5,600		
Rosiclare	8,000		30,600
Pope County		12,400	
Golconda	5,000		17,400
Saline County		50,000	
Carrier Mills	10,000		
El Dorado	28,100		
Harrisburg	120,000		208,100
Total	\$225,300	\$118,600	\$343,900

Source: 1971 Comprehensive Regional Criminal Justice Plan.
Harrisburg: Southeastern Illinois Regional Planning and Development Commission.

TABLE X-12
 RATIO OF POPULATION TO POLICE - 1970
 ILEC REGION 21

<u>Location</u>	<u>Ratio</u>
Gallatin County	919
Shawneetown	569
Hamilton County	1,684
McLeansboro	657
Hardin County	957
Rosiclare	718
Pope County	1,857
Golconda	NA
Saline County	1,400
Harrisburg	1,051

Source: 1971 Illinois Regional Economic Data Book
 Springfield: Illinois Department of
 Business and Economic Development

CHAPTER 10

JAIL STUDY

JAIL STUDY

In August, 1972, a meeting was held between the Study Director, Associate Study Director, and Mr. Anthony Kuharich, Chief, Bureau of Detention Facilities and Jail Standards, Department of Corrections. At this meeting it was agreed that the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission, Department of Corrections, and the Study Group would coordinate this particular aspect of the overall study. The Study Group provided assistance through record collection and participation in policy meetings. The data analysis, etc., was completed through the efforts of Mr. Irwin Pomranz, Illinois Law Enforcement Commission, and Mr. Gary Abrams, Department of Corrections, and their staffs. A complete report on the feasibility of regional jails is contained in a separate report and readers are encouraged to obtain the report prior to beginning any detailed planning on this subject. This section of the study is divided into two components: (1) present status and (2) alternatives.

Present Status

Inspection and ratings of jails in Illinois is a responsibility of the Bureau of Detention Facilities and Jail Standards. The following chart summarizes their "ratings" and "area(s) of concern" contained in their reports dated December, 1970.

<u>County</u>	<u>Jail Capacity</u>	<u>* Priority Rating</u>	<u>** Area(s) of Concern</u>
Gallatin	16	1	A-B-C-D
Hamilton	14	2	A-B-D
Hardin	10	3	A-D
Pope	7	1	A-B-C-D
Saline	37	3	A-D

* The priority rating is as follows: 1-indicates beyond renovation and recommended for abandonment. 2-indicates very minimal, and requires considerable attention be given to inspection recommendations; requires immediate attention by county authorities and close follow-up by the Bureau of Detention Facilities and Jail Standards. 3-indicates average, but that recommendations were made that does require county authority attention follow-up by the Bureau.

** The area of concern code is as follows: A-Supervision, staffing, B-Security, structure, hardware, procedures, C-Health, Sanitation and Safety, and D-Social Services, programs, counseling, etc.

There are four significant changes that have occurred since December, 1970.

1. The Hamilton County Jail now accepts prisoners from White County on a contract basis.
2. Pope County has not used the county jail since January, 1972 and is considering contracting this activity with Saline County.
3. Gallatin County has completed renovation of their jail facility.
4. Hardin County has made improvements in the booking area and outside entrance to jail.

The Study Group commends the above actions and encourages further improvement to provide reasonable facilities for jail inmates.

Alternatives

The ILEC and Department of Corrections recommends four concepts for improving jail resources in Southern Illinois. It should be noted that these phases include all counties in ILEC Planning Regions 20 and 21. This Study Group endorses the following concepts and recommends that they be closely reviewed, by Region 21 personnel, for selection of the best alternative. Once again, we caution readers to obtain the full report during the evaluation process.

The first concept of a regional detention system represents what could be termed the ideal system. This concept is structured around the community-based corrections theory. It would entail each county remodeling and improving their current jail, bringing it up to standards and meeting the personnel requirements. Each county would be able to provide diagnostic testing, classification, medical, kitchen, laundry, library and religious services, on a shared, contractual or voluntary basis. It would also provide for vocational rehabilitation, education, work-release, alcoholic, drug and counseling treatment programs, utilizing the most economical means available. It was recognized that the cost of this type of system would be exorbitant and is, therefore, not the most practical solution to the problem for the immediate future.

The second concept developed represents alternative thinking in an orderly planning process. This conception envisions one large, centrally located facility to which all prisoners, either pre or post-sentenced, are brought after perhaps an initial overnight stay in the county in which they were arrested. This concept would require either the construction of a large new facility, or major renovation and addition to an existing structure. In either case, initial construction costs would be high, in addition to high costs of program and services operation, plus the development of a costly scheduled transportation system, emanating from the regional detention facility and servicing all 15 counties.

This concept would be very desirable in that it would offer the clustering of services and programs necessary for rehabilitative treatment of prisoners. Implicit in this scheme would be a central, regional courts operation wherefrom the entire range of criminal justice services could be

administered. It was felt that, due to current legal and constitutional structures, this concept of total regionalization of criminal justice would not be an immediate possibility.

A third alternative detention system was developed, therefore, consisting of a similar large central facility, which would hold both pre and post-sentenced prisoners, and a system of four satellite holding facilities. These satellites, located in Harrisburg, Mt. Vernon, Cairo and Marion, would be for minimum term (less than 7 days) stays of pre and post-sentenced prisoners, and would bring the prisoners closer to the home counties in which they were being tried. This third concept also offers the possibility of building a new central facility, or remodeling and adding to an existing structure. Once again, initial construction costs would be high, although not as high as under the initial concept. Programs and again a complex transportation system would produce pronounced costs, since prisoners would now be transported between their home counties and the satellites, and between the satellites and the central facility. In view of the high cost of implementing this third concept, and the fact that other good county jails currently in existence would not be utilized, a fourth concept was brought to light.

The fourth alternative for regionalization of the detention system calls for one central facility to hold only sentenced prisoners, and a series of six, dispersed satellite holding facilities. For the purposes of the central detention facility, it was felt that with only slight remodeling and expansion, the Williamson County Jail would serve the purpose. The six currently existing county jails considered as satellites under this fourth alternative would be located in Cairo, Metropolis, Harrisburg, Murphysboro and Mt. Vernon, with the sixth satellite in Marion within the central facility.

Considering factors such as cost, ease of implementation, maximum use of existing facilities, etc., this fourth concept is recommended for first implementation. It would serve as an in-operation model for the more sophisticated concepts.

Included at the end of this chapter are three tables which are examples of the type of supporting data contained in the full report. They are included in this report for informational purposes and to highlight the need for a new approach to handling correctional facilities and programs on a regional basis.

STUDY DIRECTOR'S OBSERVATION

The following observation does not directly relate to regional jails; however, does relate to present jail management. In some instances, primarily in Saline County, criminal justice personnel commented on the procedure of the county billing cities for persons jailed on city charges. They felt that this was somewhat unfair since city residents pay "double" because of the procedure. Residents of cities do, in fact, pay city and county taxes for criminal justice services. This appears to be a specific instance in which counties could, as practical, show cooperation with cities within the county.

JUDICIAL QUESTIONNAIRE

To the question: "Would you please rate each of the following programs according to how often you personally use them under existing corrections conditions?" The judges in Region 21 answered as follows:

Programs	Often	Sometimes	Hardly Ever
Diagnostic Programs	1	-	4
Alcohol Treatment	2	2	1
Drug Treatment	-	-	5
Release on Recognizance	4	1	-
Work Release	-	1	4
School Release	3	-	2
Probation	5	-	-

AVERAGE DAILY INMATE POPULATIONS*

1966 - 1971

&
JAIL UTILIZATION

COUNTIES	YEAR						6-YEAR AVERAGE	JAIL*** CAPACITY	6-YEAR AVG.** SURPLUS
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971			
Gallatin	5.7	7.21	7.0	5.6	5.2	5.7	6.1	14	7.9
Hamilton	1.1	0.6	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.2	14	2.8
Hardin	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.6	14	3.4
Pope	-	0.8	0.7	1.4	1.2	0.3	0.9	7	6.1
Saline	11.9	14.9	9.2	9.0	10.8	9.6	10.9	37	26.1
TOTAL	19.2	23.8	18.3	17.5	18.8	17.9	19.3	86	66.7

* Includes only those cases where a prisoner was detained overnight.

** Surplus calculated with respect to jail facility currently in use in cases where a new facility has been built since 1966.

*** Refers to design capacity, not capacity currently authorized by the Department of Corrections.

JAIL DAYS FOR CASES WITH LENGTH
OF STAY OF EIGHT DAYS OR MORE

REGION 21

YEAR	TOT. NO. OF CASES	TOT. JAIL DAYS	CASES WITH 8 OR MORE DAYS		AV. DAILY POP.
			JAIL DAYS	%TOT. JAIL DAYS	
1966	1,012	7,200	5,291	73.5	14.5
1967	1,188	8,837	6,531	73.9	17.9
1968	1,226	6,921	4,532	64.9	12.4
1969	1,054	6,666	4,705	70.6	12.9
1970	1,327	7,197	4,550	63.2	12.5
1971	1,544	7,020	4,162	59.3	11.4

CONTINUED

3 OF 5

CHAPTER 11

COURTS

COURTS

The first section of this chapter is divided into four (4) sub-sections: (1) Facilities, (2) Personnel, (3) Court Data from Field Survey and (4) Court Data from Administrative Office of Illinois Court. Sub-sections 1 and 2 relate to resources of the court system and sub-sections 3 and 4 relate to activities of the court. It should be noted that data from sub-section 4 is located just prior to "Recommendations" at the end of this section.

One of the hardest decisions faced by the study group was the decision as to how to present court statistics. The decision to emphasize charge, time from original filing to disposition, and disposition criteria was based on our assumption that this would be the most meaningful analysis. Because of many factors it was not feasible, for this study, to consider the process of reductions and changes in charges during the adjudicatory process. Thus, the word "charge" in the tables refers to the "original charge" and dispositions may be based on a different charge. For example, as can be noted in the 1970 data for Saline County an "original charge" of Reckless Homicide was reduced to Reckless Driving and a fine of \$50.00 and costs levied.

More sophisticated analysis was also hampered by the record keeping process in the various counties. For example, in Hardin County, the Judge's docket minutes failed to state charges. The case files were filed alphabetically and not by year and thus the process of locating the charge information would have been extremely cumbersome.

Readers are cautioned not to draw false conclusions from the data. The high number of "not guilty" cases is not necessarily the result of, good defense attorneys, lenient judges, poor prosecutors, or poor

police work. It is undoubtedly a combination of many factors which may or may not include the above considerations. One concern that the study group does have is the general trend of long periods from filing to disposition. Quicker dispositions, with all protections guaranteed to citizens, should be encouraged and, we recommend that appropriate personnel consider methods to improve this situation when it exists.

There are differences between the data collected by the study group and the data from the administrative office of the Illinois Courts. This is probably due to different reporting and evaluation criteria and is not especially alarming to the study group. Recently initiated reporting changes by the courts will correct these differences in the future.

One last caution is related to a cost and time consideration of the court study. It was not feasible to complete the process of analyzing misdemeanor offenses throughout the Region. Thus, only felony data for 1970 and 1971 is included for the counties of Hamilton and Saline.

GALLATIN COUNTY

FACILITIES

The Gallatin County Courthouse is located in Shawneetown, Illinois. It is a relatively new structure erected in 1941. It houses all the County Offices. On the first floor, there is a courtroom, a jury room, the Judge's office, the Sheriff's office, and the Circuit Clerk's office. The State's Attorney has offices on the second floor. The county jail is located in the basement.

PERSONNEL

1. Judges: There is presently one Judge in Gallatin County:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Years on Bench</u>
Don A. Foster	Circuit Judge	9

2. State's Attorney: Alton Greer is presently State's Attorney of Gallatin County. Mr. Greer has been State's Attorney for 19 years. Dayton Thomas is the Assistant State's Attorney in Gallatin County.

3. Public Defender: There is no Public Defender in Gallatin County. Consequently, the Court must appoint Counsel in Gallatin County as needed.

4. Circuit Clerk: Glenn Eubanks is the Circuit Clerk of Gallatin County.

5. Probation/Juvenile Officer: Chauncey Fulkerson is the probation and juvenile officer in Gallatin County. Mr. Fulkerson also handles several other counties including Hardin County.

6. Court Reporters: Gallatin County has one Court Reporter which it shares with Hardin County. The Court Reporter spends 3 days per week in Gallatin County.

7. Attorneys: Gallatin County has two other practicing attorneys in addition to State's Attorney Greer, Assistant State's Attorney Thomas and Judge Foster.

Gallatin County 1968

Column I Charge	Col. II Number	Column III Number of Dismissals	Column IV Mean, Median Mode of Time Between Arrest and Disposition	Column V Mean, Median Mode of Fines and Costs	Column VI Mean, Median Mode of Probations	Column VII Mean, Median Mode of Jail State Farm and Pen Sentences
Involuntary Manslaughter	1		Mean=22 months Median=22 months Mode=22 months	Mean= \$100 Median= \$100 Mode= \$100		Mean=1-5 yrs. in pen. Median=1-5 yrs. pen. Mode=1-5 yrs. in pen.
Rape	2	1 Dismissed	Mean=195 days Median=195 days Mode=No single	Mean=None Median=None Mode=Dismissed		
Rape and Indecent Liberties	3	1 Dismissed	Mean=298.67 days Median=13 days Mode=13 days	Mean= \$200 Median= \$200 Mode= \$200	Mean= 3 years Median= 3 years Mode= 3 years	Mean=30 days in jail Median=30 days in jail Mode=30 days in jail
Rape&Contr. Alcoholic liquor minor	1	1 Dismissed	Mean=23 months Median=23 months Mode=23 months	Mean=None Median=None Mode=Dismissed		
Rape&Aggravated Kidnapping	1		Mean=15 months Median=15 months Mode=15 months			Mean=6 months at farm Median=6 months farm Mode=6 months at farm
Rape&indecent Liberties, Kid. Contr. deliq.& sale liq. minor	1	1 Dismissed	Mean=32 months Median=32 months Mode=32 months	Mean=None Median=None Mode= Dismissal		
Aggravated Battery	12	5 Dismissed	Mean=320.6 days Median=300 days Mode=No Single	Mean= \$85.71 Median= \$100 Mode= \$100	Mean= 3 years Median=3 years Mode= 3 years	
Battery	16	5 Dismissed	Mean=170.67 days Median= 10 days Mode= 2 days	Mean= \$38.57 Median= \$50 Mode= \$50	Mean= 3 years Median= 3 years Mode= 3 years	Mean=6 months St. farm Median=6 months St. farm Mode=6 months St. farm
Assault	3	1 Dismissed	Mean=499.67 days Median=639 days Mode=No single	Mean= \$25 Median= \$25 Mode= \$25	Mean= 1 year Median= 1 year Mode= 1 year	
Burglary	11	7 Dismissed	Mean=177.88 days Median=75 days Mode=90 days	Mean= \$100 Median= \$100 Mode= Dismissal		

Gallatin County 1968 cont'd

Column I	Col. II	Column III	Column IV	Column V	Column VI	Column VII
Theft all Amounts	25	18 Dismissed	Mean=527 days Median=630 days Mode=21 months	Mean=None Median=None Mode=Dismissed		
Forgery	19	18 Dismissed	Mean=380.37 days Median=150 days Mode=No single	Mean=None Median=None Mode=Dismissed		
Unlawful use of Weapons	3		Mean=375 days Median=14 days Mode=No single	Mean= \$75 Median= \$75 Mode=No single	Mean= 3 years Median= 3 years Mode= 3 years	
Indecent Liberties	1	1 Dismissed	Mean=2 years Median=2 years Mode=2 years	Mean=None Median=None Mode=Dismissed		
Contributing to Sexual Delinquency	8	8 Dismissed	Mean=495 days Median=570 days Mode=No single	Mean=None Median=None Mode=Dismissed		
Non-Support and Abandonment	17	2 Dismissed	Mean=551.25 days Median=660 days Mode=690 days	Mean= \$25 Median= \$25 Mode=Temp. or perm. orders	Mean= 6 months Median= 6 months Mode=Temp. or perm. orders	261
Driving While Intoxicated	32	3 Dismissed 1 No Dispos.	Mean=244.38 days Median=60 days Mode=1 day	Mean= \$155.91 Median= \$162.50 Mode= \$200		Mean=1yr&7days St. Farm Median=1yr&7dys St Farm Mode=1yr&7days St. Farm
Illegal Transportation of Alcoholic Liquor	5		Mean=7 days Median=2 days Mode=2 days	Mean= \$57.14 Median= \$50 Mode= \$50	Mean= 3 years Median= 3 years Mode= 3 years	
Disorderly Conduct	34	6 Dismissed	Mean=313.24 days Median=120 days Mode=No single	Mean= \$37.50 Median= \$25 Mode= \$25		
Kidnapping & Aggravated Kidnapping	3	2 Dismissed	Mean=475 days Median=450 days Mode=No single			Mean=6months St. Farm Median=6mon. St. Farm Mode=6months St. Farm
Attempt Nature of one not Shown	3	1 Dismissed	Mean=475 days Median=60 days Mode=No single	Mean= \$400 Median= \$400 Mode=Dismissed		
Escape and Intimidation	1		Mean=10 months Median=10 months Mode=No single			Mean=4-7yrs in Pen. Median=4-7yrs in Pen. Mode=4-7yrs in Pen.

Gallatin County 1968 cont'd

Column I	Col. II	Column III	Column IV	Column V	Column VI	Column VII
Deceptive Practices	53	4 Dismissed	Mean=244.5 days Median=345 days Mode=5 days	Mean= \$40.42 Median= \$25 Mode=Dismissed	Mean= 1.67 years Median= 1 year Mode=Dismissed	Mean=7 mos. at Farm Median=6mos. at Farm Mode=Dismissed
Illegal Possession of Explosives	3	2 Dismissed	Mean=5 months Median=5 months Mode=5 months	Mean= \$200 Median= \$200 Mode=Dismissed	Mean= 1 year Median= 1 year Mode=Dismissed	
Public Nuisance	1	1 Dismissed	Mean=21 months Median=21 months Mode=21 months	Mean=None Median=None Mode=Dismissed		
Reckless Conduct	1	1 Dismissed	Mean=34 months Median=34 months Mode=34 months	Mean=None Median=None Mode=Dismissed		
Adultery	5	1 Dismissed	Mean=432 days Median=300 days Mode=270 days	Mean= \$50 Median= \$50 Mode= \$50		
Intimidation	1	1 Dismissed	Mean=31 months Median=31 months Mode=31 months	Mean= \$50 Median= \$50 Mode= \$50		
Escape Resisting and Impersonating Officer	16	3 Dismissed	Mean=75.54 days Median=5 days Mode=1 day	Mean= \$92.50 Median= \$75 Mode= \$50	Mean= 3 years Median= 3 years Mode= 3 years	Mean=90ds Farm 7ds jail Median=90ds Farm 7ds jail Mode=90ds Farm 7ds jail
Other Combined liquor and traffic	23	5 Dismissed	Mean=170.4 days Median=3 days Mode=1 day	Mean= \$62.50 Median= \$50 Mode= \$50	Mean= 1 year Median= 1 year Mode= 1 year	Mean=7.5mos Farm 6ds jail Median=7.5mos Fm 7ds jail Mode=7ds jail No single mode on Farm sent.
Criminal Dam. Property & Tampering with vehicle	3		Mean=50.67 days Median=1 day Mode=1 day	Mean= \$100 Median= \$75 Mode=No single		
Reckless Driving	22	7 Dismissed	Mean=199.61 days Median=61.5 days Mode=90 days	Mean= \$61.54 Median= \$50 Mode= \$50		

Gallatin County 1969

Column I	Column II	Column III	Column IV	Column V	Column VI	Column VII
Charge	Number	Number of Dismissals	Mean, Median Mode of Time Between Arrest and Disposition	Mean, Median Mode of Fines and Costs	Mean, Median Mode of Probations	Mean, Median Mode of Jail State Farm and Sentences
Involuntary Manslaughter	1		Mean= 25 months Median= 25 months Mode= 25 months			Mean=1½-4 years Pen. Median=1½-4 years Pen. Mode=1½-4 years Pen.
Battery	18	5 Dismissed	Mean=213.43 days Median=5 days Mode=1 day	Mean= \$46.43 Median= \$25 Mode= \$25	Mean= 12 months Median= 12 months Mode= 12 months	
Assault	2	1 Dismissed	Mean=410 days Median= 410 days Mode=No single	Mean= \$200 Median= \$200 Mode= \$200		
Burglary	14	5 Dismissed	Mean=311.56 days Median=150 days Mode=105 days	Mean= \$300 Median= \$300 Mode= Dismissed	Mean= 3 years Median= 3 years Mode= Dismissed	Mean=3.67 years Pen. Median=3.5 years Pen. Mode= Dismissed
Theft	8	8 Dismissed	Mean=163.12 days Median=25 days Mode=25 days	Mean= None Median= None Mode= Dismissed		
Forgery	17	1 Dismissed	Mean=487.5 days Median=630 days Mode=660 days	Mean= None Median= None Mode= Dismissed		
Unlawful use of weapons	3	1 Dismissed	Mean=1.5 days Median=1.5 days Mode= No single	Mean= \$50 Median= \$50 Mode= \$50	Mean= 2 years Median= 2 years Mode= 2 years	Mean=1 year at St. Farm Median=1yr at StateFarm Mode=1 year at St. Farm
Indecent Liberties	1	1 Dismissed	Mean=21 days Median=21 days Mode=21 days	Mean= None Median= None Mode= Dismissed		
Non Support and Abandonment	12	5 Dismissed 1 No Dispos.	Mean=332.31 days Median=33 days Mode= No single	Mean= None Median= None Mode=Dismissed or no disposition		
Failure to send Children to School	2		Mean=8 days Median= 8 days Mode= 8 days	Mean= \$15 Median= \$15 Mode= \$15		

cont'd Gallatin County 1969

Column I	Col. II	Column III	Column IV	Column V	Column VI	Column VII
Driving while Intoxicated	27	2 Dismissed 2 No Dispos.	Mean=455.57 days Median=570 days Mode=No single	Mean= \$168.18 Median= \$150 Mode= \$150	Mean= 2 years Median= 2 years Mode= 2 years	Mean= 2 days jail Median= 2 days jail Mode= 2 days jail
Disorderly Conduct	41	7 Dismissed	Mean=211.5 days Median=195 days Mode=160 days	Mean= \$45.45 Median= \$50 Mode=Dismissed		Mean= 10 days jail Median= 10 days jail Mode= Dismissed
Attempt and Criminal Damage to property	6	2 No Dispos.	Mean=495 days Median=495 days Mode=No single	Mean= \$87.50 Median= \$100 Mode= \$100	Mean= 3 years Median= 3 years Mode= 3 years	
Kidnapping	1	1 Dismissed	Mean=4 months Median= 4 months Mode=4 months	Mean= None Median= None Mode= Dismissed		
Deceptive Practices	47	1 Dismissed	Mean=356.08 days Median=495 days Mode=570 days	Mean= \$32.95 Median= \$25 Mode= \$25	Mean= 16 months Median= 6 months Mode= 6 months	Mean=7.5 mos. at Farm Median=7.5 mos. at Farm Mode=No single mode
Other Alcohol and / or traffic offenses	29	4 Dismissed	Mean=29.46 days Median= 1 day Mode= 1 day	Mean= \$62.84 Median= \$50 Mode= \$50	Mean= 15 months Median= 9 months Mode= 6 months	Mean=4.33dsjail 6mosFarm Median=3dsjail 6mos.Farm Mode=3 daysjail 6mosFarm
Reckless Conduct	1	1 Dismissed	Mean=590 days Median=600 days Mode=600 days	Mean= \$200 Median= \$200 Mode= \$200		
Escape	2	1 Dismissed	Mean=303.5 days Median=303.5 days Mode=No single mode		Mean= 3 years Median= 3 years Mode=No single	
Adultery	2		Mean= 20 months Median= 20 months Mode= 20 months	Mean= \$50 Median= \$50 Mode= \$50		
Obscenity and exhibiting harmful material	1	1 Dismissed	Mean= 20 months Median= 20 months Mode= 20 months	Mean= None Median= None Mode=Dismissed		
Tampering with Motor Vehicle	2	2 Dismissed	Mean= 3 days Median= 3 days Mode= 3 days	Mean= None Median= None Mode=Dismissed on payment of costs		
Criminal Trespass to Property	1		Mean= 4 days Median= 4 days Mode= 4 days	Mean= \$25 Median= \$25 Mode= \$25		

Column I	Col. II	Column III	Column IV	Column V	Column VI	Column VII
Criminal Damage to Property Attempt	6	1 Dismissed	Mean= 253 days Median= 2 days Mode=No single	Mean= \$75 Median= \$75 Mode=No single		Mean=4mos at State Farm Median=4mos at St. Farm Mode=4mos at State Farm
Contributing to Delinquency	1	1 Dismissed	Mean= 2 months Median= 2 months Mode= 2 months	Mean= None Median= None Mode= Dismissed		
Resisting Officer	5	2 Dismissed	Mean= 278 days Median= 7 days Mode=No single	Mean= \$41.67 Median= \$25 Mode= \$25		
Improper Disposal of Salt Water	1		Mean= 21 days Median= 21 days Mode= 21 days	Mean= \$100 Median= \$100 Mode= \$100		
Cruelty to Animals	1	1 Dismissed	Mean= 6 months Median= 6 months Mode= 6 months	Mean= None Median= None Mode= Dismissed		265

HAMILTON COUNTY

FACILITIES

The Hamilton County Courthouse is located in McLeansboro, Illinois. The Courthouse is a 3 story structure erected in 1938. It houses all of the County offices. The Sheriff's office and the Circuit Clerk's office are located on the first floor. On the second floor, there is a Courtroom, the Judge's offices, and the State's Attorney's office. The County jail is located on the third floor. There is no jury room in the Courthouse. There is no County library.

PERSONNEL

1. Judges: There are presently two Judges in Hamilton County:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>
John D. Dailey	Presiding Circuit Judge
Charles E. Jones	Circuit Judge

2. State's Attorney: Frank Bonan is presently State's Attorney of Hamilton County. Mr Donan has been State's Attorney for 16 years. Mr. Bonan maintains a private practice. There is no Assistant State's Attorney.

3. Public Defender: There is no Public Defender in Hamilton County. Consequently, the Court must appoint Counsel in Hamilton County as needed.

4. Circuit Clerk: M. L. Hunt, Jr., is the Circuit Clerk of Hamilton County.

5. Probation/Juvenile Officer: Roy Carrell is the Probation and Juvenile Officer in Hamilton County. Mr. Carrell also handles probationers and juveniles in 2 other counties.

6. Court Reporters: Hamilton County has one full time Court Reporter.

7. Attorneys: Hamilton County has two other practicing attorneys in addition to State's Attorney Bonan, Judge Dailey and Judge Jones.

Hamilton County 1970						
Column I	Column II	Column III	Column IV	Column V	Column VI	Column VII
Charge	Number	Number of Dismissals	Mean, Median Mode of Time Between Arrest And Disposition	Mean, Median Mode of Fines & Costs	Mean, Median Mode of Probation	Mean, Median Mode of Jail State Farm and Pen. Sentences
Burglary	2	1 Dismissed	Mean= 24.5 days Median=24.5 days Mode=No single		Mean= 2 years Median= 2 years Mode=No single	Mean=4 mos. at Farm Median=4 mos. at Farm Mode=No single mode
Theft	4		Mean= 30 days Median= 13 days Mode=No single		Mean= 3 years Median= 3 years Mode= 3 years	Mean= 1.75 yrs Pen. Median= 1.75 yrs Pen. Mode=No single mode
Indecent Liberties	1	1 Dismissed	Mean= 28 days Median= 28 days Mode= 28 days	Mean= None Median= None Mode= Dismissed		
Hamilton County 1971						
Involuntary Manslaughter	1	No Dispos.		Mean= None Median=None Mode=No Dispos.		
Armed Robbery	2	1 Dismissed	Mean= 11 days Median=11days Mode= 11 days			Mean=2-3yrs in Pen. Median=2-3yrs in Pen. Mode=No single mode
Burglary	5	No Dispos.	Mean= 93.33 days Median= 112 days Mode=No single		Mean= 3 years Median= 2 years Mode= 2 years	
Theft	10	5 Dismissed 4 No Dispo.	Mean= 115.5 days Median=115.5 days Mode=No single		Mean= 2 years Median= 2 years Mode= No Dispos.	
Escape	2	1 Dismissed 1 No Dispos.		Mean= None Median= None Mode=No Dispos.		
Possession of Burglary Tools	2		No disposition state and a	of either case. bench warrant was	One defendant was issued for other	extradited to another defendant.

HARDIN COUNTY

FACILITIES

The Hardin County Courthouse is located in Elizabethtown, Illinois. This structure was erected in 1926. It houses all the County offices. The Circuit Clerk's office is located on the first floor. On the second floor, there is a courtroom, the Judges office, the State's Attorney's office, and the Sheriff's office. A jury room is located in the basement. The county jail is located in a separate building.

PERSONNEL

1. Judges: There is presently one Judge in Hardin County.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Years on Bench</u>
C. Woodrow Frailey	Circuit Judge	5

2. State' Attorney: James Gullett is presently State's Attorney of Hardin County. Mr. Gullett has filled the office of State's Attorney since 1952. Mr. Gullett maintains a private practice. There is no Assistant State's Attorney.

3. Public Defender: There is no Public Defender in Hardin County. Consequently, the Court must appoint Counsel in Hardin County as needed.

4. Circuit Clerk: Juanita Thompson is the Circuit Clerk of Hardin County.

5. Probation/Juvenile Officer: Chanucey Fulkerson is the probation and juvenile officer in Hardin County. Mr. Fulkerson also handles several other counties including Gallatin County.

6. Court Reporters: Hardin County has one Court Reporter which it shares with Gallatin County. The Court Reporter spends 2 days per week in Hardin County.

7. Attorneys: Hardin County has one other practicing attorney in addition to State's Attorney Gullett and Judge Frailey.

Hardin County 1966

Column I	Col.II	ColumnIII	Column IV	Column V	Column VI	Column VII
Charge	Number	Number of Dismissals	Mean, Median Mode of Time Between Arrest and Disposition	Mean, Median, Mode of Fines & Costs	Mean, Median, Mode of Probation	Mean, Median, Mode of Jail State Farm and Pen. Sentences
Battery	2	1 Dismissed	Mean= 46 days Median= 46 days Mode=No single			Mean= 6mos. at Farm Median=6mos. at Farm Mode=No single mode
Indecent Liberties	1	1 Dismissed	Mean= 1 day Median= 1 day Mode= 1 day	Mean= None Median=None Mode=Dismissed		
Illegal Possession Liquor Vehicle	1		Mean= 2 days Median= 2 days Mode= 2 days			Mean=6mos. at Farm Median=6mos. at Farm Mode=6mos. at Farm
Disorderly Conduct	4		Mean= 5.75 days Median= 1 day Mode= 1 day	Mean= \$68.75 Median= \$30 Mode=No single	Mean= 30 days Median 30 days Mode= 30 days	
Delinquency	1		Record not shown			
Some form on Notary Public Mis. Conduct	1	1 Dismissed	Mean= 159 days Median= 159 days Mode= 159 days	Mean= None Median= None Mode=Dismissed		
Not Stated	1		Mean= 54 days Median= 54 days Mode= 54 days		Mean= 5 years Median= 5 years Mode= 5 years	Mean= 1 year at Farm Median=1 yr. at Farm Mode= 1 year at Farm
Not Shown	5	1 Dismissed	Mean= 9.75 days Median= 1.5 days Mode= 1 day	Mean= \$75 Median= \$75 Mode= \$75		Mean= 10 days in jail Median= 10 days jail Mode= 10 days in jail

Hardin County 1967

Column I	Col.II	ColumnIII	Column IV	Column V	Column VI	Column VII
Charge	Number	Number of Dismissals	Mean, Median Mode of Time Between Arrest and Disposition	Mean, Median, Mode of Fines & Costs	Mean, Median, Mode of Probation	Mean, Median, Mode of Jail State Farm and Pen. Sentences
Not Stated	1		Mean= 11 days Median= 11 days Mode= 11 days		Mean= 4 years Median= 4 years Mode= 4 years	Mean=6mos. State Farm Median=6mos State Farm Mode=6mos. State Farm
Not Stated	1	1 Dismissed	Mean= 60 days Median= 60 days Mode= 60 days	Mean= None Median= None Mode=Dismissed		
Not Stated	4	4 Dismissed		Mean= None Median= None Mode=Dismissed		

Hardin County 1968

Driving while Intoxicated	1		Mean= 73 days Median= 73 days Mode= 73 days			Mean=12mos. at Farm Median=12mos. at Farm Mode=12mos. at Farm
Not Stated	1			Mean= \$25 Median= \$25 Mode= \$25		
Not Stated	1		Mean= 2 days Median= 2 days Mode= 2 days		Mean= 1 year Median= 1 year Mode= 1 year	Mean=1 yr. suspended Median=1yr. suspended Mode=1 yr. suspended
Not Stated	2		Mean= 1.5 days Median= 1.5 days Mode= 1.5 days	Mean= \$50 Median= \$50 Mode= \$50	Mean= 1 year Median=1 year Mode= 1 year	

1969

Few cases were analyzed. However, Hardin County reported 7 felony and 33 misdemeanor cases to the Administrators Office of Illinois Courts with 8 felony and 33 misdemeanor cases terminated.

Hardin County 1970

Column I	Column II	Column III	Column IV	Column V	Column VI	Column VII
Charge	Number	Number of Dismissals	Mean, Median Mode of Time Between Arrest and Disposition	Mean, Median Mode of Fines & Costs	Mean, Median Mode of Probation	Mean, Median Mode of Jail State Farm and Pen. Sentences
Battery	6		Mean= 1 day Median= 1 day Mode= 1 day	Mean= \$12 Median= \$10 Mode=Pending		
Assault	1	No Dispos.		Mean= None Median=None Mode=No Dispos.		
Theft Under \$150	4	2 No Disp.	Mean= 1 day Median= 1 day Mode= 1 day			Mean=1 yr. State Farm Median= 1yr. St. Farm Mode=No single mode
Disorderly Conduct	20	2 Dismissed	Mean= 1 day Median= 1 day Mode= 1 day	Mean= \$21.88 Median= \$25 Mode= \$25	Mean= 8 months Median 6 months Mode= 6 months	273
Criminal Trespass to Vehicles	3					Mean= 5.5mos. at Farm Median=5.5mos. at Farm Mode=No single mode
Criminal Damage to Property	13			Mean= \$25 Median= \$25 Mode=Pending		
Deceptive Practices	1	No. Dispos.		Mean= None Median= None Mode=No Dispos.		
Reckless Driving	1	1 Dismissed		Mean= None Median= None Mode=Dismissed		

POPE COUNTY

FACILITIES

The Pope County Courthouse is located in Golconda, Illinois. It is a two story structure erected in 1872. It houses some of the County offices. The Circuit Clerk's office is located on the first floor. On the second floor, there is a courtroom which is almost never used, a jury room, and the Judge's office. The Sheriff's office and the county jail are located in a separate building. The State's Attorney's office is in yet another building.

PERSONNEL

- Judges: There is presently one Judge in Pope County:

Name	Title	Years on Bench
Gerald Trampe	Circuit Judge	33

- State's Attorney: Duane Leach is presently State's Attorney of Pope County. Mr Leach has filled the office of State's Attorney since 1965. Mr. Leach maintains a private practice. There is no Assistant State's Attorney.

- Public Defender: Louis Johnson is the Public Defender for the First Circuit which includes Pope County.

- Circuit Clerk: Cressie Ragan is the Circuit Clerk of Pope County.

- Probation/Juvenile Officer: There is no full time separate probation or juvenile officer in Pope County. All probationers and juveniles are supervised by the Sheriff of the County.

- Court Reporters: Pope County has no regular Court Reporter.

- Attorneys: Pope County has one practicing attorney in addition to State's Attorney Leach and Judge Trampe.

Pope County 1966

Column I	Column II	Column III	Column IV	Column V	Column VI	Column VII
Charge	Number	Number of Dismissals	Mean, Median Mode of Time Between Arrest and Disposition	Mean, Median Mode of Fines & Costs	Mean, Median Mode of Probation	Mean, Median Mode of Jail State Farm and Pen. Sentences
Battery	1		Mean= 27 days Median= 27 days Mode= 27 days	Mean= \$11.70 Median= \$11.70 Mode= \$11.70		
Aggravated Assault	1		Mean= 1 day Median= 1 day Mode= 1 day			Mean=9mos. at Farm Median=9mos. at Farm Mode=9mos. at Farm
Theft Over \$150	4		Mean= 26 days Median= 26 days Mode= 26 days		Mean= 3 years Median= 3 years Mode= 3 years	Mean=3mos. at St. Farm Median=3mos. at St. Farm Mode=3mos. at St. Farm
Theft Under \$150	7		Mean= 1.43 days Median= 1 day Mode= 1 day		Mean=Probation Median=Probation Mode=Probation	275
Wife Abandonment	1	1 Dismissed		Mean= None Median= None Mode= Dismissed		
Child Abandonment	1	1 Dismissed		Mean= None Median= None Mode= Dismissed		
Disorderly Conduct	3		Mean= 1 day Median= 1 day Mode= 1 day	Mean= \$18.33 Median= \$15 Mode=No single		
Criminal Trespass to Vehicles	1		Mean= 1 day Median= 1 day Mode= 1 day	Mean= \$100 Median= \$100 Mode= \$100		
Resisting Officer	1		Mean= 25 days Median= 25 days Mode= 25 days			Mean=60 days St. Farm Median=60days St. Farm Mode=60 days St. Farm
Deceptive Practice	1	1 Dismissed	Mean= 5 months Median=5 months Mode= 5 months	Mean= None Median= None Mode=Dismissed		

Pope County 1967

Column I	Column II	Column III	Column IV	Column V	Column VI	Column VII
Charge	Number	Number of Dismissals	Mean, Median Mode of Time Between Arrest and Disposition	Mean, Median Mode of Fines & Costs	Mean, Median Mode of Probation	Mean, Median Mode of Jail State Farm and Pen. Sentences
Battery	1		Mean= 7 days Median= 7 days Mode= 7 days	Mean= \$30 Median= \$30 Mode= \$30		
Assault	1		Mean= 5 days Median= 5 days Mode= 5 days	Mean= \$1.70 Median= \$1.70 Mode= \$1.70		
Theft Over \$150	3		Mean= 215.5 days Median=215.5days Mode=No single			Mean=5.67yrs. in Pen. Median=5-10yrs. in Pen. Mode=5-10yrs. in Pen.
Theft Under \$150	3		Mean= 90 days Median= 35 days Mode=No single	Mean= \$208.33 Median= \$100 Mode=No single	Mean= 1 year Median= 1 year Mode= 1 year	276
Theft Under Motor Vehicle Act	3		Mean= 1 day Median= 1 day Mode= 1 day	Mean= \$100 Median= \$100 Mode= \$100		
Disorderly Conduct	6	1 Dismissed	Mean= 11.17 days Median= 3 days Mode= 3 days	Mean= \$21.67 Median= \$20 Mode= \$20		
Driving while License Suspended	1		Mean= 10 days Median= 10 days Mode= 10 days			Mean= 7 daysjail susp. Median=7daysjail susp. Mode= 7 days jail susp.
Criminal Damage to Property	5		Mean= 4.2 days Median= 1 day Mode= 1 day	Mean= \$56.25 Median= \$50 Mode= \$50	Mean= 10.5 mos. Median= 1 year Mode= 1 year	
Criminal Trespass to Land	4		Mean= 1 day Median= 1 day Mode= 1 day	Mean= \$50 Median= \$50 Mode= \$50		
Resisting Officer	1		Mean= 25 days Median= 25 days Mode= 25 days	Mean= \$35 Median= \$35 Mode= \$35		
Deceptive Practices	3	1 Dismissed	Mean= 42.67 days Median= 7 days Mode=No single	Mean= \$50 Median= \$50 Mode= \$50		Mean= 11mos. at St. Farm Median=11mos. State Farm Mode=11mos. at St. Farm

Pope County 1968

Column I	Column II	Column III	Column IV	Column V	Column VI	Column VII
Charge	Number	Number of Dismissals	Mean, Median Mode of Time Between Arrest and Disposition	Mean, Median Mode of Fines & Costs	Mean, Median Mode of Probation	Mean, Median Mode of Jail State Farm and Pen. Sentences
Battery	5	1 Dismissed	Mean= 1.4 days Median= 1 day Mode= 1 day	Mean= \$50.50 Median= \$50.50 Mode=No single		Mean=3.5 days in jail Median=3.5days in jail Mode=No single mode
Theft Under \$150	6	1 Dismissed	Mean= 60.67 days Median= 1 day Mode= 1 day	Mean= \$50 Median= \$50 Mode= \$50	Mean= 9 months Median= 9 months Mode= 9 months	Mean= 1 year Median= 1 year Mode= 1 year
Non-Support of Children	1		Mean= 1 day Median= 1 day Mode= 1 day			Mean=6mos. State Farm Median=6mos. St. Farm Mode=6mos. State Farm
Driving while Intoxicated	1		Mean= 1 day Median= 1 day Mode= 1 day			Mean=9mos. at Farm Median=9mos at Farm Mode=9mos. at Farm
Selling Liquor to Minor	1		Mean= 2 days Median= 2 days Mode= 2 days	Mean= \$20 Median= \$20 Mode= \$20		
Disorderly Conduct	6		Mean= 18.5 days Median= 3 days Mode=No single	Mean= \$94.33 Median= \$37.50 Mode=No single		Mean= 2 days jail Median= 2 days jail Mode= 2 days jail
Resisting Officer	4		Mean= 30 days Median= 10 days Mode= 10 days	Mean= \$197.75 Median= \$150 Mode=No single		
Deceptive Practices	4	1 Dismissed	Mean= 78.33 days Median= 49 days Mode=No single	Mean= \$50 Median= \$50 Mode= \$50	Mean= 6 months Median= 6 months Mode= 6 months	
Trespass to Land	1		Mean= 1.5 days Median=1.5 days Mode=No single	Mean= \$62.50 Median= \$62.50 Mode=No single		
Criminal Damage to Property	1		Mean= 1 day Median= 1 day Mode= 1 day	Mean= \$1 Median= \$1 Mode= \$1		

277

Theft Over \$150
1
Was on parole for previous offenses. Turned over to Youth Commission. No plea, no sentence.

Pope County 1969

Column I	Column II	Column III	Column IV	Column V	Column VI	Column VII
Charge	Number	Number of Dismissals	Mean, Median Mode of Time Between Arrest and Disposition	Mean, Median Mode of Fines & Costs	Mean, Median Mode of Probation	Mean, Median Mode of Jail State Farm and Pen. Sentences
Armed Robbery	3		Mean= 65 days Median= 65 days Mode= 65 days			Mean= 3.5 years Median= 2-4 years Mode= 2-4 years
Battery	4		Mean= 3.33 days Median= 1 day Mode= 1 day	Mean= \$110 Median= \$75 Mode=No single	Mean=6 months Median=6 months Mode=6 months	Mean=5 days in jail Median=5 days jail Mode=5 days in jail
Assault	1		Mean= 2 days Median= 2 days Mode= 2 days	Mean= \$25 Median= \$25 Mode= \$25		
Burglary	2	2 Dismissed	Mean= 152.5 days Median=152.5days Mode=No single	Mean= \$200 Median= \$200 Mode=Dismissed		
Theft Over \$150	2		Mean= 1 day Median= 1 day Mode= 1 day			Mean=1yr to 1yr & a day Median=1yrt 1yr & a day Mode=1yr to 1yr & a day
Theft Under \$150	10	2 Dismissed	Mean= 15.3 days Median= 2 days Mode=No single	Mean= \$184.43 Median= \$200 Mode= \$200	Mean= 7.5 months Median= 6 months Mode= 6 months	
Child Abandonment	1	1 Dismissed	Mean= 9 months Median= 9 months Mode= 9 months	Mean= None Median= None Mode= Dismissed		
Disorderly Conduct	6		Mean= 2.17 days Median= 1 day Mode= 1 day	Mean= \$21.67 Median= \$25 Mode= \$25		
Criminal Damage to Property	9		Mean= 5.33 days Median= 6 days Mode= 6 days	Mean= \$46 Median= \$50 Mode= \$50	Mean= 1 year Median= 1 year Mode= 1 year	
Deceptive Practices	4	1 Dismissed	Mean= 13 days Median= 14 days Mode= 23 days	Mean= \$37.50 Median= \$37.50 Mode=No single	Mean= 6 months Median= 6 months Mode= 6 months	
Criminal Trespass to Land	6		Mean= 6.17 days Median= 1.5 days Mode= 1 day	Mean= \$27.50 Median= \$25 Mode= \$25		

278

cont'd Pope County 1969

Column I	Column II	Column III	Column IV	Column V	Column VI	Column VII
Resisting Officer	2		Mean= 4.5 days Median= 4.5 days Mode=No single	Mean= \$275 Median= \$275 Mode=No single		
Criminal Trespass to Vehicle	1		Mean= 13 days Median= 13 days Mode= 13 days	Mean= \$400 Median= \$400 Mode= \$400	Mean= 1 year Median= 1 year Mode= 1 year	
Surface Mining Without License	5	1 Dismissed	Mean= 13 days Median= 13 days Mode= 13 days	Mean= None Median= None Mode=Dismissed		
Pope County 1970						
Murder	1		Mean= 66 days Median= 66 days Mode= 66 days			279
Battery	8	1 Dismissed	Mean= 79.5 days Median= 88 days Mode= 150 days	Mean= \$65 Median= \$67.50 Mode= \$100		
Assault	1		Mean= 3 days Median= 3 days Mode= 3 days	Mean= \$100 Median= \$100 Mode= \$100		
Aggravated Assault	1		Mean= 3 days Median= 3 days Mode= 3 days		Mean= 1 year Median= 1 year Mode= 1 year	
Burglary	3			Mean= \$200 Median= \$200 Mode= \$200		Mean=1yr. State Farm Median=1yr. at Farm Mode=1yr. State Farm
Theft Under \$150	8	4 Dismissed	Mean= 77.57 days Median= 30 days Mode=No single			Mean=1yr. State Farm Median=1yr. St. Farm Mode= Dismissed
Arson Over \$150	1		Mean= 1 day Median= 1 day Mode= 1 day			Mean=1yr. State Farm Median=1yr. State Farm Mode=1yr. State Farm

cont'd Pope County 1970

Column I	Column II	Column III	Column IV	Column V	Column VI	Column VII
Unlawful Use of Weapons	1		Mean= 10 days Median= 10 days Mode= 10 days	Mean= \$30 Median= \$30 Mode= \$30		
Sale of Liquor to Minor	1		Mean= 1 day Median= 1 day Mode= 1 day	Mean= \$35 Median= \$35 Mode= \$35		
Disorderly Conduct	10		Mean= 1.6 days Median= 1.5 days Mode= 1 day	Mean= \$54.62 Median= \$50 Mode= \$75		
Criminal Trespass to Vehicles	3		Mean= 3 days Median= 3 days Mode= 3 days		Mean= 6 months Median= 6 months Mode= 6 months	
Criminal Trespass to Land	16		Mean= 1 day Median= 1 day Mode= 1 day			280
Criminal Damage to Property	6		Mean= 3 days Median= 4 days Mode= 4 days	Mean= \$125 Median= \$125 Mode=No single		Mean=10.5mos. St. Farm Median=1yr. St. Farm Mode=1yr. State Farm
Compulsory School Attendance	1		Mean= 1 day Median= 1 day Mode= 1 day	Mean=\$20-10 if Child in School Median=\$20-10 if Child in School Mode=\$20-10 if Child in School		Mean=5ds jail sus. if Child in School Median=5ds jail sus. if Child is in School Mode=5ds jail sus. if Child is in School
Resisting Officer	1	1 Dismissed	Mean= 28 days Median= 28 days Mode= 28 days	Mean= None Median= None Mode= Dismissed		
Deceptive Practices	1		Mean= 1 day Median= 1 day Mode= 1 day			Mean=4 mos. at Farm Median=4 mos. at Farm Mode=4 mos. at Farm
Failure to Give Notice of Accident	2		Mean= 40 days Median= 40 days Mode= 40 days	Mean= \$50 Median= \$50 Mode= \$50		
Unclassified Charge not Shown Docket	1		Mean= 1 day Median= 1 day Mode= 1 day	Mean= \$150 Median= \$150 Mode= \$150		

Pope County 1971 to August 13

Column I Column II Column III Column IV Column V Column VI Column VII

Charge	Number	Number of Dismissals	Mean, Median Mode of Time Between Arrest and Disposition	Mean, Median Mode of Fines & Costs	Mean, Median Mode of Probation	Mean, Median Mode of Jail State Farm and Pen. Sentences
Battery	2		Mean= 3 days Median= 3 days Mode= 3 days	Mean= \$40.25 Median= \$40.25 Mode=No single		
Reckless Conduct & Aggravated Assault	1		Mean= 11 days Median= 11 days Mode= 11 days	Mean= \$200 Median= \$200 Mode= \$200		
Theft Under \$150	7	1 Dismissed	Mean= 12.71 days Median= 4 days Mode= 4 days	Mean= \$50 Median= \$25 Mode= \$25	Mean= 1 year Median= 1 year Mode= 1 year	
Disorderly Conduct	2		Mean= 18.5 days Median= 18.5 days Mode=No single	Mean= \$20 Median= \$20 Mode=No single		281
Curfew Violations	3		Mean= 1 day Median= 1 day Mode= 1 day	Mean= \$10 Median= \$10 Mode= \$10		
Obstructing Officer	2		Mean= 4 days Median= 4 days Mode=No single	Mean= \$35 Median= \$35 Mode=No single		
Criminal Damage to Property	1	1 Dismissed	Mean= 6 days Median= 6 days Mode= 6 days	Mean= None Median= None Mode= Dismissed		
Selling or Possession of Fireworks	1		Mean= 1 day Median= 1 day Mode= 1 day	Mean= \$10 Median= \$10 Mode= \$10		

SALINE COUNTY

FACILITIES

The Saline County Courthouse is located in Harrisburg, Illinois. It is an ultra-modern structure completed in July, 1970. It is air-conditioned and well-equipped. It houses all of the County offices. On the first floor, there are two courtrooms - one large and one small. There are also three Judge's offices, two reporter-receptionist alcoves, two jury rooms, the Sheriff's office and the Circuit Clerk's offices, as well as the County Law Library on the first floor. The library is good insofar as Illinois Practice is concerned. The State's Attorney has offices on the second floor with a combination clerical-reception area, two offices, and a conference room. The county jail is located in the basement with access to the court via elevator.

PERSONNEL

1. Judges: There are presently two Judges in Saline County:

Name	Title	Years on Bench
Harry L. McCabe	Presiding Circuit Judge	12
Jack C. Morris	Circuit Judge	13

2. State's Attorney: Archie Bob Henderson is presently State's Attorney of Saline County. Mr. Henderson was an Assistant State's Attorney for one year and is serving one four-year term as State's Attorney which will expire in 1972. There is no Assistant State's Attorney.

3. Public Defender: Louis Johnson is the Public Defender for the First Circuit which includes Saline County.

4. Circuit Clerk: John Utter is the Circuit Clerk of Saline County.

- 5. Probation/Juvenile Officer: There is no full time separate probation or juvenile office in Saline County. All probationers and juveniles are supervised by the Sheriff of the County.
- 6. Court Reporters: Saline County has two full time Court Reporters who also serve as receptionists and secretaries for the Judges.
- 7. Attorneys: Saline County has approximately 24 practicing attorneys

Saline County 1970

Column I	Column II	Column III	Column IV	Column V	Column VI	Column VII
Charge	Number	Number of Dismissals	Mean, Median Mode of Time Between Arrest and Disposition	Mean, Median Mode of Fines and Costs	Mean, Median Mode of Probations	Mean, Median Mode of Jail State Farm and Pen. Sentences
Murder	1	1 Dismissed	Mean= 388 days Median= 388 days Mode= 388 days	Mean= None Median= None Mode= Dismissed		
Attempted Murder	2	1 Dismissed	Mean= 316.5 days Median= 316.5 days Mode=No single		Mean= 18 months Median= 18 months Mode=No single	
Voluntary Manslaughter	1		Mean= 140 days Median= 140 days Mode= 140 days			Mean= 5-20 years Median= 5-20 years Mode= 5-20 years
Manslaughter	1	1 Dismissed	Mean= 85 days Median= 85 days Mode= 85 days	Mean= None Median= None Mode= Dismissed		
Reckless Homicide	1		Mean= 29 days Median= 29 days Mode= 29 days	Mean= \$50 & costs Median= \$50 & costs Mode= \$50 & costs		
Aggravated Battery	2	2 Dismissed	Mean= 33.5 days Median= 33.5 days Mode=No single	Mean= None Median= None Mode=Dismissed		
Aggravated Assault	5	3 Dismissed	Mean= 171.4 days Median= 112 days Mode=No single	Mean= \$50 & costs Median= \$50 & costs Mode= Dismissed		
Burglary	12	7 Dismissed	Mean= 174.54 days Median= 74 days Mode= No single		Mean= 14 months Median= 12 months Mode= nolle	Mean=30ds jail&1-2yrPen Median=30dsjail&1-2yPen Mode= nolle
Attempted Burglary	2		Mean= 305.5 days Median= 305.5 days Mode=No single		Mean= 2 years Median= 2 years Mode=No single	
Theft	15	8 Dismissed	Mean= 132.07 Median= 97 days Mode= 4 days		Mean= 1.67 years Median= 2 years Mode= Dismissed	Mean=5 mos in jail Median=5 mos in jail Mode= Dismissed
Forgery	4	3 Dismissed	Mean= 228.5 days Median= 207.5 days Mode=No single	Mean= \$100&costs Median=\$100&costs Mode= Dismissed		

cont'd Saline County 1970

Column I	Column II	Column III	Column IV	Column V	Column VI	Column VII
Receiving Stolen Property	2	2 Dismissed	Mean= 56.5 days Median= 56.5 days Mode=No single	Mean= None Median= None Mode=Dismissed		
Unlawful Possession of Narcotic Drugs	13	4 Dismissed	Mean= 147.86 days Median= 119 days Mode= 119 days	Mean= \$125 Median= \$125 Mode=No single	Mean= 2 years Median= 2 years Mode= 2 years	
Attempt to Transport Narcotic Drugs	3	2 Dismissed 1 No Dispo.	Mean= 264.67 days Median= 153 days Mode=No single	Mean= None Median= None Mode=Dismissed		
Unlawful Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs	3	1 Dismissed 1 No Dispo.	Mean= 193.67 days Median= 62 days Mode=No single		Mean= 2 1/2 years Median= 2 1/2 years Mode=No Disposition	
Cruelty to Child	1	1 Dismissed	Mean= 22 days Median= 22 days Mode= 22days	Mean= None Median= None Mode=Dismissed		
Conspiracy	1	1 Dismissed	Mean= 394 days Median= 394 days Mode= 394 days	Mean= None Median= None Mode=Dismissed		
Escape	1	1 Dismissed	Mean= 399 days Median= 399 days Mode= 399 days	Mean= None Median= None Mode=Dismissed		
Attempted Escape	1	1 Dismissed	Mean= 249 days Median= 249 days Mode= 249 days	Mean= None Median= None Mode= Nolle		
Resisting a Peace Officer	1		Mean= 18 days Median= 18 days Mode= 18 days			Mean= 6mos. in jail Median=6mos. in jail Mode=6mos. in jail

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Saline County 1971

Column I	Col. II	Column III	Column IV	Column V	Column VI	Column VII
Charge	Number	Number of Dismissals	Mean, Median Mode of Time Between Arrest and Disposition	Mean, Median, Mode of Fines & Costs	Mean, Median, Mode of Probation	Mean, Median, Mode of Jail State Farm and Pen. Sentences
Rape	3	3 Dismissed	Mean= 93 days Median= 83 days Mode= 83 days			Mean= 6mos. in jail Median=6mos. in jail Mode= Nolle
Burglary	5	1 Dismissed	Mean= 71.4 days Median= 82 days Mode= 122 days	Mean= \$100 & costs Median= \$100 & costs Mode= \$100 & costs	Mean= 12 months Median= 12 months Mode= 12 months	Mean= 60 days jail Median= 60 days jail Mode= 60 days jail
Theft	13	6 Dismissed	Mean= 41.23 days Median= 24 days Mode= 24 days	Mean= \$68.75 Median= \$75 Mode \$100	Mean= 10.8 months Median= 12 months Mode= 1 year	Mean=3.33mos. jail/farm Median=3mos. jail/farm Mode=No single mode
Theft by Deception	2	2 Dismissed	Mean= 36 days Median= 36 days Mode= 36 days	Mean= None Median= None Mode= Nolle		
Forgery	1	1 Dismissed	Mean= 4 days Median= 4 days Mode= 4 days	Mean= \$30 & costs Median=\$30 & costs Mode= \$30 & costs	Mean= 1 year Median= 1 year Mode= 1 year	
Deviate Sexual Assault	2	2 Dismissed	Mean= 105 days Median= 105 days Mode=No single	Mean= None Median= None Mode=Dismissed		
Unlawful Possession of Narcotic Drugs	4	3 Dismissed	Mean= 143.5 days Median= 110 days Mode= 110 days		Mean= 1 year Median= 1 year Mode= 1 year	
Deceptive Practices	1	1 Dismissed	Mean= 123 days Median= 123 days Mode= 123 days	Mean= None Median= None Mode= Dismissed		
Unlawful Alteration of License Plates	1		Mean= 9 days Median= 9 days Mode= 9 days	Mean= \$100 & costs Median=\$100& costs Mode= \$100 & costs	Mean= 1 year Median= 1 year Mode= 1 year	

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SUMMARY OF CRIMINAL CASES IN REGION 21
BY TYPE OF CRIME IN EACH COUNTY

Year	Felony	Misdemeanor	Ordinance & Convervation Violator	Traffic	Total of All Cases
GALLATIN COUNTY					
1966	26	157	304	421	1057
1967	39	193	200	320	1045
1968	54	243	380	420	1385
1969	47	233	172	432	1056
1970	19	243	250	339	1136
HAMILTON COUNTY					
1966	9	68	--	756	1097
1967	2	52	--	845	1180
1968	6	52	--	740	1071
1969	16	41	--	792	1121
1970	0	51	17	671	1042
HARDIN COUNTY					
1966	4	5	7	125	212
1967	5	20	1	193	289
1968	2	26	2	184	283
1969	7	33	2	208	430
1970	6	29	10	177	359
POPE COUNTY					
1966	5	43	--	271	356
1967	7	50	--	271	383
1968	1	39	18	256	382
1969	26	82	71	179	415
1970	5	60	55	329	515
SALINE COUNTY					
1966	14	312	437	971	2440
1967	24	395	678	1255	3125
1968	56	318	674	1005	2942
1969	16	240	622	869	2743
1970	28	292	740	644	2677

Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts
Annual Report to the Supreme Court of Illinois

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. A form be used by the Counties which will indicate the reasons for nolle prosequi and dismissals and that this form be made a part of the record of the case. A form similar to the one indicated on the last page of this chapter should be adopted.

2. Saline County further consider the possibility of hiring an Assistant State's Attorney with partial funding provided by the State in accordance with Chapter 53, Section 7 and Chapter 91½, Section 100-4 of the Illinois Revised Statutes.

3. The counties adopt a uniform system for reporting traffic cases. D. W. I. and other more serious crimes are reported as traffic tickets in some counties and as felonies or misdemeanors in others.

PUBLIC DEFENDER'S ACTIVITIES

Region 21 encompasses both the First and Second Judicial Circuit. The Illinois Public Defender Association has, and is, involved in several projects which affect court activities in Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Pope, and Saline Counties.

The Illinois Public Defender Association has been active in cases from Region 21 in regard to appellate reviews. Also, the program is conducted in the Third, Fourth, and Fifth Appellate Districts. Information regarding this aspect of the services is contained in a report of the Illinois Public Defender Association entitled Illinois Defender Project Report of Activities January 1, 1970 - August 31, 1971. The following information is taken from pages 7-10 of that report.

APPELLATE SERVICESREGIONALIZATION

The burden of providing defender services to indigents, including representation on appeal, has traditionally fallen on individual counties. The Illinois Defender Project was created to determine whether a district office could effectively provide appellate services on a multi-county basis. The judicial district was used as an appropriate area to test the concept of regional offices.

The objectives of the district appellate office are:

1. To relieve the appellate burden of public defenders and court appointed counsel in the district;
2. To provide investigative assistance to public defenders and court appointed counsel in the district;
3. To act as a legal reference center to public defenders and court appointed counsel in the district;

4. To encourage regional cooperation within the district to improve defender services.

APPOINTMENTS

In beginning the task of representing indigents on appeal, the Project anticipated that some time would be required to convince the judges to appoint the Project as counsel. This fear was not justified. Appointments began coming in even before all district offices were opened and fully staffed. While operating on its first year of funds (through June 15, 1971,) the Project was appointed as counsel on appeal in 694 cases. By August 31, 1971 the number of appointments had increased to 776.

The breakdown of appointments by judicial district was fairly even. As of August 31, 1971 the Project was appointed to cases by district of origin as follows:

First District	9
Second District	159
Third District	199
Fourth District	188
Fifth District	221
TOTAL	776

Most appointments to cases originating in the First District (Cook County) were cases which Project attorneys had been working on before they were hired by the Project and which they completed after their employment by the Project. However, the Supreme Court has appointed the Project to a few cases arising in Cook County.

ASSIGNMENTS

Initially, cases are assigned to the District Office located in the judicial district where the case originated. Once the record is completed and filed in the reviewing court, the case is assigned to an attorney, either the District Defender or one of his staff attorney's, for preparation

of the appellant's brief and abstract. As necessary, to insure that cases are completed as soon as possible, records are transferred from one District Office to another. District Offices also regularly send records to the Chicago Office for use in the law school programs.

Through August 31, 1971, cases were assigned to offices as follows:

Elgin	128
Ottawa	204
Springfield	134
Mt. Vernon	143
Chicago	165
TOTAL	776

DISPOSITIONS

As of August 31, 1971 the Project had completed its work on 439 of the 776 cases to which it has been appointed. Appellant's briefs were filed in 336 cases, Ander's briefs in 82 cases, and there were 21 miscellaneous dispositions (e.g. appeal dismissed on motion of appellant).

The primary goal of the Project is to provide its clients with the best possible legal representation. Consistent with this goal, the Project is attempting to do its part in speeding up the appellate process. A reversal does not mean much to a client who has served a good part of his sentence before his appeal is decided. During its first twenty months the Project was able to file most briefs with not more than three extensions of time (approximately 142 days). The Project hopes to improve in this regard during the coming months.

In addition to preparing and filing briefs in the shortest possible time, the Project has worked closely with judges and court clerks in an attempt to solve the many administrative problems which attend the preparation of a criminal appeal. One recurring problem encountered by the Project is the delay between filing of the notice of appeal and receiving

the transcript of proceedings after the defendant has been sentenced. In most cases the delay between filing of the notice of appeal and receiving the transcript is six months. However, in some instances the delay is a year or more.

In June, 1971, the Director of the Illinois Defender Project and William Madden of the Court Administrator's Office spoke to the Court Reporters Association in Chicago. At this meeting the problem of delay was discussed. The Court Reporters seemed to have a genuine interest in speeding up this process, and it is hoped that changes will be made which will allow the Court Reporter to file the completed report of proceedings much sooner.

Although there is always a great pressure to turn out a high volume of work, the Project takes great pride in the fact that it has had a good percentage of success on those cases already decided. As of August 31, 1971, the Project had received opinions in 119 cases, and in 53 of them the Project attorneys were able to obtain some or all of the relief requested--out right reversal, remand, or sentence reduction. In the future it is hoped that this kind of success will continue and that the quality of work done by Project attorneys will continue to improve.

Trial services are provided for the counties of Pope and Saline in Region 21 and 7 counties in Region 20 through the Illinois Defender Project Circuit Defender's Offices in Cairo and Metropolis. An overview of this program is found on pages 17-19 of the above mentioned report and this information is provided in this study because of the implications for Region 21. It must be remembered that this special program applies only to Pope and Saline Counties.

TRIAL SERVICES

The Illinois Defender Project Circuit Defender Office acts as the de facto public defender for seven of the nine counties comprising the First Judicial Circuit. The purpose of this part of the Project is to test the concept of a multiple county public defender office, i. e., a single defender office representing indigent defendants in a group of counties. The success of the Project's model office will hopefully encourage the more than 60 counties in Illinois which do not have public defenders to form circuit defender office.

Two attorneys, an investigator and two secretaries comprise the staff of the Circuit Defender's office. The main office is located in Cairo, Illinois and a branch office is located in Metropolis, Illinois.

The Circuit Defender Office was fully staffed by April, 1970. Through June 15, 1971 the office had been appointed to represent 440 defendants in criminal cases. Of that number, 338 have now been disposed. Over 100 of the defendants had their cases dismissed without trial. Thirty-four cases were taken to trial including thirteen jury trials. Most of the remaining cases resulted in guilty pleas.

Part of the reason for selecting the First Circuit as the test area for the multi-county defender office was the desire of the staff of the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission to have the Illinois Defender Project provide representation at the trial level in the troubled town of Cairo, Illinois. This decision of course presented additional challenges to the Illinois Defender Project.

The evaluation of the Project by General Charles Decker, former Director of the National Defender Project, contained the following

observations regarding the Circuit Defender Office:

Response of the Local Judiciary

"Members of the local judiciary with whom the evaluator spoke about the Circuit Defender office are pleased with its operation. They reported that prior to the time of the Illinois Defender Project's existence, local attorneys were appointed in felony cases and no attorneys were appointed in misdemeanor cases. Where appointments were made, the attorneys would appear totally unprepared without having reviewed the case or conversed with their clients. The result was that, although a man supposedly was represented by counsel, in fact he was not. This has changed drastically since the inception of the circuit defender program. The members of the judiciary with whom the evaluator spoke indicated that they were much more willing to go along with fines or a work-release program now that the circuit defender program was in existence. Furthermore, they reported that there are a great number of dismissals now which did not occur before. They reported that the Circuit Defender normally is appointed within 24 hours after the arrest and that while OR bonds were not favored in the counties, very low bonds were set which permitted most defendants to be released immediately. The members of the local judiciary indicated that the Circuit Defender files motions in most of the felony cases where they are called for. Review of the defender's files indicated that, in fact, a substantial motion practice has developed in criminal cases.

Dismissal Rates and Harassment Arrests

One reason for the large number of dismissals in Cairo and surrounding areas is that many apparently harassing arrests have been made there. The existence of the Circuit Defender office has seemingly caused a large reduction in such arrests. Another interesting item is the extensive use of polygraph examinations on cases coming from Pulaski and Alexander counties. In four murder cases in which the Circuit Defender has been appointed, the greatest sentence received to date has been 30 days. These unusual results may be attributed to the fact that the defendants passed through polygraph examinations. Another reason is that the state's attorney files a murder charge in every death case.

Community Relations

The office has established good relations with both the black and white communities in Cairo--this success is remarkable. Members of the prosecutor's office, of the Chief of Police, and local members of the American Civil Liberties Union believe that competent representation for indigent defendants has definitely reduced community tension.

One interviewee thought that the public defender disposed of too many cases without going to trial. Whether to negotiate or go to trial is a matter of professional judgment rather than one of community relations and should be so regarded. The Chief of Police thinks the public defender has helped him in training his officers to act in a professional manner. The defender office has advised the Chief of Police on the law of search and seizure, and the Chief has asked that the defender assist him in training his officers. Assistance in the training of the police is a proper function of the defender. It is far better to prevent unlawful treatment of indigent suspects than to seek repair in court after the damage has been done--better for the indigent, better for the police, better for the community.

The office of the State's Attorney believes that the defender has negotiated disposition of cases prior to trial only when in the best interest of his client. That office also observes that, since the advent of the circuit defender, the police do a better job of taking and preserving evidence. The office also notes a substantial reduction in frivolous complaints filed by the police. They know that the defender will obtain dismissals in such cases." (Report of Evaluation of Illinois Defender Project, P. 72-72)

It is apparent that the Circuit Defender Office has shown that high quality representation of indigent defendants can be provided on a circuit-wide basis by utilizing a full time defender system. This should provide a model not only for other counties without public defenders, but also for other aspects of the criminal justice system such as State's attorneys, Circuit Clerks, and even unified sheriff's offices.

The Illinois Public Defender Association also provides services such as "Law School Program", "Post Conviction Program", "Investigative Services", and "Educational Activities" which also affect Region 21 and other areas of the state. Readers are encouraged to contact the Illinois Public Defender Association for information on these programs. They are not included in this study solely because they do not appear to have a direct cause-effect relationship to Region 21.

Additional statistical information regarding the appellate and trial

services is provided in this study to give the reader more information.

*TABLE

ILLINOIS DEFENDER PROJECT
APPELLATE CASES

CASELOAD

January 1970-August 1971

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Appointments	Brief	Ander's	Dispositions		TOTAL	Pending
			Miscellaneous			
1st District	9	6	2		8	1
2nd District	159	71	19	2	92	67
3rd District	199	76	35	11	122	77
4th District	188	81	23	4	108	80
5th District	221	102	3	4	109	112
TOTAL	<u>776</u>	<u>336</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>439</u>	<u>337</u>

*From Appendix C, page 1 of Illinois Defender Project Report of Activities, January 1, 1970-August 31, 1971.

OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

No strong negative comments were made regarding the activities of the Illinois Defender Project. Study group personnel did note an increase in number of motions filed by defense counsel after the initiation of the Public Defender Project. Because of a multitude of factors no specific analysis could be made of the success of the increased defense counsel activities. However, the activities appear to be providing support for the criminal justice system. The regional approach appears to be successful in the area.

It is a recommendation of the study group that the regional trial services be extended to the Second Judicial Circuit which encompasses Gallatin, Hamilton, and Hardin counties of Region 21. The two public

defenders presently utilized in the Second Circuit could possibly form the basis for this program.

Table 1

**Annual Statistics First Judicial Circuit (1971) Cases Appointed on

Petition for Restoration	Habeas Corpus	Post Conviction Petitions	Juvenile Petitions	City Ordinance Violations	Misdemeanors		Felonies	
					Cases	Defendants	Cases	Defendants
Pope			3		8	8	2	3
Saline	2	3			124	85	32	26
Totals for Entire Circuit	6	7	27		280	189	119	86

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Table 2

**Annual Statistics First Judicial Circuit (1971) Cases Disposed of

	Petition for Restoration	Habeas Corpus	Post Conviction Petitions	Juvenile Petitions	City Ordinance Violations	Misdemeanors						Felonies							
						Cases	Defendants	Plea	Dismissals	Contest		Cases	Defendants	Plea	Reduce to a Lesser Inclusive Charge	Dismissals	Contest		
										Bench	Jury						Bench	Jury	
Pope				3		5	6	2	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	
Saline	2	1	2		4	110	78	52	51	7	0	25*	19	4	7	11		1	
Total for Entire Circuit	7	6	5	27	4	234	173	87	129	9	4	109	73	10	14	43	25	9	

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**Statistics provided by Mrs. Brenda Kay Launius, Administrative Secretary, Illinois Defender Project, in letter of 3-23-72.

CHAPTER 13

PROBATION SERVICES

PROBATION SERVICES

Analysis of this aspect of the criminal justice system is most difficult since statistics on a county by county basis are only available for 1970 and 1971 in the Administrative Offices of the Illinois Courts. Prior to 1970 annual figures were shown on a Circuit rather than county basis.¹ Therefore, for the years of 1970 and 1971 this report will consider only "Disposition of Defendants in Felony Cases and Misdemeanor Cases Punishable by Imprisonment in the Penitentiary". There appears to be a rationale for this analysis based on the following factors.

First, these are the most serious type offenses which are handled by probation officials and secondly, comparable data for all counties is available. Of course, juvenile, other felony and misdemeanor cases, etc., are important and appropriate officials are encouraged to review this data if changes in the probation system are anticipated.

These tables are summarized from data provided by the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts.

For the years 1967-69 probation statistics were located in reports prepared by the Department of Corrections in conjunction with a preliminary study related to regional jails. The types of offenses referred to probation are not included in the source document; however, it can be assumed that it includes a broader range than the 1970-71 data.

¹ Letter to C. W. Van Meter from Assistant Director of the administrative Office of the Illinois Courts dated April 28, 1972.

* NUMBER OF PERSONS REFERRED TO PROBATION SERVICES

1967 - 1969

County	1967	1968	1969	TOTAL
Gallatin	0	1	6	7
Hamilton	3	4	2	9
Hardin	2	3	3	8
Pope	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A**
Saline	40	10	5	55
TOTAL	45	18	16	79

* Preliminary Data Collection by Department of Corrections for Feasibility Study of Regional Jails conducted in Fall, 1970.

The above totals on a county-by-county or total basis reflect a low case load for probation. The significance of Saline County must be noted. Forty of the seventy-nine cases indicated in the above totals were generated in 1967 by that county. The remaining thirty-nine cases were distributed over the three year period at an average rate of about 3 per county per year.

REPORT NO. 4 -- 1970

DISPOSITION OF DEFENDANTS IN FELONY CASES AND MISDEMEANOR CASES PUNISHABLE BY IMPRISONMENT IN THE PENITENTIARY

Circuit	COUNTY	Total No. Defendants Disposed of	Dismissed	Acquitted by Court	Acquitted by Jury	total	Pleas of Guilty	Convicted by Court	Convicted by Jury	Total	* Jail Time and/or fine	* Restitution and/or costs	* Other Special Conditions	* No. Spec. Condit.
1st.	Alexander	81	68	0	1	69	12	0	0	12	1	0	1	0
	Jackson	210	118	3		121	71	12	6	89	34	1	2	7
	Johnson	9	3	0	0	3	4	2	0	6	1	0	0	0
	Massac	21	7	0	0	7	14	0	0	14	4	4	0	0
	Fope	6	5	0	0	5	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Pulaski	6	4	0	0	4	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
	Saline	29	27	0	0	27	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0
	Union	19	19	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Williamson	110	34	0	2	36	71	3	0	74	8	28	12	0
	Total for Circuit	491	285	3	3	291	177	17	6	200	48	33	16	7
2nd.	Crawford	6	1	0	3	4	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
	Edwards	11	3	0	0	3	6	0	2	8	4	1	1	0
	Franklin	90	87	0	0	87	2	0	1	3	1	0	0	1
	Gallatin	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	1	0	0
	Hamilton	23	13	1	0	14	8	0	1	9	0	2	0	0
	Hardin	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	1	0	0
	Jefferson	73	37	0	0	37	36	0	0	36	2	17	3	2
	Lawrence	6	0	0	1	1	5	0	0	5	2	1	0	0
	Richland	8	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	8	4	1	0	0
	Wabash	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
	Wayne	21	14	0	0	14	3	0	3	7	1	0	0	0
	White	35	15	0	1	16	13	6	0	19	1	9	1	0
	Total for Circuit	286	170	1	5	176	96	7	7	110	15	33	5	3

* Specific data related to Probation Services

As can be seen from the above charts Pope and Saline counties generated only one probation case for the entire year of 1970. Further, it should be noted that 32 of the 35 defendants in these counties were not convicted. Thus one of the three possible cases was referred to probation. The high number of "not convicted" defendants in Pope and Saline counties, in comparison to the other counties, makes impossible any reliable analysis of the use of probation.

Analysis related to Gallatin, Hamilton, and Hardin counties is also somewhat difficult. Of the 33 defendants in these counties 14 were not convicted. Of the remaining 19 cases only four were referred to probation. In terms of probation activities in the Second Circuit the counties of Gallatin, Hamilton, and Hardin present an insignificant workload.

DISPOSITION OF DEFENDANTS CHARGED WITH FELONIES (CF) OR MISDEMEANORS (CM)
PUNISHABLE BY IMPRISONMENT IN THE PENITENTIARY--1971

NOT CONVICTED		GALLATIN	HAMILTON	HARDIN	POPE	SALINE
Defendants Disposed of	CF	45	12	6	7	46
	CM	10	2	0	0	45
Total Not Convicted	CF	21	11	6	7	29
	CM	4	2	0	0	31
Discharged on Preliminary Hearing	CF	-	0	2	-	-
	CM	-	1	0	-	-
Dismissed on Motion of Defendant	CF	-	-	-	-	4
	CM	-	-	-	-	10
Dismissed on Motion of State	CF	21	10	4	6	25
	CM	4	1	0	0	21
Reduced to Jail/Fine Misdemeanor	CF	-	-	-	-	-
	CM	-	-	-	-	-
Acquitted by Court	CF	-	-	-	-	-
	CM	-	-	-	-	-
Acquitted by Jury	CF	-	-	-	1	-
	CM	-	-	-	0	-
Convicted of Jail/Fine Misdemeanor	CF	-	1	-	-	-
	CM	-	0	-	-	-

CONVICTED		GALLATIN	HAMILTON	HARDIN	POPE	SALINE
Total Convicted	CF	24	1	-	-	17
	CM	6	0	-	-	14
Plea of Guilty	CF	24	1	-	-	13
	CM	6	0	-	-	14
Convicted by Court	CF	-	-	-	-	-
	CM	-	-	-	-	-
Convicted by Jury	CF	-	-	-	-	4
	CM	-	-	-	-	0

PROBATIONS		GALLATIN	HAMILTON	HARDIN	POPE	SALINE
Total Probations	CF	13	-	-	-	10
	CM	0	-	-	-	6
W/Fine or Jail or Both	CF	10	-	-	-	4
	CM	0	-	-	-	5
W/Restitution or Costs or Both	CF	3	-	-	-	5
	CM	0	-	-	-	1
W/Other Special Conditions	CF	-	-	-	-	1
	CM	-	-	-	-	0
W/No Special Conditions	CF	-	-	-	-	-
	CM	-	-	-	-	-

Data for other counties in the First and Second Circuit was not provided in 1971 thus only comparison between 1970 and 1971 for the specific counties in Region 21 will be made. For ease of comparison the analysis will be made on a county-to-county basis.

Pope county had seven defendants in 1971 of which six were dismissed on motion by the State and one was acquitted by Jury. Thus, in 1970 and 1971 Pope county generated no probation cases.

Saline county had 91 defendants in 1971 of which 31 were convicted. Approximately 50% (16 of 31) were placed on probation. This is a significant increase over 1970 in which only one probation case was generated.

Gallatin county had 55 defendants in 1971 of which 30 were convicted. Probation services were used for 13 of the 30. This is a significant increase over 1970 when only one case was referred to probation.

Hamilton county had 14 defendants in 1971 of which one was convicted. He was not placed on probation. This compares to one person placed on probation in 1970.

Hardin county had six defendants in 1971 and none were convicted. Thus, no one was placed on probation in 1971 compared to one in 1970.

OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The data presented above reflects a lack of use of probation to any great extent. However, notable exceptions are noted in Gallatin and Saline counties for 1971. The major problem in terms of numbers of cases referred to probation is the large number of cases that do not result in convictions which could result in the utilization of probation services. cursory review of some probation documents in Region 21 seem to indicate that specialization by type

of probation (ie. juvenile, adult female, adult male, etc.) could be initiated if the current practice of assigning probation cases on a district basis was discontinued. For example, the three probation districts in the Second Circuit could be consolidated into one regional probation office. The additional travel costs would be recovered since there would be only one administrative office.

Recently a grant was filed with the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission to obtain funding for a circuit wide probation system in the First Judicial Circuit which includes Saline and Pope counties from Region 21. It is an innovative type program which includes both professional and volunteer workers. Our difficulty in obtaining accurate and reliable probation data apparently is not unique. Other than some projections based on a one county analysis there was little justification presented in terms of statistics. The above comments should not be read as a criticism of the proposal, but rather as support for a probation caseload reporting system in the entire area. Most reports reviewed by the study group were related to "time-spent" not caseloads. However, it should be noted that this is probably because of specific legislative requirements of Chapter 37, Illinois Revised Statutes.

Based on discussions with representatives of the probation system it appears that this would be beneficial to them in helping to explain their contribution to the total criminal justice effort. This problem was also identified by George Kiefer, Southern Illinois University in the final report on ILEC Grant A69-13 regarding Probation Workshop Series. The recommendation was: (1) through appropriate mandate, establishment of a uniform probation records and records management system."

A comprehensive reporting system would allow the Judges to have data available that could lead to lending of probation officers both within one circuit and possibly between circuits. The 1970 Illinois Constitution provides the legal base for multi-circuit agreements and Chapter 37, Paragraph 706-2 of the Illinois Revised Statutes provides the legal base for ADDITIONAL INFORMATION intra-circuit agreements.

Although not directly related to the probation system the study group felt that some information about parole would be appropriate. Analysis of parole would be appropriate. Analysis of parole activities in Region 21 was not undertaken since it is a responsibility of the Department of Corrections which is not a local agency in Region 21. The following statistical information was obtained from the 1st Annual Report/1970 Department of Corrections.

TABLE
JUVENILE DIVISION
COURT COMMITMENTS BY COUNTY

County	1971		
	Boys	Girls	Total
Gallatin	1	0	1
Hamilton	0	0	0
Hardin	0	2	2
Pope	0	0	0
Saline	2	1	3
State of Illinois	1429	283	1712

As can be noted on the above chart the counties in Region 21 are an insignificant factor in terms of juvenile parole activities on a state-wide basis. A number of criminal justice personnel in Region 21 expressed deep concern about the lack of "court alternatives" for juvenile cases. There are no juvenile facilities or programs that operate in the area. It is a recommendation of this study group that all interested personnel immediately plan to correct this problem. The First Judicial Probation Proposal also

identifies the problems related to programs for juveniles and should be carefully reviewed during the planning process.

The following table does not reflect 1970 figures; however, it does reflect the number of institutional commitments to State of Illinois facilities from Region 21. Many of them will become parole caseloads upon release from prison.

TABLE
ADULT DIVISION
INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION BY COUNTY

<u>County</u>	<u>Number</u>
Gallatin	6
Hamilton	4
Hardin	1
Pope	1
Saline	4
State of Illinois	7,340

As was also noted in the case of juveniles the adult commitments from Region 21 are statistically insignificant in terms of the total institutional population in Illinois.

CHAPTER 14

CORONORS

CORONER

Although the detailed activities of the Coroner were not studied in depth, the Study Group did observe this function in the context of the criminal justice system. As can be seen by the statistics relating to homicide and traffic deaths contained elsewhere in the report the need for a Coroner service is limited.

The Illinois Legislature, in the 1972 session, passed legislation amending the salary scale for Coroners. The old schedule called for salary ranges of \$8,500 to \$21,000 depending on the size of the county. The new scale is as follows:

<u>County Population</u>	<u>Salary Range</u>
Under 5,000	\$1,000 to \$3,000
5,000 - 14,000	\$1,800 to \$10,000
14,000 - 30,000	\$2,500 to \$12,000
30,000 - 60,000	\$5,000 to \$15,000
60,000 - 300,000	\$10,000 to \$19,500
300,000 - 1,000,000	\$14,000 to \$21,000

Another alternative, available to the counties, is to abolish the Office of Coroner. Eight Illinois counties have voted to abolish the Office of Coroner and they are Brown, Bureau, Pike, Platt, Putnam, Scott, Schuyler, and Stark. A sample resolution is included at the end of this chapter.

Also, counties are encouraged to explore the possibility of a regional approach to the coroners function. A well-trained regional coroner who could utilize the services of a medical examiner on a case-by-case basis should increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the coroner functions in Region 21.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Pay Coroners at minimum rate, if new legislation becomes law, in all counties. New salary rates should be adopted prior to the November, 1972, election.
2. Funds saved by this above action should be re-allocated to the Sheriff's office.
3. As appropriate, County Boards should explore possibility of abolishing Office of Coroner.
4. Explore feasibility of a Regional Coroner.

Resolution by Board of County _____
 _____ County, Illinois

WHEREAS, it has been brought to the attention of the Board of County _____ of _____ County, Illinois, that unless the People of _____ County, Illinois, vote at a referendum, to be held on November 7, 1972, to determine whether or not the People of _____ County desire to abolish the office of Coroner on and after the 1st day of December, 1972, there will be a Coroner elected for a term of four years whose salary shall be based on the minimum schedule of _____ Dollars (_____) per year, so that the said salary for the Coroner for a four-year term would be equivalent to a total cost of at least _____ Dollars (_____); and,

WHEREAS, the Board of County _____ under the constitution has the right to classify the duties formerly conducted by the Coroner and assign these duties to another county officer, and, in addition thereto, the Board of County Commissioners may appoint one or more medical examiners on a per case or a per diem basis to perform the duties usually performed by the Coroner's office; and,

WHEREAS, there are normally only _____ to _____ cases per year in _____ County, Illinois; and,

WHEREAS, the Board of County _____ of _____ County, Illinois, are of the opinion that the People of _____ County, Illinois, should be given the opportunity to decide whether to continue the office of Coroner or to abolish the office of Coroner in _____ County, Illinois;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

That at the next General Election to be held in _____ County, Illinois, on the 7th day of November, 1972, there shall be submitted to the voters of _____ County, Illinois, by separate ballot, as hereinafter set forth, the proposition of whether or not the office of Coroner in _____ County, Illinois, shall be abolished as of December 1, 1972. The ballot to be voted on at the General Election to be held on November 7, 1972, shall be in substantially the following form:

SHALL THE OFFICE OF CORONER OF _____ COUNTY, ILLINOIS, BE ABOLISHED AS OF DECEMBER 1, 1972?	Yes
	No

Read and passed and approved _____

CHAPTER 15

LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE STUDY

LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE STUDY

This chapter is divided into two sections. The first section considers the legal aspects of regionalization. The second is concerned with certain legal requirements of law enforcement which obviously need emphasis as determined by this study. The chapter and the appendix does not include provisions for cities or counties over 1,000,000 population.

There are two other separate segments of the study which contain matters of a legal nature. Chapter X. - Financial Analysis, contains a section on the possible legislative sources of tax revenue for law enforcement purposes, and Appendix II, Legal Aspects of Regionalization, contains a summary of the Constitution and statutes which are directly concerned with regionalization plus many of those areas requiring emphasis.

I. REGIONALIZATION

The combination of small units of law enforcement into larger units offers many opportunities for cost reduction, elimination of duplicate services, efficiency of operation, professionalization of personnel, plus other economies of scale. This study will suggest a regional police district as one of the possible alternatives. There are a number of constitutional provisions and statutes which either favor or encourage cooperative arrangements. At the same time, there are other constitutional and statutory impediments to regionalization. This section has been subdivided into discussions of favorable provisions and impediments plus a recommendation for an Intergovernmental Cooperation Act. Constitutional and statutory summaries are given in this chapter. The complete constitutional or statutory text of the various provisions may be obtained by referring to Appendix II.

A. PROVISIONS FAVORING REGIONALIZATION

There are many constitutional, statutory, and other provisions which provide for certain types of cooperative or joint arrangements between local, state, and/or national units of government. This subdivision presents those which encourage regionalization.

1. General Provisions

On January 7, 1971, the Governor's task force on regionalization submitted A Regionalization Program for Illinois which proposed the division of the State into five regions for planning and administrative purposes for both state and local governments. ILEC Region 21 is located in the 31-county Region 5 which is composed of the southern tip of the State excluding the St. Louis SMSA.

The American Bar Association and Illinois State Bar Association's code of ethics, plus Chapter 14, Section 7, Illinois Revised Statutes, prohibit the acceptance by a state's attorney of any private practice in civil matters which depends upon essentially the same set of facts out of which a criminal or quasi-criminal (non-support) matter has or might reasonably be expected to arise. No impropriety was found in Region 21 or is suggested by this study. However, several of the state's attorneys in the region are part-time and their private practice places them in a position of great delicacy. The cooperation of two or more counties in employment of a state's attorney would permit his full-time employment and eliminate this potential problem.

2. Constitutional Provisions

Regionalization of the Judicial System has long been recognized and provided by both the Constitution (Article VI - Judiciary) and Illinois Revised Statutes (Chapter 37 - Courts).

Article VI - Judiciary, Section 19, of the 1970 Constitution provides that one state's attorney may be elected to serve two or more counties if the governing boards so provide and a majority of the voting electors in each county approve. This provides a possible basis for the regionalization of state's attorneys.

Article VII - Local Government Section 10, Intergovernmental Cooperation, provides that units of local government may contract and otherwise associate with other units of government to obtain or share services and to exercise any power of government not prohibited by law. It also directs the state to encourage cooperation and to use its technical and financial resources to assist intergovernmental activities. This provides a basis for and encourages regionalization, but, according to one view, would require further enabling legislation.

Article IX - Revenue, Section 7, Overlapping Taxing Districts, permits the General Assembly to provide for the fair apportionment of the tax burden on property situated in taxing districts that lie in more than one county. This would permit the legislature to provide for the fair apportionment of taxes to support a regional police force or law enforcement facility.

3. Statutory Provisions

Chapter 23, Charities and Public Welfare, Section 2689, provides that a county maintaining a county detention home may enter into an agreement with another county, a city government within the county, or any other unit of government to share the facilities and to accept and place in detention any child in need of commitment by the other governmental unit.

Chapter 24, Cities and Villages, Section 1-1-5, Joint Exercise of Powers with other Municipalities, permits the cooperation of municipalities with other municipalities or governmental subdivisions in jointly exercising all of the powers set forth in the code unless expressly prohibited. This would permit cooperative arrangements on most of the functions within the criminal justice system.

Chapter 24, Section 1-4-8, permits any municipality under 500,000 population to request police assistance and equipment from another municipality to suppress mob action, riot or civil disturbances, to preserve the peace, and to protect the lives, rights, and property of citizens regardless of whether a mutual assistance agreement exists under Section 11-1-2.1. This provides basically for cooperation in an emergency.

Chapter 24, Section 7-4-7, declares the territory within the corporate limits of adjoining municipalities within any county to be a "police district". Section 7-4-8 gives the police of any municipality in a police district the power to go into any part of the district to suppress a riot, preserve the peace, and protect the lives, rights, and property of citizens.

Chapter 24, Section 11-1-2.1, Agreements between Municipalities for Police Assistance, provides that municipalities with a population of

less than 500,000 may enter into agreements with any other municipality to furnish police assistance on request. The Section provides for indemnity clauses in the agreement. This is essentially an emergency provision.

Chapter 24, Section 11-1-7, permits municipalities to contract with any township in the county within which the municipality is located to furnish police protection outside incorporated municipalities in such township.

Chapter 24, Section 11-3-2, permits municipalities to use the county jail, with consent of the county board, for the confinement of their prisoners.

Chapter 24, Section 11-4-8, permits the county board and municipal authorities of any village or town in the county which has a house of corrections to enter into an agreement to receive or keep persons sentenced or committed thereto by any court in the county.

Chapter 34 - Counties, Section 416, permits a county to purchase a radio broadcasting station for police and fire protection or to join with one or more counties in the State to purchase or lease a broadcasting station for these purposes only.

Chapter 34 - Section 3001-3005, Regional Planning Act, provide for the establishment of advisory county and regional planning commissions to prepare a comprehensive plan for the development of public improvements and utilities and to best promote the health, safety, morals, efficiency, and economy of the area. Section 3003 provides for the cooperation of counties in establishing a multi-county regional planning commission.

Chapter 34, Section 5601-5608, Public Defender Act, requires a public

defender in counties with a population of 35,000 or more and permits the establishment of such an office in smaller counties. Sec. 5601.2 permits any two or more adjoining counties in the same judicial circuit by joint resolution of county boards to create a common office for counties so joined. Thus, regionalization of the office of public defender is permitted within all or part of a judicial circuit.

Chapter 37 - Courts, Section 706-2, provides that 2 or more counties in the same judicial circuit may form a joint probation district for a binding period of four years. The expense shall be borne by each county of a pro rata system based on the ratio the value of property in each county bears to the total value of all property in the district.

Chapter 75, Section 10, permits the use of the nearest sufficient jail of another county by the sheriff when there is no jail in his county or the local jail is insufficient. It appears that this was intended to be a temporary arrangement.

Chapter 85, Local Government, Section 1011-1017, permits the establishment of a Regional Council of Public Officials composed of one representative from each governmental unit or private regional organization entering into the agreement. Private membership is selected by elected public officials. They have advisory power to (1) study mutual area governmental problems, (2) promote and coordinate cooperative arrangements among members, and (3) make recommendations to members and other public agencies operating within the region.

Chapter 125, Section 101-116, County Police Department Act permits the creation of a County Police Department within a county of less than 1,000,000 population for areas outside municipalities which must be

authorized by referendum. The regionalization benefit of this provision is that a merit board is established for deputies, and their appointment, promotion, and compensation is removed from the political arena.

B. PROVISIONS IMPEDING REGIONALIZATION

There are a number of constitutional and statutory provisions which either restrict or influence the establishment and/or operation of a regional criminal justice system. The more important of them are summarized in the following discussion.

1. Constitutional Provisions

Article I - Bill of Rights, Section 8, Rights After Indictment, provides for the right to a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county in which the offense is alleged to have been committed. With a regional jail or correctional institution, this provision would require transportation of prisoners to the county where the offense occurred for court proceedings.

Article VI - Judiciary, provides for the regionalization of courts; however, it can have unfavorable results. There must be coordination between regions for the various elements of the criminal justice systems. ILEC Region 21 is an example of this problem. Pope and Saline counties are located in the first circuit. Gallatin, Hamilton, and Hardin counties are located in the second circuit.

Article VII - Local Government, Section 4, County Officers, provides that each county shall elect a sheriff, county clerk and treasurer. They may elect or appoint a coroner and certain other officers. Any office may be created or eliminated by county-wide referendum. The coroner and other officers, except sheriff, county clerk and treasurer, may be eliminated by law or by county ordinance. Thus, each county must elect a

sheriff or eliminate the office by referendum.

Article VII - Section 7, Counties and Municipalities Other than Home Rule Units, provides that these units have only those powers granted to them by law and the powers to (1) make local improvements, (2) to change form of government and selection of officers by referendum, (3) to incur debt provided by law, and (4) to tax as provided by law (see specifics in Appendix II). The courts have limited the authority possessed by counties and municipalities. They have permitted only that authority expressly and specifically delegated to them by the legislature. In cases where questions have arisen as to their power in a given situation, the courts have observed the strictest interpretation against creation or delegation of any power to such body. The Circuit Court of LaSalle County in the Thirteenth Judicial District granted an injunction against the construction of a regional jail in Godfrey v. County of LaSalle Gen. No. 71-5-608-MR.

2. STATUTORY PROVISIONS

Chapter 24, Cities and Villages, Section 11-1-1 and 11-1-2, provide that municipalities may pass and enforce the powers of police and prescribe the duties and powers of all police officers. Generally, their police authority exists only within the limits of the municipality with a few minor exceptions provided by law; such as, within police districts or when in hot pursuit of a criminal. Thus, there must exist some larger law enforcement entity in order to provide a multi-county or regionwide police authority.

Chapter 38, Criminal Law and Procedure, Section 1-6 Place of Trial, provides generally that criminal actions shall be tried in the county

where the offense was committed. Changes of venue may be requested, for cause, by the defendant but not by the State.

Chapter 75, Jails and Jailers, Section 1, Jails, requires a good and sufficient common jail to be maintained at the permanent seat of justice within each county in the state.

Chapter 125, Sections 15 and 17, provide in effect that the Sheriff possesses police powers only in the county in which he is elected. Section 12 indicates that deputies act for the Sheriff. If the Sheriff participates in a regionwide police force, he must do so as the representative of some larger law enforcement entity.

Chapter 125, Sheriffs, Section 27, prohibits the appointment of a deputy sheriff by a sheriff or special policeman by municipal authorities unless the appointee is a citizen of the U. S. and has been a resident of Illinois for one year and a resident of the county for 30 days. Section 28 provides a fine of \$100-500 for any sheriff or public officer violating Section 27.

C. RECOMMENDED LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS

The foregoing raises some obvious needs for legislative reform if the constitutional mandate for intergovernmental cooperation is to be carried out. Legislative changes might be made piecemeal by modifying each individual statute as the need for change arises; however, other approaches can speed up the process and permit those cooperative arrangements which can result in a better and more economical criminal justice system. There are at least three distinct possibilities for approaching the centralization of criminal justice functions. They are: (1) regionalization on a countywide basis, (2) partial regionalization, and (3) complete regionalization.

1. Regionalization

a. Regionalization on a Countywide Basis

At present, a county can centralize all of its criminal justice system with few restrictions. The county, municipalities, and townships need only to agree on the type of centralization mutually desired. It is legally possible at present to combine every function into one central unit and to spell out by agreement the precise manner in which each segment shall function and the service to be performed for each participating unit of local government. There is little legislation change required for regionalization on a countywide basis.

b. Partial Regionalization

When regionalization moves beyond the county level, the following multi-county arrangements are possible:

- a. Advisory regional planning
- b. Advisory council of public officials
- c. Communications (radio and telephone) network
- d. Emergency police assistance
- e. Public defenders office
- f. Probation officer (by judicial district)
- g. State's attorney (by referendum)
- h. Auxiliary or special services

However, beyond the county level, problems begin to arise.

Some of the specific problems are:

1. The constitutional and statutory requirement that each defendant must be tried in the county where the offense is alleged to have been committed.

2. The statutory requirement that each county must construct and maintain its own correctional (jail) facilities.
3. The geographic authority limits and residential requirements for police and deputy sheriffs, except on an emergency basis.
4. Cooperative employment of state's attorneys is permitted by the Constitution, but there is no enabling statute, and no provision for emergency situations when he may be needed in two places at one time.
5. Auxiliary or special services may be performed on a cooperative basis but the better arrangement would be by special legislation to provide them with police power and official status.
6. A sheriff must either be elected or the office abolished by referendum. If abolished, there are no provisions for regional performance of his duties.
7. There are a variety of court related situations which could arise with regionalization; such as, case burden at point of regional jail, venue, securing juries, reduction in county criminal case loads, and other

Recommended legislative solutions to the problems identified above:

1. Change the constitution and statutory requirement of place of trial from "county" to "judicial district."
2. Change the jail maintenance requirement to permit an alternative of constructing and maintaining a jail within the county or participating in a regional jail.

3. Permit the joint appointment of police by adjacent and adjoining counties or on a regional basis and remove the residence restriction for joint appointments.
4. Enact an enabling statute for the joint election of state's attorneys and permit the temporary employment of special assistants on a fee basis. Counties should conduct a referendum to approve joint elections.
5. Provide for the regional appointments, maintenance, and support of investigative and service specialists to assist local governmental units.
6. Provisions should be made for regionalization of the sheriff's duties including arrest and service of process.
7. A separate study should be made of the relations of the courts to the regionalization of the balance of the criminal justice system. They have already regionalized, but they accommodate many of the problems raised herein.

c. Complete Regionalization

The ideal from the standpoint of efficiency would be a flexible regionalization of all the elements of the criminal justice system into cohesive units which reflect the economic and geographic law enforcement needs of related communities. This is not possible at present without significant legislative changes to realign the courts, communications, corrections, police, probation, prosecution, and public defenders into identical regional boundaries with appropriate taxation powers. In fact, economic and political considerations for such a rearrangement will probably not permit realignment in the foreseeable future.

Not only must enabling legislation be processed; but, in many instances, a referendum must be approved by local citizens in order to make the changes necessary to accomplish complete regionalization. In addition to the changes suggested in the previous section, a regional governing body and taxing powers should be added. The latter might be accomplished by slight changes in Chapter 85, Sec. 1011, Regional Council of Public Officials and by statutory implementation of Constitutional Article IX Overlapping Taxing Districts, which would pass on county funds for services provided on a regional basis.

d. Illinois Intergovernmental Cooperation Act

The Zoning Laws Study Commission made a report to the 77th General Assembly in March, 1971, which recommended the enactment of an Illinois Intergovernmental Cooperation Act. The recommended act was intended to authorize general units for the performance of any responsibility assigned to them by law. The proposed bill provided the opportunity for a legislative response to the constitutional mandate for intergovernmental cooperation in Article VII, Section 10.

The Illinois Intergovernmental Cooperation Act was introduced in the Legislature as HB-1806 on April 20, 1971, and was referred to committee for consideration. However, no action has been taken for over one year; and at this point, the bill can be considered dead for all practical purposes. The proposed act is included at the end of this section. This study recommends the enactment of the Act as a partial solution to the problems of regionalization.

On April 24, 1972, HB-4583, also referred to as the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act, was introduced in the Legislature. Its purpose was to create a commission to evaluate the inter-relationship of

local, state, and federal governments. Possible disposition is not available at this time. If enacted, the ILEC and other criminal justice units should insure that the commission is made aware of their particular problems.

ILLINOIS INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION ACT

An ACT authorizing state and local governing bodies to cooperate in the performance of their responsibilities by contractual agreements and establishing an exclusive uniform procedure therefor; and repealing inconsistent Acts.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly:

Section 1. Purpose. It is the purpose of this Act to establish an exclusive uniform procedure for intergovernmental agreements and to permit governmental units to make the most efficient use of their powers by enabling them to cooperate on a basis of mutual advantage and thereby to provide services and facilities in a manner and pursuant to forms of governmental organization that will accord best with geographic, economic, population, and other factors influencing the needs and development of the state, its regions and local communities.

Section 2. Short Title. This Act may be cited as the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act.

Section 3. Definitions. For the purpose of this Act:

(1) The term "public agency" shall mean any political subdivision of this State, any agency of the State government or of the United States, and any political subdivision of another State.

(2) The term "state" shall mean a state of the United States.

Section 4. Intergovernmental Agreements.

(a) Any power or powers, privileges or authority exercised or which may be exercised by a public agency of this State may be exercised and enjoyed jointly with any other public agency of this State and jointly with any public agency of any other state or of the United States to the extent that laws of such other state or of the United States permit such joint exercise or enjoyment. Any

agency of the State government when acting jointly with any public agency may exercise and enjoy all of the powers, privileges and authority conferred by this Act upon a public agency.

(b) Any two or more public agencies may enter into agreements with one another for joint or cooperative action pursuant to the provisions of this Act. Appropriate action by ordinance, resolution, or otherwise pursuant to law of the governing bodies of these participating public agencies shall be necessary before any such agreement may enter into force.

(c) Any such agreement shall specify the following:

(1) Its duration.

(2) The precise organization, composition and nature of any separate legal or administrative entity created thereby together with the powers delegated thereto, provided such entity may be legally created.

(3) Its purpose or purposes.

(4) The manner of financing the joint or cooperative undertaking and of establishing and maintaining a budget therefor.

(5) The permissible method or methods to be employed in accomplishing the partial or complete termination of the agreement and for disposing of property upon partial or complete termination.

(6) Any other necessary and proper matters.

(d) In the event that the agreement does not establish a separate legal entity to conduct the joint or cooperative undertaking, the agreement shall, in addition to items 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6 enumerated in subdivision (c) hereof, contain the following:

(1) Provision for an administrator or a joint board responsible for administering the joint or cooperative undertaking. In the case of a joint

board, public agencies party to the agreement shall be represented.

(2) The manner of acquiring, holding, and disposing of real personal property used in the joint or cooperative undertaking.

(e) No agreement made pursuant to this Act shall relieve any public agency of any obligation or responsibility imposed upon it by law except that to the extent of actual and timely performance thereof by a joint board or other legal or administrative entity created by an agreement made hereunder, said performances may be offered in satisfaction of the obligation or responsibility.

(f) Every agreement made hereunder that includes as a party thereto an officer or agency of this State or a public agency of another state or of the United States shall, prior to and as a condition precedent to its becoming effective, be submitted to the Attorney General who shall determine whether the agreement is in proper form and compatible with the laws of this State. Every other agreement made hereunder shall be submitted to the State's Attorney for the county containing the largest number of residents, according to the last federal decennial census, subject to such agreement. The Attorney General or the State's Attorney, as the case may be, shall approve any agreement submitted to him hereunder unless he finds that it does not meet the conditions set forth herein and shall detail, in writing addressed to the governing bodies of the public agencies concerned, the specific respects in which the proposed agreement fails to meet the requirements of law. Failure to disapprove an agreement submitted hereunder within 30 days of its submission shall constitute approval thereof.

(g) Financing of joint projects by agreement shall be as provided by law.

Section 5. Generation, Transmission or Distribution of Electricity.

Nothing in this Act shall be construed to increase or decrease existing authority of any public agency of this State or any other state or the United States with regard to the generation, transmission or distribution of electricity or the existing powers of any private or public utilities.

Section 6. Filing, Status and Actions. Prior to its entry into force, an agreement made pursuant to this Act shall be filed with the county clerk and with the Department of Local Government Affairs. In the event that an agreement entered into pursuant to this Act is between or among one or more public agencies of this State and one or more public agencies or another state or of the United States said agreement shall have the status of an interstate compact, but in any case or controversy involving performance or interpretation thereof or liability thereunder, the public agencies party thereto shall be real parties in interest and the State may maintain an action to recoup or otherwise make itself whole for any damages or liability which it may incur by reason of being joined as a party therein. Such action shall be maintainable against any public agency or agencies whose default, failure of performance, or other conduct caused or contributed to the incurring of damage or liability by the State.

Section 7. Additional Approval in Certain Cases. In the event that an agreement made pursuant to this Act shall deal in whole or in part with the provision of services or facilities with regard to which an officer or agency of the State has constitutional or statutory powers of control, the agreement shall, as a condition precedent to its entry into force, be submitted to the State officer or agency having such power of control and shall be approved or disapproved by him or it as to all matters within his or its jurisdiction in

the same manner and subject to the same requirements governing the action of the Attorney General pursuant to Section 4(f) of this Act. This requirement of submission and approval shall be in addition to and not in substitution for the requirement of submission to and approval by the Attorney General.

Section 8. Appropriations, Furnishing of Property, Personnel, and Services.

Any public agency entering into an agreement pursuant to this Act may appropriate funds and may sell, lease, give, authorize the receipt of grants, or otherwise supply the administrative joint board or other legal or administrative entity created to operate the joint or cooperative undertaking by providing such personnel or services therefor as may be within its legal power to furnish.

Section 9. Intergovernmental Contracts. Any one or more public agencies may contract with any one or more other public agencies to perform any governmental service, activity or undertaking which any of the public agencies entering into the contract is authorized by law to perform, provided that such contract shall be authorized by the governing body of each party to the contract. Such contract shall set forth fully the purposes, powers, rights, objectives and responsibilities of the contracting parties.

Section 10. Separability. If any section, subsection, sentence or clause of this Act shall be adjudged unconstitutional, such adjudication shall not affect the validity of the Act as a whole or of any part not adjudged unconstitutional.

Section 11. Repealer. All provisions of Acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed, provided that binding agreements entered into pursuant to prior Acts authorizing such contractual agreements are continued in effect. Amendments to such agreements entered into prior to the effective date of this Act and all such agreements after the effective date of this Act shall comply with this Act.

II. LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPHASIS AREAS

In the course of the study certain problem areas were encountered. This is not meant to be an exhaustive examination of those things law enforcement agencies are doing which they should not do, or those things which they are not doing which they should do, but rather is intended to emphasize certain fairly obvious problem areas which came to the attention of the investigators during the course of the study.

A. CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

1. Abolishment of Fee Offices - Article 7 - Local Government, Section 9, Salaries and Fees, provides that the compensation of officers and employees and the office expenses of units of local government shall not be paid from fees collected. It also provides that fees shall not be based upon funds disbursed or collected, nor upon the levy or extension of taxes. Although not necessarily considered to be a problem in Region 21, this provision has a significant effect upon the manner in which the office of sheriff has previously been operated. In the future, they must budget on anticipated needs in the same manner as any other department.

2. Statement of Economic Interest - Article XIII, General Provisions, Section 2, Statement of Economic Interests, requires that all candidates for or holders of state offices and members of constitutional commissions or boards must file a statement of economic interest. It also permits the general assembly to require a similar statement from holders of offices in units of local government. A statute has been enacted to require filing by local officers including members of advisory boards and commissions, but it was declared unconstitutional. Several new proposals are not before the general assembly and one will no doubt be enacted in the very near

future. The act will probably apply to all public officials including members of merit commissions, planning commissions, and law enforcement commissions.

B. STATUTORY PROVISIONS

1. Appointments by County Boards, Mayors, or President of Board of Trustees.

Chapter 102, Section 1, 2, and 4, Holding Other Office, prohibits the appointment of a county board member by the board to any office other than county board chairman, as a member of the Regional Planning Commission or as a member of the county personnel advisory board. It prohibits appointment to any office of aldermen or members of village boards of trustees by mayors or presidents of boards of trustees. The penalty for violation is a fine of \$200-\$1000, imprisonment of 1 to 5 years, and forfeiture of office. The penalty is applied against the county board member, alderman, or trustee who is appointed. There are possible problems in appointments to advisory boards and commissions, merit commissions, and local or regional planning commissions.

2. Appointment of States Attorney as Deputy Sheriff

Chapter 13, Section 10, prohibits the practice as an attorney by a coroner, sheriff, or deputy sheriff in the county in which he is commissioned or appointed. The reason for including this in the study is that a sheriff should not appoint and a state's attorney should not accept appointment as a special deputy. Such appointments are not uncommon as a matter of courtesy.

3. Employment of State's Attorney in Civil Matters

Chapter 14, Section 7, prohibits the employment of the state's

attorney in a civil case depending upon the same state of facts on which a criminal prosecution shall depend.

4. Grand Jury Jail Visitation and Report

Chapter 75, Section 23, 27, and 28, Jails and Jailers, requires the Grand Jury to inspect the County Jail at each term and to submit a report to the court and ultimately to the County Board. This was not always done in all counties.

5. Jail Prisoner Report to Court

Chapter 75, Section 8, Jails and Jailers, requires a report on the first day of each month by the warden of the County jail (sheriff) listing complete details concerning all prisoners for the preceding month. This was not being done in some instances, but the new report required by the Department of Corrections should solve this situation by merely furnishing a copy to the court at the appointed time.

6. Records

Chapter 116, Section 43, 104, Local Records Act, requires that all records required, made by, or coming into the custody or possession of any local officer or agency shall not be transferred, mutilated, or disposed of except as provided by law. Chapter 38, Section 32.8, Tampering with Public Records, provides a fine not to exceed \$1,000 and imprisonment up to five years for one who alters, destroys, defaces, removes, or conceals any public record. The most obvious violation of these provisions was encountered in a change of administration in the sheriff's offices. It is apparently common practice for an outgoing sheriff to take his records with him. There is opportunity for this situation to arise in other offices and others were encountered.

Chapter 125, Section 24, provides that when a sheriff goes out of office, he shall deliver to his successor all writs, process, papers, and property except such as is authorized by law to retain.

III: SUMMARY

This study cannot provide a specific solution to all of the legal problems created by regionalization of the criminal justice system. At present there are a number of barriers and obstacles to be overcome. Some of them may be solved within the present statutory framework. Nevertheless, a more satisfactory and permanent solution would be through a detailed examination of present statutes for legislative modifications required to create a regional law enforcement district followed by the enactment of those changes along with the introduction of new enabling statutes and taxation powers for such a district. The changes should coordinate correction, courts, police, public defender, state's attorneys, and other criminal justice functions.

In addition, there were some legal details which either created problems or which might create a problem. A number of potential problems were highlighted in the last subdivision of the chapter.

STUDY DIRECTOR'S OBSERVATION

Although, as indicated in this chapter, there are legal problems related to multi-county law enforcement agencies there does seem to be an approach which is practical and legal at present. For the purposes of this study we will refer to the approach as the "Special Services Unit".

This unit would be composed of 1-5 highly trained officers and necessary support personnel who would serve, as needed, on a multi-county basis. Each county that entered the program would be responsible for employing a proportionate number of personnel using a cost factor that is equal throughout the area. For example, Saline County could provide two special services officers at \$600.00 per month each and a dispatcher for \$300.00 per month. Thus, they would be spending \$1,500.00 a month as their contribution to the program. The other counties could combine to pay a total of \$1,500.00 per month to provide four (4) more dispatchers at \$300.00 per month (\$1,200.00) and a secretary at \$300.00 per month. At first glance it would appear that Saline County would have a substantial increase in budget. However, considering that the five (5) dispatchers would be capable of dispatching all law enforcement officers in the Region they could utilize the present \$1,039.50 per month spent on dispatching to meet the new personnel needs.

The special services officers would be highly trained in criminal investigation, police-community relations, crime prevention, etc. and could be used, as needed, throughout the Region. The only legal problem that could develop is that the officers would only have police powers in their county of residence. This could easily be overcome by having present, at the time of

arrest, an officer with appropriate police powers. It would not be necessary to have police arrest powers to conduct investigations, participate in community relations programs, etc.

The model for a central telephone/communications program is contained elsewhere in this study. This could also be included in the special services unit. In addition, such services as transporting prisoners, police training, canine units, etc. could be facilitated through the unit.

This program should not be considered as an absolute, but rather as an idea that can be explored. It is presented in this study to indicate that cooperation and sharing of resources can provide new approaches to solving the law enforcement problems in Region 21 within the present legal framework. The imagination, financial resources, and willingness to cooperate can make the concept a reality.

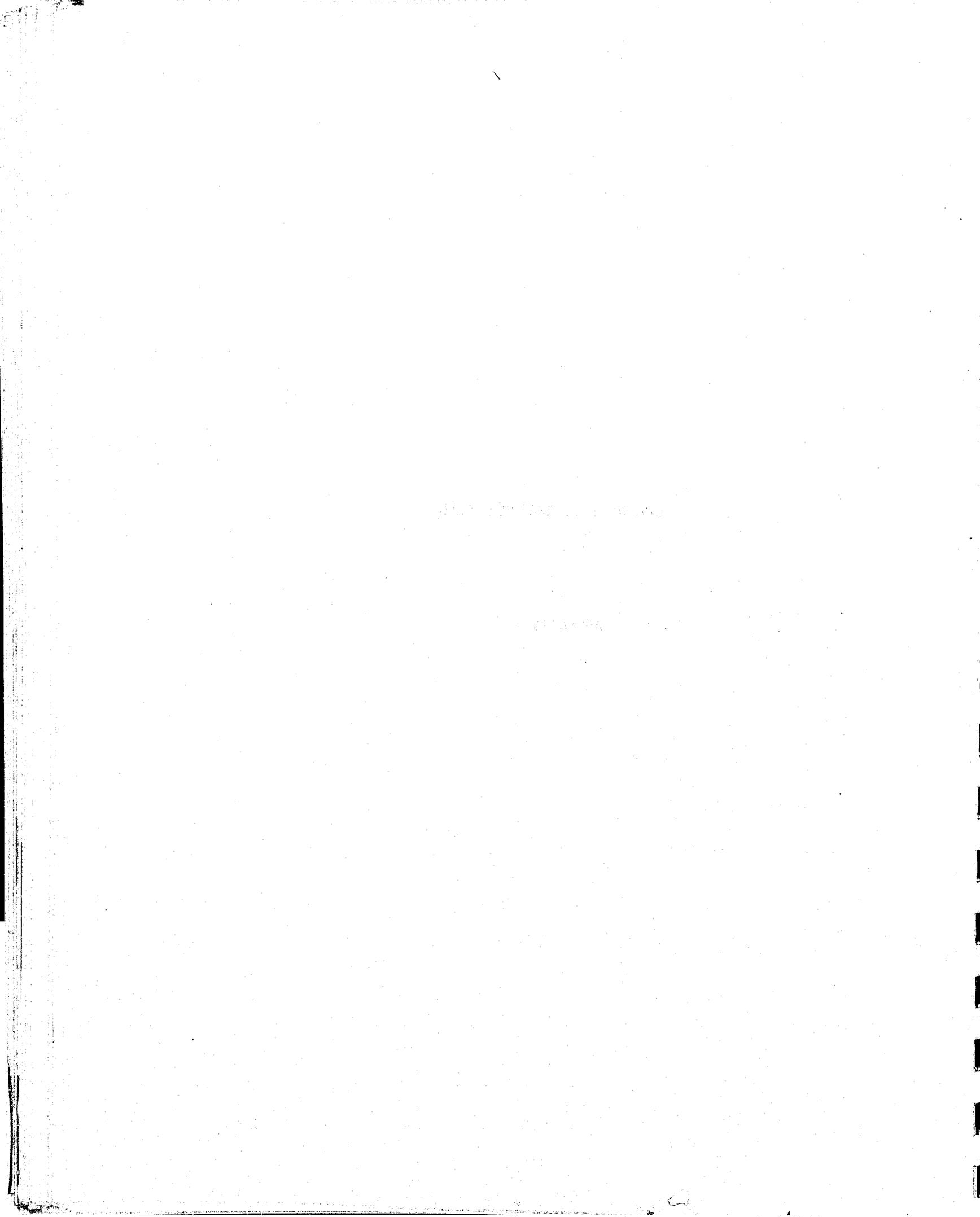
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SUMMARY ILEC REGIONAL PLANS

APPENDIX A



APPENDIX A
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INTRODUCTION

For many years, the concept of regionalization has been discussed in the United States and Illinois. As early as the 1930's, the Wickersham Commission called for the combining and coordinating of criminal justice activities. In the late 1960's, the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice again recommended combining and coordinating criminal justice activities.

The Illinois Law Enforcement Commission, the State Planning Agency, has encouraged this philosophy and the regional planning agencies in Illinois have considered this philosophy in their local planning activities. The purpose of this section is to review how these regional planning agencies view the concept in their areas of Illinois. The study group feels that this portion of the study will be beneficial for persons interested in furthering regionalization since it contains the "grass roots" thinking of criminal justice personnel.

The format for the report is that each of the 21 Regional Plans is summarized. An index is provided that cross references the concept to the page in the Regional Plan. In addition, the material is summarized by subject areas such as "crime prevention", "court reform", etc.

Mr. Richard Hess, a senior student in Law Enforcement Administration at Western Illinois University, provided most of the staff support for this aspect of the study. In addition, the cooperation of Mr. Howard Rubin and the Springfield Office of the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission was greatly appreciated.

REGION I

This region consists of the counties in the Northwest corner of the state. The counties are Carroll, Lee, Jo Davies, Ogle, Stephenson, and Whiteside.

The first idea presented was for training to be more mandatory and more available.¹ They would also like to see a study done on the possibility of having an all weather training facility built.²

Three main recommendations were made in police functions. The first idea was for a study of the possibility of big departments offering contract services to small ones.³ It was also suggested that a study should be done of the possibility of a multi-county investigative unit being made available.⁴ The last topic of concern was for a regional police community relations study to be made.⁵

In the area of corrections, the following were recommendations with possible regional effects. An improvement and enlargement of the probation staff.⁶ It was also suggested that a Youth Service Bureau be started.⁷

The final idea was for a feasibility study of a regional alcoholic and drug abuse center.⁸

The last topic was that of science and technology. One idea was for a centralized communication system.⁹ Another idea was for a centralized records system to be initiated.¹⁰ In both of these areas, the idea would first be initiated on a county level; then enlarged.

REGION II

Boone and Winnebago counties compose region II of the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission.

The first topic of concern dealt with criminal justice personnel. It was recommended that more on going in-service training be made available.¹

Other specialized fields where training was needed were in the areas of jailers² and small town police.³

The concept of corrections seemed to be primarily connected to the new Public Safety Building. Concepts such as work release programs⁴, rehabilitation services⁵, and adult education⁶ would all be coordinated from this structure.

Two ideas were advanced relating to science and technology. The first was for increased regional usage of the Illinois state crime lab⁷ and the other idea was for better psychological testing of recruits.⁸

The last subject was research and evaluation. It was suggested that a regional data bank be installed in the Public Safety Building.⁹

REGION III

Region III is composed of the Northeast corner of the state. The counties of Lake, and McHenry make up this area.

In this area, much emphasis was placed on training. It was suggested that more on going in-service training be available.¹ Training was also suggested for probation personnel.² It was indicated that training was also needed for supervisory-personnel and laboratory workers.³ Another area of concern was to upgrade the recruitment program.⁴ It was suggested to start an incentive pay program for college graduates to get them employed in this

region.⁵ The last suggestion was for the judges to hold sessions with police to clarify court procedures and problems.⁶

The area of the police functions had four subtopics discussed in it. Two of the concepts they desired to see established as soon as possible were a region wide police-community relations study to be done.⁷ Also, a study to see if contract arrangements would be beneficial.⁸ Other ideas presented were creation of a booklet for police, which outlined guidelines on regulations and procedures.⁹

The main thought in the area of civil disobedience was that a single group of procedures, systems, and training be created.¹⁰

This was one of the few regions that concerned itself with organized crime. The first idea was to establish an information center in each States Attorney office.¹¹ The other idea was to hire officers and train them to specialize in organized crime.¹²

The area of court reform had two main ideas. The first was that a standardized, unified court reporting data system be started.¹³ The last idea was for the creation of holiday courts and additional personnel.¹⁴

The next topic of concern was corrections. It was recommended that a new public education program be started.¹⁵ It was suggested to create a county wide social service cooperative to promote harmony between the different agencies. The last idea expressed was for a model work release program to be tried in the area.¹⁶

Adult and juvenile crime prevention was another topic discussed. It was suggested that a program on drug education be implemented.¹⁷ It was also suggested that a half way house for alcoholics be created.¹⁸

The eighth topic was that of science and technology. It was recommended

that a two channel regional communication network be created.¹⁹ It was also desired to create a centralized information storage system.²⁰ The area of research and evaluation had three main ideas. First, a workshop committee would determine the needed areas of reform in the criminal justice system.²¹ Another idea was for a regional study to correlate data on the relationship between social ills and the crime rate.²²

The last topic was that of urban problems. This area involved concepts related to race, civilian, and military personnel.

One idea was for more cooperation between military and civil authorities.²³ It was desired to have a public education program on criminal methods.²⁴ The last idea advanced was special projects, to interest minorities in working for the criminal justice system.²⁵

REGION IV

Region four includes the counties of DeKalb, Kane, Kendall, and Will.

The first topic dealt with was criminal justice personnel. It was suggested that better recruitment policies be established on an area wide basis.¹ It was also indicated to have more training made available for in-service personnel.²

The concept of a regional correction center included a youth home,³ a juvenile treatment center,⁴ and an adult detention center.⁵

Plans for the future include a Youth Service Bureau,⁶ a Crisis Intervention Center⁷ and a regional delinquency program.⁸ Police function planning had two main ideas. The first was for a study to be done on the feasibility of a criminal investigation unit contracted by small cities.⁹

The second idea was for a region wide police-community relations study.¹⁰ Also, a program of mutual aid in case of civil disorder was suggested.¹¹

An idea was presented dealing with science and technology. It was desired to have more of a regional records system.¹² It was also suggested to have more of a regional communication network established.¹³

The last idea presented was for a social planning unit to research possible resources and evaluate needs.¹⁴

REGION V

This area is composed of Cook county (other than Chicago). The report was broken into eight topics.

The first of these was science and technology. It was indicated that several activities should be started in this region.

One idea was the development of a regional communications command post.¹ Another idea was the installation of "911" service.² A third idea was for the expanding of laboratory facilities in the area.³

The next topic was that of criminal justice personnel. It was desired to have more on going in-service training made available. This training would be for the novice,⁴ the juvenile officer,⁵ and in specialized fields such as drugs.⁶ It was also recommended that incentive pay programs be expanded. This would enable officers to advance themselves.⁷

Police functions was the third topic of concern. It was felt that a centralized records system would be beneficial.⁸ It was also suggested to provide a better regional communication network.⁹ The last topic under police functions was a regional facility for maintenance and storage of equipment.¹⁰

An idea presented in corrections was for regional booking centers to be established.¹¹

An idea expressed dealing with courts was for more uniformed reports and a more standard reporting procedure.¹²

The last idea presented was in crime prevention. A community workshop could be started and a program in vocational training and job placement initiated.¹³

REGION VI

This region is the City of Chicago. This report is based on the pamphlet entitled "Providing for Now, Looking to the Future."

Criminal Justice Personnel

The central idea that seemed to run through this section was for more training. Training was desired in things as diverse as supervisory training, advanced skills training, and training in drug abuse education. Pay incentive programs were also a main topic of thought. It was felt more should be added and made available.¹

Police Functions

There were two ideas expressed in this topic. The first idea was that studies were needed in the fields of management and police-community relations. The second general idea was concerned with the possibility of having regional facilities to service and store police equipment.²

Civil Disorder

An idea expressed here was for a regional study to point out where a disorder might take place. The other idea under this section was for riot

training and community action training be given to all concerned personnel.³

Courts and Law Reform

One idea called for would be a criminal justice information system. This would involve the standardization of reports and reporting procedures. This would lead to easier access to information and added clarity to the reports. Another concept involved the establishment of a model project to improve coordination between administration and staff personnel.⁴

Corrections

The committee thought that a central booking system on some kind of regional basis should be established.⁵

Adult and Juvenile Crime Prevention

It was felt that more hot lines should be established, a public education center provided, and a regional vocational guidance and training center founded. Included in this area were plans for a diagnostic center to meet problems of the people. The last idea was to improve communications between parole officers and youths trained to work in the streets.⁶

Science and Technology

The following were ideas given by the regional committee. A study on the feasibility of the emergency phone #911, the creation of the post of police communications coordinator, and the construction of regional police communications centers.⁷

REGION VII

This area is composed of Rock Island, Mercer, and Henry counties. It presents problems seemingly common in Illinois, that of an urban area bound on all sides by rural areas.

The first area of concern dealt with criminal justice personnel and the first recommendation was that a regional training center be established.¹ It was also felt that two weeks of in-service training be made available each year.² A third idea was for training be provided for the improvement of the men in the smaller departments.³ The next concept advanced was that some training provisions be established for certain select officers to obtain out of the region learning experience.⁴

Another idea advanced was that training of criminal justice personnel be maintained on a coordinated basis. This would be done by establishing a general criminal justice training system which would coordinate and stabilize all facets of training.⁵

The next area of interest was that of police functions. It was felt that remodeling of facilities and improvement of equipment would greatly aid law enforcement in the area.⁶

The third topic of concern is that of police community relations. The following were the ideas suggested. It was desired to create a speakers bureau to keep the public informed and aware of what the police were doing.⁷ It was also felt that community relations films should be made available to all parties concerned.⁸

Another idea was that better usage of the mass media be implemented to raise support for the police.⁹ The last idea presented was that a better police community relations training program be made available to the police departments.¹⁰

The area of corrections had several ideas presented. One idea was for a circuit wide probation records study to be done.¹¹ Regional centers were suggested in several areas. One center was suggested in the area of detentions.¹² Another regional center was suggested for a juvenile diagnostic center.¹³ Another possible regional program would be that of a comprehensive alcoholism prevention program to be instituted.¹⁴ It was also felt that a regional detoxification center and halfway house should be made available to alcoholics.¹⁵

Crime and juvenile delinquency prevention had two main ideas expressed. The first idea was that a Youth Service Bureau be created to serve the area.¹⁶ The second idea was that a youth guidance council was needed in the area.¹⁷

The last major field of discussion was that of science and technology. It was felt that a computerized, automated records system was needed for the Quad Cities area.¹⁸ It was felt that a systems design study should be done.¹⁹

REGION VIII

(Page numbers not contained on report, thus ideas not footnoted)

Area eight is composed fo the following counties: Bureau, Lasalle, Putnam, Marshall, and Stark.

The first topic discussed was that of criminal justice personnel. A main idea was for more on-going in-service training to be made available. Another idea expressed was for a management study to be done on the sheriff's offices. The last idea expressed was for legal advisors be made more easily available for police.

The area of corrections was an important topic for this region. It was recommended that a regional correctional center be built. Through this complex would come many programs. Public education programs, youth service bureau's, and rehabilitative service programs all could be run from this complex. The center could also handle a diagnostic center, coordinate halfway houses and serve as a detention facility.

In the field of police functions, more coordination was suggested. It was felt studies should be done to unify and standardize reports and procedures. This would make for easier accessibility to information. This entire operation would have a net result of making a more efficient police operation.

The committee called for improvements in science and technology. Desired plans called for centralized filing of reports and a regional information exchange set up.

In the area of juvenile crime, these main ideas were submitted. A juvenile delinquency program would be studied and then instituted on a regional basis. Youth Service Bureau's was another main point. The last idea was for more coordination of the personnel in the criminal justice system and less duplication of effort.

REGION IX

This region encompasses DuPage County. One of the recommendations in the area of police functions was the establishment of a Metropolitan Narcotics Enforcement Group.¹

Another suggestion related to prisoner transportation and lock-up.²

Development of a county-wide organized crime information center was also considered.³

In terms of prevention and correctional services, the report recommended a Community Youth Service Program,⁴ Drug Abuse Program,⁵ and Alcoholic Detoxification Treatment Programs.⁶ Another program recommended was a Sexual Deviancy Diagnostic Treatment Program.⁷

The study also recommends a County-Wide Crime Prevention Study⁸ and a County-Wide Reporting Records and Retrieval System.⁹

REGION X

In Region 10 are counties in the West central part of the state. They are Knox, Fulton, Hancock, Henderson, McDonough, and Warren counties.

Two main ideas were presented dealing with criminal justice personnel. The first idea was that more advanced and specialized training be made more easily available.¹ The second idea was to standardize and improve the selection and recruiting procedures.²

The topic of corrections had one regional suggestion. It was desired to do a feasibility study on the advantages of a regional jail.³

In the area of police functions, there were several ideas presented. It was felt that a standardized reporting procedure should be initiated.⁴ Another idea was that the emergency phone #911 be utilized.⁵ The final thought was for a study to be done on the feasibility of a regional communications complex.⁶

There were also recommendations made in reference to the courtroom. It was suggested that some kind of automated standardized criminal justice

recording system be implemented.⁷ It was also suggested that a pilot program for a circuit wide pre-sentence investigation be initiated.⁸ The final idea was for guidelines to be developed for making news releases.⁹

The regional committee felt that another committee was needed to help define the problems in the area of probation.¹⁰ It was felt that a study should be done to see if regional half-way houses should be built.¹¹ Another thought was that more training be made available to personnel in the probation area.¹²

The last major topic of concern was the area of crime prevention. A thought expressed was for a more widespread usage of the Jameson center.¹³ The other main idea was that a regional criminal justice committee be created to exchange relevant information.¹⁴

REGION XI

This area is composed of Peoria, Tazewell, and Woodford counties. The area was rather unique in that it contracted, with an outside agency, to have the report on law enforcement in the area completed. The report was entitled, "National Council on Crime and Delinquency Study Report". The study was made by Survey Services, 508 Littlefield Building, Austin, Texas.

Three main ideas were called for under the topic of criminal justice personnel. The first idea was for a criminal justice office to administer and coordinate services for the area.¹ The second was to form a regional criminal justice systems commission involving all interested parties in planning and priority setting decisions.² The last idea was to strengthen all law enforcement agencies in the region.³

Research and evaluation was a major topic in this report. The report

suggested that an adequate planning staff be created.⁴ The report also suggested that a staff **development program** be formulated.⁵

Probation services were also an important part of the report. Several suggestions were made dealing with different areas of probation. The report recommended that an educational fund for probation personnel be initiated.⁶ It was also suggested that a staff development program be started in this area.⁷ The last idea was to establish probationary services in a manner more consistent with regional problems.⁸

In the section of the report dealing with crime prevention it was suggested to create a regional detoxification center.⁹ It was also felt that a more unified effort should be made by police and civil authorities in the area of crime control.¹⁰

REGION XII

The counties of Ford, Iroquois, Livingston, Kankakee, and McLean compose this area.

The first area of concern was with the criminal justice personnel. The report suggested that more on-going in-service be made available. This training was needed both in basic procedures¹ and advanced methods² of police operations. Another idea presented was for legal advisors to be available for police use.³

The area of corrections had one main concept advanced with two sub-headings. The main idea presented was for the creation of a regional rehabilitation center.⁴ The subheadings were for the creation of youth service bureau's⁵ and the formulation of a better work release program.⁶

The topic of science and technology was also explored. It was suggested that some type of regional crime lab should be started.⁷ It was also in-

dicated that an equipment study should be made and the needed equipment purchased.⁸ The last idea suggested under this topic was for the standardization of report forms and reporting procedures.⁹

The last topic of concern in this report was police-community relations. It was felt beneficial to study needs of the region and to create a program accordingly.¹⁰

REGION XIII

This area is composed of Adams, Brown, Pike, and Schulyer counties.

The first topic discussed was that of criminal justice personnel. There were four ideas expressed under this topic. The first of these involved the possibility of contract police services for unincorporated areas.¹ Another idea was that more training be available to personnel.² A third idea was for a region wide study to be done on compensation in the region.³ The last idea discussed was for the formation of some kind of a region wide merit commission.⁴

It was suggested that a region wide police-community relations study be done and the results acted on.⁵

It was also suggested that a regional study on courts be completed.⁶ It was desired to see a study on the rehabilitative services in the area.⁷ Another study called for was on the probation services.⁸ It was also felt that a regional juvenile detention center would be beneficial.⁹

The last major area was that of science and technology. It was felt that a study should be done on regional communications.¹⁰ The last suggestion presented was that steps should be taken to standardize records and report filing procedures.¹¹

REGION XIV

The following counties make up region 14: Morgan, Scott, Cass, Sangamon, Mason, and Menard.

In the field of corrections, it was recommended that a regional jail facility be established.¹ It was also thought that a regional half-way house for drug addicts be maintained in the area.²

Police functions were an important subject for this area. One idea was for an area wide management study.³ Another idea was that more police work should be on a contractual basis.⁴ The last idea was for more and better equipment to be made available for the area.⁵

It was felt by the committee that criminal justice personnel, especially police, should be able to get more supervisory and specialized training.⁶

It was also felt by the committee that a major crime investigation unit should be available on a regional basis.⁷

The last idea expressed was for the establishment of youth services bureaus and the coordination of these agencies.⁸

REGION XV

This area consists of Christian, Macon, Dewitt, Piatt, Shelby, and Moultrie counties.

This area would like to see the following steps taken. A regional management study made.¹ A regional home for juveniles constructed by 1975.² Establish and maintain county wide or multi-county communication networks.³ The committee also felt that more on-going in-service training should be made available to criminal justice personnel.⁴

REGION XVI

Springfield and Vermillion counties make up this area.

The first area of discussion dealt with criminal justice personnel. It was desired to have a region wide study done on personnel.¹ It was thought that some contract policing should be initiated² along with a regional recruiting and hiring policy established.³

Probation improvements suggested were for standardization of the records system⁴ and a study made on the problems of the probation systems.⁵

In the area of police functions, it was decided that there should be regional training for detectives.⁶ A centralized criminal records system would be accomplished by report standardization and an automated records system with a time sharing program on a small computer.⁷

Corrections officers need more training as do many other specialized units.⁸ Youth Service Bureau's should be established and coordinated.⁹

The last concept discussed was science and technology. It was suggested that better mobile communications should be provided and some arrangement worked out to coordinate the facility.¹⁰

REGION XVII

This region is composed of Calhoun, Jersey, Greene, Macoupin, and Montgomery counties.

The first topic the report dealt with was criminal justice personnel. The report recommended that a specialist in setting up training programs be hired for regional use.¹ The report also thought the establishment of a west central training school would improve regional police efficiency.²

A region wide police-community relations study was desired.³

The first priority in the correctional field went to a regional juvenile institute.⁴ Second priority went to a separate adult facility for the area.

In the area of crime prevention, emphasis was placed on a regional drug abuse program.⁵ It was also suggested that a regional juvenile delinquency program be started.⁶ The last suggestion in this area was for a special unit dealing only with narcotics.⁷

Other ideas presented involved many facets of criminal justice. Civil disorders were not considered a major threat but a multi-county unit was recommended to be trained and equipped to meet these situations if they arose.⁸ Another idea expressed was for use of the emergency phone number 911.⁹ The last idea concerned the courts. It was suggested that investigative assistants with regional responsibility be hired.¹⁰

REGION XVIII

Madison, St.Clair, Monroe, Randolph, Bond, Clinton, and Washington counties compose this area.

The first topic of consideration is police functions. It was felt that the creation of a drug squad with regional responsibilities would be beneficial.¹ It was also desired to establish better recruitment policies and pay incentive programs to attract high quality men to these professions.²

The next topic was that of criminal justice personnel. Additional training was needed in many areas. Some personnel needed basic training and technical and supervisory training was needed in all areas.³ The last

suggestion was that these training program be made mobile so that all could participate.⁴

One idea was presented dealing with civil disorder. It was suggested that state police training in how to handle civil disorder be given to all departments.⁵

A regional study should be done on the courts in the area.⁶ It was also felt that legal advisors would greatly help the police.⁷

Youth Service Bureaus,⁸ some form of regional job placement,⁹ and a model regional detention¹⁰ facility were important ideas in the area of corrections. Along with these, it was suggested that a new public education program toward the criminal justice system be initiated.¹¹

The last major topic was science and technology. It was recommended that a police communications center be established.¹² It was also felt that an automated records center should be started.¹³ The last suggestion was that a multi-county geopolitical grid be created to concern itself with the problems of law enforcement.¹⁴

REGION XIX

This area is composed of twelve counties in southern Illinois. The counties are: Clay, Crawford, Marion, Edwards, Effingham, Fayette, Jasper, Lawrence, Richland, Wabash, Wayne, and White.

The area of criminal justice personnel was the first topic. It was felt that a standardization of training would improve policing in the area.¹

In the area of corrections, it was felt that regional half-way homes were desirable.²

The prevention of crime and delinquency was an important area of this report. It was suggested that some kind of a regional diagnostic and treatment center should be made available.³ It was suggested that more personnel should be added and that reporting procedures standardized in other ideas relating to crime and delinquency.⁴

These thoughts were expressed dealing with science and technology. A desire was expressed to see regional usage of the emergency phone number 911.⁵ Another idea was for a regional crime lab with personnel trained to use it.⁶ The last idea under this topic was that a small computer be made available and a time sharing arrangement be worked out.⁷

It was also recommended that a region wide police-community relations study be made.⁸ It was felt this was needed to bring all the different facets of society closer together. Other possible areas of change were for the creation of county youth commissioners⁹ and possibly for judges and prosecuting attorneys to hold classes for the police.¹⁰

REGION XX

The counties of Alexander, Franklin, Jackson, Jefferson, Johnson, Massac, Perry, Pulaski, Union, and Williamson make up this region.

The first topic was that of criminal justice personnel. One idea was for a more professional wage and benefit scale in all segments of the justice system.¹ The region also wanted to create a policy for the selection, recruitment, training, and promotion of personnel.²

In police functions, there were several ideas suggested. It was desired to create a unified records and communication systems.³ It was also suggested

to create a standardized report form⁴ and to implement the emergency phone number 911.⁵

The committee wanted to see a feasibility study done on a regional detention center.⁶ This center would be built by 1976 if the results were positive.

They suggested a regional coordination agency in the area of crime and juvenile delinquency.⁷ This would lead to a lack of duplication of effort and progress.

Another regional committee would be created in research and evaluation.⁸ This would enable the region to set up plans and priorities dealing with law enforcement.⁹

REGION XXI

This region is composed of five counties in the southeastern corner of the state. The counties are Hamilton, Saline, Gallatin, Pope, and Hardin.

The first area of interest was that of criminal justice personnel. It was suggested that a regional training center should be established.¹ The ratio of police to population should be brought up to the recommended level.²

Police functions and services were a main part of this report. It was suggested that contractual services be provided and county police forces better established.³ It was suggested that the emergency phone number 911 be utilized.⁴ Another suggestion was that a master crime information file be kept.⁵

In the area of science and technology, there were many suggestions. It was thought that a standard reporting procedure be initiated.⁶ It was desired to coordinate the police communication network.⁷ This could be done by

creating a regional communications center.⁸ It was also suggested that regional records be maintained.⁹

It was felt a regional correctional center should be established.¹⁰ It was also suggested that there be some kind of regional center for the treatment of alcoholics and drug addicts.¹¹ The personnel involved in probation work should be strengthened and advanced training made more easily available to them.¹²

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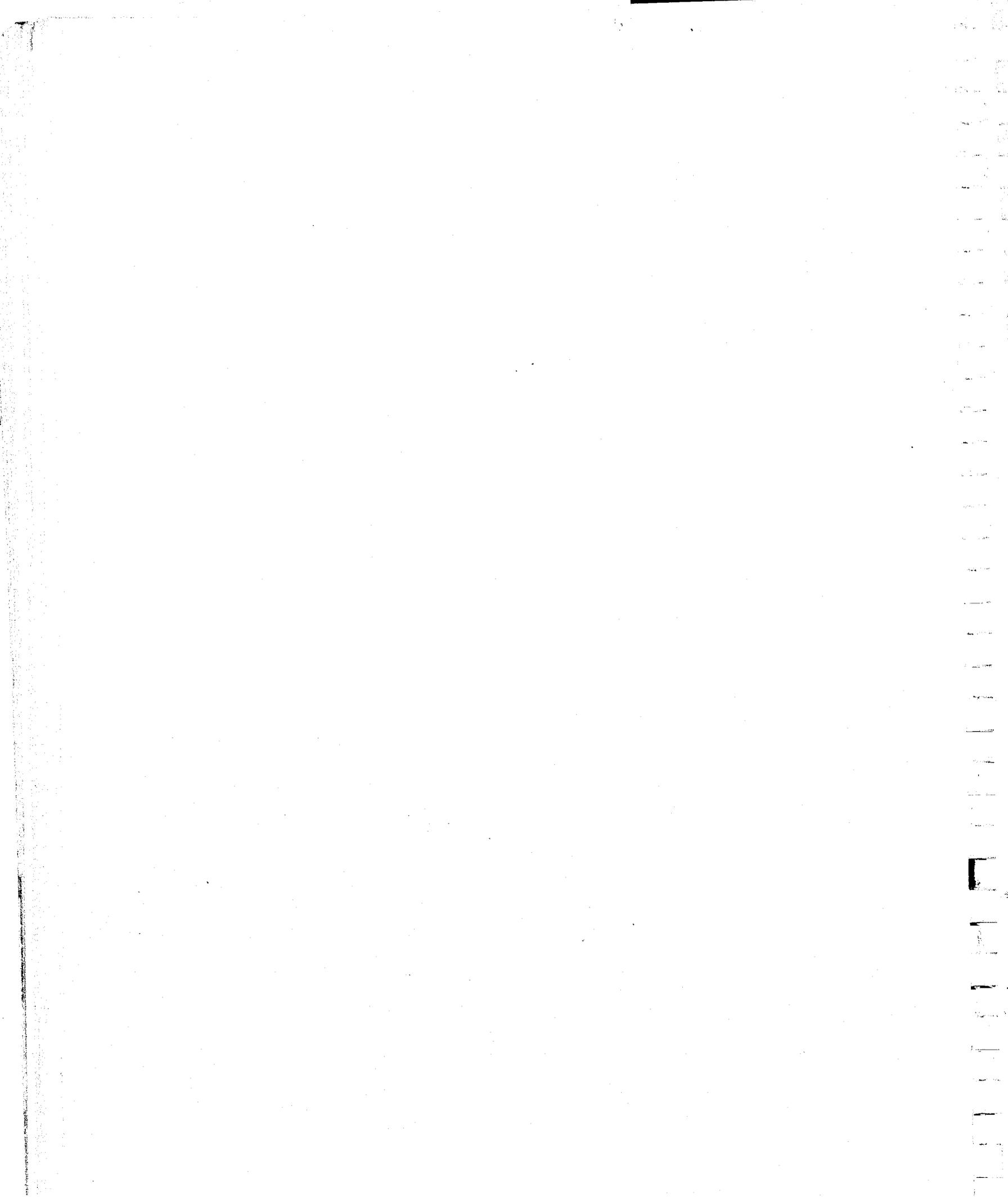
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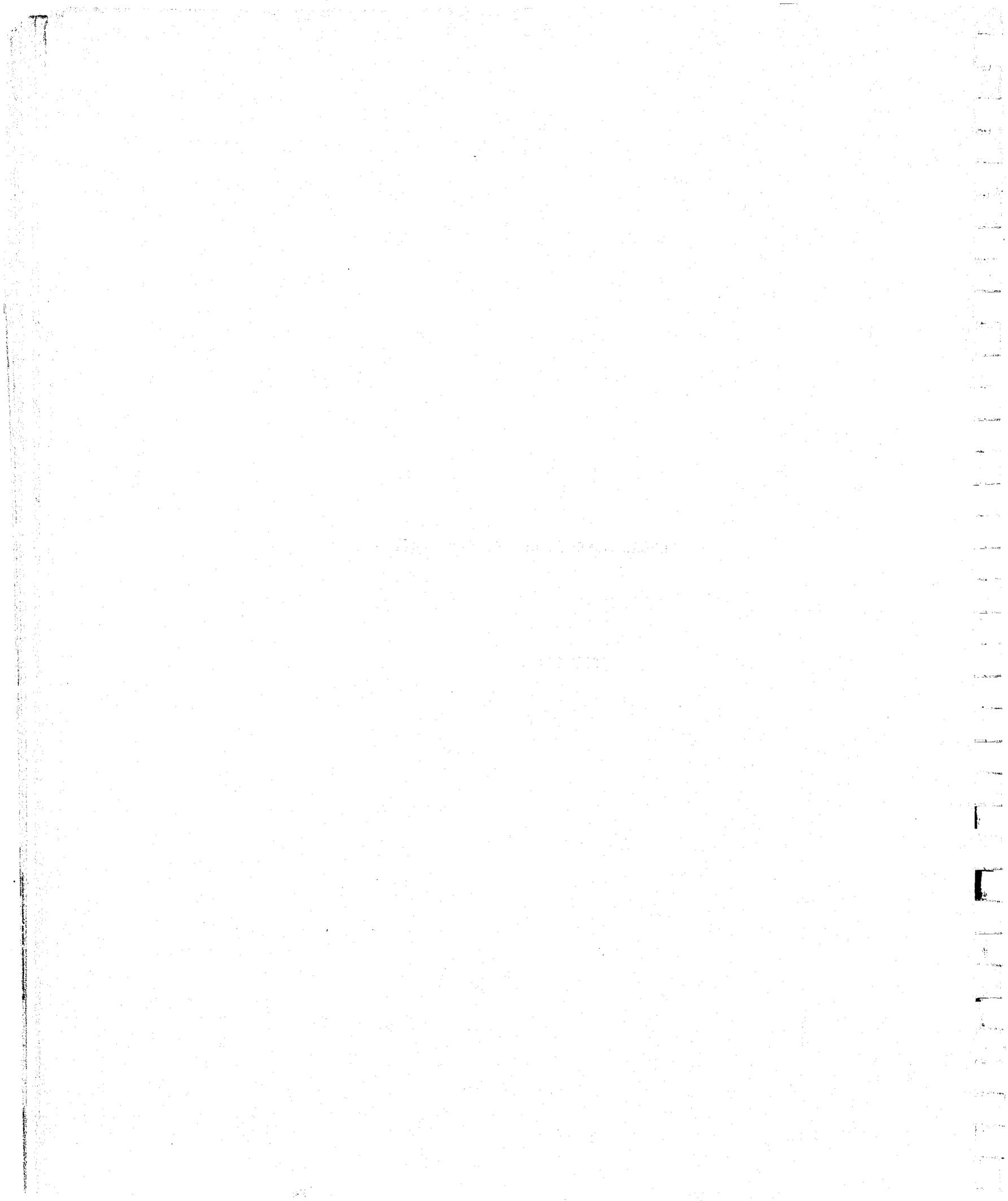
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LEGAL ASPECTS OF REGIONALIZATION

APPENDIX B



LEGAL ASPECTS OF REGIONALIZATION

This appendix summarizes the Illinois Revised Statutes containing the general and permanent laws of the State of Illinois through the 77th General Assembly to date of recess on June 30, 1971. Included in the summary are the statutes most directly concerned with regionalization plus other statutes relating to the law enforcement function which require specific emphasis as determined by this study. Several chapters are incomplete and only one or two sections have been extracted due to their specific importance.

CONSTITUTION OF ILLINOIS 1970

ARTICLE I

BILL OF RIGHTS

SECTION 1. INHERENT AND INALIENABLE RIGHTS

SECTION 2. DUE PROCESS AND EQUAL PROTECTION

SECTION 3. RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

SECTION 4. FREEDOM OF SPEECH

SECTION 5. RIGHT TO ASSEMBLE AND PETITION

SECTION 6. SEARCHES, SEIZURES, PRIVACY AND INTERCEPTIONS

SECTION 7. INDICTMENT AND PRELIMINARY HEARING

SECTION 8. RIGHTS AFTER INDICTMENT

In criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have the right to appear and defend in person and by counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation and have a copy thereof; to meet the witnesses face to face and to have process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf; and to have a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county in which the offense is alleged to have been committed.

SECTION 9. BAIL AND HABEAS CORPUS

SECTION 10. SELF-INCRIMINATION AND DOUBLE JEOPARDY

SECTION 11. LIMITATION OF PENALTIES AFTER CONVICTION

SECTION 12. RIGHT TO REMEDY AND JUSTICE

SECTION 13. TRIAL BY JURY

SECTION 14. IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT

SECTION 15. RIGHT OF EMINENT DOMAIN

SECTION 16. EX POST FACTO LAWS AND IMPAIRING CONTRACTS

SECTION 17. NO DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT AND THE SALE OR RENTAL OF PROPERTY

SECTION 18. NO DISCRIMINATION ON THE BASIS OF SEX

SECTION 19. NO DISCRIMINATION AGAINST THE HANDICAPPED

SECTION 20. INDIVIDUAL DIGNITY

SECTION 21. QUARTERING OF SOLDIERS

SECTION 22. RIGHT TO ARMS

SECTION 23. FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

SECTION 24. RIGHTS RETAINED

ARTICLE II

THE POWERS OF THE STATE

ARTICLE III

SUFFRAGE AND ELECTIONS

ARTICLE IV

LEGISLATURE

SECTION 12. LEGISLATIVE IMMUNITY

Members of Legislature privileged from arrest going to, during, and returning from sessions of the General Assembly.

ARTICLE V

THE EXECUTIVE

SECTION 12. GOVERNOR - PARDONS

The Governor may grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses on such terms as he thinks proper. The manner of applying therefore may be regulated by law.

ARTICLE VI

THE JUDICIARY

SECTION 1. COURTS

The judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court, an Appellate Court and Circuit Courts.

SECTION 2. JUDICIAL DISTRICTS

The State is divided into five Judicial Districts for the selection of Supreme and Appellate Court Judges. The First Judicial District consists of Cook County. The remainder of the State shall be divided by law into four Judicial Districts of substantially equal population, each of which shall be compact and composed of contiguous counties.

SECTION 3. SUPREME COURT - ORGANIZATION

Court consists of seven Judges - three from the First District and one from each of the other Districts. Four judges constitute a quorum and concurrence of four is necessary for a decision. Supreme Court Judges shall select a Chief Justice from their number to serve for a term of three years.

SECTION 4. SUPREME COURT - JURISDICTION

A. Original jurisdiction in revenue, mandamus, prohibition, or habeas corpus.

B. Direct appeals from Circuit Courts on death sentences as a matter of right may provide by rule for other appeals from Circuit Courts.

C. Appeals from Appellate Courts as a matter of right on U. S. Constitutional questions. May provide by rule for other appeals from Appellate Courts.

SECTION 5. APPELLATE COURT - ORGANIZATION

The number of Appellate Judges to be selected from each Judicial District shall be provided by law. The Supreme Court shall prescribe by rule the number of Appellate divisions in each Judicial District. Each Appellate division shall have at least three Judges. Assignments to divisions shall be made by the Supreme Court. A majority of a division constitutes a quorum and the concurrence of a majority of the division is necessary for a decision. There shall be at least one division in each Judicial District and each division shall sit at times and places prescribed by rules of the Supreme Court.

SECTION 7. JUDICIAL CIRCUITS

A. The State shall be divided into Judicial Circuits consisting of one or more counties. The First District shall constitute a Circuit. Other Circuits shall be as provided by law. Circuits of more than one shall be composed of contiguous counties.

B. Each Circuit shall have one Court with the number of Judges provided by law. Unless otherwise provided by law, there shall be at least one Circuit Judge from each county. First District - Cook County, Chicago, and area outside Chicago considered separate units for selection of Judges - twelve outside Chicago and thirty-six from Chicago chosen at large.

C. Circuit Judges shall select by secret ballot a Chief Judge from their number to serve at their pleasure. The Chief Judge shall have general administrative authority subject to authority of Supreme Court.

SECTION 8. ASSOCIATE JUDGES

Each Circuit Court shall have the number of Associates provided by law. Associates shall be appointed by Circuit Judges as provided by Supreme Court rule. In First District, at least one fourth shall be

appointed from, and reside, outside Chicago. The Supreme Court shall provide by rule the matters to be assigned to Associates.

SECTION 9. CIRCUIT COURTS - JURISDICTION

Circuit Courts shall have original jurisdiction of all justiciable matters except when the Supreme Court has original and exclusive jurisdiction relating to redistricting of the General Assembly and to the ability of the Governor to serve or resume office. Circuit Courts shall have such power to review administrative action as provided by law.

SECTION 10. TERMS OF OFFICE

The terms of office of Supreme and Appellate Court Judges shall be ten years; of Circuit Judges, six years; and of Associate Judges, four years.

SECTION 11. ELIGIBILITY FOR OFFICE

Requirements:

- A. U. S. Citizen.
- B. Licensed attorney-at-law of Illinois.
- C. Resident of unit which selects him.

SECTION 12. ELECTION AND RETENTION

Supreme, Appellate, and Circuit Judges shall be nominated at primary elections or by petition and elected at general or judicial elections as provided by law.

The office of Judge shall be vacant upon death, resignation, retirement, removal, or conclusion of term. Vacancies shall be filled as prescribed by law.

SECTION 13. PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES

- A. The Supreme Court shall adopt rules of conduct for Judges.
- B. Judges and Associates shall devote full time to judicial duties. They shall not practice law; hold position of profit; hold office of United States, Illinois, local government, school district, political party, or armed forces (except reserve duty).

SECTION 14. JUDICIAL SALARIES AND EXPENSES - FEE OFFICERS ELIMINATED

Judges shall receive salaries provided by law which shall not be diminished to take effect during their terms of office. All salaries and such expenses as may be provided by law shall be paid by the State, except that Appellate, Circuit and Associate Judges shall receive such additional compensation from counties within their district or circuit as may be provided by law. There shall be no fee officers in the judicial system.

SECTION 15. RETIREMENT - DISCIPLINE

A. The General Assembly may provide for retirement of Judges at certain age.

B. Judicial Inquiry Board - nine members - two Circuit Judges appointed by Supreme Court, three attorneys and four lay members appointed by Governor, Board permanently convened to investigate complaints about Judges.

C. Courts Commission - five members - one Supreme Court Judge (Chairman), two Appellate Court Judges, and two Circuit Judges - hears matters filed by Judicial Inquiry Board. May remove from office, suspend without pay, or censure Judge for willful misconduct in office, failure to perform duties, or mental inability to perform duties.

SECTION 16. ADMINISTRATION

General administrative and supervisory authority over all courts vested in Supreme Court to be exercised by Chief Justice.

SECTION 18. CLERKS OF COURTS

A. The Supreme Court and the Appellate Court Judges of each Judicial District, respectively, shall appoint a clerk and other non-judicial officers for their Court or District.

B. The General Assembly shall provide by law for the election, or for the appointment by Circuit Judges, of clerks and other non-judicial officers of the Circuit Courts and for their terms of office and removal for cause.

C. The salaries of clerks and other non-judicial officers shall be as provided by law.

SECTION 19. STATE'S ATTORNEYS - SELECTION, SALARY

A State's Attorney shall be elected in each county in 1972 and every fourth year thereafter for a four year term. One State's Attorney may be elected to serve two or more counties if the governing boards of such counties so provide and a majority of the electors of each county voting on the issue approve. A person shall not be eligible for the office of State's Attorney unless he is a United States citizen and a licensed attorney-at-law of this State. His salary shall be provided by law.

ARTICLE VII

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

SECTION 4. COUNTY OFFICERS

A. Any county may elect a chief executive officer as provided by law. He shall have those duties and powers provided by law and those provided by county ordinance.

C. Each county shall elect a sheriff, county clerk and treasurer and may elect or appoint a coroner, recorder, assessor, auditor and such other

officers as provided by law or by county ordinance. Except as changed pursuant to this Section, elected county officers shall be elected for terms of four years at general elections as provided by law. Any office may be created or eliminated and the terms of office and manner of selection changed by county-wide referendum. Offices other than sheriff, county clerk and treasurer may be eliminated and the terms of office and manner of selection changed by law. Offices other than sheriff, county clerk, treasurer, coroner, recorder, assessor and auditor may be eliminated and the terms of office and manner of selection changed by county ordinance.

D. County officers shall have those duties, powers and functions provided by law and those provided by county ordinance. County officers shall have the duties, powers or functions derived from common law or historical precedent unless altered by law or county ordinance.

E. The county treasurer or the person designated to perform his functions may act as treasurer of any unit of local government and any school district in his county when requested by any such unit or school district and shall so act when required to do so by law.

SECTION 5. TOWNSHIPS

The General Assembly shall provide by law for the formation of townships in any county when approved by county-wide referendum. Townships may be consolidated or merged; and one or more townships may be dissolved or divided, when approved by referendum in each township affected. All townships in a county may be dissolved when approved by a referendum in the total area in which township officers are elected.

SECTION 6. POWERS OF HOME RULE UNITS

A. A County which has a chief executive officer elected by the electors of the county and any municipality which has a population of more than 25,000 are home rule units. Other municipalities may elect by referendum to become home rule units. Except as limited by this Section, a home rule unit may exercise any power and perform any function pertaining to its government and affairs including, but not limited to, the power to regulate for the protection of the public health, safety, morals and welfare; to license; to tax; and to incur debt.

B. A home rule unit by referendum may elect not to be a home rule unit.

C. If a home rule county ordinance conflicts with an ordinance of a municipality, the municipal ordinance shall prevail within its jurisdiction.

D. A home rule unit does not have the power (1) to incur debt payable from ad valorem property tax receipts maturing more than 40 years from the time it is incurred or (2) to define and provide for the punishment of a felony.

E. A home rule unit shall have only the power that the General Assembly may provide by law (1) to punish by imprisonment for more than six months or (2) to license for revenue or impose taxes upon or measured by income or earnings or upon occupations.

F. A home rule unit shall have the power subject to approval by referendum to adopt, alter or repeal a form of government provided by law, except that the form of government of Cook County shall be subject to the provisions of Section 3 of this Article. A home rule municipality shall have the power to provide for its officers, their manner of selection and terms of office only as approved by referendum or as otherwise authorized by law. A home rule county shall have the power to provide for its officers, their

manner of selection and terms of office in the manner set forth in Section 4 of this Article.

G. The General Assembly by a law approved by the vote of three-fifths of the members elected to each house may deny or limit the power to tax and any other power or function of a home rule unit not exercised or performed by the State other than a power or function specified in subsection (1) of this section.

H. The General Assembly may provide specifically by law for the exclusive exercise by the State of any power or function of a home rule unit other than a taxing power or a power or function specified in subsection (1) of this Section.

I. Home rule units may exercise and perform concurrently with the State any power or function of a home rule unit to the extent that the General Assembly by law does not specifically limit the concurrent exercise or specifically declare the State's exercise to be exclusive.

J. The General Assembly may limit by law the amount of debt which home rule counties may incur and may limit by law approved by three-fifths of the members elected to each house the amount of debt, other than debt payable from ad valorem property tax receipts, which home rule municipalities may incur.

K. The General Assembly may limit by law the amount and require referendum approval of debt to be incurred by home rule municipalities, payable from ad valorem property tax receipts, only in excess of the following percentages of the assessed value of its taxable property: (1) if its population is 500,000 or more, an aggregate of three percent; (2) if its population is more than 25,000 and less than 500,000, an aggregate of one percent; and (3) if its population is 25,000 or less, an aggregate of one-half percent. Indebtedness which is outstanding on the effective date of this Constitution or which is thereafter approved by referendum or assumed from another unit of local government shall not be included in the foregoing percentage amounts.

L. The General Assembly may not deny or limit the power of home rule units (1) to make local improvements by special assessment and to exercise this power jointly with other counties and municipalities, and other classes of units of local government having that power on the effective date of this Constitution unless that power is subsequently denied by law to any such other units of local government or (2) to levy or impose additional taxes upon areas within their boundaries in the manner provided by law for the provision of special services to those areas and for the payment of debt incurred in order to provide those special services.

M. Powers and functions of home rule units shall be construed liberally.

SECTION 7. COUNTIES AND MUNICIPALITIES OTHER THAN HOME RULE UNITS

Counties and municipalities which are not home rule units shall have only powers granted to them by law and the powers (1) to make local improvements by special assessment and to exercise this power jointly with other counties and municipalities, and other classes of units of local government having that power on the effective date of this Constitution unless that power is subsequently denied by law to any such other units of local government, (2) by referendum, to adopt, alter or repeal their forms of government provided by law; (3) in the case of municipalities, to provide by referendum for their officers, manner of selection and terms of office; (4) in the

case of counties, to provide for their officers, manner of selection and terms of office as provided in Section 4 of this Article; (5) to incur debt except as limited by law and except that debt payable from ad valorem property tax receipts shall mature within 40 years from the time it is incurred; and (6) to levy or impose additional taxes upon areas within their boundaries in the manner provided by law for the provision of special services to those areas and for the payment of debt incurred in order to provide those special services.

SECTION 8. POWERS AND OFFICERS OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS AND UNITS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT OTHER THAN COUNTIES AND MUNICIPALITIES

Townships, school districts special districts and units, designated by law as units of local government, which exercise limited governmental powers or powers in respect to limited governmental subjects shall have only powers granted by law. No law shall grant the power (1) to any of the foregoing units to incur debt payable from ad valorem property tax receipts maturing more than 40 years from the time it is incurred, or (2) to make improvements by special assessments to any of the foregoing classes of units which do not have that power on the effective date of this Constitution. The General Assembly shall provide by law for the selection of officers of the foregoing units, but the officers shall not be appointed by any person in the Judicial Branch.

SECTION 9. SALARIES AND FEES

A. Compensation of officers and employees and the office expenses of units of local government shall not be paid from fees collected. Fees may be collected as provided by law and by ordinance and shall be deposited upon receipt with the treasurer of the unit. Fees shall not be based upon funds disbursed or collected, nor upon the levy or extension of taxes. (This Section 9-A of Article VII shall become effective on December 1, 1971. See Transition Schedule Section 1-B.)

B. An increase or decrease in the salary of an elected officer of any unit of local government shall not take effect during the terms for which that officer is elected.

SECTION 10. INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

A. Units of local government and school districts may contract or otherwise associate among themselves, with the State, with other states and their units of local government and school districts, and with the United States to obtain or share services and to exercise, combine, or transfer any power or function, in any manner not prohibited by law or by ordinance. Units of local government and school districts may contract and otherwise associate with individuals, associations, and corporations in any manner not prohibited by law or by ordinance. Participating units of government may use their credit, revenues, and other resources to pay costs and to service debt related to intergovernmental activities.

B. Officers and employees of units of local government and school districts may participate in intergovernmental activities authorized by their units of government without relinquishing their offices or positions.

C. The State shall encourage intergovernmental cooperation and use its technical and financial resources to assist intergovernmental activities.

SECTION 11. INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM

A. Proposals for actions which are authorized by this Article or by law and which require approval by referendum may be initiated and submitted to the electors by resolution of the governing board of a unit of local government or by petition of electors in the manner provided by law.

B. Referenda required by this Article shall be held at general elections, except as otherwise provided by law. Questions submitted to referendum shall be adopted if approved by a majority of those voting on the question unless a different requirement is specified in this Article.

ARTICLE VIII

FINANCE

ARTICLE IX

REVENUE

SECTION 7. OVERLAPPING TAXING DISTRICTS

The General Assembly may provide by law for fair apportionment of the burden of taxation of property situated in taxing districts that lie in more than one county.

ARTICLE X

EDUCATION

ARTICLE XI

ENVIRONMENT

ARTICLE XII

MILITIA

SECTION 5. PRIVILEGE FROM ARREST

Except in cases of treason, felony or breach of peace, persons going to, returning from or on militia duty are privileged from arrest.

ARTICLE XIII

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SECTION 1. DISQUALIFICATION FOR PUBLIC OFFICE

A person convicted of a felony, bribery, perjury or other infamous crime shall be ineligible to hold an office created by this Constitution. Eligibility may be restored as provided by law.

SECTION 2. STATEMENT OF ECONOMIC INTERESTS

All candidates for or holders of state offices and all members of a Commission or Board created by this Constitution shall file a verified statement of their economic interests, as provided by law. The General Assembly by law may impose a similar requirement upon candidates for, or holders of, offices in units of local government and school districts. Statements shall be filed annually with the Secretary of State and shall be available for inspection by the public. The General Assembly by law shall prescribe a reasonable time for filing the statement. Failure to file a statement within the time prescribed shall result in ineligibility for, or forfeiture of, office. This Section shall not be construed as limiting the authority of any branch of government to establish and enforce ethical standards for that branch. (This Section 2 of Article XIII shall become effective on January 1, 1972. See Transition Schedule Section 1-E.)

ARTICLE XIV

CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION

CHAPTER 13

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS

10. Persons prohibited to practice as attorney.) 10. No coroner, sheriff or deputy sheriff shall be permitted to practice as an attorney or counselor at law in the county in which he is commissioned or appointed, nor shall any clerk or deputy clerk of a court be permitted to practice as an attorney or counselor at law in the court in which he is such clerk or deputy clerk, and no person shall be permitted or suffered to enter his name on the roll or record, to be kept as aforesaid, by the clerk of the Supreme Court, or do any official act appertaining to the office of an attorney or counselor at law, until he has taken the oath hereinbefore required; and the person administering such oath shall certify the same on the license, which certificate shall be a sufficient voucher to the clerk of the Supreme Court to enter or insert, or permit to be entered or inserted, on the roll of attorneys or counselors at law, the name of the person of whom such certificate is made.

CHAPTER 14

ATTORNEY GENERAL AND STATE'S
ATTORNEYS

1. Oath--Bond.] 1. Before entering upon the respective duties of their office, the attorney general and state's attorneys shall each be commissioned by the governor, and shall take the following oath or affirmation:

I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be), that I will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the state of Illinois, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of attorney general (or state's attorney, as the case may be), according to the best of my ability.

And shall also execute a bond, to the People of the State of Illinois, with good and sufficient securities--that of the attorney general in the penal sum of \$10,000, to be approved by the governor, and then filed in the office of the secretary of state; and that of each state's attorney in the penal sum of \$5,000, to be approved by the circuit court for his respective county, which approval shall be indorsed upon the bond. And the bond, with the approval thereof indorsed, shall be entered of record in the circuit court, and then forwarded by the county clerk to the secretary of state, to be filed in his office. Each of the bonds shall be conditioned upon the faithful discharge of the duties of the office, and the paying over all moneys as provided by law, which bond shall run to and be for the benefit of the state, county, corporation or person injured by a breach of any of the conditions thereof.

2. Additional bond.]

3. Failure to give bond or take oath.]

4. Duties of attorney general.]

4a. Purchase of items of evidence--Consumer fraud actions--Antitrust actions--Audit.]

5. Duties of state's attorney.] 5. The duty of each State's attorney shall be:

(1) To commence and prosecute all actions, suits, indictments and prosecutions, civil and criminal, in the circuit court for his county, in which the people of the State or county may be concerned.

(2) To prosecute all forfeited bonds and recognizances, and all actions and proceedings for the recovery of debts, revenues, moneys, fines, penalties and forfeitures accruing to the State or his county, or to any school district or road district in his county; also, to prosecute all suits in his county

against railroad or transportation companies, which may be prosecuted in the name of the People of the State of Illinois.

(3) To commence and prosecute all actions and proceedings brought by any county officer in his official capacity.

(4) To defend all actions and proceedings brought against his county, or against any county or State officer, in his official capacity, within his county.

(5) To attend the examination of all persons brought before any judge on habeas corpus, when the prosecution is in his county.

(6) To attend before judges and prosecute charges of felony or misdemeanor, for which the offender is required to be recognized to appear before the circuit court, when in his power so to do.

(7) To give his opinion, without fee or reward to any county officer in his county, upon any question or law relating to any criminal or other matter, in which the people or the county may be concerned.

(8) To assist the attorney general whenever it may be necessary, and in cases of appeal from his county to the Supreme Court, to which it is the duty of the attorney general to attend, he shall furnish the attorney general at least 10 days before such is due to be filed, a manuscript of a proposed statement, brief and argument to be printed and filed on behalf of the people, prepared in accordance with the rules of the Supreme Court. However, if such brief, argument or other document is due to be filed by law or order of court within this 10 day period, then the State's attorney shall furnish such as soon as may be reasonable.

(9) To pay all moneys received by him in trust, without delay, to the officer who by law is entitled to the custody thereof.

(10) To perform such other and further duties as may, from time to time, be enjoined on him by law.

(11) To appear in all proceedings by collectors of taxes against delinquent taxpayers for judgments to sell real estate, and see that all the necessary preliminary steps have been legally taken to make the judgment legal and binding.

6. Absence or inability of attorney general or state's attorney--Vacancy by reason of death of state's attorney.

7. State's attorney--Receipt of fee from private person--Prohibition.)
 - 6a. The state's attorney shall not receive any fee or reward from or in behalf of any private person for any services within his official duties and shall not be retained or employed, except for the public, in a civil case depending upon the same state of facts on which a criminal prosecution shall depend.
8. Repeal.)
9. Division for enforcement of civil and equal rights--Duties.)

CHAPTER 16

BAIL

QUASI-CRIMINAL OFFENSES AND
MISDEMEANORS

81. Officers authorized to let to bail--Place--Disposition of cash and securities.) 1. Whenever in any circuit there shall be in force a rule or order of the Supreme Court establishing a uniform schedule prescribing the amounts of bail for specified conservation cases, traffic cases, quasi-criminal offenses and misdemeanors, any general superintendent, chief, captain, lieutenant, or sergeant of police, or other police officer, the sheriff, the circuit clerk, and any deputy sheriff or deputy circuit clerk designated by the Circuit Court for the purpose, are authorized to let to bail any person charged with a quasi-criminal offense or misdemeanor and to accept and receipt for bonds or cash bail in accordance with regulations established by rule or order of the Supreme Court. No such bail may be posted or accepted in any place other than a police station, sheriff's office or jail, or other county, municipal or other building housing governmental units, or a division headquarters building of the Illinois State Police. Bonds and cash so received shall be delivered to the office of such clerk or deputy clerk within at least 48 hours of receipt or within the time set for the accused's appearance in court whichever is earliest.

In all cases where a person is admitted to bail under a uniform schedule prescribing the amount of bail for specified conservation cases, traffic cases, quasi-criminal offenses and misdemeanors the provisions of Section 110-15 of the "Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963", approved August 14, 1963, as amended by the 75th General Assembly shall be applicable.

82. Conditions--Receipt--Return of cash or security.)

83. Right to be brought before judge in lieu of making bond or depositing bail.) 3. In lieu of making bond or depositing cash bail as provided in this Act or the deposit of other security authorized by law, any accused person has the right to be brought without unnecessary delay before the nearest or most accessible judge of the circuit to be dealt with according to law.

84. Plea of guilty and waiver of trial--Receipt for fines.) 4. Whenever in any circuit there shall be in force a uniform schedule prescribing the amounts of fines, penalties, forfeitures and costs on pleas of guilty in specified minor conservation and traffic offenses, any circuit clerk or deputy circuit clerk is authorized to receive written appearances, pleas of guilty and waivers of trial and to accept and receipt for payments, in satisfaction of the judgment to be entered upon the plea, in accordance with the uniform schedule. The accused shall be furnished with an official receipt on a form prescribed by such uniform schedule for the purpose for any fine paid pursuant to this section.

85. Penalties.)

CHAPTER 23

CHARITIES & PUBLIC WELFARE

COUNTY DETENTION HOMES

2681. Establishment and maintenance of detention home.) 1. The board of county commissioners or the board of supervisors in any county in this state, may locate, purchase, erect, lease, or otherwise provide and establish, support and maintain a detention home for the temporary care and custody of dependent, delinquent or truant children. They may levy and collect a tax to pay the cost of its establishment and maintenance in accordance with the terms and provisions of this act. The powers enumerated in this Act shall not be exercised unless this Act is adopted by the legal voters of the county as provided in this Act. However, in counties with over 300,000 but less than 1,000,000 inhabitants the county board by majority vote may establish a county juvenile detention home without adoption of this Act by the legal voters and without referendum.

2682. Conduct of home--Qualification of employees.

2683. Superintendent and matron--Other employees--Supplies or repairs.)

2684. Duty of superintendent and matron--Record--Report.)

2685. Tax levy by county board--Referendum.) 5. The board of county commissioners or the board of supervisors of any county, may, in addition to taxes levied and collected for other county purposes, and in addition to the tax rate of .10% or a greater rate, as the case may be in certain counties, of the value, as equalized or assessed by the Department of Local Government Affairs, now provided for county purposes, annually levy and collect a tax not exceeding .015% or the rate limit in effect on July 1, 1967, whichever is greater of the value, as equalized or assessed by the Department of Local Government Affairs, upon all property within the county for the purpose of purchasing, erecting, leasing or otherwise providing, establishing, supporting and maintaining such detention home if this Act has been adopted and the levy and collection of such tax authorized by the legal voters of the county in the manner provided by Section 6 of this Act. However, in counties with over 300,000 but less than 1,000,000 inhabitants that establish a juvenile detention home by majority vote of their county boards, taxes for construction and maintenance of the home may be extended without adoption of this Act by the legal voters of the counties and without a referendum. They may levy and collect a tax not exceeding .04% of the value, as equalized or assessed by the Department of Local Government Affairs, upon all property within the county, for the purpose of constructing a home, and a tax of .02% for operation of the home.

The foregoing limitation upon tax rates, insofar as they are applicable to counties of less than 1,000,000 population, may be increased or decreased under the referendum provisions of the General Revenue Law of Illinois.

Taxes collected under this Act shall not be expanded for any purpose except those purposes authorized by this act.

2685.1 Bonds--Issuance and payment.)

2686. Proceedings for adopting act.)

2687. Proceedings to abandon act.)

2688. Jurisdiction to commit to home.) 8. Any court acting under the "Juvenile Court Act", approved August 5, 1965,¹ may, except as otherwise provided in that Act, commit any child coming within the terms of that Act to the home established under this Act, temporarily.

¹ Chapter 37, § 701--1 et seq.

2689. Agreements between county boards to provide detention homes--Agreements between county, cities within county and units of government to share facilities--Tax.) 9. Nothing in this Act prevents the county board of any county maintaining a county detention home from making a binding agreement with the county board of any other county to accept and place in its detention home any child in need of committment from that other county after the needs for detention of the county maintaining the home have been met. Such agreements may run for any period of time and upon such terms of defraying the costs of detention as the respective county boards may conclude. Such counties maintaining the county detention home may also make agreements for any term of years and upon such terms as they may conclude with the authorities of any city government within the county or any other unit of government to share facilities for detention, psychiatric and psychological testing and rehabilitative services related to detention, together with space for the administration of juvenile services which fall within the powers of any participating governmental unit. The county board of any county which enters into an agreement for the detention of children from that county in a detention home maintained by another county may, for the purpose of paying the cost of such detention, levy and collect an annual tax upon all the taxable property within the county at a rate not exceeding .01% of the value of such property as equalized or assessed by the Department of Local Government Affairs without the adoption of this Act.

CHAPTER 24

CITIES AND VILLAGES

ARTICLE 7. TERRITORY

7--4--7. Police district.) The territory which is embraced within the corporate limits of adjoining municipalities within any county in this State shall be a police district.

7--4--8. Powers of police throughout district.) The police of any municipality in such a police district may go into any part of the district to suppress a riot, to preserve the peace, and to protect the lives, rights, and property of citizens. For these purposes the mayor of any municipality in the district, and the chiefs of police therein, shall use the police forces under their control anywhere in the district.

ARTICLE 8. FINANCE

8--11-4. Motor vehicle tax.) No owner of a motor vehicle or motor bicycle, except motor trucks, motor driven commercial vehicles, and motor vehicles which are used for public hire, shall be required by any such city, village, or town within which he resides to pay a tax or license fee for the use of such motor vehicle or motor bicycle in excess of the sum of \$15 per annum for motor vehicles or motor bicycles of 35 horsepower or less, or in excess of the sum of \$30 per annum for motor vehicles or motor bicycles of more than 35 horsepower if such city, village or incorporated town within which he resides has a population of more than 500,000; or in excess of the sum of \$10 per annum for motor vehicles or motor bicycles of 35 horsepower or less, or in excess of the sum of \$20 per annum for motor vehicles or motor bicycles of more than 35 horsepower in case such city, village or incorporated town within which he resides has a population of 500,000 or less.

Any city, village or incorporated town of 40,000 or more inhabitants may appropriate monies annually from such funds, for the construction, maintenance and operation of testing stations for the inspection of equipment of motor vehicles as authorized by Section 11--40--2. The balance of such funds in cities, villages and incorporated towns of 40,000 or more inhabitants, and the total of such funds in other cities, incorporated towns and villages shall be used for the purpose of improving, paving, repairing or maintaining the streets and other public roadways within such city, incorporated town or village, provided, that the actual cost of the collection of such fees and the disbursement thereof may be deducted from the total amount collected and in cities and villages of more than 3,000 inhabitants, not to exceed 35% of such fees may be used also for payment of salaries and wages of policemen engaged in the duty of regulating traffic.

CHAPTER 24
CITIES AND VILLAGES
ARTICLE 10. EMPLOYEES AND EMPLOYMENT
DIVISION 2. BOARD OF FIRE AND POLICE
COMMISSIONERS (REPEALED)

10--2.1--1. Appointment--Terms of office.) In every municipality with a population of at least 5,000 and not more than 250,000 which is not subject to Division 1 of this , and in every municipality with a population of less than 5,000 which adopts this Division 2.1 as provided in Section 10--2.1--27, including in either event any municipality incorporated and existing under a special charter, the mayor of the city, with the consent of the city council or the president of the village or incorporated town, with the consent of the board of trustees, shall appoint a board of fire and police commissioners. This board shall consist of 3 members, whose terms of office shall be 3 years and until their respective successors are appointed and have qualified, except as provided in Section 10--2.1--2. No such appointment, however, shall be made by any mayor or president within 30 days before the expiration of his term of office.

10--2.1--2. First appointments.) Within 30 days after this Division 2.1 becomes effective in a municipality, the mayor or president, as the case may be, shall appoint the first members of the board. One of the members shall be appointed to serve until the end of the then current municipal year, another to serve until the end of the municipal year next ensuing, and the third to serve until the end of the municipal year second next ensuing. But every member shall serve until his successor is appointed and has qualified.

Vacancies on the board of fire and police commissioners shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

The board members shall elect a chairman to serve during the municipal fiscal year.

A majority of the board constitutes a quorum for the conduct of all business.

10--2.1--3. Qualifications-- Oath--Bond--Removal.)

10--2.1--4. Fire and police departments--Appointment of members--Certificates of appointments.) The board of fire and police commissioners shall appoint all officers and members of the fire and police departments of the municipality, including the chief of police and the chief of the fire department, unless the council or board of trustees shall by ordinance as to them otherwise provide; except that in any municipality which adopts or has adopted this Division 2.1 and also adopts or has adopted Article 5 of this Code, the chief of police and chief of the fire department shall be appointed by the municipal manager, if it is provided by ordinance in such municipality that such chiefs, or either of them, shall not be appointed by the board of fire and police commissioners.

If a member of the department is appointed Chief of Police or Chief of the Fire Department prior to being eligible to retire on pension he shall be considered as on furlough from the rank he held immediately prior to his appointment as chief. If he resigns as Chief or is discharged as

Chief prior to attaining eligibility to retire on pension, he shall revert to and be established in such prior rank, and thereafter be entitled to all the benefits and emoluments of such prior rank, without regard as to whether a vacancy then exists in such rank.

All appointments to each department other than that of the lowest rank, however, shall be from the rank next below that to which the appointment is made except that the chief of police and the chief of the fire department may be appointed from among members of the police and fire departments, respectively, regardless of rank, unless the council or board of trustees shall have by ordinance as to them otherwise provided.

The sole authority to issue certificates of appointment shall be vested in the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners and all certificates of appointments issued to any officer or member of the fire or police department of a municipality shall be signed by the chairman and secretary respectively of the board of fire and police commissioners of such municipality, upon appointment of such officer or member of the fire and police department of such municipality by action of the board of fire and police commissioners.

The term "policemen" as used in this Division does not include auxiliary policemen as provided for in this Code.

Any full time member of regular fire or police department of any municipality which comes under the provisions of this Division or adopts this Division 2.1 or which has adopted any of the prior Acts pertaining to fire and police commissioners is a city officer.

10--2.1--5. Rules--Publications.) The board shall make rules (1) to carry out the purpose of this Division 2.1, and (2) for appointments and removals in accordance with the provisions of this Division 2.1. The board, from time to time, may make changes in these rules.

All these rules and changes therein shall be printed immediately for distribution. The board shall give notice (1) of the places where the printed rules may be obtained, and (2) of the date, not less than 10 days subsequent to the time of publication, when the rules or changes therein shall go into operation. This notice shall be published in one or more newspapers published in the municipality, or, if no newspaper is published therein, then in one or more newspapers with a general circulation within the municipality.

These rules of the board shall apply only to the conduct of examinations for original appointments, for promotions, and to the conduct of hearings on charges brought against a member of the police or fire department. No such rule shall be made by the board to govern the operation of the police or fire department or the conduct of its members unless the governing body of the municipality specifically authorizes the board of fire and police commissioners to make such rules; however, the governing body may also rescind such authorization.

10--2.1--6. Examination of applicants--Disqualifications--Removal.)

10--2.1--7. Exemption from examination.)

10--2.1--7.1. Persons transferred from fire protection districts--Exemption from examination--Status.)

- 10--2.1--8. Veteran's preference.)
- 10--2.1--9. Original appointments--Preferences--Limitation.)
- 10--2.1--10. Promotional preferences.)
- 10--2.1--11. Promotional examinations--Credits to veterans.)
- 10--2.1--12. Preference--Time for allowance.)
- 10--2.1--13. Notice of examination.)
- 10--2.1--14. Register of eligibles.)
- 10--2.1--15. Promotions--Merit--Seniority.) The board, by its rules, shall provide for promotion in the fire and police departments on the basis of ascertained merit and seniority in service and examination, and shall provide in all cases, where it is practicable, that vacancies shall be filled by promotion. All examinations for promotion shall be competitive among such members of the next lower rank as desire to submit themselves to examination. All promotions shall be made from the 3 having the highest rating, and where there are less than 3 names on the promotional eligible register, as originally posted, or remaining thereon after appointments have been made therefrom, appointments to fill existing vacancies shall be made from those names or name remaining on the promotional register. The method of examination and the rules governing examinations for promotion shall be the same as provided for applicants for original appointment, except that original appointments only shall be on probation, as provided by the rules. The board shall strike off the names of candidates for promotional appointment after they have remained thereon for more than 3 years, provided there is no vacancy existing which can be filled from the promotional register.
- 10--2.1--16. Temporary appointments.)
- 10--2.1--17. Removal or discharge--Investigation of charges--Retirement.)
- 10--2.1--18. Fire or police departments--Reduction of force--Reinstatement.)
- 10--2.1--19. Annual report--Budget request.) Annually, at any time the corporate authorities may provide, the board of fire and police commissioners shall submit to the mayor or president a report of its activities, and of the rules in force and the practical effect thereof. In this report the board may make suggestions which the board believes would result in greater efficiency in the fire or police department. The board shall also submit an annual budget request to the municipal governing body prior to the end of each fiscal year. The mayor or president shall transmit the report to the city council or board of trustees.

- 10--2.1--20. Secretary of board--Duties--Seal of board.)
- 10--2.1--21. Rooms and Funds for operation of boards.)
- 10--2.1--22. Compensation of secretary and members of board.)
- 10--2.1--23. Disability or military leave--Grant by board.)
- 10--2.1--24. Return to active duty.)
- 10--2.1--25. Attorney for Board.)
- 10--2.1--26. Application of the Act.)
- 10--2.1--27. Adoption.)
- 10--2.1--28. Savings clause--Construction.)
- 10--2.1--29. Governing provisions.)
- 10--2.1--30. Member of fire department of fire protection district--
Membership in classified service--Exemption from examination and age
limitation.)

DIVISION 3. HOURS, WAGES AND WORKING
CONDITIONS OF POLICEMEN AND FIREMEN

10--3--1. Salary of policemen--"Policeman" defined.) The salary to be paid to a policeman in any municipality with 5,000 or more inhabitants but with less than 25,000 inhabitants, shall be not less than \$500 per month. The salary to be paid to a policeman in any municipality with 25,000 or more inhabitants but with less than 50,000 inhabitants shall be not less than \$550 per month. The salary to be paid to a policeman in any municipality with 50,000 or more inhabitants but with less than 250,000 inhabitants shall be not less than \$600 per month.

In this Section 10--3--1 "policeman" means any member of a regularly constituted police department of a municipality, sworn and commissioned to perform police duties, and includes the chief of police, assistant chief of police, chief of detectives, captains, lieutenants, sergeants, plain clothes men and patrolmen. The term "policeman" as used in this Section 10--3--1 does not include any of the following persons: Part time policemen, special policemen, auxiliary policemen, policemen serving initial probationary periods, night watchmen, temporary employees, clerks or other civilian employees of a police department, traffic guards,

civilian parking meter and parking facilities personnel or so-called auxiliary policemen specially appointed to aid or direct traffic at or near schools or public functions, or to aid in civilian defense, or special policemen temporarily employed or commissioned as police officers.

- 10--3--2. Salary of firemen--"Fireman" defined.)
- 10--3--3. Hours of labor in fire departments in municipalities over 10,000.)
- 10--3--4. Exceptions.)
- 10--3--5. Penalty for violation.)
- 10--3--6. Limitation of hours except in emergency.)
- 10--3--7. Adoption of section 10--3--6 by electors of city or village.)
- 10--3--8. Disputes--Appointment of arbitration board.)
- 10--3--9. Arbitration board--Membership.)
- 10--3--10. Arbitration board--Hearings and recommendations.)

PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY AND WELFARE

POLICE PROTECTION AND PUBLIC ORDER

11--1--1. Police ordinances.] The corporate authorities of each municipality may pass and enforce all necessary police ordinances.

11--1--2. Duties and powers of police officers.] The corporate authorities of each municipality may prescribe the duties and powers of all police officers.

11-1--2.1 Agreements between municipalities for police assistance.] In addition to the powers of the police of any municipality under Section 7--4--8 of this Act, the corporate authorities of each municipality having a population of less than 500,000 may enter into agreements with any other such municipality or municipalities to furnish police assistance on request. Such agreements shall contain provisions in relation to any liability, including any liability or obligation to indemnify created by Section 1--4--5 or Section 1--4--6, which may occur as a result of any police assistance furnished under such agreements.

Police officers furnishing assistance under such agreements have all of the powers of police officers of any requesting municipality and are subject to the direction of the chief of police of a requesting municipality. Added by act approved Aug. 21, 1967. L.1967, p. 3284.

11--1--3. Special tax for police protection.] The corporate authorities of any city or village containing less than 500,000 inhabitants may levy, annually, a tax not to exceed .075% of the value, as equalized or assessed by the Department of Local Government Affairs, of all taxable property therein, to provide revenue for the purpose of police protection in that municipality; providing such municipality shall levy not to exceed .05% the first year it levies for such purposes and not to exceed an additional .025% in a succeeding year. This tax shall be in addition to and in excess of all taxes authorized by law to be levied and collected in that city or village and shall be in addition to and in excess of the amount authorized to be levied for general purposes as provided by Section 8--3--1.

However, municipalities authorized to levy this tax on July 1, 1967 shall have a rate limitation of .15% or the rate limitation in effect on July 31, 1969, whichever is greater.

11--1--4. Repealed

11-1--5. Curfew.]

11-1--5.1 Increase of tax--Limitation--Election.] In any municipality which is authorized to levy a tax under Section 11-1--3 of this Division 1, the tax rate limit so authorized may be increased to not to exceed .40% of the value of all the taxable property in such municipality, provided the proposition for such tax rate increase has been submitted to the electors of that municipality

and approved by a majority of those voting on the question. The election authorized by the terms of this Section shall be conducted in accordance with Sections 16--7 and 28--3 of The Election Code.

11--1--6. Emergency powers of mayor.]

11-1--7. Contracts with township to furnish police protection.] The corporate authorities of any incorporated municipality, the boundaries of which are not co-extensive with any township, may contract with any such township in the county within which the municipality is located to furnish police protection outside of the incorporated municipality in such township.

Division 3. Penal Institutions-General Powers

11--3--1. Establishment.] The corporate authorities of each municipality may establish and erect correctional and penal institutions for the reformation or confinement of all persons convicted of violating any municipal ordinance, to make rules and regulations for the government of these institutions, and may provide for the appointment of the necessary officers and assistants to operate them.

11-3--2. Use of county jail.] The corporate authorities of each municipality may use the county jail, with the consent of the county board, for the confinement or punishment of offenders, subject to whatever conditions are imposed by law.

Division 4. Houses of Correction and Farm Colonies

11-4--1. Establishment.] Except in any county having a population of more than 1,000,000, the corporate authorities of any city may establish a house of correction, which shall be used for the confinement and punishment of criminals, or persons sentenced or committed thereto under the provisions of this Division 4, or any law of this State, or ordinance of any city or village authorizing the confinement of convicted persons in any such house of correction.

The corporate authorities of any such city may purchase or otherwise acquire, own or control so much land within the incorporated limits of such city or outside and within the same county as such city may require, for the purpose of establishing thereon such house of correction and other buildings or appurtenances thereto, and for the purpose of establishing in connection therewith a farm colony. Any farm colony so established in connection with a house of correction shall also be used for the confinement and punishment of criminals or persons sentenced or committed thereto under the provisions of this Division 4, or any law of this State, or ordinance of any city or village, authorizing the confinement of convicted persons in any such house of correction or farm colony.

When such land is purchased or acquired and house of correction or farm colony established by any such city outside of the corporate limits thereof, such city and the corporate authorities thereof shall have complete police powers, for the purpose of control and management of same and of the persons

confined therein, over such lands and territory surrounding the same and highways leading thereto from such city as is now conferred by law upon cities, incorporated townes and villages within this State over territory lying within the corporate limits thereof.

11-4--2. Inspectors--Letting of contracts--Purchase orders.] The management and direction of any house of correction shall be under the control and authority of a board of inspectors, to be appointed for that purpose as in this section directed.

The mayor of each city shall, by virtue of his office, be a member of such board, who, together with 3 persons to be appointed by the mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the corporate authorities of the city, shall constitute the board of inspectors. The term of office for the appointed members of the board shall be 3 years, but the members first appointed shall hold their office, respectively, as shall be determined by lot at the first meeting of the board, for one, 2 and 3 years from and after the first Monday in May, 1871, and thereafter one member shall be appointed each year for the full term of 3 years.

The provisions of Divisions 9 and 10 of Article 8¹ shall apply in relation to letting of contracts and purchase orders by the board of inspectors in behalf of any such house of correction and the board of inspectors shall also be governed by the powers, functions and authority of the purchasing agent, board of standardization and the corporate authorities in such cities.

11-4--3. Rules--Employees--Appropriations.]

11--4--4. Compensation and duties of inspectors--Records.]

11-4--5. Books--Quarterly statements--Accounts.]

11-4--6. Further reports--Removals.]

11-4--7. Superintendent--Deputy.] The superintendent of the house of correction shall have entire control and management of all its concerns, subject to the authority established by law, and the rules and regulations adopted for its government. The superintendent shall obey and carry out all written orders and instructions of the inspectors not inconsistent with the laws, rules and regulations relating to the government of the institution. The superintendent shall be appointed by the mayor by and with the consent of the board of inspectors, and shall hold his office for 4 years and until his successor is duly appointed and has qualified, by he may be removed by the inspectors at any time, when in their judgment it shall be advisable. He shall be responsible for the manner in which the house of correction is managed and conducted. He shall reside at the house of correction, devote all his time and attention to the business thereof, and visit and examine into the condition and management of every department thereof and of each prisoner therein confined, daily. The superintendent shall exercise a general supervision and direction in regard to the discipline, police and business of the house of correction. The deputy superintendent of the house of correction shall have and exercise the powers of the superintendent in

his absence, so far as relates to the discipline thereof and the safe keeping of prisoners.

11--4--8. Use by counties.] The county board and the board of trustees of any village or incorporated town, in any county in this State, in which a house of correction is established, may enter into an agreement with the corporate authorities of such city, or with any authorized agent or officer in behalf of such city, to receive and keep in the house of correction any person or persons who may be sentenced or committed thereto, by any court, in any of such counties. Whenever such agreement is made, the county board for any county in behalf of which such agreement is made, or of the trustees of the village or incorporated town, in behalf of which, such agreement is made, as the case may be, shall give public notice thereof in some newspaper printed and published within the county for a period not less than 4 weeks. Such notice shall state the period of time for which such agreement will remain in force.

11--4--9. Commitment.] In counties, incorporated towns and villages having such agreement with any such city, the circuit court for such county, incorporated town or village, by whom any person, for any crime or misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in the county jail, shall be convicted, shall commit such person to the house of correction in lieu of committing him to the county jail, village or incorporated town calaboose, there to be received and kept in the manner prescribed by law and the discipline in the house of correction. Such court, by warrant of commitment duly issued, shall cause such persons so sentenced to be forthwith conveyed by some proper officer to the house of correction.

11--4--10. Transportation of convicts.] The sheriff or other officer in and for any county having such agreement with any such city to whom any warrant of commitment for that purpose may be directed by the court for such county, shall convey such person so sentenced to the house of correction, and there deliver such person to the keeper or other proper officer of the house of correction, whose duty it shall be to receive such person so sentenced, and to safely keep and employ such person for the term mentioned in the warrant of commitment, according to the laws of the house of correction. The officers thus conveying and so delivering the person or persons so sentenced shall be allowed such fees, as compensation therefor, as shall be prescribed or allowed by the county board of such county.

11--4--11. Laws Applicable.]

11--4--12. House of shelter.] The inspectors of any such house of correction may establish in connection, with the house of correction a department thereof, to be called a house of shelter, for the more complete reformation and education of females. The inspectors shall adopt rules and regulations by which any female convict may be imprisoned in one or more separate apartments of the house of correction, or of the department thereof called the house of shelter. The superintendent of the house of correction shall appoint, by and with the advice of the board of inspectors, a matron and other teachers and employees for the house of shelter, whose compensation

shall be fixed and provided for as in this Division 4 provided for the officers and other employees of the house of correction.

11--4--13. Expenses.)

11--4--14. United States convicts.) The inspectors of any such house of correction may enter into an agreement with any officer of the United States authorized therefor to receive and keep in such house of correction any person sentenced thereto, or ordered to be imprisoned therein, by any court of the United States or other federal officer, until discharged by law.

11--4--15. Change of designation.)

11--4--16. Superintendent's salary--Record of conduct--Good time.)

11--4--17. Oath--Bond.)

CHAPTER 25

CLERKS OF COURTS

ELECTION AND DUTIES

1. Election.) A clerk of the supreme court and one clerk of the circuit court of each county shall be elected as provided by law, and shall severally hold their offices until their successors are elected and qualified.
3. Commissions.) The several clerks aforesaid shall be commissioned by the governor.
4. Bond--Oath.)
 - 4.1 Funds of circuit clerk--Designation of depository by county board--Limitations--New depository--Notice.)
5. Clerks of supreme court--Offices--Office hours.)
6. Clerks of circuit court--Offices--Office hours.)
7. Keepers of seals.)
8. To perform duties personally.)
9. Deputies.) They may, when necessary, appoint deputies, who shall take the same oath or affirmation as is required of the principal clerk, which shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state.
10. Clerk responsible for deputies.) The principal clerk shall, in all cases, be responsible for the acts of his deputies.
12. Process.)
13. Duty of clerks.) The clerks shall attend the sessions of their respective courts, preserve all the files and papers thereof, make, keep and preserve complete records of all the proceedings and determinations thereof, except in cases otherwise provided by law, and do and perform all other duties pertaining to their offices, as may be required by law or the rules and orders of their courts respectively. This section is subject to the provisions of "The Local Records Act", enacted by the Seventy-Second General Assembly.
14. Entries of record of judgments, decrees and orders--Duty concerning divorce and annulment decrees.) They shall enter of record all judgments, decrees and orders of their respective courts, as soon after the rendition or making thereof as practicable.
15. Penalty for failure to enter judgment, etc.)

BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC.

16. Records--Circuit court clerks.) Records kept by the clerks of the circuit courts are subject to the provisions of "The Local Records Act", approved August 18, 1961, as heretofore and hereafter amended.

Unless otherwise provided by rule of administrative order of the Supreme Court, the respective clerks of the circuit courts shall keep in their offices the following books, to wit:

First--A general docket, upon which shall be entered all suits, in the order in which they are commenced.

Second--Two well-bound books, to be denominated "Plaintiff's Index to Court Records," and "Defendant's Index to Court Records" to be ruled and printed substantially in the following manner:

Plaintiffs	Defendants	Kind of action	Date commenced	Record Book	Pages

	Date of Judgment	Judgment Docket		Execution Docket fi. fa.		Execution Docket alias.		Execution Docket pluries	
		Book	Page	Book	Page	Book	Page	Book	Page
	Certificate of levy	Certificate of sale		Certificate of redemption		Satisfied or not Satisfied		Number of case	
Fee Book	Book	Page	Book	Page	Book	Page			

In which all cases shall be entered, in alphabetical order, by the name of each plaintiff and defendant. The books shall set forth the names of the parties, kind of action, date commenced, the record books and pages on which the cases are recorded, the date of judgment, books and pages of the judgment dockets, execution dockets, fee book, certificates of levy, sale and redemption records on which they are entered satisfied or not satisfied, and number of case. The defendant's index shall be ruled and printed in the same manner as the plaintiff's except the parties shall be reversed.

Third--Proper books of record, with indices, showing the names of all parties to any suit or judgment therein recorded, with a reference to the page where it is recorded.

Fourth--A judgment and execution docket, in which all final judgments and decree shall be minuted at the time they are entered, or within 60 days thereafter in alphabetical order, by the name of every person against whom the judgment or decree is entered, showing, in the proper columns ruled for that purpose, the names of the parties, the date, nature of the judgment or decree, amount of debt, damages and costs in separate items, for which it is issued, to whom issued, when returned, and the manner of its execution; a blank column shall be kept in which may be entered a note of the satisfac-

tion or other disposition of the judgment or decree, and when satisfied by execution, or otherwise, or set aside or enjoined; the clerk shall enter a minute thereof in such column, showing how disposed of, the date and the book and page, where the evidence thereof is to be found. Such dockets may be searched by persons, at all reasonable times without fee.

Fifth--A fee book, in which shall be distinctly set down, in items, the proper title of the cause and heads, the cost of each suit, including clerk's, sheriff's and witness' fees, stating the name of each witness having claimed his attendance in respect of the trial or hearing of such suit, with the number of days he attended. It shall not be necessary to insert the cost in the judgment or decree; but whenever a suit is determined and final judgment entered, the costs of each party litigant shall be made up and entered in such fee book, which shall be considered a part of the record and judgment, subject, however, at all times to be corrected by the court; and the prevailing party shall be considered as having recovered judgment for the amount of the costs so taxed in his favor, and the same shall be included in the execution issued upon such judgment or decree, and a bill thereof accompanying each execution. If any clerk shall issue a fee bill or a bill of costs, with the execution without first entering the same in his fee book, or if any such bill of costs or fee bill shall be issued which shall not be in substance a copy of the recorded bill, the same shall be void. Any person having paid such bill of costs or fee bill, may recover from the clerk the amount thereof, with costs of suit, in any circuit court.

Sixth--Such other books of record and entry as are provided by law, or may be required in the proper performance of their duties. All records, dockets and books required by law to be kept by such clerks shall be deemed public records, and shall at all times be open to inspection without fee or reward. And all persons shall have free access for inspection and examination to such records, docket and books, and also to all papers on file in the different clerks' offices and shall have the right to take memoranda and abstracts thereto.

17. Penalty for failure to keep books, etc.)
18. Books and stationery--Clerk of supreme court.)
19. Books and stationery of clerks of circuit courts.)
20. Rooms, office furniture, etc.)
21. Clerk going out of office--Delivery to successor.)
22. Judges to examine offices, etc., of clerks.) The judges of the several courts shall, as often as once in each year, make an examination of the offices of the clerks of their respective courts, and may give such directions and make such orders in regard to the keeping of the same, and the records and papers thereof, not contrary to law, as they shall deem best.

RECORDS AND DOCKETS

24. Manner of keeping records.)

Name of deceased and administrator.	Date of Letters.	Amount of bond, and names of securities.	Widow and heirs.	When inventory and sale bill filed and amount of sale bill.	Remarks.

25. Claim docket.)

26. Judgment docket.)

27. Bond, etc., record.)

FEE BILLS

28. Within what time fee bill may be issued.)

MOTIONS FOR ABSENT ATTORNEY

29. Clerk may enter motions for absent attorney.)

REPORTS AND STATISTICAL DATA

30. Request by supreme court.)

CHAPTER 31

CORONERS

IN GENERAL

1. Commission.) That every coroner shall be commissioned by the governor, but no commission shall issue except upon the certificate of the county clerk of the proper county of the due election or appointment of such coroner, and that he has filed his bond and taken the oath of office as hereinafter provided.
2. Bond.)
3. Oath.)
4. Failing to give bond or take oath.)
5. Copies of bond evidence.)
6. Conservator of the peace.) Each coroner shall be conservator of the peace in his county, and, in the performance of his duties as such, shall have the same powers as the sheriff.
7. When coroner to act as sheriff.) When it appears from the papers in a case that the sheriff or his deputy is a party thereto, or from affidavit filed that he is interested therein, or is of kin, or partial to or prejudiced against either party, the summons, execution or other process may be directed to the coroner, who shall perform all the duties in relation thereto, and attend to the suit in like manner as if he were sheriff; and the interests, consanguinity, partiality or prejudice of the sheriff shall not be the cause for a change of venue.
8. Sheriff or police officers--Performance of coroner's duties.) If there is no coroner, or it shall appear in like manner that he is also a party to or interested in the suit, or of kin, or partial to or prejudiced against either party, process may in like manner issue to any sheriff, sheriff's deputy or police officer, in the county, who shall perform like duties as required of the coroner.
9. Sheriff's office vacant--Coroner to act.) Where the office of the sheriff is vacant, the coroner of the county shall perform all the duties required by law to be performed by the sheriff, and have the same powers, and be liable to the same penalties and proceedings as if he were sheriff, until another sheriff is elected or appointed and qualified.
- 9.1 Classification of counties.) For the purposes of this Act, counties of more than 1,000,000 population shall be designated as Class 1 counties, and counties of not more than 1,000,000 population as Class 11 counties.

INQUESTS

10. Preliminary investigation in certain situations--Blood specimens in certain cases--Summoning jury.) 10. Every coroner, whenever, as soon as he knows or is informed that the dead body of any person is found, or lying within his county, whose death is suspected of being:

- (a) A sudden or violent death, whether apparently suicidal, homicidal, or accidental, including but not limited to deaths apparently caused or contributed to by thermal, traumatic, chemical, electrical or radiational injury, or a complication of any of them; or by drowning or suffocation;
- (b) A maternal or fetal death due to abortion, or any death due to a sex crime or a crime against nature;
- (c) A death where the circumstances are suspicious, obscure or mysterious or where, in the written opinion of the attending physician, the cause of death is not determined;
- (d) A death where addiction to alcohol or to any drug may have been a contributory cause; or
- (e) A death where the decedent was not attended by a licensed physician;

shall go to the place where the dead body is, and take charge of the same and shall make a preliminary investigation into the circumstances of the death. In the case of death without attendance by a licensed physician the body may be moved with the coroner's consent from the place of death to a mortuary in the same county. Coroners in their discretion shall notify such physician as is designated in accordance with Section 10.1 to attempt to ascertain the cause of death, either by autopsy or otherwise.

In cases of accidental death occurring during the period from July 1, 1971 to June 30, 1973 and involving a motor vehicle in which the decedent was (1) the operator or a suspected operator of a motor vehicle, or (2) a pedestrian 16 years of age or older, the coroner shall require that a blood specimen of at least 10 cc. be withdrawn from the body of the decedent within 6 hours of the accident causing his death, by such physician as has been designated in accordance with Section 10.1 of this Act, or by a qualified person at the direction of such physician. If the county does not maintain laboratory facilities for making such analysis, the blood so drawn shall be sent to the Department of Public Health for analysis of the alcohol, carbon monoxide, and dangerous or narcotic drug content of such blood specimen. If the analysis is performed in county laboratory facilities, the coroner shall forward the results of each analysis to the Department of Public Health. The coroner causing the blood to be withdrawn shall be notified of the results of any analysis made by the Department of Public Health and the Department of Public Health shall keep a record of the results of all such examinations to be

used for statistical purposes. The results of the statistical examinations referred to in this paragraph shall not be admissible in evidence in any action of any kind in any court or before any tribunal, board, agency or person, but shall be used only for statistical purposes. The cumulative results of the examinations, without identifying the individuals involved, shall be disseminated and made public by the Department of Public Health. Any person drawing blood and any person making any examination of the blood under the terms of this Act shall be immune from all liability, civil or criminal, that might otherwise be incurred or imposed. The coroner shall be paid a fee of \$10 by the Department of Public Health for each blood specimen sent to the Department.

In cases of apparent suicide or homicide or of accidental death, the coroner shall, and in other cases in his discretion he may, summon a jury of 6 persons of lawful age residing in the vicinity where the death occurred, and conduct an inquest into the cause of death. Inquests may be continued from time to time, as the coroner may deem necessary. The 6 jurors originally summoned in a given case shall view the body of the deceased. If at any continuation of an inquest one or more of the original jurors shall be unable to continue to serve, the coroner shall fill the vacancy or vacancies; but it shall not be necessary to exhume the body for viewing by any such substitute juror.

10.1 Autopsy to be performed by licensed physician--Costs--Reports.)

10.2 When autopsy to be performed.) 10.2 Where a death has occurred and the circumstances concerning the death are suspicious, obscure, mysterious, and in the opinion of the examining physician and the coroner the cause of death cannot be established definitely except by autopsy, it is declared that the public interest requires that an autopsy be performed, and it shall be the duty and responsibility of the coroner to cause an autopsy to be performed.

10.3 Cremation--Permit.)

10.4 Death certificates.)

10.5 Removal of bodies--Permit--Exception--Violation.)

10.6 Coroner to be notified--Violation.)

10.7 Public policy--Release of body to next of kin, etc.)

12. Bystanders.)

13. Penalties against jurors.)

14. Oath of jurors.)

15. Duty of jurors.)

16. Summoning and compelling attendance of witnessess--Oath.)
17. Recognizance of witness.)
18. Commitment of witness>Returns.)
- 18.1 Representation of witnesses by counsel.)
19. Testimony reduced to writing--Coroner's verdict not admissible in civil suit.)
20. Inquest record.)
21. Disposition of property, etc.)
22. Disposition of body--Burial.)
23. Liability of railroads, etc., for burial expenses.)
- 23.1 Recovery from county of domicile.)
24. Arrest of slayer based on verdict.) 23. If a person implicated by the inquest as the unlawful slayer of the deceased or an accessory thereto is not in custody therefor, the coroner acting upon the signed verdict of his jury shall, in his capacity as conservator of the peace, apprehend such person and immediately bring him before a judge of the circuit court of his county to be dealt with according to law on a criminal charge preferred on the basis of such verdict.
25. Repealed.)
26. Embalming dead body.)
- 26a. Coroner in military service--Appointee to perform duties--Bond.)

DEPUTIES

27. May appoint deputies.) That each coroner may appoint one or more deputies, not exceeding the number allowed by rule of the circuit court of his county, and take bond or security from the same for his indemnity. Such appointment shall be in writing and signed by the coroner, and their compensation shall be determined by the county board.
28. Oath.)
29. Duties.)

CHAPTER 34

COUNTIES

301.1 Indemnity of sheriff or deputy. If any injury to the person or property of another is caused by a sheriff or any deputy sheriff, while the sheriff or deputy is engaged in the performance of his duties as such, and without the contributory negligence of the injured person or the owner of the injured property, or the agent or servant of the injured person or owner, the county shall indemnify the sheriff or deputy, as the case may be, for any judgment recovered against him as the result of that injury, except where the injury results from the wilful misconduct of the sheriff or deputy, as the case may be, to the extent of not to exceed \$50,000, including costs of suit. Any sheriff or deputy, as the case may be, or any person who, at the time of performing such an act complained of, was a sheriff or deputy sheriff, who is made a party defendant to any such action shall, within 10 days of service of process upon him, notify the county, of the fact that the action has been instituted, and that he has been made a party defendant to the action. The notice must be in writing, and be filed in the office of the State's Attorney and also in the office of the county clerk, either by himself, his agent or attorney. The notice shall state in substance, that the sheriff or deputy sheriff, as the case may be, (naming him), has been served with process and made a party defendant to an action wherein it is claimed that a person has suffered injury to his person or property caused by that sheriff or deputy sheriff stating the title and number of the case; the Court wherein the action is pending; and the date the sheriff or deputy sheriff was served with process in the action, and made a party defendant thereto. The county which is or may be liable to indemnify the sheriff or deputy sheriff, as the case may be, may intervene in the suit against the sheriff or deputy sheriff, as the case may be, and shall be permitted to appear and defend. The duty of the county to indemnify any sheriff or deputy sheriff for any judgment recovered against him is conditioned upon receiving notice of the filing of any such action in the manner and form hereinabove described.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COUNTY BOARDS

401. Powers of county boards.] The county board of each county has the powers enumerated in Sections 25.01 through 25.33, subject to conditions therein stated. Powers conferred on counties are in addition to and not in limitation of their existing powers.

405. Workhouse--Erection--Rules and regulations--Contract for use of city workhouse.] To cause to be erected, or otherwise provided, a suitable workhouse, in which persons convicted of offenses punishable by imprisonment in the county jail may be confined and employed; to make rules and regulations for the management thereof; to contract for the use of the city workhouse when the same can satisfactorily be done.

409. Tax for salaries of deputy sheriffs acting as highway patrolmen--Submission to voters.] 25.05 1b. In counties of less than 1,000,000

inhabitants, to levy and collect, annually, a tax of not to exceed .02% of the value, as equalized or assessed by the Department of Local Government Affairs, of all the taxable property in the county, for the payment of salaries of deputy sheriffs assigned to duty as highway patrolmen. Such tax shall not be included within any statutory limitation of rate or amount for other county purposes, but shall be excluded therefrom and be in addition thereto and in excess thereof.

This tax shall not be levied in any county until the question of its adoption is submitted to the electors thereof and approved by a majority of those voting on the question. This question may be submitted at any general or special election held in the county, but not less than 20 nor more than 90 days after the adoption of a resolution by the county board providing for the submission of the question of the adoption hereof to the electors of the county. Notice of such election shall be given in the same manner and for the same period of time as is required for a special election of county officers. Except as otherwise provided herein the proposition shall be submitted in accordance with Section 28-3 of The Election Code.¹ If a majority of the votes cast on the question is in favor of the levy of such tax, it may thereafter be levied in such county for each succeeding year.

416. Radio stations for police and fire protection purposes--Radio receiving sets and equipment.] To purchase, lease or otherwise acquire and maintain and operate, a radio broadcasting station, for police and fire protection purposes only, in its county, or to join with one or more counties in this State in purchasing, leasing or otherwise acquiring and maintaining and operating a radio broadcasting station, for police or fire protection purposes only, in said counties, the broadcasting station to be equipped to send messages to and receive messages from peace officers and fire protection officers and employees; and to purchase or otherwise acquire radio receiving sets and equipment necessary for receiving messages from and sending messages to the broadcasting station and to furnish such receiving sets and equipment to peace officers and fire protection officers and employees in the county or counties for use by them, for police and fire protection purposes only.

429.4 Gambling devices--Regulation.] To license, tax, regulate, or prohibit pinball games or machines, bagatelle, pigeon-hole, pool, or any other tables or implements kept for similar purpose in any place of public resort, outside the corporate limits of all cities, villages and incorporated towns and to license, tax or regulate bowling alleys and billiard establishments so located.

MERIT SYSTEM FOR DEPUTY SHERIFFS

859.1 Merit commission--Appointment--Term--Election for adoption of system.] The county board in any county having a population of less than 1,000,000 may, by ordinance, provide for all deputies other than special deputies, employed on a full time basis in the office of Sheriff to be appointed, promoted, disciplined and discharged pursuant to recognized merit principles of public employment and for such employees to be compensated according to a standard pay plan approved by the board. Such ordinance shall provide for the appointment of a Merit Commission consisting of 3 or 5 members appointed by the county sheriff and approved by the county board. Of the initial appointments to a 3 member Commission, one shall be for a term of 2 years, one for a

term of 4 years and one for a term of 6 years. Of the initial appointments to a 5 man Commission, one shall serve for a term of 2 years, one for a term of 3 years, one for a term of 4 years, one for a term of 5 years, and one for a term of 6 years. If a 3 man Commission is increased to a 5 man Commission, the additional members shall be appointed to serve for terms of 3 and 5 years, respectively. Thereafter, all appointments shall be for terms of 6 years. In a 3 man Commission, no more than 2 of the members appointed may be from the same political party. In a 5 man Commission, no more than 3 members may be affiliated with the same political party. Such Commission shall promulgate rules, regulations and procedures for the operation of the merit system and administer the merit system. The County Board may establish per diem compensation for members of the Merit Commission and may allow reimbursement for reasonable and necessary expenses. However, in no event may the amount of per diem compensation established for members of the Merit Commission exceed the per diem received by the members of the county board.

If a petition signed by not fewer than 5% of the registered electors in the county is filed with the county clerk, requesting that the question of adopting a merit system for deputies in the office of the Sheriff, the county board shall, by appropriate ordinance, cause the question to be submitted to the electors of the county, at a special or general election specified in such ordinance, in accordance with the provisions of Section 28-3 of "The Election Code", approved May 11, 1943, as now or hereafter amended.¹ Notice of the election shall be given as provided in Article 12 of such code.²

If a majority of those voting on the proposition at such election vote in favor thereof, the county board shall adopt an ordinance providing for a merit system as provided in this Section.

CONTRACTS FOR POLICE PROTECTION

3601. Furnishing townships outside incorporated municipalities.] The county board of any county may contract with any township in the county to furnish police protection outside of any incorporated municipality in the township.

PUBLIC DEFENDER

5601. Counties over 35,000--Creation of office--Eligibility.] In each county of this State containing 35,000 or more inhabitants there is created the office of Public Defender and the person to be appointed to such office shall be known as the Public Defender: No person shall be eligible to or hold such office unless he is duly licensed as an attorney and counsellor-at-law in this State.

5601.1 Counties of less than 35,000--Creation of office--Eligibility.] In each county of this State containing less than 35,000 inhabitants, the county board may, by resolution, create the office of Public Defender and the person appointed to such office shall be known as the Public Defender. No person shall be eligible to or hold such office unless he is duly licensed as an attorney and counselor-at-law in this State.

inhabitants, to levy and collect, annually, a tax of not to exceed .02% of the value, as equalized or assessed by the Department of Local Government Affairs, of all the taxable property in the county, for the payment of salaries of deputy sheriffs assigned to duty as highway patrolmen. Such tax shall not be included within any statutory limitation of rate or amount for other county purposes, but shall be excluded therefrom and be in addition thereto and in excess thereof.

This tax shall not be levied in any county until the question of its adoption is submitted to the electors thereof and approved by a majority of those voting on the question. This question may be submitted at any general or special election held in the county, but not less than 20 nor more than 90 days after the adoption of a resolution by the county board providing for the submission of the question of the adoption hereof to the electors of the county. Notice of such election shall be given in the same manner and for the same period of time as is required for a special election of county officers. Except as otherwise provided herein the proposition shall be submitted in accordance with Section 28-3 of The Election Code.¹ If a majority of the votes cast on the question is in favor of the levy of such tax, it may thereafter be levied in such county for each succeeding year.

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5601. Counties over 35,000--Creation of office--Eligibility.] In each county of this State containing 35,000 or more inhabitants there is created the office of Public Defender and the person to be appointed to such office shall be known as the Public Defender. No person shall be eligible to or hold such office unless he is duly licensed as an attorney and counsellor-at-law in this State.

5601.1 Counties of less than 35,000--Creation of office--Eligibility.] In each county of this State containing less than 35,000 inhabitants, the county board may, by resolution, create the office of Public Defender and the person appointed to such office shall be known as the Public Defender. No person shall be eligible to or hold such office unless he is duly licensed as an attorney and counselor-at-law in this State.

inhabitants, to levy and collect, annually, a tax of not to exceed .02% of the value, as equalized or assessed by the Department of Local Government Affairs, of all the taxable property in the county, for the payment of salaries of deputy sheriffs assigned to duty as highway patrolmen. Such tax shall not be included within any statutory limitation of rate or amount for other county purposes, but shall be excluded therefrom and be in addition thereto and in excess thereof.

This tax shall not be levied in any county until the question of its adoption is submitted to the electors thereof and approved by a majority of those voting on the question. This question may be submitted at any general or special election held in the county, but not less than 20 nor more than 90 days after the adoption of a resolution by the county board providing for the submission of the question of the adoption hereof to the electors of the county. Notice of such election shall be given in the same manner and for the same period of time as is required for a special election of county officers. Except as otherwise provided herein the proposition shall be submitted in accordance with Section 28-3 of The Election Code. If a majority of the votes cast on the question is in favor of the levy of such tax, it may thereafter be levied in such county for each succeeding year.

416. Radio stations for police and fire protection purposes--Radio receiving sets and equipment.] To purchase, lease or otherwise acquire and maintain and operate, a radio broadcasting station, for police and fire protection purposes only, in its county, or to join with one or more counties in this State in purchasing, leasing or otherwise acquiring and maintaining and operating a radio broadcasting station, for police or fire protection purposes only, in said counties, the broadcasting station to be equipped to send messages to and receive messages from peace officers and fire protection officers and employees; and to purchase or otherwise acquire radio receiving sets and equipment necessary for receiving messages from and sending messages to the broadcasting station and to furnish such receiving sets and equipment to peace officers and fire protection officers and employees in the county or counties for use by them, for police and fire protection purposes only.

429.4 Gambling devices--Regulation.] To license, tax, regulate, or prohibit pinball games or machines, bagatelle, pigeon-hole, pool, or any other tables or implements kept for similar purpose in any place of public resort, outside the corporate limits of all cities, villages and incorporated towns and to license, tax or regulate bowling alleys and billiard establishments so located.

MERIT SYSTEM FOR DEPUTY SHERIFFS

859.1 Merit commission--Appointment--Term--Election for adoption of system.] The county board in any county having a population of less than 1,000,000 may, by ordinance, provide for all deputies other than special deputies, employed on a full time basis in the office of Sheriff to be appointed, promoted, disciplined and discharged pursuant to recognized merit principles of public employment and for such employees to be compensated according to a standard pay plan approved by the board. Such ordinance shall provide for the appointment of a Merit Commission consisting of 3 or 5 members appointed by the county sheriff and approved by the county board. Of the initial appointments to a 3 member Commission, one shall be for a term of 2 years, one for a

term of 4 years and one for a term of 6 years. Of the initial appointments to a 5 man Commission, one shall serve for a term of 2 years, one for a term of 3 years, one for a term of 4 years, one for a term of 5 years, and one for a term of 6 years. If a 3 man Commission is increased to a 5 man Commission, the additional members shall be appointed to serve for terms of 3 and 5 years, respectively. Thereafter, all appointments shall be for terms of 6 years. In a 3 man Commission, no more than 2 of the members appointed may be from the same political party. In a 5 man Commission, no more than 3 members may be affiliated with the same political party. Such Commission shall promulgate rules, regulations and procedures for the operation of the merit system and administer the merit system. The County Board may establish per diem compensation for members of the Merit Commission and may allow reimbursement for reasonable and necessary expenses. However, in no event may the amount of per diem compensation established for members of the Merit Commission exceed the per diem received by the members of the county board.

If a petition signed by not fewer than 5% of the registered electors in the county is filed with the county clerk, requesting that the question of adopting a merit system for deputies in the office of the Sheriff, the county board shall, by appropriate ordinance, cause the question to be submitted to the electors of the county, at a special or general election specified in such ordinance, in accordance with the provisions of Section 28-3 of "The Election Code", approved May 11, 1943, as now or hereafter amended.¹ Notice of the election shall be given as provided in Article 12 of such code.²

If a majority of those voting on the proposition at such election vote in favor thereof, the county board shall adopt an ordinance providing for a merit system as provided in this Section.

CONTRACTS FOR POLICE PROTECTION

3601. Furnishing townships outside incorporated municipalities.] The county board of any county may contract with any township in the county to furnish police protection outside of any incorporated municipality in the township.

PUBLIC DEFENDER

5601. Counties over 35,000--Creation of office--Eligibility.] In each county of this State containing 35,000 or more inhabitants there is created the office of Public Defender and the person to be appointed to such office shall be known as the Public Defender: No person shall be eligible to or hold such office unless he is duly licensed as an attorney and counsellor-at-law in this State.

5601.1 Counties of less than 35,000--Creation of office--Eligibility.] In each county of this State containing less than 35,000 inhabitants, the county board may, by resolution, create the office of Public Defender and the person appointed to such office shall be known as the Public Defender. No person shall be eligible to or hold such office unless he is duly licensed as an attorney and counselor-at-law in this State.

5601.2 Adjoining counties--Creation of office--Eligibility.] Any 2 or more adjoining counties of this State that are within the same judicial circuit, may by joint resolution of the several county boards involved, create a common office of Public Defender for the counties so joined. The person appointed to such office shall be known as the Public Defender. No person shall be eligible to or hold such office unless he is duly licensed as an attorney and counselor-at-law in this State.

5602. Appointment.] As soon as may be after this Act becomes applicable to a county, the judges of the Circuit Court of the circuit in which such county is located shall, by a majority vote of the entire number of such judges, appoint to the office of Public Defender a properly qualified person, who shall hold office, his death or resignation not intervening, at the pleasure of the judges competent to appoint; and whenever a vacancy occurs in the office it shall be filled in like manner and the person appointed to fill such vacancy shall have the like tenure of office.

5603. Oath of office.]

5604. Duties.] The Public Defender, as directed by the court, shall act as attorney, without fee, before any court within any county of less than 500,000 inhabitants and before any court exercising general criminal jurisdiction in counties of 500,000 or more inhabitants for all persons who are held in custody or who are charged with the commission of any criminal offense, and who the court finds are unable to employ counsel.

The Public Defender may be the attorney, without fee, appointed by the court under Section 1-20 of the Juvenile Court Act¹ for a party who the court finds is unable to employ counsel.

Any court may, with the consent of the defendant and for good cause shown, appoint counsel other than the public defender, and shall so appoint if the defendant or accused shall demand and show good cause for that appointment, except as otherwise provided in Section 113-3 of the "Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963".² That counsel shall be compensated as is provided by law. He is also, in the case of the conviction of any such person, prosecute any proceeding in review which in his judgment the interests of justice require.

5605. Compensation.]

5606. Assistants.] The Public Defender shall have power to appoint, in such manner as the judges before mentioned shall direct, such number of assistants, all duly licensed practitioners, as such judges shall deem necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of the office, who shall serve at the pleasure of the Public Defender. He shall also, in like manner, appoint such number of clerks and other employees as may be necessary for the due transaction of the business of the office. The compensation of such assistants, clerks and employees shall be fixed by the County Board and paid out of the county treasury.

5607. Office Quarters--Expenses.] The County Board shall provide suitable office quarters for the use of the Public Defender, and shall pay out of the county treasury for necessary office, travel and other expenses incurred in the defense of cases. In counties of less than 500,000 population, such payment shall be made after the presiding judge of the circuit court of the county approves such expenses as being necessary and proper. In cases where 2 or more adjoining counties have joined to form a common office of Public Defender, the expenses incurred under this Section shall be paid as provided for in a joint resolution of the various county boards involved. As amended

by act approved June 19, 1967. L.1967, p.694. Effective June 19, 1967.
5608. Records--Reports.] The Public Defender shall keep a record of the services rendered by him and prepare and file monthly with the County Board a written report of such services transmitting a copy of such report to the clerk of the Circuit Court for the judges thereof. In cases where 2 or more adjoining counties have joined to form a common office of Public Defender, the Public Defender so appointed shall file his monthly report with each of the several county boards involved.

5609. Expenses and legal services for indigent defendants in felony cases.] It shall be the duty of the county board in counties containing fewer than 500,000 inhabitants to appropriate a sufficient sum for the purpose of paying for the legal services necessarily rendered for the defense of indigent persons in felony cases, and for costs, expenses and legal services necessary in the prosecution of an appeal when the sentence is death, which is to be paid upon the orders of a court of competent jurisdiction. It shall likewise be the duty of the county board in counties containing fewer than 500,000 inhabitants to appropriate a sufficient sum for the payment of out of pocket expenses necessarily incurred by appointed counsel in the prosecution of an appeal on behalf of an indigent incarcerated defendant in felony cases. In such cases payment shall be made upon the order of the reviewing court.

CHAPTER 37

COURTS

CIRCUIT COURTS

72.1 Circuits.) 1. The county of Cook shall be one judicial circuit and the State of Illinois, exclusive of the county of Cook, shall be and is divided into judicial circuits as follows:

First Circuit--The counties of Alexander, Pulaski, Massac, Pope, Johnson, Union, Jackson, Williamson and Saline.

Second Circuit--The counties of Hardin, Gallatin, White, Hamilton, Franklin, Wabash, Edwards, Wayne, Jefferson, Richland, Lawrence and Crawford.

Third Circuit--The counties of Madison and Bond.

Fourth Circuit--The counties of Clinton, Marion, Clay, Fayette, Effingham, Jasper, Montgomery, Shelby and Christian.

Fifth Circuit--The counties of Vermilion, Edgar, Clark, Cumberland and Coles.

Sixth Circuit--The counties of Champaign, Douglas, Moultrie, Macon, DeWitt and Piatt.

Seventh Circuit--The counties of Sangamon, Macoupin, Morgan, Scott, Greene and Jersey.

Eighth Circuit--The counties of Adams, Schuyler, Mason, Cass, Brown, Pike, Calhoun and Menard.

Ninth Circuit--The counties of Knox, Warren, Henderson, Hancock, McDonough and Fulton.

Tenth Circuit--The counties of Peoria, Marshall, Putnam, Stark and Tazewell.

Eleventh Circuit--The counties of McLean, Livingston, Logan, Ford and Woodford.

Twelfth Circuit--The counties of Will, Kankakee and Iroquois.

Thirteenth Circuit--The counties of Bureau, LaSalle and Grundy.

Fourteenth Circuit--The counties of Rock Island, Mercer, Whiteside and Henry.

Fifteenth Circuit--The counties of JoDaviess, Stephenson, Carroll, Ogle and Lee.

Sixteenth Circuit--The counties of Kane, DeKalb and Kendall.

Seventeenth Circuit--The counties of Winnebago and Boone.

Eighteenth Circuit--The county of DuPage.

Nineteenth Circuit--The counties of Lake and McHenry.

Twentieth Circuit--The counties of Randolph, Monroe, St. Clair, Washington and Perry.

72.2 Judges--Election--Oath.)

72.2a Judges in circuits containing institutions.)

72.2b Additional circuit judges in certain circuits.)

72.3 Seal.)

72.4 Court business--Adjournments--Calling and service of jurors.)

72.4-1. Appointment and salary of secretary.)

72.5--72.24. Repealed.

72.25. Powers.)

72.26. Issuance of writs, processes.)

72.27. Execution and return of process.)

72.28. Rules.)

72.29--72.32. Repealed.)

72.33. Temporary court house.) 33. If there is no court house in any county, or if from any cause the court house is unfit for the holding of court therein, the proper authorities of the county may temporarily provide another place at the county seat for the holding of court, or the court, by order entered upon its records, may adjourn to a suitable place at such county seat, and the place so provided, or to which such adjournment is made, shall, during the time the court is so held thereat, be held to be the court house of such county for all judicial purposes connected with such court.

72.34. Holding court at another time and place.) 34. If, by reason of war, rebellion, mob, pestilence or other public calamity, it is unsafe or inexpedient to hold a court at the time and place appointed by law, the judge or judges of the court may appoint another time and place for the holding of the same. The place appointed shall be at the nearest convenient place to that at which the court is appointed by law to be held. If the court appoints another time and place, the clerk of the court shall give at least twenty days' notice thereof, by publication in some newspaper published in the county, or if none is published in the county, then in a newspaper published nearest to the place of holding court and by posting a notice in his office and in four other of the most public places in the county. The clerk shall also notify the sheriff of the county and the state's attorney, of such appointment, twenty days before court is held at the place appointed by the court.

72.35. Jurisdiction in county to which removed.) 35. In such case the court may require the services of any sheriff or other proper officer of the county into which the court is removed, or of the county from which it may remove to execute process and attend upon the court. It may also cause the grand and petit jurors to be summoned from either or both of such counties. And it shall have all the power and authority in either county which it might have exercised in the county where such court is appointed by law to be held, and may try and determine all causes, civil and criminal, which it might have tried and determined in such county, with like effect.

72.36. Failure to give notice of removal.)

72.37, 72.38. Repealed.)

JUVENILE COURT ACT

ARTICLE 6--SERVICES AND PERSONNEL OF THE COURT

706--1. 6--1. Probation Departments--Functions and Duties.)

706--2. 6--2. Probation Districts--Informal Cooperation.) (1) Any 2 or more counties in the same judicial circuit may form a joint probation district for the maintenance of a Probation Department or of both a Probation Department and a Psychiatric Department of the circuit court in those counties. The determination and agreement to form such a probation district shall be made by the county boards of the counties desiring to form it. Any such agreement is binding on the respective counties for 4 years.

(2) The budget for such Probation Department and Psychiatric Department, if any, maintained by any probation district shall be prepared by the respective departments and submitted for review and appropriate action to a committee representative of all county boards within the district. The budget committee shall meet annually and as many additional times as it finds necessary.

(3) The financial burden of maintaining each such Department shall be borne by each county in the district on a pro rata system based upon the ratio that the value of property in that county, as equalized or assessed by the Department of Local Government Affairs, bears to the total value of all the property in the district, as equalized or assessed by the Department of Local Government Affairs, subject to the limitations and regulations imposed by law on the authority of any county to levy taxes.

(4) This Section does not exclude informal cooperation between any 2 or more counties with respect to the rendering of probation or psychiatric services, or prohibit the formation of a probation district by any 2 or more counties in the same circuit on any mutually acceptable basis.

706--3. 6--3. Court Services Departments--Counties Over 1,000,000.)

706--4. 6--4. Psychiatric Departments--Counties Under 1,000,000.)

706--5. 6--5. Personnel of Probation and Court Services Departments.)

706--6. 6--6. Compensation and Expenses of Personnel.)

706--7. 6--7. State Share of Compensation of Probation Personnel.) (1) Before the 15th day of each month, beginning with August, 1966, there shall be filed with the Auditor of Public Accounts an itemized statement of the amounts paid, by the county, probation district or counties cooperating informally under Section 6--2, as compensation for services rendered under this Act during the last preceding month to all full-time probation and other social service personnel, including the Director and assistant directors of the Probation or Court Services Department, who were appointed or reappointed in accordance with minimum qualifications or criteria established by the Conference of Chief Circuit Judges under Section 6--5 and devoted at least one-half of their time during the month to services rendered under this Act.

(2) Such itemized statement shall be filed by the county treasurer, or, in the case of a probation district or of counties cooperating informally under Section 6--2, by the county treasurer of the most populous county, and shall be certified as to amounts by such county treasurer and certified by the circuit court as to compliance with this Section in the manner of appointment or reappointment of and the percentage of time spent by such personnel.

(3) The Auditor of Public Accounts shall examine and audit the monthly statement and, upon finding it correct, shall voucher for payment to the county treasurer filing the same, for his county, probation district or group of co-operating counties, one-half the amount of the compensation so paid, but not to exceed \$300 per month for any one employee.

ARTICLE 7--APPLICATION OF PUBLIC FUNDS:
LIABILITY OF PARENTS

707--1. 7--1. Financial Responsibility of Counties.)

707--2. 7--2. Child Welfare Tax--Referendum.)

707--3. 7--3. Orders on County for Care and Support.)

707--4. 7--4. Enforcement of Liability of Parents and others.)

707--5. 7--5. State Reimbursement of Funds.) Before the 15th day of each month, the clerk of the court shall itemize all payments received by him under Section 7--4 during the preceding month and shall pay such amounts to the county treasurer. Before the 20th day of each month, the county treasurer shall file with the Department of Children and Family Services an itemized statement of the amount of money for the care and shelter of a minor held in detention or shelter care or placed under Section 5--7, paid by the county during the last preceding month pursuant to court order entered under Section 7--3, certified by the court, and an itemized account of all payments received by the clerk of the court under Section 7--4 during the preceding month and paid over to the county treasurer, certified by the county treasurer. The Department of Children and Family Services shall examine and audit the monthly statement and account, and upon finding them correct, shall voucher for payment to the county a sum equal to one-half the amount so paid out by the county less one-half the amount received by the clerk of the court under Section 7--4 and paid to the county treasurer but not more than \$35 a month for any minor. Reimbursement to the counties under this Section for care and support of minors in licensed child caring institutions must be made by the Department of Children and Family Services only for care in those institutions which have filed with the Department a certificate affirming that they admit minors on the basis of need without regard to race or ethnic origin.

CHAPTER 38

CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE

DIVISION I. CRIMINAL CODE OF 1961
TITLE I. GENERAL PROVISIONS
ARTICLE 1. TITLE AND CONSTRUCTION
OF ACT; STATE JURISDICTION1-6. Place of Trial.) (a) Generally.

Criminal actions shall be tried in the county where the offense was committed, except as otherwise provided by law. All objections of improper place of trial are waived by a defendant unless made before trial.

(b) Assailant and Victim in Different Counties.

If a person committing an offense upon the person of another is located in one county and his victim is located in another county at the time of the commission of the offense, trial may be had in either of said counties.

(c) Death and Cause of Death in Different Places.

If cause of death is inflicted in one county and death ensues in another county, the offender may be tried in either county.

(d) Offense Commenced Outside the State.

If the commission of an offense commenced outside the State is consummated within this State, the offender shall be tried in the county where the offense is consummated.

(e) Offenses Committed in Bordering Navigable Waters.

If an offense is committed on any of the navigable waters bordering on this State, the offender may be tried in any county adjacent to such navigable water.

(f) Offenses Committed while in Transit.

If an offense is committed upon any railroad car, vehicle, watercraft or aircraft passing within this State, and it cannot readily be determined in which county the offense was committed, the offender may be tried in any county through which such railroad car, vehicle, watercraft or aircraft has passed.

(g) Theft.

A person who commits theft of property may be tried in any county in which he exerted control over such property.

(h) Bigamy.

A person who commits the offense of bigamy may be tried in any county where the bigamous marriage or bigamous cohabitation has occurred.

(i) Kidnaping.

A person who commits the offense of kidnaping may be tried in any county in which his victim has traveled or has been confined during the course of the offense.

(j) Pandering.

A person who commits the offense of pandering may be tried in any county in which the prostitution was practiced or in any county in which any act in furtherance of the offense shall have been committed.

(k) Treason.

A person who commits the offense of treason may be tried in any county.

(l) Criminal Defamation.

If criminal defamation is spoken, printed or written in one county and is received or circulated in another or other counties, the offender shall be tried in the county where the defamation is spoken, printed or written. If the defamation is spoken, printed or written outside this state, or the offender resides outside this state, the offender may be tried in any county in this state in which the defamation was circulated or received.

(m) Inchoate Offenses.

A person who commits an inchoate offense may be tried in any county in which any act which is an element of the offense, including the agreement in conspiracy, is committed.

(n) Accountability for Conduct of Another.

Where a person in one county solicits, aids, abets, agrees, or attempts to aid another in the planning or commission of an offense in another county, he may be tried for the offense in either county.

CHAPTER 53

FEES AND SALARIES

7, State's attorneys--Salary from state--Additional compensation from county.)

7. Each state's attorney shall receive for his services \$7,200 per year, payable monthly from the State treasury, to the county in which he is elected. In counties where either a State penal institution or a State mental health institution, as hereinafter defined, is located, one assistant state's attorney shall receive for his services, payable monthly from the State treasury to the county in which he is appointed, the following:

To each assistant state's attorney in counties containing less than 10,000 inhabitants, the sum of \$2,500 per annum;

To each assistant state's attorney in counties containing not less than 10,000 inhabitants and not more than 20,000 inhabitants, the sum of \$3,500 per annum;

To each assistant state's attorney in counties containing not less than 20,000 inhabitants and not more than 30,000 inhabitants, the sum of \$4,000 per annum;

To each assistant state's attorney in counties containing not less than 30,000 inhabitants and not more than 40,000 inhabitants, the sum of \$4,500 per annum;

To each assistant state's attorney in counties containing not less than 40,000 inhabitants and not more than 70,000 inhabitants, the sum of \$5,000 per annum;

To each assistant state's attorney in counties containing not less than 70,000 inhabitants and not more than 500,000 inhabitants, the sum of \$6,000 per annum;

The population of all counties for the purpose of fixing salaries as herein provided shall be based upon the last Federal census immediately previous to the appointment of an assistant state's attorney in each county.

In counties where a State senior institution of higher education is located, one assistant state's attorney shall receive for his services, payable monthly from the State treasury to the county in which he is appointed, the following:

(1) \$12,000 per year for employment on a fulltime basis in counties having a State university or State universities with combined fulltime enrollment of more than 20,000 students.

(2) \$7,200 per year with no limitation on other practice in counties having a State university or State universities with combined fulltime enrollment of 10,000 to 19,999 students.

(3) \$4,000 per year with no limitation on other practice in counties having a State university or State universities with combined fulltime enrollment of less than 10,000 students.

Such salaries shall be paid to the state's attorney and the assistant state's attorney in equal monthly installments by such county out of the county treasury provided that the State of Illinois shall reimburse each county monthly from the State treasury the amount of such salary. This section shall not prevent the payment of such additional compensation to the state's attorney or assistant state's attorney of any county, out of the treasury of that county as may be provided by law.

For purposes of this Section, "state mental health institution" means any institution under the jurisdiction of the Department of Mental Health listed in Section 4 of "An Act codifying the powers and duties of the Department of Mental Health, and repealing certain Acts herein named", approved August 2, 1961, as now or hereafter amended.¹

For purposes of this Section, "State penal institution" means the Joliet-Stateville Branch of the Illinois State Penitentiary, the Pontiac Branch of the Illinois State Penitentiary, the Menard Branch of the Illinois State Penitentiary, the Vienna Branch of the Illinois State Penitentiary, the Illinois State Farm at Vandalia, and the Illinois State Reformatory for Women at Dwight.

¹Chapter 91 1/2, 100--4.

17. State's attorneys' salaries from counties--Amount.) 1. There shall be allowed to the several state's attorneys in this State, hereafter elected for services to be rendered by them, the following annual salary in addition to that provided by law to be paid by the State:

To each state's attorney in counties containing less than 10,000 inhabitants, not less than \$3,800 nor more than \$10,300 per annum;

To each state's attorney in counties containing not less than 10,000 inhabitants, and not more than 20,000 inhabitants, not less than \$5,300 nor more than \$11,800 per annum;

To each state's attorney in counties containing more than 20,000 inhabitants and not more than 30,000 inhabitants, not less than \$6,800 nor more than \$13,300 per annum;

To each state's attorney in counties containing more than 30,000 inhabitants and not more than 40,000 inhabitants, not less than \$8,300 nor more than \$14,800 per annum;

To each state's attorney in counties containing more than 40,000 inhabitants and not more than 70,000 inhabitants, not less than \$9,800 nor more than \$16,300 per annum;

To each state's attorney in counties containing more than 70,000 inhabitants and not more than 500,000 inhabitants, not less than \$11,300 nor more than \$17,800 per annum.

The population of all counties for the purpose of fixing salaries as herein provided shall be based upon the last Federal census immediately previous to the election of state's attorney in each county.

Amended by act approved Aut. 17, 1968. L.1968, p. 107, eff. Aug. 17, 1968.

37a. Compensation of sheriffs, etc., in counties of less than 1,000,000.)

1. The County Board, in all counties of less than 1,000,000 inhabitants, shall fix the compensation of Sheriffs, Coroners, County Treasurers, County Clerks, Clerks of the Circuit Court, Recorders and Auditors, with the amount of their necessary clerk hire, stationery, fuel and other expenses. The county shall supply the sheriff with all necessary uniforms, guns and ammunition. The compensation of each such officer shall be fixed separately from his necessary clerk hire, stationery, fuel and other expenses, and such compensation shall be fixed within the following limits:

To each such officer in counties containing less than 14,000 inhabitants, not less than \$8,500 per annum and not more than \$11,500 per annum.

To each such officer in counties containing 14,000 or more inhabitants, but less than 30,000 inhabitants, not less than \$9,000 per annum and not more than \$12,500 per annum.

To each such officer in counties containing 30,000 or more inhabitants but less than 60,000 inhabitants, not less than \$10,000 per annum and not more than \$13,700 per annum.

To each such officer in counties containing 60,000 or more inhabitants but less than 100,000 inhabitants, not less than \$11,000 per annum and not more than \$15,000 per annum.

To each such officer in counties containing 100,000 or more inhabitants but less than 200,000 inhabitants, not less than \$12,500 per annum and not more than \$17,000 per annum.

To each such officer in counties containing 200,000 or more inhabitants but less than 300,000 inhabitants, not less than \$14,000 per annum and not more than \$19,500 per annum.

To each such officer in counties containing 300,000 or more inhabitants but less than 1,000,000 inhabitants, not less than \$16,000 per annum and not more than \$21,000 per annum.

The compensation, necessary clerk hire, stationery, fuel and other expenses of the county auditor, as fixed by the county board, shall be paid by the county.

The population of all counties for the purpose of fixing compensation, as herein provided, shall be based upon the last Federal census immediately previous to the election of the officer in question in each county.

Amended by P.A. 76--2550, 1, eff. July 6, 1970.

CHAPTER 75

JAILS AND JAILERS

1. Jail.) 1. There shall be kept and maintained in good and sufficient condition and repair, a common jail in each county within this state, at the permanent seat of justice for such county. But it shall be unlawful to build a jail within two hundred feet of any building used exclusively for school purposes.
2. Powers of sheriff.) 2. The sheriff of each county in this State shall be the warden of the jail of the county, and have the custody of all prisoners in the jail, except when otherwise provided in the "County Department of Corrections Act".
3. Superintendent of the jail.)
4. Receipt and confinement of prisoners.) 4. Subject to the provisions of "An Act in relation to the employment of persons committed to a county jail, house of correction or workhouse for non-support of any member of their family", approved July 17, 1959, as heretofore or hereafter amended, and subject to the provisions of "An Act permitting the interchange of prisoners by wardens or superintendents of penal institutions in any county, township, city, village or incorporated town", enacted by the 73rd General Assembly, the warden of the jail shall receive and confine in such jail, until discharged by due course of law, all persons who are committed to such jail by any competent authority.
5. United States prisoners.)
6. Penalties for failing to receive, etc., United States prisoners--Fees, etc.)
7. Calendar.) 7. The warden of the jail shall keep an exact calendar of all persons committed to jail, registering therein the names of all prisoners, their places of abode, if known, the time, cause and authority of their commitment, and a description of the persons of such as are committed on criminal prosecutions; also the time and manner of their discharge.
8. Report of prisoners to court.) 8. On the first day of each month, the warden of the jail of the county shall return to the circuit court of his county a list of all prisoners in his custody, specifying the causes for which and the persons by whom they were committed, and produce and exhibit therewith, for the inspection of the court, his calendar of prisoners.
9. Sheriff--Imprisonment in jail--Coroner.) 9. The sheriff may be imprisoned in the jail of his county, and for the time he is so imprisoned the coroner shall be warden of the jail, and perform all the duties of the sheriff in regard thereto, and shall, by himself and his sureties, be answerable for the faithful discharge of his duties as such warden.

10. Use of jail in another county.) 10. When there is no jail or other penal institution in a county, or the jail or other penal institution of the county is insufficient, the sheriff may commit any person in his custody, either on civil or criminal process, to the nearest sufficient jail of another county, and the warden of the jail of such county shall receive and confine such prisoner, until removed by order of the court having jurisdiction of the offense, or discharged by due course of law.

11. Separation of prisoners.)

12. When jail insufficient.) 12. Whenever the warden of the jail of any county deems such jail insufficient to secure the prisoners confined therein, he shall give notice thereof to the county board.

13. Employment of guard.) 13. Whenever the warden of any jail shall have in his custody any person charged with a capital offense or other high crime, and there is no jail in his county, or the jail is insufficient, he may, with the advice of the judge of the circuit court of such county, employ a sufficient guard, not exceeding 3 persons, for the guarding and safe keeping of such prisoner in his own county. The expense of such guard shall be audited and paid as other county expenses.

14. Removal in case of disease.) 14. If disease breaks out in any jail, which, in the opinion of the county board, may endanger the lives or health of the prisoners to such a degree as to render their removal necessary, the county board may cause the prisoners to be removed to some suitable place within the same county, or to the jail of some convenient county, where they may be confined until they can be safely returned to the place whence they were removed. Any place to which the prisoners are so removed shall, during their imprisonment there, be deemed, as to such prisoners, a prison of the county in which they were originally confined; but they shall be under the care, government and direction of the superintendent of the jail of the county in which they are confined.

15. Removal in case of fire.)

16. Water--Food.)

17. 17. Repealed

18. Liquor--Prohibition--Penalty.)

19. Bedding, clothing, fuel, medical aid furnished--Account.)

20. Jail kept clean--Whitewashed.)

21. Buckets.)

22. Personal cleanliness.)

23. Penalty.)

24. Expenses paid by county.) 24. The cost and expense of keeping, maintaining and furnishing the jail of each county, and of keeping and maintaining the prisoners thereof, except as otherwise provided by law, shall be paid from the county treasury, the account therefore being first settled and allowed by the county board.

25. Imprisonment in another county--Expenses.) 25. Whenever a prisoner is committed to the jail of one county for a criminal offense committed or charged to have been committed in another, or is transferred to another county for safe keeping or trial, the county in which the crime was committed, or charged to have been committed, shall pay the expenses of the keeping of such prisoner, unless the same are paid by the prisoner. In civil suits, the plaintiff or defendant shall pay the expenses, in the same manner as if the imprisonment had taken place in the same county where the suit was commenced.

26. Grand jury--Visitation--Report.) 26. It shall be the duty of the grand jury, or a committee of not less than three of its members, at each term, except in the county of Cook, and in that county as often as every other term, to visit the jail and examine its condition and the treatment of the prisoners, and make report thereof to the court and particularly whether any of the provisions of this act have been violated or neglected, and the causes of such violation or neglect.

27. Performance of duty of grand jury--Enforcement.) 27. The circuit courts of the respective counties shall see that the grand jury performs the duty imposed upon it by the preceding section, and said report being made, a copy thereof shall be transmitted by the clerk of the court to the county clerk, who shall lay the same before the county board at its next meeting.

28. Condition of jail and treatment of prisoners--Duty of court.) 28. It shall also be the duty of the circuit court of each county to inquire into the condition of the jail and the treatment of the prisoners, and to see that all prisoners, civil and criminal, are humanely treated, and that the warden of the jail does not neglect any of his duties under this act, and such court may make all proper orders in the premises against the warden of the jail, and enforce the same by the process of the court.

29. 29. Repealed

MISDEMEANANT GOOD BEHAVIOR
ALLOWANCE ACT

30. Title.)

31. Definitions.)

32. Allowance rate.)

33. Operation of standard and merit rates--Qualifications.)

34. Effect on imprisonment for failure to pay a fine.)

EMPLOYMENT OF PERSONS COMMITTED

35. Work release order.)
36. Continuation of employment--Efforts to secure employment--Hours--Compensation.)
37. Duty of clerk of court--Collection and disposition of compensation.)
38. Report of violations--Confinement of prisoner.)
39. Arrangement between sheriffs for employment of prisoners--Cost of maintenance.)
 5. The court may, by order, authorize the sheriff to whose custody the prisoner is committed to arrange with another sheriff for the employment of the prisoner in the latter's county, and while so employed to be in the latter sheriff's custody but in other respects to be and continue subject to the commitment, and the cost of maintenance of such prisoner shall be paid by the county in which he was committed.
40. Duty of clerk of court--Receipt to employer--Keeping individual accounts--Audit.)
41. Jurisdiction.)

IMPRISONMENT FOR NONPAYMENT OF FINE

51. Political entity defined.)
52. Imprisonment--Credit.)

INTERCHANGE OF PRISONERS

61. Authority of warden or superintendent--Consent--Records.) 1. The warden or superintendent of any penal institution in any county, township, city, village or incorporated town to which prisoners have been committed for imprisonment for conviction of misdemeanors or for nonpayment of fines for violation of state law, ordinance, resolution, rule or regulation of a township, city, village or incorporated town may recommit such prisoners to confinement in any other penal institution in the county in which, by contract or otherwise, such prisoners may be held, but only with the consent of the warden or superintendent of the other penal institution. In making such recommitment the warden or superintendent shall take into consideration the nature of the offense, the character of the offender, whether the offender should be held under maximum security conditions and any other condition pertinent to such decision. The warden or superintendent may recommit prisoners committed to his institution to be confined in another penal institution in which he may hold prisoners when in his judgment, such recommitment will be beneficial to the welfare or rehabilitation of the prisoner or is desirable to relieve overcrowding in any such penal institution.

Appropriate records of such recommitments shall be kept by the wardens or superintendents of both penal institutions. Such recommitments shall not operate to lengthen or shorten the term of imprisonment of prisoners.

CHAPTER 78

JURORS

1. Jury lists--Preparation.)
2. Petit juror--Selection--Qualifications.)
3. List at subsequent meeting.)
4. Exemptions.)
5. Checking list--Subsequent selections.)
6. New list and selection--List of persons serving furnished county clerk.)
7. List in office--Names in box.)
8. Drawing jurors.)
9. Drawing grand jury.)
10. Summoning petit jurors.)
11. Serving summons--Return--Penalty against sheriff.)
12. Examination of jurors--~~Forming panel.)~~
- 12a. Impaneling for service in other court of county.)
13. When regular panel exhausted--Seeking to be juror or to get person on a jury.)
14. Causes for challenge.)
15. Failure to appear--Penalty.)

IMPANELING THE GRAND JURY

16. Full panel.) 16. A full panel of the grand jury shall consist of twenty-three persons, sixteen of whom shall be sufficient to constitute a grand jury.
17. Foreman--Powers and duties.) 17. After the grand jury is impaneled, it shall be the duty of the court to appoint a foreman, who shall have power to swear or affirm witnesses to testify before them, and whose duty it shall be, when the grand jury, or any twelve of them, find a bill of indictment to be supported by good and sufficient evidence, to indorse thereon "A true bill;" where they do not find a bill to be supported by sufficient evidence, to indorse thereon "Not a true bill;" and shall, in either case, sign his name as foreman, at the foot of said endorsement, and shall also, in each case in which a true bill shall be returned into court as aforesaid, note thereon the name or names of the witness or witnesses upon whose evidence the same shall have been found.

CONTINUED

5 OF 5

18. Oath of foreman and jurors.)
19. Evidence required--Special venire.)

IMPANELING PETIT JURORS

20. Drawing by lot--Presence of attorney for party litigants.)
21. Passing upon jurors--Panels of four.)
22. 22. Repealed
23. Application.)

JURY COMMISSIONERS

AN ACT in relation to jury commissioners and authorizing judges to appoint such commissioners and to make rules concerning their powers and duties. Approved June 15, 1887. L.1887, p. 214. Title as amended by act approved June 9, 1897. L.1897, p. 243; by act approved July 2, 1931. L.1931, p. 655; by act approved Aug. 24, 1965. L.1955, p. 3579.
Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:

24. Jury commissioners--Appointment--Term of office--Oath--Bond--Removal--Vacancies.)
25. Preparation of jury list--Revision.)
26. Rooms--Appointment of clerk--Examination of electors.)
- 27, 28. 4, 5. Repealed
29. Compensation--Number of assistants.)
30. Preparation of general jury list.)
31. Active jury list--Method of selection--Period jury lists--Drawings--Other duties.)
32. Drawing of grand and petit jurors.)
33. Electors temporarily excused placed on period jury list.)
34. Rules--Publication.)
35. Effect of failure to comply.)

SECRECY OF JURY PROCEEDINGS

36. Secrecy of proceedings of petit jury.)

CHAPTER 85

LOCAL GOVERNMENT
LOCAL GOVERNMENTAL AND GOVERNMENTAL
EMPLOYEES TORT IMMUNITY ACT

ARTICLE IV--POLICE AND CORRECTIONAL ACTIVITIES

4--101. Definition.) 4--101.

4--102. Police protection.) 4--102. Neither a local public entity nor a public employee is liable for failure to establish a police department or otherwise provide police protection service or, if police protection service is provided, for failure to provide adequate police protection or service, failure to prevent the commission of crimes and failure to apprehend criminals.

4--103. Failure to provide jail, detention or correctional facility.) 4--103. Neither a local public entity nor a public employee is liable for failure to provide a jail, detention or correctional facility, or if such facility is provided, for failure to provide sufficient equipment, personnel or facilities therein.

ARTICLE VII--TORT LIABILITY UNDER AGREEMENTS
BETWEEN LOCAL PUBLIC ENTITIES

7--101. Authorization--execution of agreement.) 7--101. When permitted by law to transfer any of its functions or services to, to lease its property to or to perform any function, service or act with or for any other local public entity or employee thereof by agreement with such other local public entity, a local public entity may agree with the other entity as to the manner in which liability for an injury resulting from such function, service or act is to be allocated or shared. Such agreement may be expressed by resolution, contract, lease, ordinance or in any other manner provided by law.

7--102. Contribution or indemnification.) 7--102. As part of any agreement under this Article, the local public entities may provide for contribution or indemnification by any or all of the local public entities that are parties to the agreement upon any liability arising out of the performance of the agreement.

POLICE TRAINING ACT

501. Legislative declaration.) 1. It is hereby declared as a matter of legislative determination that in order to promote and protect the health, safety and welfare of the public, it is necessary and in the public interest to provide for the creation of "The Illinois Local Governmental Law Enforcement Officers Training Board" for the purpose of encouraging and aiding municipalities, counties, park districts, State controlled universities, colleges, and junior colleges, and other local governmental agencies of this State in their efforts to raise the level of local law enforcement by upgrading and maintaining a high level of training for law enforcement officers. It is declared to be the responsibility of the board to encourage the participation of local governmental units in the program and to aid in the establishment of adequate training facilities.

REGIONAL COUNCILS OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS
AND PRIVATE REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

1011. 1. Establishment. The governing bodies of any two or more governmental units, including, but not limited to: counties, cities, villages, school districts, townships, and special purpose districts, and private regional organizations, may, by appropriate action enter into an agreement with each other, or with the governing bodies of any governmental unit of any other state to the extent that laws of such state permit, for establishment of a regional council of public officials.

1012. 2. Membership. Membership of the council shall consist of one representative from each governmental unit or private regional organization entering into the agreement. Private regional organizations shall be selected by the elected public official members and shall not exceed 33% of the total membership. The representative from each governmental unit shall be the elected chief executive of the member governmental unit. If such governmental unit does not have an elected chief executive, a member of its governing body shall be chosen by such body to be its representative. Any governmental unit which has become a member of the council may withdraw upon 60 days notice after formal action by its governing body. Representatives from local, state, and federal agencies, commissions, and boards are eligible to serve as ex officio members.

1013. 3. Powers and duties. The council has power to: (1) study such area governmental problems common to two or more members of the council as it deems appropriate, including but not limited to matters affecting health, safety, welfare, education, economic conditions and regional development; (2) promote cooperative arrangements and coordinate action among its members; and (3) make recommendations for review and action to the members and other public agencies that perform functions within the region. All such powers are advisory in nature.

1014. 4. By-laws.

1015. 5. Staff.

1016. 6. Finances; annual report.

1017. 7. Severability.

CHAPTER 91 1/2

MENTAL HEALTH

100--4. Supervision of institutions.) 4. To exercise executive and administrative supervision over all institutions, divisions, programs and services now existing or hereafter acquired or created under the jurisdiction of the Department, including, but not limited to the following: . . .

CHAPTER 102

OFFICERS

HOLDING OTHER OFFICE

An Act to prevent fraudulent and corrupt practices in the making or accepting of official appointments and contracts by public officers.

1. County board.) 1. No member of a county board, during the term of office for which he is elected, may be appointed to, accept or hold any office other than chairman of the county board or member of the regional planning commission by appointment or election of the board of which he is a member. Any such prohibited appointment or election is void. This Section shall not preclude a member of the county board from being selected or from serving as a member of the County Personnel Advisory Board as provided in Section 12--17.2 of "The Illinois Public Aid Code", approved April 11, 1967, as amended, or as a member of a County Extension Board as provided in Section 7 of the "County Cooperative Extension Law", approved August 2, 1963, as amended.

2. Aldermen of cities--Trustees of villages.) 2. No alderman of any city, or member of the board of trustees of any village, during the term of office for which he is elected, may accept or be appointed to or hold any office, by the appointment of the mayor or president of the board of trustees. Any such appointment is void. As amended by act approved May 6, 1949. L.1949, p. 1462.

PENALTIES

4. Penalties.) 4. Any alderman, member of a board of trustees, supervisor or county commissioner, or other person holding any office, either by election or appointment under the laws or constitution of this state, who violates any provision of the preceding sections, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and may be punished by confinement in the penitentiary for not less than one year nor more than five years, or fined not less than \$200 nor more than \$1,000, or both; and in addition thereto, any office or official position held by any person so convicted shall become vacant, and shall be so declared as part of the judgment of court; and the person so convicted may not hold any office or position of trust and confidence in this state until two years after the date of such conviction.

EMPLOYEES OF COUNTY OFFICERS

CHAPTER 116

RECORDS

COPY OF RECORDS ON FILM

An Act relating to the reproduction on film of public records of municipal corporations, counties, political subdivisions and courts. Approved Aug. 18, 1961. L.1961, p. 3507.

34.2 Certificate of authenticity--Certificate of additions.) 1. At the time that records, papers or documents are reproduced as permitted by "The Local Records Act", enacted by the Seventy-Second General Assembly, the person making such reproduction shall attach to each reproduction or roll of reproductions, as the case may be, a certification substantially as follows:

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHENTICITY
(Service Company Letterhead)

This is to certify that the microfilmed images on this roll of microfilm starting with and ending with are true and accurate images of the documents of the These documents are microfilmed in the ordinary course of business as a part of the procedures.
(Service Company)

(Describe office)

.
(Camera Operator)

When the retaking of images are required due to faulty machine operations, or manual dexterity, the following would be required:

CERTIFICATE OF ADDITIONS
(Service Company Letterhead)

This is to certify that the microfilmed images appearing on this roll of film between Start Additions and End Additions are true and accurate images of those documents of the which were missing or proved unreadable upon inspection of the original roll, and are to be spliced to such original roll for its completion.

(Describe office)

.
(Camera Operator)

LOCAL RECORDS ACT

An Act in relation to the destruction and preservation of public records of courts, counties, municipal corporations and political subdivisions of the State of Illinois, making an appropriation in connection therewith, and to repeal an Act herein named.

43.102 Legislative declaration.) 2. This Act declares that a program for the efficient and economical management of local records will promote economy and efficiency in the day-by-day recordkeeping activities of local governments and will facilitate and expedite governmental operations.

43.103 Definitions.) 3. Except where the context indicates otherwise, the terms used in this Act are defined as follows:

"Agency" means any court, and all parts, boards, departments, bureaus and commissions of any county, municipal corporation or political subdivision.

"Archivist" means the Secretary of State.

"Commission" means a Local Records Commission.

"Court" means a court, other than the Supreme Court.

"Officer" means any elected or appointed official of a court, county, municipal corporation or political subdivision.

"Public record" means any book, paper, map, photograph, or other official documentary material, regardless of physical form or characteristics, made, produced, executed or received by any agency or officer pursuant to law or in connection with the transaction of public business and preserved or appropriate for preservation by such agency or officer, or any successor thereof, as evidence of the organization, function, policies, decisions, procedures, or other activities thereof, or because of the informational data contained therein. Library and museum material made or acquired and preserved solely for reference or exhibition purposes, extra copies of documents preserved only for convenience of reference, and stocks of publications and of processed documents are not included within the definition of public record. As amended by act approved Aug. 24, 1965. L.1965, p. 3692.

43.104 Originals--Court Records--Duty of archivist.) 4. All public records made or received by, or under the authority of, or coming into the custody, control or possession of any officer or agency shall not be mutilated, destroyed, transferred, removed or otherwise damaged or disposed of, in whole or in part, except as provided by law. Except as provided for court records, original records, papers or documents, created prior to 1870 may not be destroyed.

Court records shall be destroyed in accordance with the Supreme Court's General Administrative Order on Recordkeeping in the Circuit Courts. The clerks of the Circuit Courts shall notify the Director of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, in writing, specifying case records or other documents which they intend to destroy. The Director shall review the schedule of items to be destroyed and notify the appropriate Local Records Commission of the Court's intent to destroy such records. The Local Records Commission, within 90 days after receipt of the Director's notice, may undertake to photograph or microphotograph any or all such records and documents, or, in the alternative, may transport such original records to the State Archives or other storage location under its supervision.

The Archivist may accept for deposit in the State Archives or regional depositories official papers, drawings, maps, writings and records of every description of counties, municipal corporations, political subdivisions and courts of this State, when such materials are deemed by the Archivist to have sufficient historical or other value to warrant their continued preservation by the State of Illinois.

The officer or clerk depositing such records may, upon request, obtain from the Archivist, without charge, a certified copy or reproduction of any specific record, paper or document when such record, paper or document is required for public use.

Amended by P.A. 76-1260, 1, eff. Sept. 15, 1969.

43.105 Archivist as local records advisor.) 5. The Archivist shall be local records advisor and shall appoint such assistants as necessary to assist local governments in carrying out the purposes of this Act.

43.106 Local records commission.) 6. For those agencies comprising counties of 3,000,000 or more inhabitants or located in or co-terminous with any such county or a majority of whose inhabitants reside in any such county, this Act shall be administered by a Local Records Commission consisting of the president of the county board of the county wherein the records are kept, the mayor of the most populous city in such county, the State's attorney of such county, the County comptroller, the State Archivist, and the State historian. The president of the county board shall be the chairman of the Commission.

For all other agencies, this Act shall be administered by a Local Records Commission consisting of a chairman of a county board, who shall be chairman of the Commission, a mayor or president of a city, village or incorporated town, a county auditor, and a State's attorney, all of whom shall be appointed by the Governor, the State archivist, and the State historian.

A member of either Commission may designate a substitute.

Either Commission may employ such technical, professional and clerical assistants as are necessary.

Either Commission shall meet upon call of its chairman.

43.107 Disposition of public records--Approval--Regulations.) 7. Except as otherwise provided by law, no public record shall be disposed of by any officer or agency unless the written approval of the appropriate Local Records Commission is first obtained.

The Commission shall issue regulations which shall be binding on all such officers. Such regulations shall establish procedures for compiling and submitting to the Commission lists and schedules of public records proposed for disposal; procedures for the physical destruction or other disposition of such public records; and standards for the reproduction of such public records by photography or microphotographic processes. Such standards shall relate to the quality of the film to be used, preparation of the public records for filming, proper identification matter on such records so that an individual document or series of documents can be located on the film with reasonable facility, and that the copies contain all significant record detail, to the end that the copies will be adequate.

Such regulations shall also provide that the State Archivist may retain any records which the Commission has authorized to be destroyed, where they have a historical value, and that the State archivist may deposit them in the State Library or State Historical Museum or with a historical society, museum or library.

43.108 Force and effect of reproduction.) 8. Any such reproduction shall be deemed to be an original public record for all purposes including introduction in evidence in all courts or before administrative agencies. A transcript, exemplification or certified copy of such reproduction shall, for all purposes recited herein, be deemed to be a transcript, exemplification, or certified copy of the original public record.

43.109 Nonrecord materials--Disposition.) 9. Nonrecord materials or materials not included within the definition of records as contained in this Act may be destroyed at any time by the agency in possession of such materials without the prior approval of the Commission. The Commission may formulate advisory procedures and interpretations to guide in the disposition of nonrecord materials.

43.110 Records not having administrative, legal or fiscal value.) 10. The presiding judge of any court or the head of each agency or both shall submit to the appropriate Commission, in accordance with the regulations of the Commission, lists or schedules of public records in the custody that are not needed in the transaction of current business and that do not have sufficient administrative, legal or fiscal value to warrant their further preservation. The presiding judge of any court or both the head of each agency shall also submit lists or schedules proposing the length of time each records series warrants retention for administrative, legal or fiscal purposes after it has been received by the agency. The Commission shall determine what public records have no administrative, legal, research or historical value and should be destroyed or otherwise disposed of and shall authorize destruction or other disposal thereof. No public record shall be destroyed or otherwise disposed of by any Local Records Commission on its own initiative, nor contrary to law.

43.111 System for protection and preservation of records--Establishment.) 11. Both Commissions with the assistance of the Secretary of State and State Archivist, shall establish a system for the protection and preservation of essential local records necessary for the continuity of governmental functions in the event of emergency arising from enemy action or natural disaster and for the reestablishment of local government thereafter.

43.112 Records essential for emergency government operation--Determination.) 12. Both Commissions shall with the assistance of the Secretary of State and State Archivist determine what records are essential for emergency government operation through consultation with all branches of government, state agencies, and with the State Civilian Defense agency, to determine what records are essential for post-emergency government operation and provide for their protection and preservation and provide for the security storage or relocation of essential local records in the event of an emergency arising from enemy attack or natural disaster.

43.113 Copies of records--Fees.) 13. In any case where public records have been reproduced by photography, microphotography or other reproductions on film, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, any person or organization shall be supplied with copies of such photographs, microphotographs, or other reproductions on film upon payment of the required fee to the officer having custody

thereof. The fee required to be paid shall be the actual cost of such copies, plus a service charge of 15% of such cost.

DESTRUCTION OF RECORDS

47.1 Certificate of intent.) 1. Prior to destruction of any of the original records, papers or documents as permitted by "The Local Records Act", enacted by the Seventy-Second General Assembly, the officer of the county, municipal corporation, political subdivision or court, as the case may be, having such records, papers or documents in his custody or under his supervision shall attach to each reproduction or continuous roll of reproductions, as the case may be, a certification substantially as follows:

CERTIFICATE OF INTENT
(Letterhead of Certifying Officer)

This is to certify and declare that the microfilmed records which appear on this roll of film are accurate and true images of records of the, (Describe office) State of Illinois, and that such records are microfilmed in the ordinary course of business and are preserved by microphotography on this roll of microfilm, exactly as in the original.

We also certify that the original records on this roll are to be destroyed or disposed of in accordance to statutes, and only after inspection of the film has assured the accuracy and completeness of these records and their film images.

We also certify that the microphotography used to commit these documents and records to microfilm complies with requirements of State Records Commission for permanency of film images.

.
(Signature of Officer)

.
(Title)

CHAPTER 118

REFORMATORY--STATE

ILLINOIS STATE FARM

15. Commitments--Transfers--Transportation charges.) 2. In all cases in which a court is now or hereafter authorized by law to sentence male offenders above the age of 17 years to jail, such court is authorized in its discretion, if the sentence is for 60 days and not more than 1 year, to commit or sentence to the Illinois State Farm. The transportation charges for conveying any such offenders to the farm shall be paid by the city or county from which the commitment is made.

No such male offender shall be committed by any court to the Illinois State Farm for the recovery of fine or costs.

Whenever in the judgment of the Director of Corrections it becomes necessary to transfer from Vandalia to the State Penitentiary System any person found to be in need of mental treatment or found to be psychotic or found to be mentally retarded for the best interests of the administration of the Illinois State Farm, or to relieve crowded conditions therein, any person committed or sentenced thereto may be transferred by the order of the Director to any institution of the Illinois State Penitentiary system for the balance of the commitment or sentence. Any person so transferred shall not by reason of such transfer be, for any purpose, deemed a felon and shall not be classified as a felon but shall be classified as a transferee from the Illinois State Farm at Vandalia.

CHAPTER 121

ROADS AND BRIDGES

STATE POLICE

307.1 Maintenance of division--Appointment of policemen and superintendent.)
 1. The department of Law Enforcement, hereinafter call the Department, shall maintain a division to be known, as the Illinois State Police. The Department, by the superintendent of police, shall appoint not to exceed 1600 persons as State policemen, except that such additional policeman shall be appointed as may be required in the performance of any contract made pursuant to Section 20 of this Act. The superintendent of State police shall be appointed by the Governor.

307.3 State police merit board--Appointment of members, term, etc.) 3. The Governor shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a State Police Merit Board, hereinafter called the Board, consisting of three members to hold office, one until the third Monday in March, 1951, one until the third Monday in March, 1953, and one until the third Monday in March, 1955, and until their respective successors are appointed and qualified. Upon the expiration of the terms of office of those first appointed, their respective successors shall be appointed to hold office from the third Monday in March of the year of their respective appointments for a term of six years and until their successors are appointed and qualified for a like term. No more than two members of the Board shall be affiliated with the same political party, nor shall any member have held or have been a candidate for an elective public office within one year preceding his appointment. If the Senate is not in session at the time initial appointments are made pursuant to this section, the Governor shall make temporary appointments as in the case of a vacancy.

307.8 Rules and regulations--Classification and compensation of rank of policemen.) 8. Pursuant to recognized merit principles of public employment, the Board shall formulate, adopt, and put into effect rules, regulations and procedures for its operation and the transaction of its business. The Board shall establish a classification of ranks of the State policemen and shall set standards and qualifications for each rank. Each member of the State police appointed by the superintendent shall be designated by one of the following ranks: trooper, corporal, sergeant, lieutenant, captain or major.

307.8a 8.1 Repealed

307.12 12. Repealed

307.18 Truck weighing inspector.)

RADIO BROADCASTING STATION FOR POLICE

Act of July 7, 1931

307.21 Department of Law Enforcement may operate radio stations for police purposes.) 1. The Department of Law Enforcement is authorized to purchase,

lease or otherwise acquire and operate one or more radio broadcasting stations in the State to be used for police purposes only. Such radio stations shall broadcast all police dispatches and reports submitted to them which pertain to the apprehension of criminals, the prevention of crime and the maintenance of law and order in order to assist peace officers more effectively to discharge their duties.

307.22 Receiving sets for peace officers.) 2. The Department of Law Enforcement, the county board of any county, the city council of any city and the board of trustees of any village or incorporated town are authorized to purchase or acquire and furnish radio receiving sets to all peace officers under their jurisdiction. These radio receiving sets shall only be used by such officers in the performance of their duties as police officers in this State and shall always be set and in readiness to receive any report or message that may be broadcasted from any radio broadcasting station operated by the Department of Law Enforcement under this Act. Every peace officer receiving a radio set shall make a report to the Department of Law Enforcement at such times and containing such information as the Department may require.

307.23 Priority for messages to broadcasting station.)

307.24 Repealed

307.25 Penalties for violating act.)

307.26 Expense of carrying out act.)

CHAPTER 125

SHERIFFS

SHERIFFS AND DEPUTIES IN GENERAL

1. Commission.) 1. That every sheriff shall be commissioned by the Governor; but no commission shall issue except upon the certificate of the county clerk of the proper county, of the due election or appointment of such sheriff, and that he has filed his bond and taken the oath of office, as hereinafter provided.
2. Bond.)
3. Oath.)
4. Failure to give bond or take oath--Vacancy.)
5. Copies of bond, etc., evidence.)
7. Deputies--Security.) 7. Each sheriff may appoint one or more deputies, not exceeding the number allowed by rule of the circuit court of his county, and take bond or security from the same for his indemnity. No person who is presently classified by his local selective service draft board as a conscientious objector, or who has ever been so classified, may be appointed as a deputy sheriff.
8. Appointment in writing.)
9. Oath of deputy.)
10. Special deputies--Appointment.)
11. Return by special deputy.)
12. Powers of deputies.) 12. Deputy sheriffs, duly appointed and qualified, may perform any and all the duties of the sheriff, in the name of the sheriff, and the acts of such deputies shall be held to be acts of the sheriff.
13. Sheriff liable for deputy.) 13. The sheriff shall be liable for any neglect or omission of the duties of his office, when occasioned by a deputy, in the same manner as for his own personal neglect or omission.
14. Sheriff custodian of court house and jail.) 14. He shall have the custody and care of the court house and jail of his county, except as is otherwise provided.
15. Duty of sheriffs--Office at county seat--Office hours.)
16. Failure to obey writ, etc.--Contempt of courts--Damages.)

17. Conservator of the peace.)
18. Posse comitatus.)
19. To attend courts.)
20. Disability to hold other offices.) 20. No sheriff or deputy sheriff shall be eligible to the office of county treasurer, nor shall any county treasurer be permitted to act as deputy sheriff.
21. Not to practice as attorney, nor be security.) 21. No sheriff or deputy sheriff shall appear in any court as attorney or counsel for any party, or become security for any person in any civil or criminal suit or proceeding.
22. Not to purchase property at own sale.)
23. Penalty for neglect to pay over money collected.)
24. Delivery of papers and property to successor--Receipts.)
25. To complete collection of executions, etc.)
26. Vacancy--Power of deputies.)
- 26a. Sheriff in military service--Designation of acting sheriff.)

NON--RESIDENTS AS DEPUTIES

27. Prohibition.) 1. It is unlawful for the sheriff of any county of fewer than 1,000,000 inhabitants, or the corporate authorities of any city, town or village to authorize, empower, employ or permit any person to act as deputy sheriff or special policeman for the purpose of preserving the peace, who is not a citizen of the United States and has not been a resident of the State of Illinois for one year prior to authorization and a resident of the county for 30 days prior to authorization where such person is to be authorized to act as deputy sheriff or special policeman.
28. Penalty.)

COUNTY SUPERVISOR OF SAFETY

30. Creation of office.)
31. Powers and duties.)
32. Salary.)

COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENTS

51. Maintenance of division--Composition.)

52. Board--Creation--Membership--Tenure.)
53. Compensation and expenses of board members.)
54. Clerical and technical staff assistants.)
55. Organizational meeting--Selection of chairman and secretary--Quorum--Quarterly meetings.)
56. Rules, regulations and procedures--Ranks.)
57. Rate of compensation.)
58. Appointment--Qualifications of applicants--Preference--Bond--Probationary period.)
59. Promotions.)
60. Appointments and promotions--Rules governing.)
61. Disciplinary measures.)
62. Removal, demotion or suspension--Procedure.)
63. Political activities.)
64. Appropriations.)
65. Investigations of enforcement--Oaths--Subpoenas.)
66. Certifications of appointments, vacancies and findings.)
67. Payments of salaries or wages prohibited to persons not occupying office or place of employment.)

PURSUIT AND APPREHENSION OF FELON

81. Pursuit of felon.)
82. Duty of officers.)

JUNIOR DEPUTY SHERIFF PROGRAM

91. Appropriation.)
92. Outline of operation of program--Presentation by sheriff.)
93. Meetings.)
94. Identification cards.)

95. Awards.)

COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT ACT

101. Short title.) 1. This Act shall be known and cited as "The County Police Department Act".
102. Maintenance and composition of police department.) 2. The Sheriff in each county having less than 1,000,000 inhabitants shall maintain a division to be known as the county police department. Such department shall consist of deputy sheriffs charged with the duties and responsibilities of law enforcement officers for the purpose of providing police protection for the residents of unincorporated areas in such county.
103. County police department merit board.) 3. In any county having less than 1,000,000 inhabitants, the county board may provide, by resolution, for creation of a county police department merit board, referred to in this Act as the Board. The remainder of this Section and all of Sections 4 through 14 of this Act apply only in those counties in which such a merit board is so created. The Board shall consist of 3 members appointed by the Sheriff, with the advice and consent of the county board, within 30 days after the election held pursuant to Section 16 of this Act. Of the members first appointed, one shall serve for a term of 2 years, one for a term of 4 years, and one for a term of 6 years.
- Upon the expiration of the terms of office of those first appointed, their respective successors shall be appointed to hold office for a term of 6 years and until their successors are appointed and qualified for a like term. No more than 2 members of the Board shall be affiliated with the same political party, nor shall any member have held or have been a candidate for an elective public office within one year preceding his appointment.
104. Traveling and other expenses of board.)
105. Clerical and technical staff assistants.)
106. Organization of board--Quorum--Meetings.)
107. Rules and regulations for transactions of business--Classification of ranks.) 7. Pursuant to recognized merit principles of public employment, the Board shall formulate, adopt, and put into effect rules, regulations and procedures for its operation and the transaction of its business. The Board shall establish a classification of ranks of the deputy sheriffs in the county police department and set standards and qualifications for each such rank.
108. Range or rate of compensation for each rank.) 8. The Board shall propose to the county board the range of compensation for each of the designated ranks or propose a single rate of compensation for each deputy sheriff in a particular rank. Such range or rate shall provide for a fair and reasonable compensation for services rendered, but in no event may the compensation be less than:
- In counties containing fewer than 5,000 inhabitants, the sum of \$450 per month;

In counties containing not less than 5,000 inhabitants and not more than 50,000 inhabitants, the sum of \$500 per month;

In counties containing not less than 50,000 inhabitants and not more than 125,000 inhabitants, the sum of \$550 per month;

In counties containing not less than 125,000 inhabitants, and not more than 1,000,000 inhabitants, the sum of \$600 per month.

The population of all counties for the purpose of fixing salaries as herein provided shall be based upon the last Federal census prior to the employment of the particular deputy sheriff whose salary is to be determined.

109. Appointments to deputy sheriff.) 9. The appointments to deputy sheriff in the county police department shall be made by the Sheriff from those applicants who have been certified by the Board as being qualified for appointment. All persons so appointed shall, at the time of their appointment, be 21 years of age, or 20 years of age and have successfully completed 2 years of law enforcement studies at an accredited college or university. Any person appointed subsequent to successful completion of 2 years of such law enforcement studies shall not have power of arrest, nor shall be permitted to carry firearms, until he reaches 21 years of age. In addition, all persons so appointed shall be not more than the maximum age limit fixed by the Board from time to time, be of sound mind and body, be of good moral character, be citizens of the United States, have no criminal record, possess such prerequisites of training, education and experience as the Board may from time to time prescribe, and are required to pass successfully mental, physical and other tests and examinations as may be prescribed by the Board. Preference is given in such appointments to persons who have honorably served in the military or naval services of the United States. Before entering upon his duties, each deputy sheriff in the county police department shall execute a good and sufficient bond, payable to the People of the State of Illinois, in the penal sum of \$1,000 and to the sum of \$10,000, conditioned on the faithful performance of his duties. All appointees shall serve a probationary period of 12 months and during that period may be discharged at the will of the Sheriff.
110. Promotion of deputy sheriffs.) 10. Promotion of deputy sheriffs in the county police department shall be made by the Sheriff from those candidates who have been certified to him as being qualified for promotion. The Board shall make certifications for promotions on the basis of ascertained merit, experience and physical, mental and other tests and examinations. Those promoted shall serve a probationary period of 12 months and during that period may be reduced to their former rank at the will of the Board.
111. Appointments and promotions.)
112. Disciplinary measures.)
113. Removal, demotion or suspension--Procedure.)
114. Political activities.)
115. Territory--Taxing authority.) 15. All territory within a county other than municipalities, as defined in the Illinois Municipal Code, constitutes a single police protection district. The county board is the corporate taxing authority

for such police protection district and may levy a special tax on all property within the police protection district for the purpose of financing the county police department and, if it has created a county police department merit board, for the purpose of financing that merit board.

The special tax levied by the county board shall not exceed .05% of the value of all property within such police protection district as equalized or assessed by the Department of Local Government Affairs.

When territory is annexed to a municipality, that territory automatically is disconnected at the same time from any police protection district in which it was situated.

116. Referendum.) 16. This Act shall not take effect in any police protection district until the question of its adoption has been submitted to the legal voters of such proposed police protection district, and approved by a majority of those voting thereon. The question of its adoption may be submitted at any county-wide election by the county board or at the next county-wide election after a petition filed with the county board signed by at least 5% of the legal voters of the proposed police protection district requesting the submission to a referendum of the following proposition:

"Shall the County Board of the County of _____ create a county police department, a county police department merit board, and a police protection district as provided for in 'The County Police Department Act'?"

At least 30 days before the date fixed for such election notice of such election shall be given by the county clerk at least once in a newspaper of general circulation within the county, setting forth in the notice the question to be voted on. The election shall be conducted in a manner provided by Section 28--3 of the Election Code.

COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

201. Citation.)
202. Creation.)
203. Powers and duties.)
204. Board--Appointment--Rules.)
205. Appointment of initial members of boards--Terms--Reappointment--Subsequent appointments.)
206. Vacancies on board--Filling.)
207. Qualifications of board members.)
208. Compensation and expenses of board members.)
209. Initial meeting of board--Election of chairman--Term.)
210. Meetings of board--Quorum.)
211. Secretary--Appointment--Duties--Compensation.)

212. Executive Director--Appointment--Term--Removal--Hearing--Copy of charges--
Replacement--Compensation.)
213. Employees--Compensation--Merit Board.)
214. Annual budget recommendations.)
215. Appropriations.)

CHAPTER 127

STATE GOVERNMENT

THE DEPARTMENT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT
AND THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

55a. Powers and duties of Department of Law Enforcement.) 55a. The Department of Law Enforcement shall have power: . . .

5. To establish and maintain a bureau of investigation which shall (a) investigate the origins, activities, personnel and incidents of crime and the ways and means to redress the victims of crimes, and study the impact, if any, of legislation relative to the effusion of crime and growing crime rates, and enforce the criminal laws of this State related thereto, (b) enforce all laws regulating the production, sale, prescribing, manufacturing, administering, transporting, having in possession, dispensing, delivering, distributing, or use of controlled substances and cannabis, (c) employ skilled experts, scientists, technicians, investigators or otherwise specially qualified persons to aid in preventing or detecting crime, apprehending criminals, or preparing and presenting evidence of violations of the criminal laws of the state, (d) cooperate with the police of cities, villages and incorporated towns, and with the police officers of any county, in enforcing the laws of the State and in making arrests and recovering property, (e) apprehend and deliver up any person charged in this State or any other state of the United States with treason, felony, or other crime, who has fled from justice and is found in this State, and (f) conduct such other investigations as may be provided by law. Investigators within the bureau are conservators of the peace and as such have all the powers possessed by policemen in cities and sheriffs, except that they may exercise such powers anywhere in the State in cooperation with and after contact with the local law enforcement officials.

8. To provide, as may be required by law, assistance to local law enforcement agencies through (a) training, management and consultant services for local law enforcement agencies and (b) the pursuit of research and the publication of studies pertaining to local law enforcement activities;

55a.1 Powers and duties of Department of Corrections.) 55a.1. The Department of Corrections shall have power:

1. To exercise the rights, powers and duties which have been vested in the Department of Public Safety and its predecessors in relation to and shall administer all state institutions for the care, custody and correction of persons committed for felonies or misdemeanors and minors adjudicated as delinquents by the Courts under the Juvenile Court Act, approved August 5, 1965, as amended, and committed to the Department of Corrections. The confinement of minors shall be in accordance with the provisions of Section 2--8 of the "Juvenile Court Act", approved August 5, 1965, and Section 119--2 of the "Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963", approved August 14, 1963, as amended.

5. To establish for the operation of county and municipal jails and houses of correction and juvenile detention facilities minimum standards for the

physical condition of such institutions and for the treatment of inmates with respect to their health and safety and the security of the community and to make recommendations to such institutions to assure compliance with the requirements of such minimum standards. In no event shall standards set by the Department exceed those established by the Federal Bureau of Prisons for county and municipal jails and houses of correction in which federal prisoners are incarcerated and any jail or house of correction inspected and approved by the Federal Bureau of Prisons shall be deemed to have met the minimum standards set by the Department. In no event shall standards set by the Department exceed those established by the United States Children's Bureau for juvenile detention facilities. At least once each year, the Department shall inspect each such facility for compliance with the standards established and the results of such inspection shall be made available by the Department for public inspection. If any detention or correctional facility does not comply with the standards established, the Director of Corrections shall give notice to the county board or the corporate authorities of the municipality, as the case may be, of such noncompliance, specifying the particular standards that have not been met by such facility. If the facility is not in compliance with such standards when six months have elapsed from the giving of such notice, the Director of Corrections may petition the appropriate court for an order for the closing of that facility or for other appropriate relief.

6. To provide consultation services for the design, construction, programs and administration of detention and correctional facilities and services for children and adults operated by counties and municipalities and shall make studies and surveys of the programs and the administration of such facilities. Personnel of the department shall be admitted to these facilities as required for such purposes. The department may develop and administer programs of grants in aid for correctional services in cooperation with local agencies. The department shall provide courses of training for the personnel of such institutions and conduct pilot projects in the institutions.

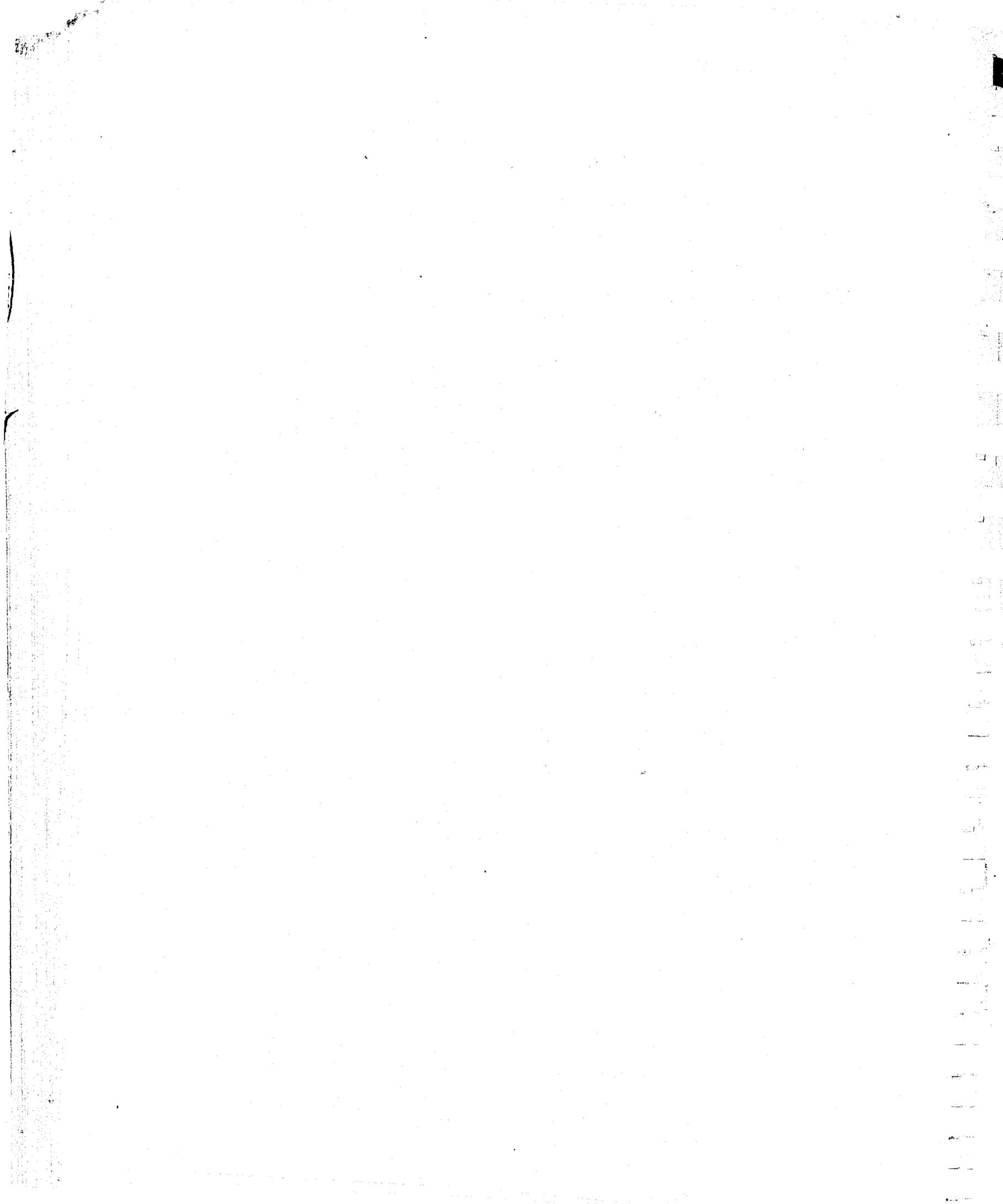
55c.7 Powers and duties.) 55f. In addition to any other powers and duties conferred by this Act or any other law, the Department of Corrections has the following powers and duties:

4. To make use of, and co-operate with other State and local governmental agencies engaged in services which relate to prisoner rehabilitation, education or vocational training.

CHAPTER 139

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION
ORGANIZATION, POWERS AND OFFICERSARTICLE IV CORPORATE POWERS OF TOWNS AND THE EXERCISE THEREOF
WHAT MAY BE DONE AT TOWN MEETING
BY-LAWS, RULES AND REGULATIONS

39.29 Contracts with municipalities to furnish police protection.) 3.29. In counties having less than 1,000,000 inhabitants, to authorize the board of auditors to contract with one or more incorporated municipalities lying wholly or partly within the boundaries of such township, or with the county within which the township is located, to furnish police protection in the area of such township that is not within the incorporated area of any municipality having a regular police department.



CITIZEN ATTITUDE SURVEY

APPENDIX C

Study Conducted by: Tom Barrington, Assistant Regional Planner, ILEC, Region 21
Reported Prepared by: James Q. Duane, Criminal Justice Planner, ILEC, Region 21

SURVEY OF CITIZENS ATTITUDES
TOWARD THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM
IN THE SOUTHEASTERN ILLINOIS REGIONAL
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION DISTRICT

QUESTIONNAIRE INTENT

As the "Study for the Feasibility of the Regionalization of Various Components of the Criminal Justice System" progressed through the various levels of data gathering, it became apparent that community attitudes had not been sufficiently considered. The questionnaire, then, was undertaken by the Southeastern Illinois Regional Planning and Development Commission as part of its own research effort but also was designed to have a close relation to the regionalization study. It had a two-fold intent: 1) to determine citizen attitudes toward the criminal justice system in their communities, and 2) to determine citizen attitudes toward regionalization.

Since there was a lack of information that would let the study team predict the way citizens felt toward regionalization, the beginning assumption was that citizens of the region would not support regionalization. Regionalization and general attitudes will be treated individually in the analysis.

METHODOLOGY

The questionnaire was sent to a random sample of citizens from the five counties. The sample was a systematic selection through the use of the telephone directories as a population frame. The sample was 1010 individuals or two percent of the region's population. The sample was a proportional stratified sample. That is, each county was represented in the sample

¹Regional or regionalization is defined as the sharing of services, facilities, or personnel of two or more counties.

according to its percentage of the region's total population. This was done to ensure representiveness of the sample.

The questionnaire was sent to the citizens with a cover letter stating their cooperation would be appreciated and describing briefly the nature of the study. A return envelop was enclosed, however, it was not stamped which may have had some influence on the return rate. Stamping the return envelopes was considered, but since there is no information on the possible increase of returns we chose not to do so, in consideration of economy.

One hundred and forty-nine (149) questionnaires were returned or fifteen percent of the original 1010 questionnaires. Four questionnaires were not used in the analysis because they were returned blank. This, then, lowered the questionnaires analyzed to 145. In passing it may be noted that the returns from each county was fairly close to the original percentage sent to them.

ANALYSIS OF REGIONALIZATION ATTITUDES

Four questions out of thirty were designed to provide specific information concerning citizen attitudes toward varying degrees of regionalization. Of the four questions, two were fixed-alternative, that is the respondents choice was limited among specific alternatives given to them. It is these two which lend themselves to easy quantitative analysis. The other two were open-ended, that is, the respondent could write what he or she wanted. The answers to the open-ended questions will be used to give depth and body to the qualitative analysis of the fixed-alternative questions.

The first question asked: I would like to see a county-wide police department created by merging all the city and village police departments with the sheriff's office. The responses to this question were 9-no response (06%), 71-yes (50%), 30-no (21%) and 32-do not know (23), for all the counties

combined. The analysis of this question for each county has a similar pattern, that being, those responding favorable to the idea of a county-wide sheriff's department is significantly greater than those that do not favor the idea. This can be seen by observing the frequency distribution for each possible response by county in Table I.

The second question asked the respondent to mark those agencies they would support regionalizing. The fixed answers included police, jails, courts, all three or any combination of the first three or none at all. Table II reflects the various ways the respondents saw as possibilities of regionalization of the criminal justice system. The totals for the combined counties for each answer are 33-no response (23%), 17-police (12%), 3-jails (2%), 1-courts (1%), 38-police-jails-courts (27%), 10-police-jails (7%), 7-jails-courts (5%), 1-police-courts (1%), 27-none at all (19%) and 5-do not know (4%). The details for each county is found in Table II. For convenience, however, the seven types of regionalization of the criminal justice system is collapsed under the rubric regionalization. It must be remembered that this is a heterogeneous category. After collapsing we get new totals for the combined counties, 33-no response (23%), 77-regionalization (55%), 27-none at all (19%), and 5-do not know (4%). The reason the percents do not total a 100 is that they have been rounded.

There is in the responses ample evidence to strongly suggest that the citizens of the region are favorably inclined toward the idea of regionalization. This then will not support the original assumption that there would be no support for regionalization in the counties under study.

It appears, at least from the first question that, many citizens do not have sufficient information to make a decision. With 23% of the responses stating they do not know whether they are in favor of consolidation, it suggests

that more educational programs could be used in the region to help make up the minds of these individuals. For the open-ended question dealing with this was answered consistently by, need more information before deciding.

A surprising finding from the open-ended questions concerned with regionalization is that the citizens who are in favor of the concept gave basically the same reasons used by those professionals advocating the idea. The one reason cited most often was economics. That is the respondent felt regionalization would cost less than the present system. The next two reasons were regularly linked together. The two are regionalization would be more efficient and hence provide better service to the citizens. Finally it was recognized that regionalization would lessen the problems of jurisdiction.

CONCLUSION

Starting with the assumption that the citizens of the region would not favor the idea of regionalization, it was decided to place four questions inquiring about regionalization in a questionnaire in order to get data to either support or reject the assumption. From the returns, it was necessary to reject the assumption and state that the citizens do favor the idea. Not only do they support the idea but they also give the same reasons as do the professionals that support the idea. However, there is some indication that there is room for educating the public before attempting any concrete measures.

TABLE I
 CITIZEN ATTITUDE TOWARD
 COUNTY-WIDE SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
 BY COUNTY RESPONSE

COUNTY	NR	YES	NO	DO NOT KNOW	TOTAL
GALLATIN	1 (6%)	9 (53%)	2 (12%)	5 (29%)	17
HAMILTON	4 (20%)	11 (55%)	4 (20%)	1 (5%)	20
HARDIN	3 (11%)	17 (61%)	4 (14%)	4 (14%)	28
POPE	0	7 (50%)	2 (14%)	5 (36%)	14
SALINE	1 (2%)	27 (43%)	18 (28%)	17 (27%)	63
TOTAL	9	71	30	32	142

TABLE II
 CITIZEN SUPPORT FOR REGIONALIZING
 VARIOUS SEGMENTS OF THE
 CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYTEM

COUNTY	NR	POLICE	JAILS	COURTS	POLICE JAILS COURTS	POLICE JAILS	JAILS COURTS	POLICE COURTS	NONE	DO NOT KNOW	TOTAL
GALLATIN	3 (18%)	1 (6%)	1 (6%)	0	5 (29%)	2 (12%)	2 (12%)	0	3 (18%)	0	17
HAMILTON	6 (30%)	6 (30%)	0	0	4 (20%)	0	0	0	3 (15%)	1 (5%)	20
HARDIN	8 (29%)	4 (14%)	0	0	7 (25%)	0	2 (7%)	0	5 (18%)	2 (7%)	28
POPE	3 (21%)	2 (14%)	1 (7%)	0	3 (21%)	4 (29%)	0	0	1 (7%)	0	14
SALINE	13 (21%)	4 (6%)	1 (2%)	1 (2%)	19 (30%)	4 (6%)	3 (5%)	1 (2%)	15 (24%)	2 (3%)	63
TOTAL	33	17	3	1	38	10	7	1	27	5	142

END