

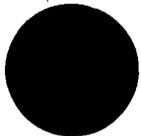
Illinois Multiyear Strategy to Control Drug and Violent Crime FFY 97

**Jim Edgar, Governor
Bob Kustra, Lt. Governor**

December 1996

Peter B. Bensinger, Chairman

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Statewide Strategy to Control Drug and Violent Crime i

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Foreword

Although overall seizures remain high, there is concern that the interdiction effort has had limited effect on overall illicit drug availability and consumption in the United States. Cocaine seizures undoubtedly constitute a substantial share of total cocaine production, but the desired effects on U.S. price, purity, and availability have not been seen. Accordingly, cocaine-along with other illicit drugs-remains available in sufficient quantities to satisfy demand, with relatively low prices and high purities. This should not be understood to mean that law enforcement efforts should no longer conduct seizures as part of its operations. If law enforcement efforts focusing on reducing drug availability in the United States were reduced, in all probability, there would be even greater drug availability and even lower prices and higher purities in the market, which would lead to increased use. Instead, seizures should be viewed not as an end in themselves but rather as part of the larger whole. More often than not, seizures result from an extensive law enforcement investigation targeting a drug trafficking organization. Clearly, the arrest, prosecution, and incarceration of drug criminals is an important objective of drug law enforcement, and efforts to dismantle drug trafficking organizations will often result in drug seizures.

National Drug Control Strategy
February 1995

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

Illinois' FFY97 Statewide Strategy to Control Drug and Violent Crime, like previous strategies, includes both "good news" and "bad news." Drawing from a wide variety of information, including surveys of Illinois residents and criminal justice practitioners, formal evaluations, panel presentations, public hearings, and data from the criminal justice, public health, and other social service systems, a number of general conclusions can be made.

On the positive side, evaluation results, comments from those in the field and data which measure the efforts of criminal justice agencies are encouraging. Criminal justice agencies are arresting, prosecuting and convicting record numbers of offenders. In addition, an increasing proportion of those offenders identified by the justice system are being referred to, and receiving, substance abuse treatment. Statewide indicators of violence are also encouraging and individual agencies report improved conditions in their communities.

Even more encouraging are the results of a number of the formal evaluations that have assessed the impact of programs funded through the Edward Byrne Memorial Grant Program. In the specific neighborhoods and communities where programs have been implemented, measurable improvements in the drug and violent crime problems have been noted. Similarly, those offenders who have received specialized supervision or treatment programs also appear to have decreased their level of involvement in crime and substance abuse.

Yet despite these efforts, there are a number of ominous trends. Neither the supply or price of drugs in Illinois seem to have been effected. In addition, the long-term decrease in drug use among Illinois' general population and youth appears to be reversing. Drug use among those offenders identified by the criminal justice system remains at a high level, with notable differences in the nature of drug use between adult and juvenile, as well as male and female offenders. Another issue of concern is the continued fear and perception of violence by Illinois' residents. Despite decreases in the number of violent crimes reported to the police in Illinois during the past few years, the majority of Illinois residents surveyed in 1996 perceived violent crime to be increasing.

Below are some of the specific findings from the analyses of the availability and use of illegal drugs in Illinois, the extent and nature of violence, the areas of greatest need, and resource needs and gaps presented in the various sections of Illinois' FFY97 Statewide Strategy to Control Drug and Violent Crime.

Availability of Illegal Drugs in Illinois

- Drug prices and purity, traditional indicators of drug availability, reveal that the supply of cocaine (both powder and crack) is stable and the drug is readily available in Illinois.

Surveys of Illinois' multi-jurisdictional drug enforcement units confirm this conclusion;

- Heroin price and purity data suggest that the availability of the drug has increased, although the Cook County region appears to be most impacted by the drug;
- With respect to other drugs, marijuana continues to be the most readily available illicit drug across all parts of the state, while methamphetamines appear to be most readily available in Illinois' rural regions; and,
- Although street-gangs are not solely responsible for drug distribution in Illinois, the majority are involved in drug sales. Based on a survey of Illinois law enforcement agencies, 63 percent reported that the gangs operating in their jurisdiction were heavily involved in drug sales.

Use of Illegal Drugs in Illinois

- Mirroring national trends, drug use among Illinois' general population and among high-school students appears to be on the rise. In 1993, 5.4 percent of Illinois residents reported illicit drug use during the past year, compared to 4.9 percent in 1990. Among Illinois' seven through 12th graders, the percent reporting lifetime illicit drug use increased from 22.4 percent to 30 percent between 1993 and 1995. Arrest statistics also reveal a large increase in the number of juveniles taken into custody for drug offenses, particularly for offenses involving cannabis; and,
- Drug use among those offenders identified by the criminal justice system remains high, with differences in the nature of illicit drug use noted between male and female offenders. Based on urinalysis from a sample of Illinois arrestees in 1995, it was estimated that 65 percent of male arrestees tested positive for illegal drugs compared to 61 percent of females. However, males were more likely to test positive for cannabis than were females and females were more likely than males to test positive for cocaine.

Extent and Nature of Violent Crime

- Despite statewide decreases in the number of violent crimes reported to the police in Illinois, the public's fear and perception of violent crime remains high. Between 1993 and 1995 the violent crime rate in Illinois decreased more than 4 percent. However, when Illinois residents were asked in 1996 about their perceptions of violent crime, two-thirds felt that violent crime had increased over the past few years;
- The extent to which juveniles and firearms are associated with violent crime continues to increase. Between 1988 and 1995 juveniles accounted for an increasing proportion of

those taken into police custody for a violent crime. In 1988 juveniles accounted for 18 percent of all those taken into police custody for a violent crime, compared to 20 percent in 1995. Similarly, during that time period, juveniles accounted for an increasing proportion of those taken into police custody for Unlawful Use of a Weapon, from 10 percent in 1988 to 21 percent in 1995. By comparison, juveniles account for 17 percent of Illinois' total population; and,

- Although not exclusively including juveniles, gang violence and gang migration have become serious issues facing the majority of Illinois' law enforcement agencies. Based on a survey of selected Illinois law enforcement agencies, almost all were aware of gang members migrating to their communities from other parts of the state. In particular, Illinois' small communities, including rural areas, have noted recent problems with youth gangs, while in Illinois' larger communities the problem has existed for some time. These patterns are also evident in arrest trends. Between 1993 and 1995, Illinois' rural counties experienced the largest increase in juvenile arrests for violent crimes, particularly aggravated assaults.

Areas of Greatest Need

- The specific crime issues that appear to be most pressing include youth violence and use of firearms, gang-related drug sales and violence, and the increasing use of illicit drugs by Illinois' youth; and,
- In terms of geographic areas of greatest need, as in previous years, Illinois' major population centers continue to have the highest rates of violent crime and drug arrest rates. However, it should be noted that Illinois' downstate urban and rural counties are experiencing increases in violent crime, while Cook County and the collar counties appear to be benefitting from decreasing rates of violence.

Resource Needs and Gaps in Service

- All of the components of the criminal justice system are facing increasing caseloads and demands. The number of arrests for violent crime in Illinois increased 3 percent between 1993 and 1995, while drug arrests increased more than 50 percent. Similarly, the number of felony cases filed in Illinois increased 11 percent during that period, while delinquency petitions increased 18 percent. As a result of these increases in arrests and prosecutions, the number of offenders placed on probation and sentenced to prison have also increased. Between 1993 and 1995, felony probation caseloads in Illinois increased 7 percent, while juvenile probation caseloads increased 32 percent. Similarly, the number of admissions to the IDOC increased 6 percent between SFY 1993 and 1996;
- Although all components of the criminal justice system are experiencing shortages in

resources, indigent defense and probation have historically been under-funded. Further supporting this notion, a panel of practitioners convened during the Authority's hearings all agreed that the increase in local law enforcement officers through the variety of federal community policing initiatives will have an adverse effect on the other components of the criminal justice system if additional resources are not provided to accommodate the increased cases;

- Training issues were raised by representatives from each component of the criminal justice system, particularly with respect to handling specialized cases such as sex offenders; and,
- With respect to information technology, there is a continuing need to improve the timeliness and accuracy of information on criminal histories in Illinois, and an evolving need for Illinois' criminal justice agencies to begin to communicate over the Internet. Based on surveys conducted by the Authority, relatively few criminal justice agencies are taking advantage of the capabilities of the Internet for information sharing and communication.

Conclusions

While drug and violent crime continue to present the state with significant challenges, Illinois has made a substantial commitment to combat both, and those efforts have had a measurable impact in many different ways. More than 35 major programs have targeted every facet of the state's criminal justice spectrum, including enforcement, prosecution, defense, and corrections, as well as treatment and education. Individually and collectively, those efforts have helped the state. Based on assessments conducted by independent evaluators, reductions in crime and the visible signs of drug dealing have been found in communities where programs are operating, and offenders who have participated in funded programs have reduced their involvement in crime. The Authority will continue to administer the federal crime control block grant funds in a way which ensures system-wide planning and builds upon its past successes of effective criminal justice programming.

Illinois' proposed strategy for FFY97 builds on the successes of past years by continuing effective programs - particularly those related to drug apprehension, prosecution, alternative sanctions and treatment options for offenders - and seeks to focus limited new funds on programs that will increase the effectiveness of all the components of the criminal justice system, take advantage of advances in computer and telecommunications technology for information sharing, and develop programs that help youth recognize the risks associated with violence and drug use.

One of the most significant issues facing Illinois' justice system is the potential for the activities of one component of the justice system to overwhelm the others. Thus, the Authority's strategy includes the support of programs that will accommodate the increase in policing capacities throughout Illinois resulting from an influx of federal funds for community policing initiative. In some of Illinois' small rural counties, the additional police officers provided through a variety of

federal initiatives has doubled police resources. It is clear that in these areas the other components of the justice system will be adversely impacted if additional resources are not made available.

In addition, the benefits of increasing computer and telecommunications clearly have implications that criminal justice agencies need to take advantage of to facilitate the sharing of information with one another as well as the public. Thus, the Authority's strategy also includes a number of initiatives that will increase the ability of agencies in Illinois to share information on offenders and interactively provide information via the Internet. However, in addition to increasing the capacity of criminal justice agencies to share information, the Internet has also posed a challenge for Illinois' criminal justice agencies: the use of the technology to commit crime. In response to an increasing problem, Illinois' strategy to control drug and violent crime also includes an innovative program designed to identify and prosecute sex offenders who prey on their victims via the Internet.

Lastly, Illinois' strategy recognizes the need to be proactive and identify prevention efforts to reduce illicit drug use among Illinois' youth. While increasing drug use among youth has been found to be inversely related to the perceived risk of drug use, fewer resources have been devoted to drug prevention programs statewide. Therefore, Illinois' strategy includes funding for an initiative that will provide youth with the information they need to make informed decisions regarding illicit drug use and the risks associated with that behavior.

As with past strategies, Illinois' FFY97 priorities include an extensive evaluation program. This evaluation initiative is not only designed to assist programs in their evolution and attainment of their goals and objectives, but to objectively measure the impact programs have on the drug and violent crime problems among the communities or population served by the programs. It is only through a thorough and rigorous research and evaluation effort that Illinois will be able to continue to build upon its successes and share this information with other states.

II. THE STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT AND COORDINATION PROCESS

A. State Policy Board

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority was established in 1983 by the Governor and legislature of the state of Illinois to promote community safety by providing public policy-makers, criminal justice professionals, and others with the information, tools, and technology needed to make effective decisions that improve the quality of criminal justice in Illinois. Since that time the Authority has provided an objective, system-wide forum for identifying critical problems in criminal justice, developing coordinated and cost-effective strategies, and implementing and evaluating solutions to those problems. It also works to enhance the information tools and management resources of individual criminal justice agencies and is frequently called upon by state and local agencies to undertake short-term special projects on a range of criminal justice issues. With the passage of the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1986, the Authority, statutorily responsible for administering the Act in Illinois, became the state's drug policy board as well.

The specific powers and duties of the Authority are delineated in the *Illinois Criminal Justice Information Act* (20 ILCS 3930/1 et seq). They include the following:

- Developing information systems for the improvement and coordination of law enforcement, prosecution, and corrections;
- Monitoring the operation of existing criminal justice information systems in order to protect the constitutional rights and privacy of citizens;
- Serving as a clearinghouse for information and research on criminal justice;
- Undertaking research studies to improve the administration of criminal justice;
- Establishing general policies concerning criminal justice information and advising the Governor and the General Assembly on criminal justice policies;
- Acting as the sole administrative appeal body in Illinois to conduct hearings and make final determinations concerning citizen's challenges to the completeness and accuracy of their criminal history records;
- Serving as the sole, official criminal justice body in the state to audit the state central repositories for criminal history records; and
- Developing and implementing comprehensive strategies for using criminal justice funds awarded to Illinois by the federal government.

The Authority has two major components: a 15-member board representing different parts of the criminal justice system and the private sector; and a professional staff trained in criminal justice administration, information technology, research and analysis, and agency management.

To ensure a broad range of views and expertise are reflected in its work, the Authority regularly organizes advisory committees or work groups, consisting of Authority members, staff, other criminal justice officials, researchers, and other experts, to address specific problems or needs.

One such committee oversees the development and implementation of Illinois' criminal history records improvement plan. Another was formed to devise a strategy for dealing with convicted aliens.

Given its unique composition and role in criminal justice in the state, the Authority is ideally suited to be the state's drug policy board. By statute, the Authority's membership includes the following people:

- Two local police chiefs: the Chicago police superintendent and another chief who is appointed by the Governor;
- Two state's attorneys: the Cook County state's attorney and a state's attorney from another county who is appointed by the Governor;
- Two sheriffs: the Cook County sheriff and a sheriff from another county who is appointed by the Governor;
- Four state officials: the attorney general (or a designee), the Directors of the Illinois Departments of Corrections and State Police, and the Director of the Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor; and,
- Five members of the public who are appointed by the Governor.

The Governor also designates a chairperson from among the agency's 15 members. The current chairperson is former U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) Director, Peter B. Bensinger. Brief biographies of each member follow.

- **Mr. Bensinger** was head of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration for six years under the Ford, Carter, and Reagan administrations. He was the first director of the Illinois Department of Corrections, first chief of the Crime Victims Division of the Illinois Attorney General's Office, chairman of the Illinois Youth Commission, and executive director of the Chicago Crime Commission. He is currently president of Bensinger, DuPont & Associates, a Chicago-based firm that assists industry with drug and alcohol abuse policies.
- **Jane Rae Buckwalter**, vice-chairperson of the Authority, is associate vice chancellor for administration of the University of Illinois at Chicago and deputy director of the university's Office of International Criminal Justice. An official with UIC for the past 18 years, Ms. Buckwalter previously managed criminal justice grants, planning, and training for the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission for nearly a decade.
- **Richard Devine** is the newly elected State's Attorney of Cook County. An attorney with 28 years experience in both public and private practice, Mr. Devine is returning to the State's Attorney's Office where he served as first assistant from 1980 to 1983.
- **Barbara Engel** has worked on behalf of crime victims in Illinois since the early 1980's. A member of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, she is the former director of women's services for the Loop YWCA in Chicago and past-president of the Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault.

- **Terrance Gainer** has been Director of the Illinois State Police since March 1991. An 18-year veteran of the Chicago Police Department, Mr. Gainer served in patrol, investigations, administration, and as the Department's chief legal officer. Before his return to ISP, where he served as deputy director, Mr. Gainer was the special assistant for drug enforcement to the U.S. transportation secretary.
- **Norbert Goetten** became Director of the Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor in December 1991, following a 19-year tenure as state's attorney of Greene County. Before that, he spent five years in private practice specializing in criminal law.
- **Richard J. Mark** is president and CEO of St. Mary's Hospital in East St. Louis. Prior to joining the hospital staff in 1990, Mr. Mark held key administrative positions in both the public and private sectors.
- **Robert Nall** has worked in law enforcement in Adams County for the past 24 years, 21 of them as county sheriff. From 1971 to 1974, he served as a deputy sheriff, before being elected to his first term as sheriff in 1974. He has been re-elected five times.
- **Jack O'Malley** was elected Cook County State's Attorney in 1990 and was re-elected in 1992. He served as a patrol and tactical officer with the Chicago Police Department for nine years, and then as an Assistant Corporation Counsel for the City of Chicago. From 1983 to 1990, he was an associate, and then a partner, with the Chicago law firm of Winston & Strawn. Mr. O'Malley was replaced on the Authority by Richard Devine, the newly elected State's Attorney for Cook County in December 1996.
- **Roger Richards** has spent 25 years with the Fairview Heights Police Department, including the last 18 as chief. He started as patrol officer in 1971, was promoted to sergeant in 1973 and lieutenant in 1977, before being appointed chief in 1978.
- **Matt Rodriguez**, a 36-year police veteran in Chicago, was appointed superintendent of the Chicago Police Department in April 1992. Mr. Rodriguez has served in the department's patrol, training, gambling, and youth divisions. In 1980, he began a 12-year tenure as deputy superintendent of the Bureau of Technical Services.
- **Jim Ryan** became Illinois' Attorney General in January 1995. Previously, he served as State's Attorney for DuPage County and spent time in private practice.
- **Michael Sheahan** was elected sheriff of Cook County in November 1990. He began his career in law enforcement in 1971 as a patrol officer with the Chicago Police Department. In 1979, he was elected alderman of Chicago's 19th Ward, a position he held for 11 years.
- **Arthur Smith, Sr.** is president of six companies in the Chicago area, primarily in the transportation industry. A Chicago police officer from 1967 to 1984, he has served on the Chicago Police Board for more than a decade. Increased demands on his time recently caused Mr. Smith to resign from the Authority. The Governor is expected to fill this vacancy soon.
- **Michael Waller**, a 14-year veteran of the Lake County State's Attorney's Office, was appointed state's attorney in August 1990 and was elected to his first full term in November 1992. Prior to that, he was chief deputy of the Criminal Division, chief of special prosecutions, and chief of the Misdemeanor, Traffic, and Juvenile divisions.

- **Odie Washington** has worked in the Illinois Department of Corrections for 22 years. He has been the Director since December 1994. He is a former warden of the Dixon & East Moline Correctional Center.

The Authority conducts its business in open public meetings at least four times a year; these meetings are usually held in the agency's office in downtown Chicago. Additionally, to make sure that the concerns of all effected federal, state, and local agencies charged with some aspect of enforcing state and federal drug and violent crime control laws are brought to the attention of the Authority before the strategy is finalized, the Authority invites the following individuals or their designees to participate in its annual planning meeting:

- U.S. Attorneys for the Northern, Central and Southern Districts of Illinois;
- Director of the Illinois Appellate Defender's Office;
- Director of the Illinois Law Enforcement Officers Training and Standards Board;
- Director of the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts;
- Presidents of the Illinois Chiefs, Sheriffs, State's Attorneys, Public Defenders, and Probation Associations; and
- Chairperson of the MEG Unit Directors.

During this day-long session, staff present 1) a summary of the data collected and analyzed, testimony presented at public hearings, and comments of expert panelists, and 2) a description of resources currently available to address the problems which emerge. The group then discusses this information and sets priorities for the coming years.

The Authority's staff includes people from a variety of backgrounds and disciplines. To help maintain this staff diversity, the Authority aggressively pursues equal employment opportunities. In fiscal year 1996, for the twelfth consecutive year, the Illinois Department of Human Rights approved the Authority's EEO plan, and the Authority worked closely with the department to receive up-to-date training on affirmative action and to inform qualified minority candidates of positions within the agency. The Authority has also worked to make employment opportunities available to people with disabilities. Individually and collectively, Authority staff have been repeatedly recognized for their work in the areas of research, evaluation, and program development by federal, state, and local public and private agencies.

B. State and Local Participation in Strategy Development

The Authority is committed to ensuring that Illinois' drug control strategy reflects not only the interest and concerns of those federal, state, and local officials whose duty it is to enforce the drug and criminal laws and to direct the administration of justice within Illinois, but also the views of citizens and neighborhood and community groups as well. To that end, the Authority invited and received public comment and undertook a number of measures to provide opportunity for

comment on any strategy proposed to the US Department of Justice; these include press releases, direct mailings, and advertisements in the state newspaper.

More than 2,000 notices inviting comment on the priorities of the amended Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 for FFY97 were sent to members of the Illinois General Assembly; Illinois' three U.S. attorneys; state agency directors; all police chiefs of communities with populations of more than 10,000; sheriffs, state's attorneys, public defenders, and other county officials; multi-jurisdiction narcotic unit directors; regional police training directors; chief and circuit court judges; mayors or village presidents of communities with more than 10,000 residents; community groups; and social service agencies throughout Illinois.

Input was sought regarding the specific, major problems their community and/or agency faces with respect to drug and violent crime as related to prevention, law enforcement, adjudication, corrections and treatment, and information systems and technological improvements; the resources currently available to address these problems; and how they recommend these problems be addressed. (See Appendix A for a copy of the notice.) Notice of the invitation for public input was also posted in the newspaper designated by the state for such announcements. News releases were sent to newspapers and radio and television stations throughout the state. In all, 18 individuals and organizations representing all components of the criminal justice system, as well as citizen groups and service providers submitted written remarks. (See Appendix B for a list and summary of comments.)

Copies of the completed strategy are sent to the state legislative support services agency, and to state public libraries for public review. Additionally, a summary of the strategy, including the expected fund award time frame, is sent to those who respond to the request for comments, as well as others on the original mailing list.

C. Federal Participation in Strategy Development

As noted previously, the three U.S. Attorneys for the northern, central and southern areas of Illinois were invited to participate in the planning meeting which resulted in the state strategy being finalized. In addition, each was invited to submit oral or written testimony at one of two public hearings. A special effort is also made to include representatives of appropriate federal agencies in planning committees such as the convicted alien work group, which included representatives of the Immigration and Naturalization Service as well as state and local agencies, and to urge the inclusion of federal agencies on statewide task forces such as the Governor's Commission on Gangs which studied and proposed responses to the gang problem in Illinois. Finally, federal agencies are invited to participate in projects which may involve offenders whose criminal activity extends beyond Illinois, such as the postal inspections initiative conducted by the Chicago Police Department and U.S. Postal Service at O'Hare International Airport. Efforts such as these recognize the federal government as both a partner in program planning and implementation. They are also consistent with the goals of the National Drug Control Strategy.

In laying out its five strategic goals, the 1996 National Drug Control Strategy recognizes:

that anti-drug efforts do not occur in isolation and must be long-term in focus. Our efforts must also be linked with effort to curb the use of alcohol and tobacco by those who are underage and the illicit use of other controlled substances. We must also recognize the need for prevention programs to deter first-time drug use among adolescents and other high-risk populations and to reduce the progression from casual use to addiction. We must uphold the belief that those who have started using drugs may need a hand in stopping. We also reaffirm that those who seek to profit from the drug trade must face the certainty of punishment.

This is equally true for Illinois' strategy to combat drugs and violent crime. Particularly relevant to Illinois are the first three goals which the national strategy sets out for the nation:

Goal 1: Motivate America's youth to reject illegal drugs and substance abuse.

Goal 2: Increase the safety of America's citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence.

Goal 3: Reduce health, welfare, and crime costs resulting from illegal drug use.

Though the priorities of the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program are more directly related to Goal 2, it is important to recognize that long-term change will not result if the demand for drugs is not eliminated and people do not learn to resolve conflicts through non-violent means and to become contributors to rather than drains on society. Thus, prevention and treatment must be equal partners with enforcement in a comprehensive strategy to fight drugs and violence.

D. Coordination Among Federally Funded Programs

To prepare for the FY97 Strategy Authority staff contacted staff of the Illinois Department of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse (DASA) and State Board of Education (State Board) to learn more about the allocation of funds coming to Illinois through the Emergency Substance Abuse Treatment and Rehabilitation Block Grant Program and the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act. For FY97, DASA will receive \$57,457,218 in substance abuse funds, which will be allocated to 396 community agencies for prevention (20-22 percent) and treatment services (75 percent). An additional \$14,002,827 is allocated by the Board to 903 local school districts, with 70 percent based on pupil enrollment and 30 percent based on need. Representatives of both DASA and the State Board are invited to participate in the Authority's annual planning sessions. Throughout the year, as programs are implemented, Authority staff work closely with staff of DASA to avoid expanding criminal justice resources which will result in increased demand for treatment services that will not be available and will only result in longer waiting lists. To date,

regular planning meetings of Authority, DASA, and Administration Office of the Illinois Courts staff, have avoided such a result.

The Authority has taken a similar approach to implementing the other grant programs it is charged with administering:

Victims of Crime Act (VOCA): These funds have primarily been allocated to community-based non-profit agencies and prosecution-based victim assistance programs for direct services to victims of violent crime. Information gathered from these providers has prompted the Authority to allocate Byrne funds for sex offender services, development of protocols for the handling of sexual assault and domestic violence by criminal justice agencies, specialized training and other projects which have been shown to be needed but cannot be supported with VOCA funds.

Violence Against Women Act (VAWA): Illinois' Violence Against Women Act Implementation Plan builds on the work initiated by victim service agencies and the initiatives begun with Byrne funds. FY96 and 97 funds in particular are being used to expand victims services to underserved regions and populations, and to implement and evaluate the protocols developed with Byrne funding.

Substance Abuse Treatment Program: The Authority, DASA, Department of Corrections and Cook County Department of Corrections have formed a work group to develop a plan for spending funds made available for treatment services to convicted drug abusers who are 6-12 months from being released from a correctional institution. These efforts will build on current programs of the Department and be consistent with an action plan recently developed and released by DASA and DOC in conjunction with the Illinois TASC, the John Howard Association, and the Authority.

Local Law Enforcement Block Grant: The Authority is in the process of allocating \$1.1 million to local law enforcement agencies through a competitive application process. The two hundred thirty-five proposals - 80% of which are for equipment - are under review.

Truth-In-Sentencing: Last year, in conjunction with passage of a law requiring "truth-in-sentencing" for certain violent offenders, the Illinois legislature created a special Commission to study the impact and possible expansion of this law. That Commission, which is staffed by the Authority, has begun meeting and will make recommendations about whether to expand the State's law to meet federal truth-in-sentencing requirements and thereby qualify for federal funds for prison construction.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act: Illinois' juvenile justice program is administered by the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission, a board whose membership conforms to the requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act.

Three years ago the Commission invited the Authority to complete the data analysis section of the State's annual juvenile justice plan. This led to a joint staffing of a Committee created by the Illinois legislature to study Illinois' juvenile justice system. This work has made the Authority more aware of the problems of and resources available to juvenile justice agencies in Illinois.

Other Federal Initiatives: Recent increased direct funding of cities by different branches of the U.S. Department of Justice has led to a substantial increase in federal funds flowing to Illinois without consideration of the impact this increased effort might have on other parts of the State or local justice system agencies or the needs of the State as a whole. To learn more about these initiatives and ensure they were taken into account when the Authority set priorities for the FY 97 Byrne program, staff contacted the COPS and local block grant offices for lists of grants awarded to Illinois agencies and the primary purpose of each. A similar request was made regarding awards of discretionary grants to Illinois agencies. (See Appendix C.)

E. Public, Legislative and Executive Agency Review

As noted in Section 1(B): State and Local Participation in Strategy Development, the Authority reaches out each year to invite input into the strategy from private citizens, legislatures and criminal justice practitioners. This year public hearings were conducted following presentations by experts on four topics: Evaluation, Criminal Justice Resource Capacity, Sex Offenders, and Firearms Violence. (See Appendix D.) Hearings were held in Chicago and Springfield. Notice was given through direct mailing, posting in the state newspaper designated for this purpose and press releases. Legislative review is ensured by submission of the completed strategy to the Illinois Commission on Intergovernmental Cooperation (ICIC). Executive agency review is satisfied by submission of the complete application to Illinois Bureau of the Budget. In either case, if comments are received which require changes in the strategy, these will be made and an amendment strategy will be forwarded to the Bureau of Justice Assistance.

III. EVALUATION RESULTS

Introduction

Since the inception of the first statewide drug law enforcement strategy in 1986, Illinois has adopted a multi-faceted approach to the drug and violent crime problem. Following the lead of the National Drug Control Strategy, Illinois has sought to reduce both the supply and demand for illicit drugs. Thus, efforts focus on enforcement of existing laws, treatment of those who use drugs and education of both users and non-users to alert them to the hazards of drug use and promote positive alternatives to drugs. The central question about Illinois' strategy concerns its overall impact on drug and violent crime. Has it affected the supply and consumption of illicit drugs? Has it reduced violence? Unfortunately, questions like these are extremely difficult to answer.

One thing that is important to keep in mind when considering the impact of Authority funded programs are their scope relative to the overall expenditures for the Illinois justice system. In 1993, approximately \$3.4 billion was spent by state and local units of government in Illinois for justice-related activities, compared to approximately \$18 million through the Anti-Drug Abuse Act. Thus, federally funded programs account for a relatively small portion of the total effort, and distinguishing the effect of that federal funding from all other types is impossible at a state or regional level. Equally difficult is the task of filtering out the myriad factors that affect drug abuse and crime, many of which are totally outside the control of the justice system. Economic, societal and other factors are all part of the drug abuse and crime equation, and controlling for these factors is difficult.

Despite these limitations, there is much we have learned about the impact of our efforts when it is recognized that it is impractical to see large-scale, statewide reductions in drug and violent crime that can be definitively attributed to programming efforts. The fact that aggregate statewide indicators of drug and violent crime suggest that our efforts have had little impact on drug availability and use, and only a limited impact on violence should not be disheartening. When we look for impact on a much smaller scale, such as the program and local jurisdiction level, we see real and encouraging signs of progress.

To ensure that we can document and measure program impact, an extensive evaluation initiative has been undertaken as part of Illinois' statewide strategy. In addition to collecting and analyzing an extensive array of aggregate data on the extent and nature of drug and violent crime, Illinois' richest and most challenging evaluation work can be found in the multiple process and impact studies which are being carried out. A limited number of these evaluations are being conducted by Authority staff, but most are conducted by universities or private research organizations through subcontracts. Considering both the aggregate data and formal evaluations, it is clear that the programs being carried out are having a positive impact on the drug and violent crime problems among the populations being served.

Aggregate-Level Assessment of Impact

Using a needs-based allocation process, Illinois also focused federal funds on specific geographic regions of the state. As a result, some jurisdictions have an extensive array of programs spanning law enforcement, prosecution, public defense and community corrections, while others do not. Thus, a comparison between the two becomes a natural way to assess whether or not a comprehensive, integrated programming approach has a greater impact. In other words, do jurisdictions with enforcement, prosecution and correctional programs fare better in their fight against drugs and violence than jurisdictions with only enforcement programs?

In a cautious attempt to begin to answer this type of question, selected counties that differ in their breadth of programming were compared on three measures: their violent Index offense rate, crack seizure rate, and verified child abuse and neglect rate. Specifically, each county's relative statewide ranking on each measure was calculated for two time periods: 1988, when significant federal funding began, and 1995. (Crack seizure rates were calculated using 1989 data because it was the first year the information was collected.) Changes between the two time periods were then observed. A total of six counties were used in the analysis, three with comprehensive programming and three without.

Interestingly, counties with an extensive array of programs appear to fare better. Each improved in their relative statewide ranking on each of the three measures. For example, County 3 had the highest crack seizure rate in 1989, but the 7th highest in 1995 (Table 1). County 1 had the 17th highest violent crime rate in 1988, but the 55th highest in 1995.

Conversely, counties without an extensive array of programs tended to not improve their rankings between the two time periods. For example, County 4 had the 4th highest violent crime rate in 1988 and the 3rd highest in 1995 (Table 1). County 6 had the 48th highest child abuse and neglect ranking in 1988, but the 31th highest in 1995.

Although this type of analysis has severe limitations and it is difficult to prove that comprehensive programming was a salient factor, particularly to the exclusion of all others, the analysis nevertheless suggests we are focusing in the right direction. Comprehensive and integrated programming appears to be an effective approach.

Table 1
County Rank* of Violence and Drug Indicators

	Violent Index Rate		Crack Seizures Rate		Child Abuse and Neglect Rate	
	1988	1995	1989	1995	1988	1995
Counties with Extensive Programming						
County 1	17	55	23	53	62	99
County 2	18	28	5	22	19	33
County 3	3	4	1	7	11	17
Counties Without Extensive Programming						
County 4	4	3	6	3	31	25
County 5	19	35	12	13	76	29
County 6	5	6	22	14	48	31

* Note: 1 Indicates Highest Rate in the State--102 Indicates Lowest Rate in the State

Individual/Local Impact of Programming

While there are encouraging signs of improvement from these aggregate indicators of drugs and violence, as stated earlier, it is difficult to definitively attribute these changes to programming efforts. However, results from formal, comprehensive evaluations that were able to isolate the effects of programs, provide similar encouraging results. Again, it is important to keep these findings in perspective with the entire justice system and extent of the problem.

For example, while the overall recidivism rate for female inmates released from the Illinois Department of Corrections has not changed considerably over the past few years, those women who received substantial substance abuse treatment do appear to have been effected positively. Female inmates who spent more than six months in the Authority funded Gateway drug treatment program at the Dwight Correctional Center had a two-year recidivism rate of 26.3%. Female inmates with similar offense and demographic characteristics who did not receive treatment through the program recidivated at a rate of 42.1%. (Source: *Evaluation of the Post-Release Status of Substance Abuse Program Participants*, ICJIA, September 1995).

Similarly, a year after release, IDOC inmates who had undergone PreStart programming in prison and afterwards, experienced lower recidivism rates than earlier groups of prisoners who had not been involved with the PreStart program. PreStart releasees were rearrested at a rate of 40 percent during the first year in the community, compared to 47.8 percent for those inmates released prior to the implementation of PreStart. (Source: *Evaluation of the Illinois Department of Corrections PreStart Program*, ICJIA, May 1995).

A evaluation of the Greater East St. Louis Anti-Drug Initiative also found positive program impacts. In East St. Louis, an area plagued by high levels violence and drug abuse, 25 percent of residents surveyed said they felt safer now than 5 years ago, when the Authority began a comprehensive, system-wide program to reduce drug and violent crime. Similarly, more than 60 percent of the residents perceived that the problem of street drug dealing had improved (Source: *Evaluation of the East St. Louis Anti-Drug Initiative*, ICJIA, Forthcoming). Aggregate data also indicate improved conditions in East St. Louis. For example, the number of homicides in 1995 was the lowest in eight years and the percent of arrestees testing positive for cocaine decreased between 1990 and 1995.

The findings cited above come from formal evaluations conducted by outside researchers with funding from the Authority. These studies typically assess both implementation and impact, with a focus on relevant information for both policy and program development. Since 1990, 16 programs have been evaluated spanning every component of the justice system and more evaluations are planned for the future. The results of these evaluations have been used to improve programs, gain support for program continuation, and have been used to assist other agencies in program implementation and replication.

From assessments of community policing and nuisance abatement to intensive probation and the Illinois Department of Corrections' PreStart program, each evaluation has taught us much about what is working as well as what can be improved. Taken together, these evaluations offer some common lessons:

- First, programs seem to be making a difference where there is collaboration and cooperation. Programs that span different agencies, different components of the justice system, and even different disciplines --particularly those that take advantage of partnerships with the community-- seem to be the most successful. While this may not be apparent in terms of large-scale statewide reductions in crime and violence, it is clearly evident at the neighborhood level, where residents feel safer and have gained a more positive attitude about their communities.
- Second, we should not be overly ambitious when looking for success stories. When community residents strongly feel that a program is responding to their concerns by taking drug dealers off the street corners, that can be taken as an important indicator of success.
- Third, while evaluation is an important program development tool, it is not an isolated event that can be performed once and then forgotten. Rather, evaluation should be part of a feedback loop that guides program development and operation on an ongoing basis.

IV. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Introduction

This section of the report was developed to provide Illinois policy makers with a comprehensive statistical portrait of the extent and nature of drug and violent crime in Illinois. Therefore, multiple indicators from a variety of criminal justice and public health care system sources are presented. These include market-based measures of drug availability, trends in drug-associated health problems, rates of illegal drug use, and various other measures of drug and violent crime.

When reading the document, it is important to view the information as a whole. Statistical measures can be open to different interpretations, and no single indicator can accurately reflect the complexity of the drug and violence problem. Multiple indicators, used with care and taken together, however, can and do provide at least a rough indication of patterns and trends -- the ebb and flow in the battle against drugs and violence.

Organization of the Criminal Justice System

Summary of Illinois' Population Characteristics and Geography

Illinois covers an area of 56,000 square miles and is the 24th largest state in terms of land mass. With a population of 11.6 million, Illinois is the sixth most populous state in the country. Extending approximately 385 miles from north to south and 200 miles across its widest point, Illinois is a complex mix of large, urban population centers and vast rural areas representing diverse cultures and lifestyles.

Like many other states, Illinois has a major population center and it is home to more than one-half of the state's 11.6 million residents. The city of Chicago, ranked the third most populous city in the United States, has nearly 2.8 million people, while the remainder of Cook County and the five collar counties have over 4.6 million additional residents. The remaining 4.2 million residents of the state are dispersed among 96 counties that range in population from 4,373 to 262,852 residents. Eighty-four percent of the state's population reside in a metropolitan area.

According to the 1990 census from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, 74.8 percent of the state's population is white, 14.6 percent African-American, 7.9 percent Hispanic, and 2.4 percent Asian or Pacific Islander. 1994 estimates indicate that one-quarter of the state's residents are under the age of 18, and 12.6 percent are age 65 or older. In that same year, it was estimated that 12.4 percent of the population in Illinois was below the poverty level, and the median household income was estimated at \$35,081. For those persons age 25 and older in 1990, over three-quarters completed a high school education, 21 percent completed a bachelor's degree, and 7.5 percent obtained an advanced degree. The home ownership rate in Illinois for 1994 was equal to the nation's rate of 64 percent.

The Criminal Justice System in Illinois

The Illinois criminal justice system operates with the cooperation of several different organizations and branches of government, with the majority operating at the local level. The various components include law enforcement, the court system (the judiciary, prosecution, public defense, and probation), and institutional corrections. The initial response of the criminal justice system begins with law enforcement. Currently there are 808 municipal police departments, 102 county sheriff's departments, and a variety of state-level law enforcement agencies, the largest of which is the Illinois State Police (ISP). The Illinois State Police enforce laws on state and interstate highways, and investigate major crimes and help local police departments with special short-term needs. In addition, Illinois colleges and universities, and other specialized entities operate an additional 78 law enforcement departments. Often there is an overlapping of jurisdiction in the delivery of police services, as officers employed by the state have jurisdiction throughout the state, including that of county and municipal officers. By the same token, county officers have jurisdiction over the entire county, and thus their jurisdiction overlaps that of city, town, and village officers within that county. However, the mission of each agency is often clarified between overlapping jurisdictions. For instance, county sheriffs tend to focus on rural or unincorporated areas of the county, leaving most municipal policing efforts to the municipal police departments. State law enforcement personnel usually give their attention to traffic control, special crimes, violations of drug control acts, and to rendering assistance to local police who request their services. The main duties of Illinois law enforcement agencies are to enforce laws in their respective jurisdictions, arrest and process offenders, and maintain required records of criminal activity.

The court system is the next major component of Illinois' criminal justice system. The Illinois legal process operates on an adversarial system in which the parties on opposing sides of a conflict are represented by legal counsel. In criminal legal proceedings, prosecutors represent the state on behalf of complainants, and defense attorneys represent those who have been accused of committing crimes. After a suspected offender has been identified and arrested, or after a complaint has been filed, the prosecutor evaluates the case, files formal charges in court, and handles the case through trial and possible appeals. Charging a suspect with a crime in Illinois is usually done in one of two ways. After an investigation and arrest, local law enforcement authorities may file criminal charges against the suspect directly with the court. Or, in most large jurisdictions, police refer almost all serious, or felony, charges to the state's attorney for review or screening to determine whether the case merits prosecution.

In Illinois, several public officials perform prosecutorial duties on behalf of the state. The most visible criminal prosecutors are the state's attorneys. Each of the state's 102 counties is served by a state's attorney, who is elected to a four-year term. State's attorneys are the highest-ranking law enforcement officers in their respective counties, and on behalf of the state, they commence and carry out nearly all criminal proceedings in the counties. The Illinois Attorney General, as the state's chief legal officer, also holds prosecutorial powers. The Attorney General is elected every four years, and represents the state in criminal appeals before both the Illinois Supreme Court and the U.S. Supreme Court. The Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor assists state's attorney's offices with criminal appeals, although individual state's attorneys are ultimately

responsible for appeals originating in their counties. In addition, there are three U.S. attorneys who represent the federal government in federal criminal proceedings occurring in Illinois.

In Illinois, public defense for indigent defendants is administered locally. Public defenders are appointed by the Circuit Court judges in each county, and operate independent of any central administrative agency. Indigent defendants in Illinois are assigned defense attorneys by the courts, in most cases to a public defender. In 1995, public defenders in 94 of the state's counties were appointed to serve at the court's pleasure, with the remaining eight counties selecting attorneys to serve as public defenders on a case-by-case basis.

In 1964, Illinois became the first state in the nation to adopt a truly unified court system with a uniform structure throughout the entire state and with centralized, rather than local, administration and rulemaking. The court system has three tiers, with trial, intermediate appellate, and Supreme courts. The vast majority of felony and misdemeanor cases are heard and resolved in the trial--or Circuit--courts, the first tier of the system. The second tier in the system is a single, intermediate court of appeals, and the third tier is the Illinois Supreme Court, which can have either original or appellate jurisdiction, depending on the case. While all 50 states have courts of last resort, Illinois is one of only 38 states that have intermediate courts of appeal.

The trial courts, which are located in each of the state's 102 counties, are organized into 22 judicial circuits. Three of Illinois' most populous counties--Cook, DuPage, Will--each make up their own judicial circuit. Within some circuits, responsibilities may be divided between "lower-level" and "higher-level" trial courts. Under Illinois' unified court system, however, this distinction is purely administrative: cases heard in both types of courts are actually heard by the same Circuit Court. Lower-level trial courts are primarily responsible for processing misdemeanor cases from initial court hearing through trial and sentencing. These courts may also conduct bond and preliminary hearings in felony cases. Higher-level courts, however, generally conduct felony trials.

The Illinois Appellate Court is the first court of appeal for all criminal cases except those involving the death penalty and those criminal appeals in which an applicable federal or state statute has been held invalid. The Appellate Court is divided into five jurisdictional districts. Except for the 1st District, which covers only Cook County, each appellate district includes either five or six judicial circuits. In addition to its role as the state's highest court, the seven elected Supreme Court justices oversee the operations of all subordinate courts in the state. The main function of both the Appellate and Supreme courts in Illinois is to ensure that the trial court correctly interpreted the law in a given case.

Illinois law sets forth seven basic sentencing options that may be imposed, either alone or in combination by the Illinois courts. These include probation, periodic imprisonment, conditional discharge, incarceration, repair of criminal damage to property, fines and restitution. Probation is the most frequently used sentencing option in Illinois, although not permitted for many serious crimes. In Illinois, probation officers are employees of the judicial branch of state government working for the Circuit Court in one or more counties. The Administrative Office of Illinois Courts, through its Probation Division, is responsible for developing probation programs and

standards throughout the state, although probation is administered locally by individual probation departments. The administration of each probation department in Illinois varies according to the needs and resources of each county or circuit. For adults, most counties or circuits (except Cook County) maintain a single adult probation department that provides a variety of court services to persons sentenced to probation, conditional discharge, or court supervision.

The final component of the Illinois criminal justice system is the corrections system. Corrections in Illinois is not one unified system, but a group of independently operating systems--jails, prisons, probation, and parole. As with law enforcement, correctional activities are organized, administered, and financed by local, state, and federal jurisdictions, but their correctional systems are distinct. In general, the State, or Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC), provides and administers the prison system, enforces standards for jails, and performs the post release supervision function. County jails are administered by county sheriffs and serve two purposes: (1) housing people who have been arrested for a crime and are awaiting trial and (2) housing offenders who have been convicted of misdemeanors and sentenced to less than one year of incarceration. As of 1995, 91 of the state's 102 counties operated county jails. Counties with no jails typically have contractual arrangements with nearby counties to house their inmates. In addition, municipal facilities, which are operated by a city, town, or village, are used to hold persons pending trial or other criminal proceedings, but not sentenced offenders.

The main responsibility of the IDOC is to ensure public safety through the incarceration and supervision of offenders. IDOC's divisions include adult institutions for the incarceration of adult offenders; community services for the monitoring of conditionally released offenders; and its juvenile youth centers for the custody and rehabilitation of all juveniles committed to IDOC by the courts. The IDOC currently operates 26 adult correctional centers, six juvenile institutions, three juvenile field service districts, 11 community correctional centers, eight work camps, three impact incarceration programs or boot camps, and an electronic detention program.

In 1978, when Illinois adopted a determinate sentencing plan, the parole system was largely phased out and replaced with mandatory supervised release (MSR). Under determinate sentencing and MSR, each inmate is required to serve the full sentence imposed, minus meritorious awards of good-conduct credit. After completing the prison sentence, the offender is then subject to community supervision while under MSR for a period of time specified by law for the particular sentence served. An exception to this procedure involves offenders sentenced under the recent truth-in-sentencing legislation which prohibits persons convicted of certain serious crimes to serve less than 85 percent of their sentence.

The Nature and Extent of the Drug and Violent Crime Problem

Drug Availability in Illinois

Introduction

Although the distribution of illegal drugs is difficult to measure precisely, data obtained from criminal justice and public health care sources can be helpful in estimating drug availability. Information from a recent survey of drug enforcement units, as well as the most up-to-date data available on drug price and purity and drug-related health problems are presented below as indicators of the drug supply in Illinois. The major findings are:

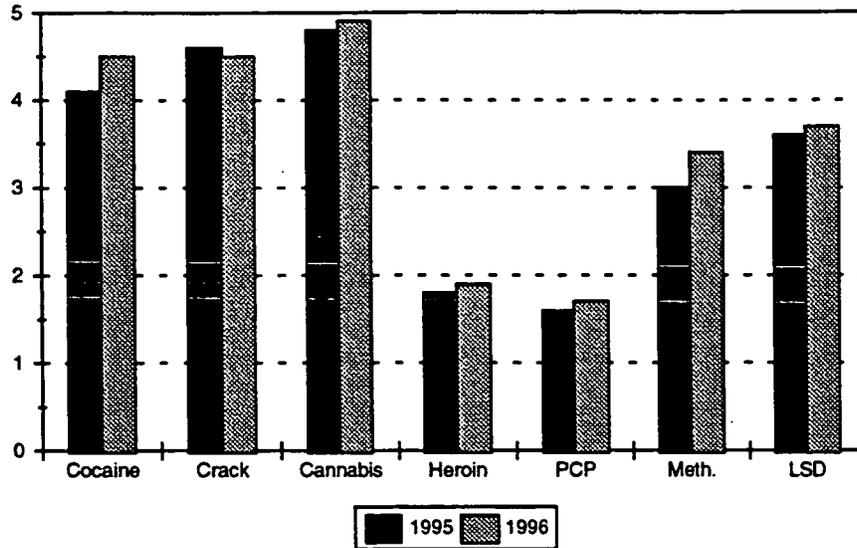
- o Illicit drugs, particularly cocaine and cannabis, are readily available throughout the state;
- o Crack is now more readily available than powder cocaine;
- o Heroin is readily available in Cook County;
- o Methamphetamine is most readily available in Illinois' rural counties; and,
- o Overall, the drug supply has been relatively stable in recent years.

Perceptions of Drug Availability

In 1995 and 1996, the Authority conducted a survey of each Metropolitan Enforcement Group (MEG) and Drug Enforcement Task Force in Illinois to gauge the perceived availability of drugs in the areas they cover. These covert drug enforcement units cover 83 of Illinois' 102 counties and 90 percent of the state's population. Questions were asked concerning the availability of specific drugs, and results were analyzed by region of the state.

Based on survey responses, the perceived availability of drugs has remained relatively stable over the past year and cocaine, crack and cannabis continue to be readily available across Illinois (Figure 1). The largest increases in perceived availability occurred for cocaine and methamphetamines, while the perceived availability of crack, cannabis, heroin and PCP remained relatively stable between 1995 and 1996.

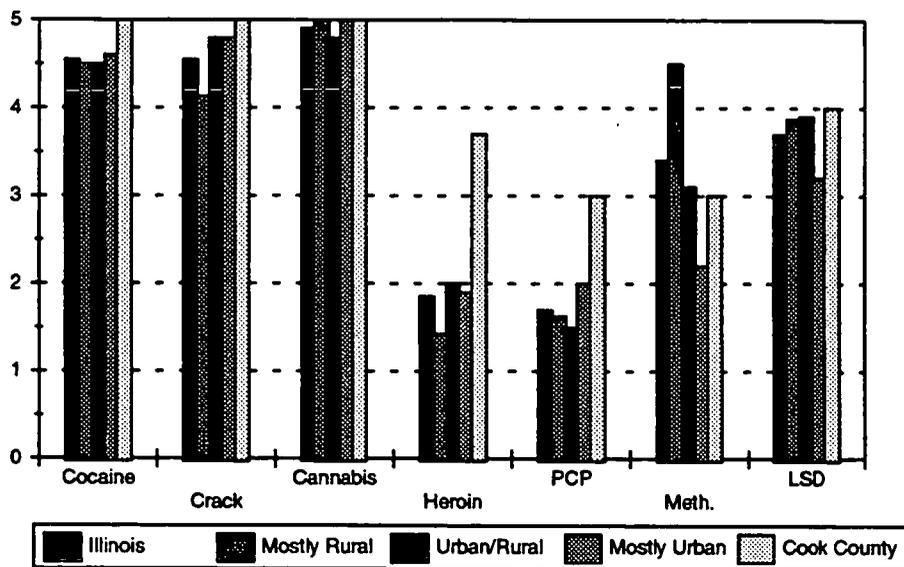
Figure 1
Availability of Drugs Across Illinois
1=Not Available 5=Easily Available



Source: Authority Survey of Illinois MEGs & Task Forces

Although the availability of cocaine, crack, cannabis and LSD were similar across regions of Illinois, there were differences in the perceived availability of heroin and methamphetamines. Regionally, heroin was reported as most readily available in Cook County. Methamphetamines, on the other hand, were reported as readily available in Illinois' rural areas but only moderately available in other parts of the state (Figure 2). More detailed findings from the survey are reported in the following sections which discuss the availability of specific drug types.

Figure 2
Availability of Drugs in Illinois, 1996
 1=Not Available 5=Easily Available



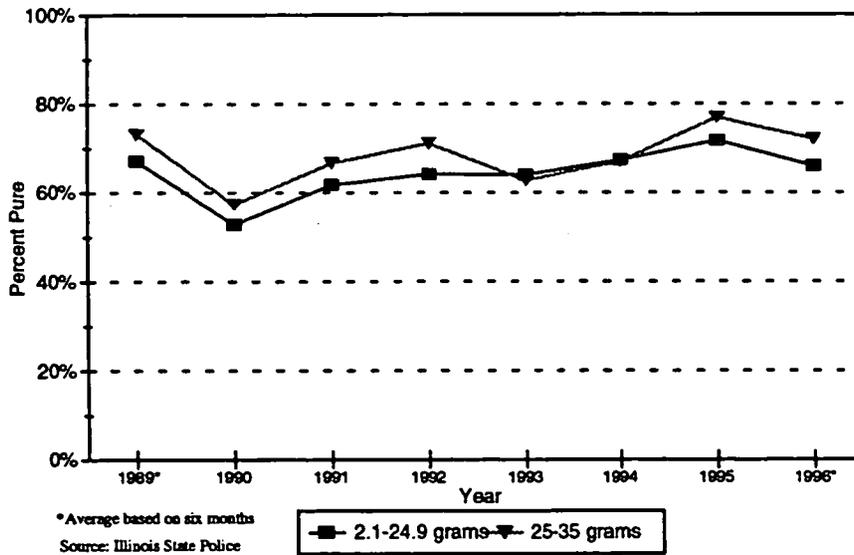
Source: Authority Survey of Illinois MEGs & Task Forces

Cocaine Availability

Although selected indicators suggest that a reduction in the availability of cocaine occurred in late 1989 and early 1990, the cocaine supply quickly rebounded and has remained relatively stable in recent years. MEG and Task Force units report that cocaine is readily available across all regions of the state and that crack is more readily available than *powder* cocaine in most areas.

Price and purity data also suggest that cocaine is plentiful and in stable supply. For example, data from Illinois State Police (ISP) crime labs indicate the average purity of cocaine samples weighing 2.1 to 24.9 grams fell from 67 percent in 1989 to 53 percent in 1990, but then increased to 62 percent in 1991, and 64 percent in 1992. Since that time, the purity of samples weighing 2.1 to 24.9 grams has averaged between 60 and 70 percent (Figure 3). The average purity of samples weighing between 25 and 35 grams followed a similar trend. Based on traditional supply and demand economic models of drug markets, the purity data suggest an increase in cocaine availability in 1991 and 1992, and a stable supply since.

Figure 3
Average Purity of Cocaine
Submitted to ISP Crime Labs

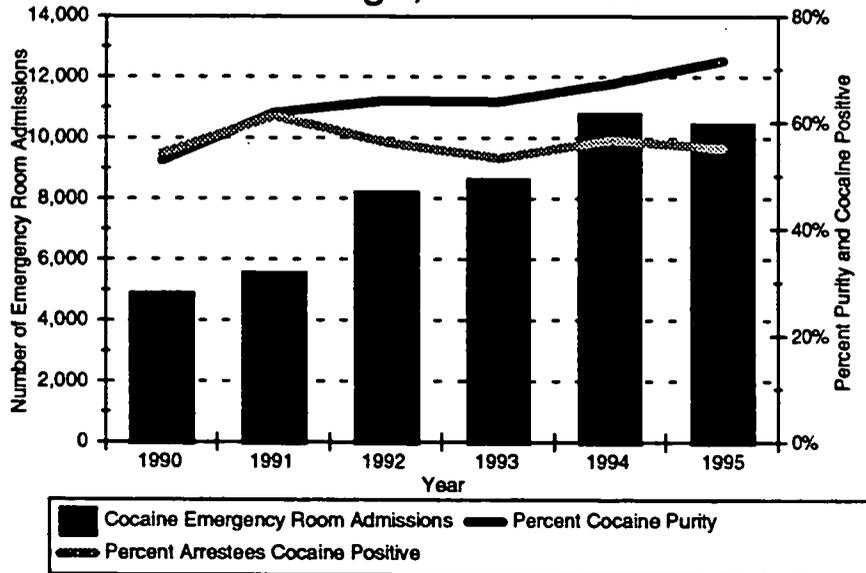


Another market indicator which can be used to assess availability are drug prices. Lower prices tend to suggest a sufficient supply to meet demand, while increasing prices indicate decreased availability. The average price of cocaine in Illinois has remained relatively stable since 1991, averaging between \$90 and slightly over \$100 per gram. Most recently, based on a statewide survey of MEG and Task Force units, the average price of cocaine fell from \$103 per gram in 1995 to \$90 per gram in 1996. The Drug Enforcement Administration's (DEA) Chicago Field Division reports the average price of a gram of cocaine at approximately \$75-\$100 in Chicago.

Public health system indicators also suggest an increase in the availability and potency of cocaine in recent years. Cocaine-related hospital emergency room admissions in the Chicago metropolitan area more than doubled between 1990 and 1995, jumping from 4,904 to 10,461. In 1995, cocaine was mentioned in nearly half of all drug-related emergency room episodes in Chicago, compared to 27 percent nationwide. The number of drug related *deaths* reported in Chicago that involved cocaine also more than doubled between 1991 and 1994, from 166 to 352. Between 1993 and 1994 alone, the number of cocaine-related deaths in Chicago increased 20 percent (Drug Abuse Warning Network, 1996).

Other indicators can be combined with the number of cocaine-related emergency room admissions, such as cocaine purity and the percent of arrestees testing positive for cocaine. The combined indicators show that as cocaine purity has gradually increased, there has been an increase in emergency room admissions involving cocaine, but little change in cocaine use among arrestees (Figure 4).

Figure 4
Cocaine Indicators
in Chicago, 1990-1995



Source: Drug Abuse Warning Network, Illinois State Police, TASC/Drug Use Forecasting Project

Data from treatment programs funded by the Illinois Department of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse (DASA) reveal a similar pattern. Between state fiscal years (SFYs) 1982 and 1995, admissions to DASA-funded treatment facilities where cocaine was the primary drug of abuse increased from 492 to 32,853. Admissions for cocaine treatment increased 34 percent between SFYs 1994 and 1995 alone.

The Authority also tracks referrals to treatment by Interventions Chicago, a telephone hotline for individuals seeking information about substance abuse treatment services. Between SFYs 1992 and 1994, referrals to treatment for powder cocaine more than tripled, from 738 to 2,835. Between SFYs 1994 and 1995, however, referrals to treatment for powder cocaine decreased 54 percent, from 2,835 to 1,313. In SFY 1995, powder cocaine accounted for 13 percent of all referrals made by Interventions Chicago, compared to 28 percent in SFY 1994. This most likely reflects a shift from powder to crack cocaine.

Crack Cocaine Availability

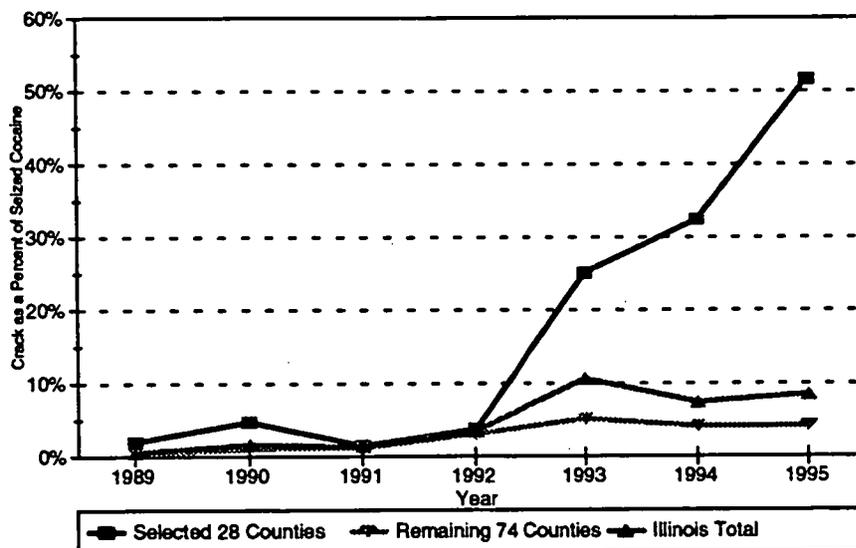
Although Illinois is a "consumer" state for most drugs (e.g., drugs are imported into the state for consumption), Chicago has become a *supplier* of crack cocaine to areas not only in Illinois, but throughout the Midwest as well. Intelligence information from the DEA and data from the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) indicate Chicago is one of five *source* cities for crack cocaine distribution across the United States, along with Detroit, Los Angeles, New York and St.

Louis. As previously reported, a 1996 Authority survey of Illinois' MEGs and Task Forces indicated crack cocaine is readily available throughout all regions of the state. The DEA reports the average price for a gram of crack cocaine in Chicago at approximately \$100, and around \$1,200 to \$1,500 for an ounce of the drug.

Although the public has traditionally associated the crack problem with Chicago, the availability and use of crack has increased throughout Illinois, particularly in urban areas. In 1995, 17,119 grams of crack cocaine were seized outside of Chicago, 8 percent less than in 1994, but nearly three-quarters more than the 1992 figure. Additionally, in 28 selected Illinois counties outside of Cook County, over one-half of the cocaine seized by law enforcement agencies in 1995 was in the form of crack, compared to only 2 percent in 1989. Across the remaining counties (including suburban Cook County), crack has accounted for less than 6 percent of the cocaine seized annually since 1989 (Figure 5).

Figure 5

Crack Cocaine as a Percent of Total Cocaine Seized Outside of Chicago



Source: Illinois State Police

Data clearly indicate, however, that crack has emerged in all regions of the state. For example, the amount of crack seized in rural counties increased from 15 grams in 1989 to 2,576 grams in 1995. Most of this increase was driven by seizures in Alexander, Jackson, Jefferson, Knox and Vermilion counties. In 1989, 10 Illinois counties reported a seizure of one gram or more of crack. By 1995, half of Illinois' counties reported crack seizures of one or more grams.

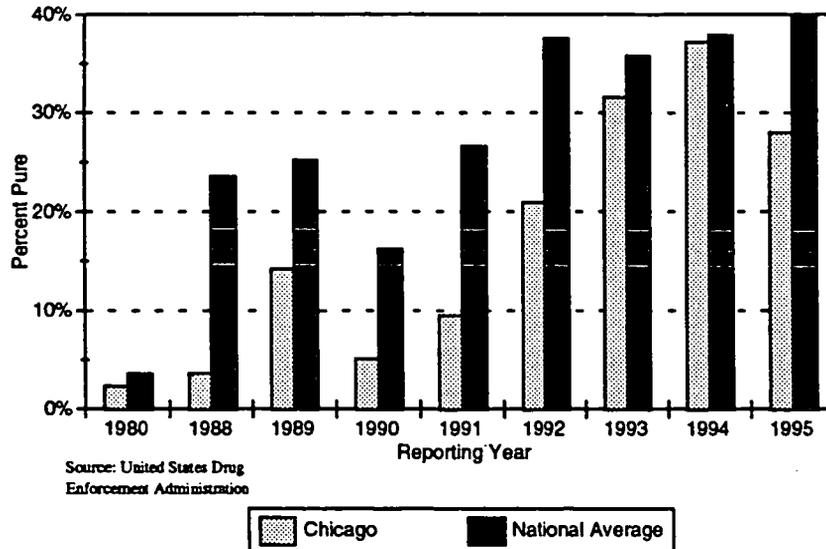
The increased availability and use of crack cocaine is also evident in the number of referrals to drug treatment by Interventions Chicago. Between SFYs 1992 and 1995, referrals to treatment for crack cocaine by Interventions increased nearly nine-fold, from 587 to 4,908. Referrals for crack cocaine accounted for one-half of all Interventions' referrals in SFY 1995, compared to 15 percent in SFY 1992.

Heroin Availability

The DEA's Chicago Field Division continues to report an increase in the availability of high quality heroin in the Chicago area. Chicago continues to be one of the few cities within the DEA's Domestic Monitor Program (DMP) to report the availability of all four major types of heroin (Mexican black-tar, Mexican brown heroin, Southwest Asian and Southeast Asian white heroin). The DMP indicates that since 1991, there has been a major shift in the heroin market in Chicago, with the predominant form of heroin changing from Mexican brown to Southeast Asian white. Between 1993 and 1995, over 600 pounds of Southeast Asian white heroin had been seized by the DEA, United States Customs, and other agencies, either in Chicago or on its way to Chicago. Along with Southeast Asian white, Southwest Asian heroin and South American heroin are available in lesser to trace quantities. However, after being absent from Chicago for the past 2-3 years, the sudden re-appearance of Southwest Asian heroin could indicate a shift towards this type. The Authority's survey of MEGs and Task Forces indicated that white heroin was primarily available in Cook and the collar counties.

As a result of the increased availability of Southeast Asian heroin, heroin purity levels in Chicago have increased dramatically. In 1988, the purity of heroin seized by the DEA averaged 4 percent, while the national average was nearly 25 percent (Figure 6). By 1994, heroin purity levels in Chicago had reached 28 percent, roughly 10 percent under the national average (39.7 percent pure). Chicago epidemiologists and treatment providers report that the higher purity levels may be a response to younger users' desire to snort the drug rather than inject it intravenously.

Figure 6
Average Purity Level of Heroin,
Chicago and the National Average



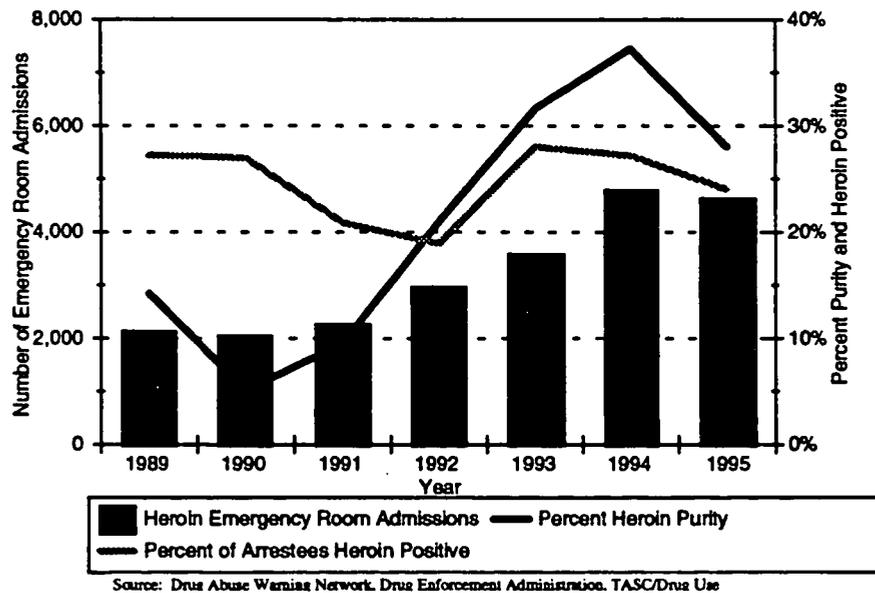
Prices for heroin vary depending on the type, with Mexican black-tar and brown heroin selling for considerably less than Southeast Asian white. In 1990, the average price for an ounce of Mexican heroin in Chicago was \$600, with gradual increases occurring through the end of 1994, when an ounce averaged between \$1,000 and \$1,500. Ounce prices of Mexican heroin are as high as \$2,600 in central Illinois.

While Southeast Asian white heroin is more expensive than brown heroin, the average ounce price of white heroin decreased 33 percent between 1991 and 1994 in Chicago. In 1991, the Community Epidemiology Work Group (CEWG) reported that an ounce of white heroin was selling for nearly \$7,500. The price remained at \$6,500-\$7,000 between 1992 and 1993, before falling to \$4,500-\$5,000 per ounce in 1994. In June 1995, however, the Cook County Metropolitan Enforcement Group reported that the Chicago area price had decreased again to \$3,500 per ounce. The CEWG also reported that the price for a "bag" of white heroin, a small quantity most commonly sold on the street to users, also decreased during this period. In 1991, the average price was \$20 per bag; in 1994, bags were being sold in Chicago for \$5. CEWG reported the average price for a gram of heroin was between \$200 and \$250.

Other data collaborate the increased availability and purity of heroin. Heroin-related emergency room admissions increased 151 percent in the Chicago area between 1988 and 1995, from 1,848 to 4,632, and accounted for nearly one-quarter of all drug-related emergency room episodes. However, this trend is not unique to Chicago or Illinois. Nationally, the number of heroin-related

emergency room episodes doubled between 1988 and 1995. Similar increases have been seen in heroin-related deaths. Between 1991 and 1994, the number of heroin-related deaths in Chicago increased 71 percent, from 172 to 294. Heroin was mentioned in 48 percent of all drug-related deaths in Chicago during 1994, compared to 43 percent across the rest of the nation (Drug Abuse Warning Network, 1996). When data on heroin-related emergency room admissions, the average purity of street-level heroin and the proportion of arrestees testing positive for opiates are compared, an interesting pattern emerges. The combined indicators show that the increase in purity, and hence availability, that occurred in recent years did not appear to appreciably impact heroin use, at least among the adult arrestee population. Higher purity levels do appear, however, to be correlated with an increase in adverse health outcomes, such as emergency room admissions (Figure 7).

Figure 7
Heroin Indicators
in Chicago, 1989-1995



Although admissions to DASA-funded treatment programs for opiates decreased during much of the 1980s, this pattern began to change in the early 1990s. Between SFYs 1990 and 1995, treatment admissions for opiates more than doubled, from 4,893 to 12,697. Between SFY 1994 and 1995 alone, admissions for opiates increased 34 percent. Opiate admissions also increased as a proportion of total drug treatment admissions in Illinois. In SFY 1990, 14 percent of all admissions for illicit drugs were for heroin abuse, compared to 21 percent in SFY 1995.

Marijuana Availability

Cannabis is the most readily available illegal drug throughout Illinois and is seized in greater quantities than any other illicit substance. Unlike other drugs, cannabis seizure rates are highest in rural areas of the state. Federal crackdowns on imported marijuana, and the development of potent and marketable strains that can be cultivated domestically, have contributed to an increase in marijuana cultivation in Illinois. Even though the state has a limited growing season, fertile soil and large unpopulated tracks of land in rural areas lend themselves to illegal production.

Illinois MEG and Task Force units report relatively stable prices for a gram of cannabis over the last two years. The average gram price for cannabis was \$7.73 in 1995 and \$7.96 in 1996. However, cannabis prices (as with other drugs) depend on the quality of the drug. In the early 1980s, prices were extremely low. In 1983, for example, the average price per pound of cannabis was between \$400 and \$600 for commercial quality cannabis. However, by 1992, prices increased to \$1,600 per pound for mid-quality commercial "Mexican" cannabis, and between \$3,300 and \$4,000 per pound for higher quality Sinsemilla. Initial reports from the DEA indicate that 1995 prices are similar to those reported in the past few years, with commercial grades selling for \$900-\$2,000 per pound and higher grades selling for \$2,500-\$4,000 per pound. Although cannabis has become more potent in recent years, some of the price increases may also be due to increased enforcement efforts and the successful eradication of locally grown cannabis. Statistics from the DEA's Domestic Cannabis Eradication and Suppression Program (DCE/SP) for 1995 indicate that Illinois ranked 14th overall in DCE/SP results with the eradication of over 39.8 million plants and the seizure of 77 indoor growing operations (2,034 plants).

Although emergency room admissions involving cannabis account for a relatively small proportion of all drug-related emergency room admissions in Chicago, the 2,817 estimated emergency room mentions for marijuana/hashish in 1995 was the highest on record. While cannabis is not mentioned frequently in emergency room episodes and few deaths are attributed to the drug, the use of cannabis by younger users and in conjunction with other drugs, particularly crack, continues to increase in Chicago. Younger cannabis users in Chicago are smoking the drug through cigar casings known as "blunts", and among more experienced and slightly older users, it is becoming popular to "lace" the blunt with crack before smoking (Chicago Epidemiology Work Group, 1996). However, unlike other areas of the country, in Chicago the blunt is sold on the street as a finished product, instead of the user having to create the cannabis cigar.

Between SFYs 1990 and 1993, the number of DASA funded substance abuse treatment admissions for primary marijuana abuse decreased 5 percent, from 5,310 to 5,025. More recently, however, treatment admissions for marijuana *increased*, jumping 95 percent between SFYs 1993 and 1995, to 9,811.

Availability of Other Illicit Drugs

While cocaine, heroin, and marijuana present the most pressing problems in Illinois, other illicit drugs are available across the state. MEGs and Task Forces report that LSD is readily available

across all regions of the state (see Figure 2). In addition, increasing availability of methamphetamines is being reported across Illinois, particularly in Illinois' rural counties.

Methamphetamine has appealed to a wide spectrum of users and presents a particular danger because, like heroin and cocaine, it can be snorted, injected or smoked (CEWG, 1996). Although a stimulant like cocaine, the high obtained from methamphetamines generally lasts longer than cocaine and provides a feeling of unlimited energy and bursts of euphoria. Law enforcement officials state that while methamphetamine is currently not having a large impact in the Chicago-area drug market, the use of the drug is on the upswing in portions of central and southern Illinois. DEA removals of methamphetamine over the past five years have reflected huge increases in availability. In 1991, DEA removed 1.2 kilograms of methamphetamine in Illinois and in 1995, that figured increased to 26.8 kilograms. DEA reports prices for a gram of the drug range from \$80-\$100 in Chicago to \$100-\$200 in the Springfield area. Law enforcement officials feel that by 1998 and 1999, methamphetamine use will increase significantly as the drug makes its way from the west coast into midwestern cities. The increasing availability of methamphetamine from domestic laboratories, and the abundant supply of the drug and/or its chemical precursors from Mexico, have encouraged markets outside of their traditional confines (Office of National Drug Control Policy).

Use of the stimulant methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA or "ecstasy") remained relatively stable among Chicago-area students between 1990 and 1993, with 2 percent reporting use (CEWG, 1996). However, shifting ethnic trends were noted in the use of MDMA: in 1990, the highest use was reported by African-americans and white males; in 1993, the highest rate was reported by Hispanic males.

The Supply of Illicit Drugs in Illinois

Trafficking organizations in Illinois tend to operate in population centers and the surrounding metropolitan areas. Most of the illicit drug trafficking continues to reflect the trend of loose cooperation among trafficking organizations, which have been principally managed by one key personality who coordinates and directs the activities of the group that interacts with other organizations in the drug trafficking loop. Typically, organizations tend to specialize in a certain part of the drug trafficking process, whether it's production or retail selling. It is unusual to encounter a single organization that is wholly responsible for the production, transportation, wholesale distribution and retail selling of an illicit drug. In most instances, major drug organizations represent the wholesale distribution link in an area. They link with an importing source, transport the drug into the area and distribute it to smaller organizations for street sales. Investigations which disrupt the trafficking of drugs in a particular market or a network of markets are time-consuming and difficult to pursue. They also require the support and cooperation of law enforcement officials at the federal, state, and local levels.

Chicago has long been a major receiving and transport area for drugs, particularly cocaine and heroin. The city is a stronghold for Mexican and Columbian cocaine traffickers who dominate the distribution markets in the Chicago and northwest Indiana region. According to the DEA, the

majority of cocaine loads coming into Illinois are being smuggled by Colombian and Mexican criminal organization from Colombia through Central America and into Mexico. It is then transported across the Mexican border for transshipment to distribution centers or source cities, including Chicago. Chicago is a center for cocaine distribution throughout not only the state, but other areas in the Midwest as well. Distribution of cocaine in the Chicago area has been controlled primarily by well-established and organized Hispanic trafficking enterprises, as well as by other ethnic groups and Chicago-based street gangs. The day-to-day distribution of crack cocaine in Chicago and other urban areas in northern Illinois is also controlled by Chicago-based street gangs, who have a monopoly-like dominance over the drug. The DEA reports that street gangs are becoming more sophisticated in their trafficking methods, and violence has likewise increased as gangs become more ruthless in their control of street sales.

Control of Chicago's heroin market has been shared by three ethnic networks during the past ten years— Asians, Mexicans, and Nigerians. From the late 1980s through 1993, the majority of heroin distributed in Chicago was Mexican brown. Since 1991, however, there has been a dramatic decline in the availability of Mexican heroin. In recent years, an increase in Asian groups trafficking in heroin from Southeast Asia has resulted in greater availability of white Asian heroin. Similar to Asian networks, Nigerian groups have been able to quickly create a successful narcotics distribution center by transporting Southeast Asian white heroin directly from the Golden Triangle area of Laos, Burma, and Thailand into Chicago by way of a myriad of trafficking routes and methods. Nigerian criminal organizations are reportedly supplying anywhere from 70-90 percent of the Southeast Asian white heroin available in Chicago, northern Illinois, northwest Indiana, and southern Wisconsin. The Nigerians now have a near monopoly-like control of the heroin and distribute it to Chicago-based street gangs, who dominate the day-to-day trafficking of the drug. According to the DEA, Chicago has become a major distribution center as well as a primary transshipment nexus for Southeast Asian white heroin in the United States.

Although available in lesser quantities, Southwest Asian heroin and South American heroin have the potential to become serious threats in Illinois as trafficking routes and methods are adapted to combat enforcement measures. Some Nigerian trafficking organizations have begun to transport Southwest Asian heroin from the Golden Crescent areas of Pakistan, Iran and Turkey, and reports indicate that it is only a matter of time before Colombian and Mexican trafficking organizations start to distribute South American heroin in Chicago and other parts of the midwest.

The Demand for Illicit Drugs in Illinois

Although measuring drug use is also difficult, data from the criminal justice and public health care systems can be used to assess demand from a number of different perspectives. Information from drug use prevalence surveys, the Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) program, the Adverse Pregnancy Outcome Reporting System (APORS), and other sources are presented below as indicators of the demand for drugs in Illinois. The major findings are:

- o Drug use among youth has been increasing in Illinois and nationally;

- o Drug use among the criminal justice population continues to remain at high levels; and,
- o Drug use continues to place considerable demands on the treatment and public health systems.

Drug Use Among Illinois Households

The Illinois Department of Alcohol and Substance Abuse conducted a 1993 survey of adults in Illinois households regarding drug use. Results revealed that 5.4 percent of the respondents reported using an illicit drug in the past year (1993), and 2.1 percent reported using an illicit drug within the past month. Although the percentage reporting use in the past year increased between 1990 and 1993 (from 4.9 percent to 5.5 percent), the percentage reporting use in the past month decreased slightly (from 2.9 percent in 1990 to 2.1 percent in 1993). The illicit drug most often cited for use was marijuana.

Survey results also revealed that 33 percent of adult respondents reported the use of an illicit drug in their lifetime, with 27 percent of the female respondents and 39 percent of the male respondents reporting use. Approximately 33 percent have reported using marijuana in their lifetime, while 9.7 percent and 8 percent reported the use of cocaine and hallucinogens, respectively. Less than one percent reported heroin use. Adults aged 18-24 were most likely to cite illicit drug use within the past year (18.9 percent), compared to adults aged 25-34 (9.4 percent). These 1993 percentages have increased since the 1990 survey, when 16.4 percent of adults aged 18-24 and 9.1 percent of adults aged 25-34 reported use within the past year. When compared to national data, however, the percentage of Illinois adults in all age categories that reported illicit drug use was lower than the national percentage for lifetime use, past year, and past month use.

Regionally, the highest percentage of any illicit drug use during one's lifetime, occurred in Illinois' collar counties, with 37.9 percent reporting use. In Cook County 36.6 percent of the respondents reported ever having used any illicit drug during their lifetime.

Drug Use Among High School Students

The percentage of high school seniors across the country reporting regular drug use increased for the third consecutive year in 1995; reversing a long-term trend of declining drug use among this population. The proportion of high school seniors reporting drug use during the past month in 1995 was the highest rate of illicit drug use since 1986. In 1995, almost 24 percent of the seniors in the national survey reported regular drug use, compared to 22 percent in 1994, 18 percent in 1993 and 14 percent in 1992. Marijuana has consistently been the most frequently cited drug, other than alcohol, by high school seniors when asked about past-month use. Twenty-one percent of the high school seniors surveyed in 1995 reported marijuana use in the past month, compared to 1.8 percent reporting cocaine use during the past month.

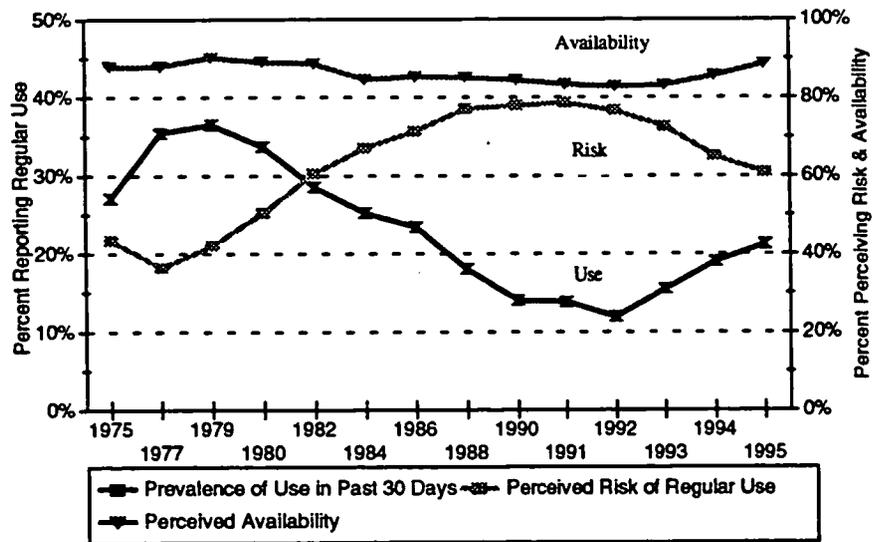
Paralleling the recent increase in reported drug use by high school seniors has been a decline in the perceived dangerousness of drugs. In 1995, 16.3 percent of the students in the survey perceived danger in limited marijuana use, compared with 27 percent in 1991. Similarly, 53

percent of the students perceived danger in using cocaine once or twice in 1995, compared to 60 percent in 1991.

When comparing trends in the reported use, perceived risk and perceived availability of marijuana (the drug other than alcohol used most frequently by this population), it is clear that use is related much more to perceived danger than availability. While the perceived availability of marijuana did not fluctuate much over the past two decades, drug use and perceived danger consistently moved in opposite directions (Figure 8).

Figure 8

National Trends in Marijuana Use, Risk & Availability for High School Seniors



Source: The University of Michigan

Drug use among youth in Illinois has followed the national pattern. Similar to the format of the national study, in 1990, 1993 and 1995 the Illinois Department of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse surveyed more than 36,000 young people in grades seven through twelve across the state about their use of drugs. The percentage of young people that reported having ever used an illicit substance fell from 26.1 percent in 1990 to 22.4 percent in 1993, before increasing to 30 percent in 1995. Between 1993 and 1995, increases in drug use were seen across all grade levels, all ethnic groups and both genders. African-American junior high school students in Cook County reported the highest percentage (29.3 percent) of illicit drug use in 1995 followed by Hispanics (26.2 percent) and whites (19.2 percent). In fact, illicit drug use among African-Americans in junior high school increased from 8.9 percent in 1993 to 29.3 percent in 1995. Overall, the percentage of students statewide and in Cook County reporting ever using marijuana, cocaine, crack and heroin increased between 1993 and 1995.

Annual and past month drug use also increased between 1993 and 1995 and was driven by increased reports of marijuana use by students in all grades and for both genders across the state of Illinois. In Cook County, substantial increases in marijuana use were reported among all ethnic groups during this period of time. In fact, marijuana use among African-American junior high school students in Cook County increased from 6.3 percent to 17.3 percent between 1993 and 1995, followed closely by Hispanics (from 5.3 percent to 22.3 percent) and Whites (from 4.3 to 14.7 percent).

In addition, the percentage of high school seniors in Illinois who reported using marijuana in the past month was higher than the national average in 1995. Among Illinois seniors, 29.3 percent reported having used marijuana in the past month, compared to 21.2 percent nationwide. Increased drug use among Illinois youth between 1993 and 1995 parallels repeated increases in drug use among young people nationally. National prevalence rates fell in the early 1990s before they started their upward swing in 1993. Despite declines in reported drug use between 1990 and 1993, drug use patterns in Illinois during 1995 are similar to those in the rest of the nation.

Another survey which assessed drug use among youth was the 1995 Chicago Youth Risk Behavior Survey (Chicago's Public School students in grades 9-12), revealed a significant number of youth reporting cocaine use. Approximately 6 percent of high school respondents and 1.5 percent of middle school respondents reported ever using any form of cocaine. A larger proportion (34 percent) of the 1995 high school respondents reported having ever used marijuana, compared to 27 percent in 1993. In addition, a significantly higher proportion of high school respondents reported current marijuana use in 1995 (19 percent) than in 1993 (14 percent), and one respondent in 12 reported current use on school property.

Drug Use Among Arrestees

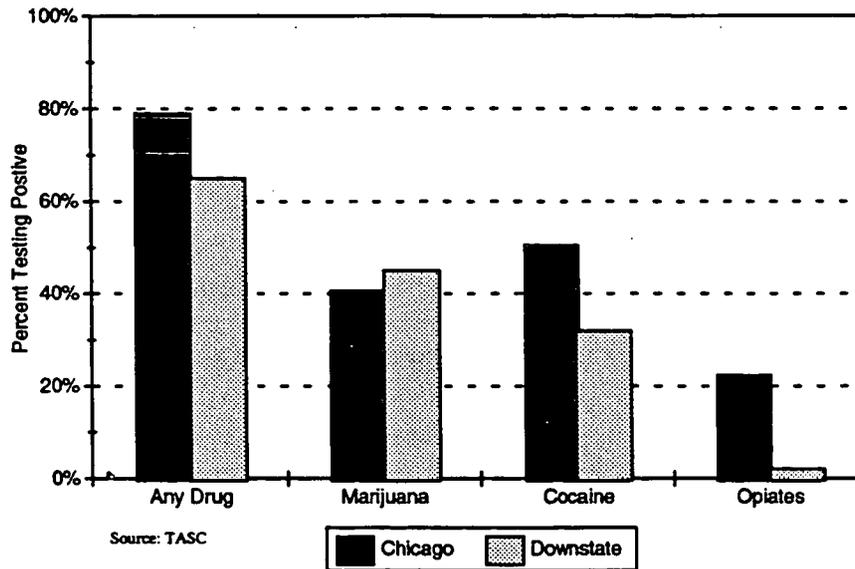
Although drug use (as reported through surveys) is relatively low among the *general* population, a much higher level of use has been documented among individuals who come into contact with the criminal justice system. One of the most widely cited indicators of drug use among arrestees is the Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) program, operated in 23 cities across the country. The DUF program collects urine samples from arrestees and then tests them for the presence of illegal drugs. Chicago has participated in the DUF program since 1987. Results from drug tests performed between October 1987 and January 1996 reveal that more than three-quarters of the 6,876 male arrestees tested were positive for at least one illicit substance. Of those arrestees testing positive, a majority, 56 percent, tested positive for cocaine and 23 percent tested positive for opiates.

Since 1988, the percentage of Chicago arrestees testing positive for cocaine has remained between 50 and 60 percent, and the percentage testing positive for marijuana has remained between 25 and 40 percent. Arrestees testing positive for marijuana has increased somewhat since the early 1990's and has remained between 35 and 40 percent since 1993.

In 1995, the Illinois Department of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse and the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority funded an expansion of the DUF program in Illinois to six counties

outside of Cook County. A similar expansion was funded over a ten-month period in 1991. Data from these studies indicate that drug use among arrestees is generally lower outside of Chicago, with the exception of marijuana use (Figure 9). Among the 831 male arrestees tested across the

Figure 9
Percent of Male Arrestees Testing Positive For Drugs In Illinois, 1995



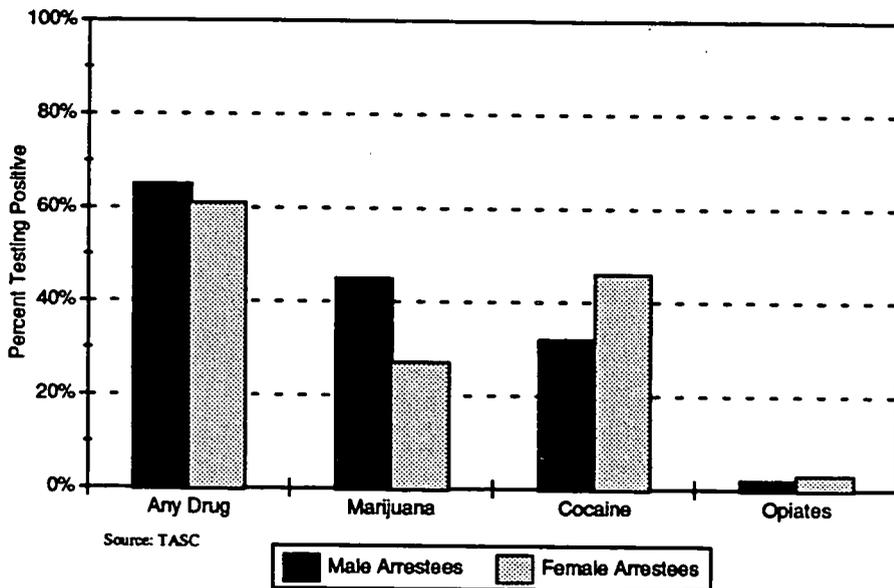
six counties outside of Cook County in 1995, 65 percent tested positive for illicit drugs, compared to 79 percent of the Chicago male arrestees tested that year. In 1995, 45 percent of the downstate arrestees tested positive for marijuana, 32 percent tested positive for cocaine and 2 percent tested positive for opiates. Despite the fact that arrestee drug use is lower downstate than in Chicago, drug use among downstate arrestees increased significantly between 1991 and 1995. For example, the percentage of downstate arrestees testing positive for any illicit drug jumped from 36 percent in 1991 to 65 percent in 1995, while the percentage testing positive for cocaine increased from 21 percent to 32 percent.

Variation in the percentage testing positive was found across the six counties participating in the 1995 study (Adams, Champaign, Peoria, St. Clair, Will, and Winnebago). The percentage testing positive for any illicit substance ranged from a high of 68 percent in Winnebago county, to a low of 44 percent in Adams county. Winnebago County also had the highest percentage of arrestees testing positive for cocaine (46 percent), while Champaign and Will counties had the highest percentage testing positive for marijuana (51 percent and 48 percent, respectively).

Although the Chicago DUF program does not collect information on female arrestees, the 1995 downstate study did include both males and females. With respect to overall drug use little difference between male and female arrestees was detected. Sixty-five percent of the male arrestees tested positive for illegal drugs, compared to 61 percent of the female arrestees (Figure

10). However, the results did reveal gender differences for specific drug types. Forty-six percent of the female arrestees tested positive for cocaine, compared to 32 percent of the males. On the other hand, 45 percent of the male arrestees tested positive for marijuana, compared to 27 percent of the female arrestees.

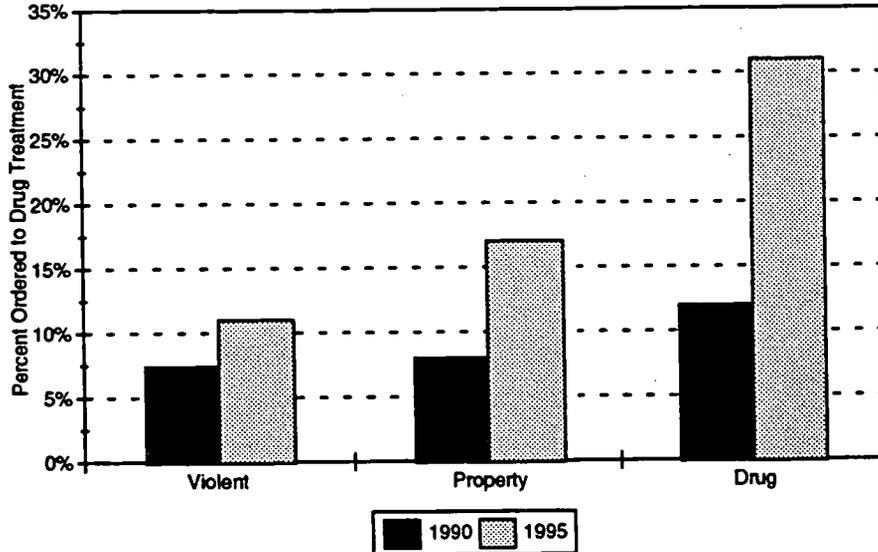
Figure 10
Percent of Downstate Arrestees Testing Positive for Drugs, by Gender, 1995



Drug Use Among Probationers

A relatively large-- and growing--number of individuals on probation in Illinois are substance abusers. This is evident not only in the number of probationers ordered to drug treatment as a condition of their sentence, but also in the offense types for which probationers are sentenced. Between 1992 and 1995, the number of probationers ordered to some form of treatment for illicit substance abuse increased 28 percent, from 6,506 to 8,337. Of those probationers ordered to treatment during this period, 19 percent were ordered to drug treatment *only*, 45 percent were ordered to treatment for *both* drug and alcohol abuse, and 36 percent were ordered to participate in a TASC program. In 1995, 17 percent of persons placed on probation were ordered to drug treatment compared to 10 percent in 1990. Not surprising, those on probation for a drug offense (possession or sale) were most likely to be ordered to treatment. Among probationers sentenced for drug offenses, 31 percent were ordered to treatment in 1995, compared to 12 percent in 1990. While offenders on probation for other offenses were ordered to treatment less frequently, the proportion has increased. For example, in 1990, seven percent of violent offenders placed on probation were ordered to drug treatment, compared to 11 percent in 1995. Similarly, eight percent of the property offender placed on probation in 1990 were ordered to treatment, compared to 17 percent in 1995 (Figure 11).

Figure 11
Percent of Probationers Ordered to Drug Treatment by Offense Type



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts,
Probation Division

The Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts' surveys of probation intakes in 1990 and 1995 suggest that adults are more likely than juveniles to be placed on probation for a drug offense. In both May 1995 and during a two-month period in 1990, 24 percent of adult offenders placed on probation were sentenced for a drug offense compared to 6 percent of juveniles studied in 1990, and 13 percent of juveniles studied in 1995. Between 1990 and 1995, the percent of adults placed on probation for a drug offense remained constant while the percent of juveniles doubled. In both 1990 and 1995, males comprised the largest percent (80 percent) of people sentenced to probation for a drug offense. However, in both 1990 and 1995, 28 percent of females placed on probation in Illinois were sentenced for a drug offense compared to 22 percent of males. Overall, females are more likely to be placed on probation for a drug offense when compared to males.

In 1990, drug offenders on probation had an average of slightly more than 2 previous arrests. By 1995, the average number of previous arrests for drug offenders had more than doubled. Interestingly, the average sentence length for drug offenders on probation decreased between 1990 and 1995. In 1990, drug offenders on average were sentenced to 23 months on probation, compared to an average sentence of 21 months in 1995.

Drug Use Among Prison Inmates

While drug offenders account for a relatively high proportion of prison admissions (38 percent in Illinois), an even higher proportion of inmates are substance abusers. Preliminary findings from a 1994 study conducted by the Illinois Department of Alcohol and Substance Abuse (DASA) found that over three-quarters of the inmates surveyed had used illicit drugs in the past year, and 65 percent had used illicit drugs in the past month. Drug use by inmates is dramatically higher when compared to the results of another DASA survey conducted on adults in Illinois households in 1993. In this survey, only 5.4 percent of household respondents admitted to using an illicit drug in the past year, and only 2.1 admitted to past month use. Approximately 61 percent of the inmates admitted to using marijuana in the past year, 48 percent admitted to using cocaine, and one-quarter admitted to using heroin.

The DASA study also found no significant difference between groups in terms of the percentage currently incarcerated for a drug offense. While 33.7 percent of inmates classified as substance abusers reported being currently incarcerated for a drug offense, a similar percentage (35.4 percent) of non-chemically dependent inmates were being held for a drug offense. Therefore, substance abusers were not more likely to commit drug crimes, when compared to other inmates. Inmates with a substance abuse or dependence diagnosis, were, however, significantly more likely to be currently incarcerated for an offense to make money (such as theft, robbery or burglary). Forty-four percent of those with a substance abuse problem were incarcerated for this type of crime, while only 29.9 percent of non-substance abusers were (Department of Alcohol and Substance Abuse, 1994).

Differences in drug use between genders were also evident. Although a similar percentage of male and female inmates reported illicit drug use in the past year (76.3 percent and 75 percent respectively), males and females preferred different types of drugs. Similar to the Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) study results, more males reported marijuana use in the past year (62.7 percent) than females (42.3 percent), while females were more likely to report cocaine use (63.5 percent) when compared to males (46.5 percent).

Approximately one-third of the sample reported being either drunk or on drugs when committing the offense that led to their incarceration, with alcohol, crack/cocaine and marijuana being the most frequently cited drugs used (Department of Alcohol and Substance Abuse, 1994).

Perinatal Substance Abuse

Data from the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) provides another indicator of the prevalence of drug abuse in Illinois. The number of *reported* cases of substance exposed infants increased more than twelve-fold between SFYs 1985 and 1994, from 218 to 3,777. Between SFYs 1994 and 1996, however, the number of cases reported fell 30 percent. More than 88 percent of the 26,453 reported cases between 1985 and 1996 were *verified* through subsequent DCFS investigations. Between SFYs 1995 and 1996, the number of verified cases fell 28 percent, the second consecutive decline. While the majority (84 percent) of substance affected

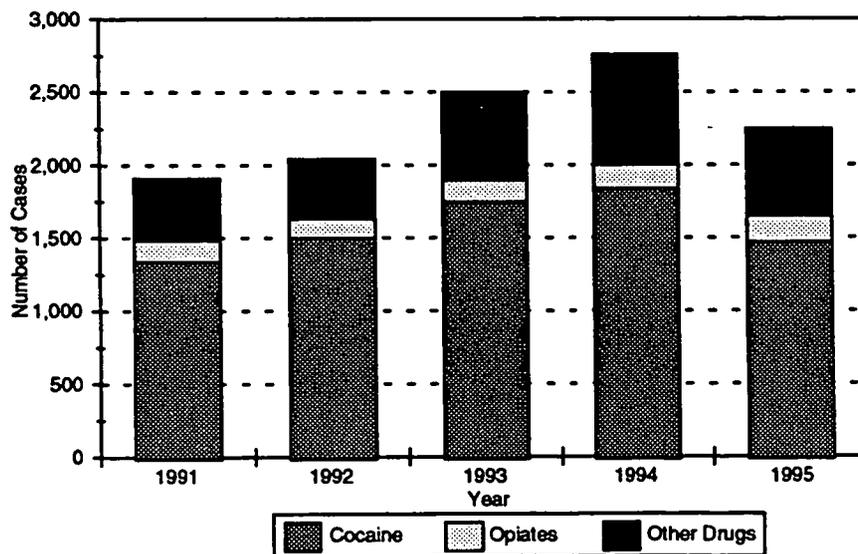
births in Illinois were reported in Cook County, predominately within the city of Chicago, 88 of Illinois' 102 counties have reported at least one case since 1985.

Despite overall decreases throughout the state in recent years, rural counties experienced increases in both reported and verified cases of substance exposed births between SFYs 1995 and 1996. During that period, reported cases increased from 52 to 75, and verified cases from 34 to 50.

Another source of information on substance affected births is the Illinois Department of Public Health's (IDPH) Adverse Pregnancy Outcomes Reporting System (APORS). APORS data is particularly important because it identifies through blood tests the types of illegal drugs detected in newborns. Of the 11,458 infants who tested positive for illegal drugs between October 1990 and July 1996, the majority (70 percent) had traces of cocaine in their system, 7 percent tested positive for opiates and the remaining 23 percent tested positive for other drugs.

Cook County has consistently accounted for more than 80 percent of positive APORS cases statewide. Although the number of infants testing positive for controlled substances increased steadily between 1991 and 1994, the number decreased 18 percent between 1994 and 1995, from 2,759 to 2,249 (Figure 12). While the number of infants testing positive for cocaine and "other controlled substances" drove the overall decrease between 1994 and 1995, the number of infants testing positive for opiates increased 6 percent during that period, from 165 to 176.

Figure 12
Number of Infants Born with a Positive Toxicity for Controlled Substances



Source: Illinois Department of Public Health

HIV Infection Resulting from IV Drug Use

AIDS has become an epidemic with profound implications for intravenous drug users, their sex partners and children, and the criminal justice community. According to the Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH), a total of 18,159 cumulative AIDS cases were reported in Illinois from 1981 through September 1996, 70 percent (12,806) of which were diagnosed in Chicago. As of September 1996, 19,923 HIV cases had been reported in Illinois, with 40 percent contracting the infection through intravenous drug use. By comparison, in March 1991, only 18 percent of the cumulative HIV cases were infected through intravenous drug use.

Cumulative AIDS cases by race, gender and mode of transmission show that 54 percent of females with AIDS in Illinois were IDUs compared to 21 percent of male injection drug users with AIDS. Diagnosed AIDS cases between 1993 and 1996 show a relatively constant trend among male IDUs while female IDU cases decreased during this period of time. Among female IDUs diagnosed with AIDS between 1981 and 1996, 63 percent were African-American, followed by 27 percent White and 9 percent Hispanic. Similarly, among male IDUs with AIDS, 65 percent were African American, 18 percent were White and 17 percent were Hispanic.

Violent Crime in Illinois

Introduction

Several sources of information can be used to document and describe violence in a meaningful way. One source which is used extensively is the Illinois Uniform Crime Reports (I-UCR) maintained by the Illinois State Police. The I-UCRs contain information on the number of violent crimes reported to the police as well as arrests made for violent crime incidents.

Victimization surveys are another source of information on violence. One significant advantage of victimization survey data is its ability to document, at least to some degree, crimes which are not reported to the police. Another source of information on violence is the public health care system, particularly hospital trauma centers. Data from each of these sources are presented below as indicators of the extent and nature of the violent crime problem in Illinois.

- Despite statewide decreases in the number of violent crimes reported to the police in Illinois, the public's fear and perception of violent crime is high;
- The extent to which juveniles are firearms are associated with violent crime continues to increase; and,
- Although not exclusively juveniles, gang-violence and gang-migration have become serious issues facing the majority of Illinois' law enforcement agencies.

Public Perception of Crime

A 1996 survey conducted by Northern Illinois University asked Illinois respondents what their perception of crime was in the state and in their community. The way in which people perceive drug and violent crime in their own community can be a good indicator of the extent of the problem. Public perception can often supplement crime statistics in an effort to inform criminal justice agencies of the nature of crime in certain areas or the need of prevention and victim services. In addition to supplying qualitative information, public opinion surveys may paint a different picture of the crime problem when compared to criminal justice data by reflecting unreported criminal activity. Results show that 62 percent felt that violent crime has increased in Illinois in the past few years, and 40 percent felt that it has increased in their community. In regard to illegal drug use, 75 percent felt that drug use has increased in Illinois in the past few years, while 53 percent felt that it has increased in their own community. Twelve percent of those surveyed felt that violent crime had decreased in Illinois, and 13 percent felt that it decreased in their community.

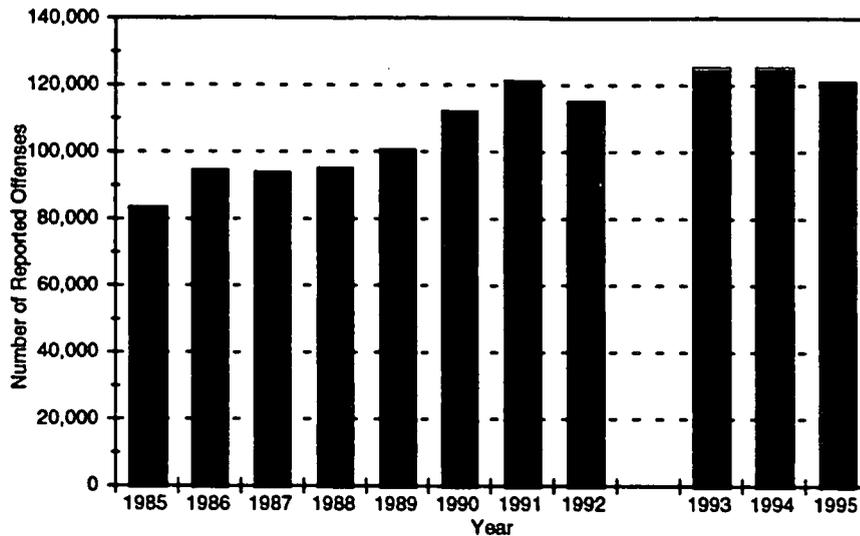
A separate survey conducted in 1996 by the Metro Chicago Information Center revealed that fewer people in Chicago and Chicago suburbs perceive "a lot of crime" in their immediate neighborhood (19 percent of Chicago respondents in 1996 compared to 31 percent in 1992, and 3 percent of suburban respondents in 1996 compared to 5 percent in 1992). However, those respondents who were considering moving in the next two years were asked about their reasons for moving. Twenty-eight percent of Chicago respondents cited a concern with safety as a reason for moving, while 7 percent of suburban respondents cited this reason.

Violent Index Offenses Reported to the Police

In 1992, Illinois began to revise its UCR program to meet National Incident Based Reporting Systems (NIBRS) specifications. However, reporting and compliance problems were experienced, and as a result, a new summary reporting format was temporarily adopted that differed significantly from formats used in NIBRS and the old UCR program. Although the new summary reporting format achieved a compliance rate of 99 percent, it contains only limited information about criminal incidents and arrests. Moreover, it precludes the direct comparison of 1993 through 1995 data with prior years.

Still, UCR data are an important indicator of violent crime, and it is important to consider the most recent data in relation to past trends. Between 1988 and 1992, violent crime increased 21 percent in Illinois, and increased a total of 27 percent between 1988 and 1995 (Figure 13). Data on violent crimes reported to the police since 1993 reveal an overall decrease in violent crime statewide. Data from the first six months of 1996 suggest this decline is continuing.

Figure 13
Violent Index Offenses Reported to the Police In Illinois 1985 - 1995

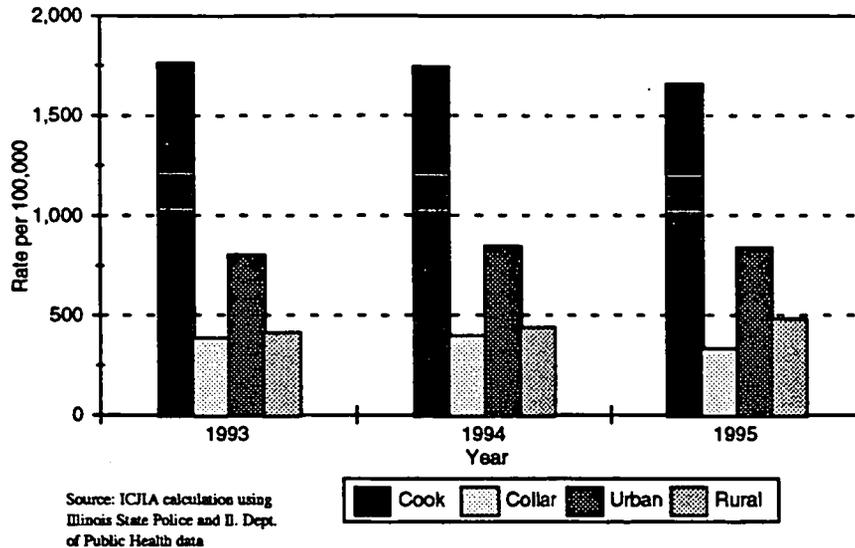


In 1995 there were 121,082 violent Index offenses (including murder, criminal sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault) reported to the police in Illinois, 3 percent fewer than in 1994. In addition, homicides in Chicago were down 11 percent from 1994 to 1995. Although it is too early to suggest that this is the start of a downward trend, the data are somewhat encouraging.

Most of the statewide decrease in violent crime between 1993 and 1995 can be attributed to a 6 percent decline in Cook County and a 13 percent decrease in the suburban collar counties. In Chicago, which accounts for more than 60 percent of all violent crime in Illinois, violent Index offenses dropped 8 percent between 1993 and 1995. Illinois' urban counties (outside of Cook County and the collar counties) and rural counties, on the other hand, experienced increases in violent Index offenses between 1993 and 1995. During that period, reported violent Index offenses increased 4.5 percent in Illinois' urban counties and 16 percent in Illinois' rural counties.

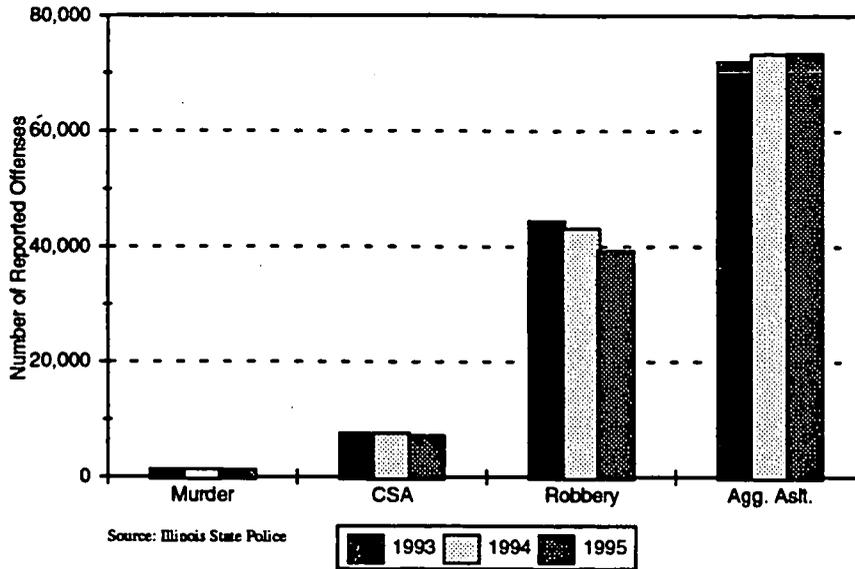
Taking into account differences in population, Cook County experienced the highest violent crime rate in 1995, with 1,661 violent Index offenses reported per 100,000 population (Figure 14). Illinois' urban counties had a violent crime rate of 838 per 100,000 population that year, or one-half of Cook County's violent crime rate.

Figure 14
Violent Index Offense Rate in Illinois
by Region, Rate per 100,000 Population



The most frequently reported violent Index offenses in Illinois are aggravated assaults and robberies (Figure 15). These offenses accounted for 61 percent and 32 percent, respectively, of all violent Index offenses reported to the police in 1995. Although aggravated assaults account for the majority of violent Index offenses reported *statewide*, considerable variation with respect to the nature of violent crime exists across regions of the state. For example, robbery accounted for 39 percent of all violent Index offenses reported in Cook County in 1995, compared to 5 percent of the violent crime in Illinois' rural counties. Criminal sexual assault, on the other hand, accounted for 4 percent of all violent Index offenses reported in Cook County in 1995, but 11 percent of all violent Index offenses reported in Illinois' rural counties.

Figure 15
Violent Index Offenses Reported to the Police, 1993 through 1995



Murder

Although less common than other violent Index offenses, murder continues to be a significant concern in jurisdictions across the state. The 1,221 murders in Illinois in 1995 represented a 10 percent decrease from 1993, and a 12 percent decrease from the record high of 1,383 murders in 1994. This statewide decrease can be attributed to a 38 percent decrease in murders in Illinois' urban counties, and a 12 percent decrease in suburban Cook County between 1993 and 1995; although all regions of Illinois experienced a decrease in murders during this time. Murders decreased 3 percent in Chicago between 1993 and 1995, from 851 to 824; however, the decrease between 1994 and 1995 was 11 percent. In 1995, over two-thirds of all murders in Illinois took place in Chicago.

A study conducted by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority on homicide in Chicago revealed that since 1989, the greatest risk for homicide victimization occurred for individuals between the ages of 15 and 19. The risk of victimization was highest for male African-Americans in this age category. Additionally, the likelihood of becoming a homicide *offender* was again highest among the age 15-19 category, with male African-Americans in this age group most likely to commit a homicide offense. The study also revealed that the most striking recent increase in any type of Chicago homicide occurred in street gang-related homicides, with 243 in 1994, compared to 166 in the previous year.

Firearms continue to play a major role in Illinois' homicides and violent crime. Although statewide data on firearm-related offenses and violent crimes committed with a firearm are limited, the study conducted by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority examining Chicago homicides revealed that firearms accounted for nearly three-fourths of the homicides in Chicago in 1995. High caliber and semi-/fully-automatic firearms are now the weapon of choice, accounting for over half of the firearm-related homicides in Chicago in 1995. The study also revealed that increases in Chicago homicide in the past few years occurred only in homicides committed with a firearm. In addition, the increasing use of high caliber and semi-/fully-automatic firearms may reflect the preference of gang-members and crack-cocaine dealers, who often favor these more powerful weapons.

Criminal Sexual Assault

Statewide, the number of criminal sexual assaults reported to the police decreased 5 percent between 1993 and 1995, from 7,620 to 7,238. Suburban Cook County experienced a 6 percent decrease in criminal sexual assaults during this period, and the number of criminal sexual assaults in Chicago decreased 14 percent. Decreases were also experienced in Illinois' collar counties (3 percent decrease) and in Illinois rural counties, with a decrease of less than one percent. Downstate urban counties, on the other hand experienced an 11 percent increase in criminal sexual assaults between 1993 and 1995, from 1,630 offenses to 1,806.

Robbery

The number of robberies reported to the police statewide decreased 12 percent between 1993 and 1995. Only the urban counties outside Cook and the collar counties experienced an increase, 2 percent, in the number of reported robberies between 1993 and 1995. Suburban Cook County experienced a 2 percent decrease in robberies during the period analyzed. Driving much of the statewide decrease was Chicago, which accounts for more than three-quarters of all robberies in Illinois. Between 1993 and 1995, Chicago recorded a 15 percent decrease in the number of robberies. In addition, rural counties also experienced a decrease of 15 percent in the number of reported robberies between 1993 and 1995. The number of robberies in the collar counties remained relatively unchanged during this time.

Aggravated Assault

There were 73,416 aggravated assaults reported in Illinois in 1995, 2 percent more than in 1993. Rural counties experienced the largest percentage increase in aggravated assaults between 1993 and 1995 -- 22 percent -- followed by Suburban Cook County, which recorded a 14 percent increase. Urban counties recorded a 5 percent increase between 1993 and 1995, while the collar counties experienced a 18 percent decrease during this time. Chicago, which accounted for 53 percent of all aggravated assaults in Illinois in 1995, experienced a 1 percent decrease between 1993 and 1995.

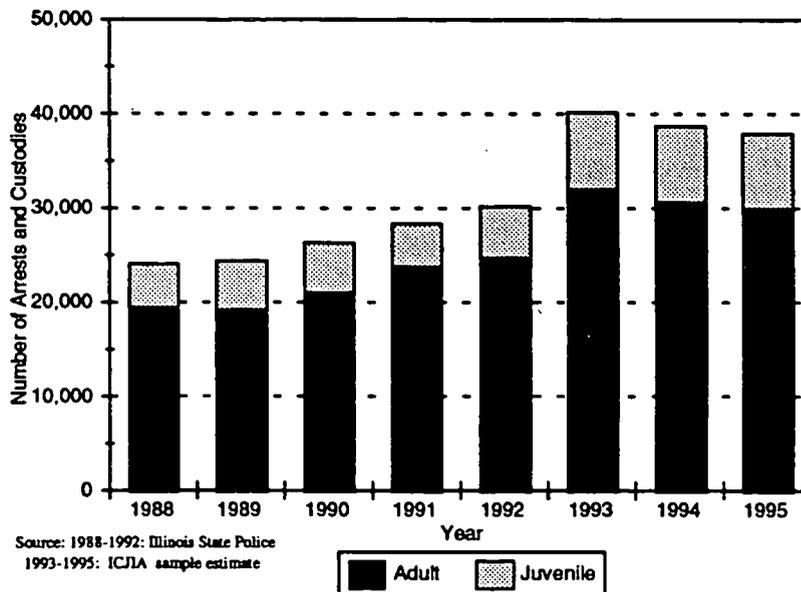
Juvenile Involvement in Violent and Unlawful Use of a Weapon Offenses

Although it is difficult to determine the characteristics of those offenders who commit crimes and are never apprehended, information on those who are arrested provides some estimate of the degree to which juveniles are involved in crime in Illinois. Through 1992, information on the number of juveniles taken into custody for violent and firearm-related offenses had been available through the Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting Program (I-UCR). However, in 1993, the Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) was implemented as the new data reporting system in Illinois. This system experienced significant reporting and data collection difficulties, and as a result, data on the number of juveniles taken into custody and information on weapons offenses have remained unavailable since 1992. In an effort to analyze the trend of violent and weapon offense arrests between adults and juveniles, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority conducted an independent data collection project in 1996. Data was collected from local law enforcement agencies throughout Illinois on various data elements, including adults arrested and juveniles taken into custody for violent offenses and "unlawful use of weapon" offenses. The sampling of data was then used to derive estimates for the state, and was appended to the data collected prior to 1993 under the I-UCR system.

The data indicate that juveniles have increased as a proportion of all those taken into police custody for violent offenses in Illinois since 1991, and have remained at approximately 20 percent between 1993 and 1995 (Figure 16). Juveniles account for approximately 17 percent of Illinois' total population. Nationally, juveniles accounted for 18 percent of all violent crime arrests and

Figure 16

Adult Arrests and Juvenile Custodies for Violent Offenses

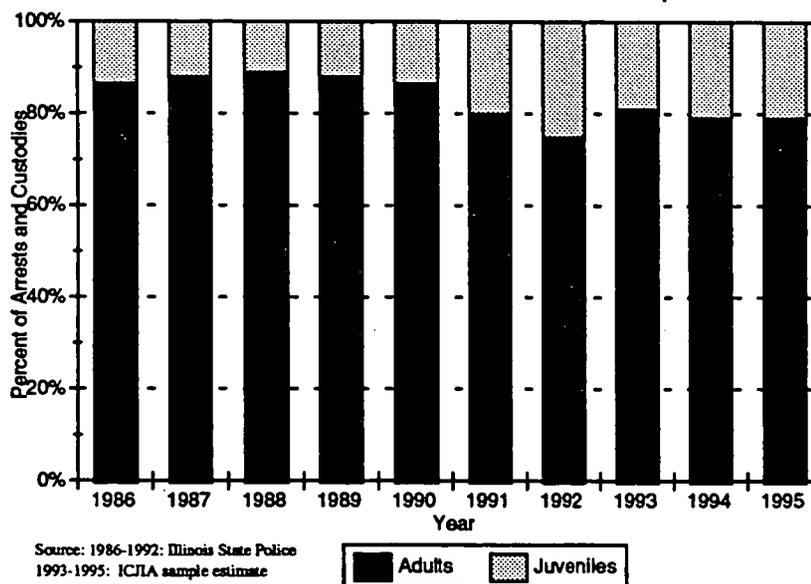


custodies in 1992 (Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 1995). Across the individual violent Index offenses examined, it appears that juveniles in Illinois accounted for a larger proportion of robbery and aggravated assault arrests than their proportion in the general Illinois population.

Similarly, juveniles appear to be accounting for an increasing proportion of persons taken into custody for unlawful use of a weapon (UW). Statewide, almost 21 percent of all persons taken into police custody in 1995 for UW were juveniles, compared to 11 percent in 1988 (Figure 17). In addition to differences across time, regional differences in the degree of juvenile representation among arrests for UW were also noted. For example, in 1995 one-quarter of all persons taken into police custody for UW in Chicago were juveniles, compared to 12 percent in the collar counties, and less than 9 percent in urban counties outside Cook and the collar counties.

Figure 17

Adult Arrests and Juvenile Custodies for Unlawful Use of a Weapon



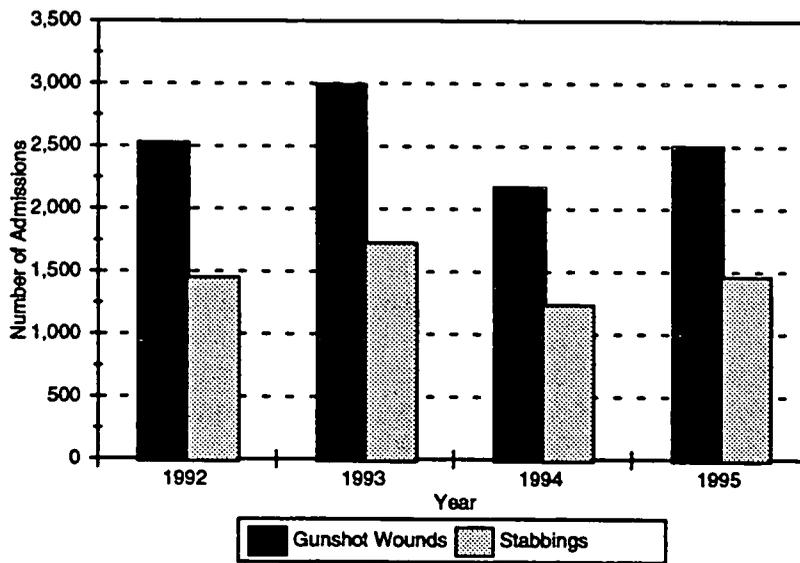
Trauma Center Admissions as a Result of Violence

In Illinois, there are 65 hospitals which are classified as "trauma centers." The Hospital Trauma Registry, a program operated by the Illinois Department of Public Health, collects information on patients admitted to trauma centers as a result of a violent incident. For the third year in a row, the Authority has been tracking these statistics as an alternative indicator of violence in the state.

Between 1993 and 1995, the number of people admitted to Illinois' trauma centers for treatment of an intentionally inflicted wound decreased 6 percent, from 7,705 to 7,268. Between 1993 and

1995, the number of admissions for gunshot injuries decreased 16 percent from 2,995 to 2,503, while stabbing injuries also decreased 16 percent from 1,730 to 1,461 (Figure 18). However, gunshot wound admissions and stabbing admissions both increased between 1994 and 1995, conflicting with the decreasing number of violent offenses reporting by the UCR during this time period. In 1995, gunshot wounds accounted for 34 percent of all trauma center admissions for intentional injuries in Illinois.

Figure 18
**Admissions to Illinois Trauma Centers
for Gunshot and Stabbing Wounds**



Source: Illinois Department of Public Health

Domestic Violence

Domestic violence continues to be a problem throughout Illinois. While information on the number of domestic violence incidents and arrests are not currently available in Illinois, other indicators begin to sketch a picture of the domestic violence problem.

One of the primary indicators of domestic violence is the number of orders of protection issued. The number of orders issued in Illinois increased 5 percent between 1994 and 1995, from 46,571 to 48,855 (Law Enforcement Agency Data System). The collar counties, urban and rural regions of the state all experienced an increase in orders issued between 1994 and 1995, with the urban (13 percent) and rural (12 percent) counties reporting the largest percentage increases. Although Cook County accounts for more than one out of every three orders issued, the number of orders issued in Cook County between 1994 and 1995 decreased one percent.

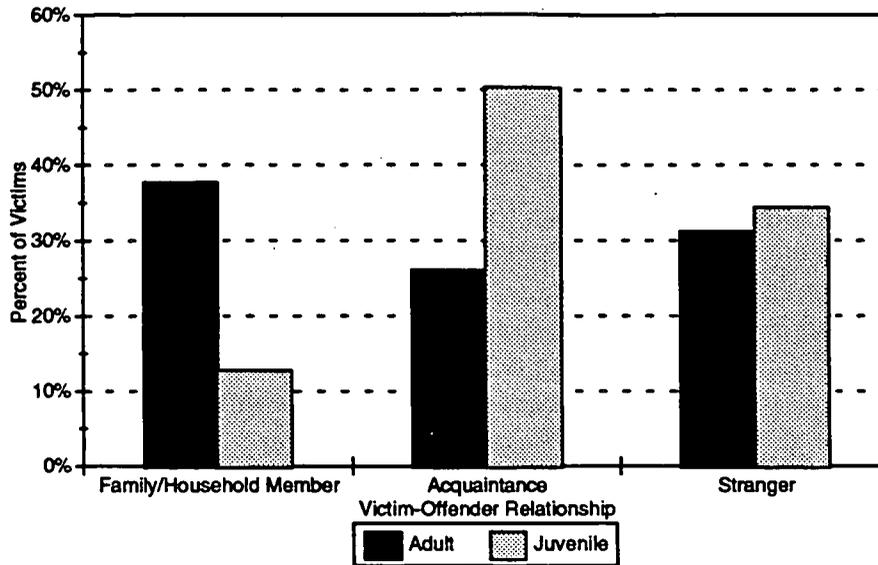
All types of orders-- emergency, interim and plenary, -- have increased in recent years. Emergency orders, which are issued for 14 to 21 days, account for the majority of all orders issued. Between 1991 and 1995, they increased 44 percent in number, from 23,255 to 33,430. Although interim orders, lasting up to 30 days, increased 79 percent during this time period, they decreased (8 percent) between 1994 and 1995 for the first time since reporting began in 1991. Plenary orders, lasting up to two years, increased 14 percent between 1991 and 1995. Orders lasting more than two years, increased 158 percent during this period. Of all orders of protection issued between 1991 and 1994, nearly three-quarters prohibited the respondent from entering or remaining at the petitioner's residence. During this same period, nearly 70 percent prohibited the respondent from entering the petitioner's place of employment or school.

The number of victims served by domestic violence shelters is another indicator of the extent of domestic violence. The Illinois Department of Public Aid administers domestic violence shelter and service programs for adults and their dependents who are victims of domestic violence. During state fiscal year 1995, 35,502 women and 10,760 children received services from the Department's 50 community-based programs, a 7 percent increase over 1994 (Illinois Department of Public Aid). Programs sheltered 16,035 adults and children, providing 171,906 nights of shelter in residential facilities, and 5,414 nights in motels, hotels, or safe houses. Programs also provided 447,846 hours of service to victims of domestic violence. With limited available services, residential programs were unable to shelter 17,074 victims in state fiscal year 1995, 10,446 of whom were children (this number may reflect duplicate counting if an individual was turned away from shelter more than once). The largest proportion of victims receiving services during this time were from the northern region of the state excluding Cook County (34 percent of all victims), followed by victims from Cook County (21 percent). The central region of Illinois accounted for 20 percent of victims served, followed by Chicago and the southern region with 15 and 10 percent respectively. Of the adult female clients served, 75 percent were between the ages of 20, and 39 and 60 percent were white.

In May 1995, the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts released a survey of probation intakes which provided information on victim-offender relationships and can be used as an indicator of domestic violence perpetrated by probationers in Illinois. Of the adult offenders on probation in 1995 for a violent crime, 37 percent victimized a family/household member, compared to 13 percent of the juvenile violent offenders on probation (Figure 19). Overall, adult offenders placed on probation for a violent offense were more likely to victimize family or household members than were juvenile offenders. Interestingly, both male and female violent offenders on probation were equally likely to have family/household members as victims, at 39 percent and 37 percent respectively.

One encouraging indicator of domestic violence is the decline in intimate partner homicides in Chicago. The number of intimate partner homicides recorded in Chicago has declined every year since 1991. In 1991, 78 domestic homicides were recorded in Chicago. In 1995, only 50 domestic homicides were recorded (Chicago Homicide Dataset).

Figure 19
Victim-Offender Relationship for
Violent Offenders on Probation, 1995



Source: Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, Probation Division

Some of the most pervasive and damaging types of domestic violence are child abuse and neglect, and child sexual abuse. Between SFYs 1983 and 1996, more than 1.4 million cases of child abuse and neglect were reported in Illinois, 39 percent of which were verified by the Department of Children and Family Services. During this period, the annual number of reported cases increased 97 percent, while *verified* cases increased 62 percent. Despite this long-term increase, there was a 10 percent decrease in the number of child abuse and neglect cases reported between SFYs 1995 and 1996, from 139,711 to 125,190, and a 17 percent decrease in the number of *verified* cases, from 53,537 to 44,700. Between SFYs 1994 and 1996, rural counties experienced the largest percent increase (3 percent) in the number of *reported* cases of child abuse and neglect while Cook County experienced the largest decrease (18 percent). All regions of the state experienced decreases in *verified* cases of child abuse and neglect during this period of time.

DCFS is also charged with responding to and investigating reports of suspected child sexual abuse. Between SFYs 1983 and 1996, the agency received 133,960 reports of child sexual abuse. Although the number of cases reported annually more than doubled during the period, from 4,047 to 10,384, reports have decreased every year since SFY 1993. Nearly fifty percent of the cases reported between SFYs 1983 and 1996 were verified by a DCFS investigator. Between SFYs 1994 and 1996, all regions of the state experienced decreases in the number of both reported and verified child sexual abuse cases, with rural counties experiencing the largest decreases; a 14 percent drop in reported cases and a 19 percent drop in verified cases.

Street Gangs and Crime

Criminal street gangs continue to be a major concern in Illinois. While it is clear that street gangs are involved in drugs, violence and other criminal activity, documenting the extent and nature of the problem with any precision is difficult. However, various studies of gang activity in Chicago and Illinois were conducted by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority in an effort to examine patterns and trends in gang crime activity.

In 1995, the National Youth Gang Center sent questionnaires to all Illinois jurisdictions identified as having a potential gang problem. In an effort to gather more detail, the Authority then conducted interviews with representatives from 53 Illinois police departments that indicated in the national survey that they had a youth gang problem. Only 32 percent of the 229 Illinois police and sheriff's jurisdictions that responded to the national survey, indicated they did not have a youth gang problem in 1995. Departments in medium or large population cities tended to have had a longer experience with gangs, beginning in the 1970s or 1980s. In comparison, the departments in small cities and rural areas tended to have problems with youth gangs that began more recently, in the early 1990s. In fact, in the early 1990s, a greater proportion of sampled rural jurisdictions reported problems with youth gangs than did sampled Cook County, collar counties, or other urban jurisdictions.

Nearly all (97 percent) of the police jurisdictions interviewed by the Authority said that they were aware of gang members from other places migrating to their jurisdictions. Somewhat fewer (77 percent) were aware of their local gang members migrating to other locales. Generally, gang migration appears to follow the major highway linkages between Chicago and various other downstate Illinois cities and towns, with most downstate jurisdictions having a direct link to Chicago. Gang migration is, for most jurisdictions, a recent phenomenon, with 46 percent first becoming aware of gang migration in 1992 or later.

Gang members in significant numbers of police jurisdictions across Illinois are engaging in violent, potentially lethal activity. One measure of the seriousness of gang activity in Illinois jurisdictions is the degree to which those areas are experiencing gang-related homicide and shootings. According to the national survey, over 15 percent of responding police jurisdictions reported that some gang members were perpetrators or victims of homicide in 1995. Over 50 percent of jurisdictions with populations of 50,000 or more (excluding Chicago) had at least one gang member perpetrator and at least one gang member victim of homicide. In the follow-up qualitative interviews that the Authority conducted with 53 police jurisdictions, 64 percent had at least one gang-related shooting in 1995, with 17 jurisdictions reporting three or more gang-related shootings in 1995. In addition, 70 percent of the jurisdictions with a gang-related shooting reported they had drive-by shootings.

Gang members in Illinois are also engaging in other violent crimes, as well as non-violent crimes. Although some interviewed jurisdictions were unable to quantify the level of gang-related violent and other crime they experienced, a number of others could. In terms of violent crime, these jurisdictions (excluding Chicago) reported that gangs were responsible for more than 1,821 acts of violence in 1995. The most frequent violent offenses were mob action, fights and threats;

although these jurisdictions also reported over 50 aggravated batteries, batteries, intimidations and criminal damage offenses. Forty-eight percent of the interviewed jurisdictions felt that gang-related violence is remaining stable, while 27 percent indicated that is getting better, and 25 percent reported it getting worse.

Gang involvement in criminal activities is not confined to violent crime or other crimes like theft and burglary. Of the interviewed jurisdictions, 63 percent reported that their gang members are heavily involved in drug sales, and 87 percent reported that gang members are at least somewhat involved in drug sales. Furthermore, the interviewed police jurisdictions reported that much of the drug activity centered around the manufacture and delivery of a controlled substance.

The national survey also pointed out that most jurisdictions reported they had a youth/street gang unit or officer, or a gang prevention unit, though smaller jurisdictions were less likely to have these types of services. Rural police jurisdictions and non-Chicago area urban police jurisdictions were less likely to have gang programs. Most of the interviewed police departments reported that the establishment of a gang unit or prevention effort had arisen directly from increased criminal activity by gangs.

An separate study conducted by the Authority on street gang activity in the Chicago area provides additional information concerning lethal violence and firearm-related crime stemming from gangs. Lethal street gang violence has increased dramatically in recent years in Chicago, as has the risk of becoming either a victim or an offender. Chicago gang-related homicides more than doubled between 1990 and 1995, jumping from 102 to 215, with the record high of 243 gang-related homicides recorded in 1994. A significant number of homicide victims and offenders are African-American males, although Latino victims and offenders continue to increase. The spurt in the early 1990s is of an unprecedented scale, and represents a street gang homicide death rate approaching nine per 100,000 population (8.62), compared to rates well below 3.00 in all years prior to 1990. The risk of becoming either a victim or an offender in street gang-related homicide peaks between the ages of 15 and 19, and the age of offenders in some gang crime appears to be declining, particularly drug crime.

Almost all street gang-related homicides in Chicago are committed with a firearm (92 percent over the last 30 years). From 1987 to 1994, a firearm was the weapon in 96 percent of street gang homicides, 51 percent of aggravated batteries, 69.5 percent of aggravated assaults, and 24 percent of robberies. The number of street gang homicides that are committed with a firearm follows the same pattern as total gang-related homicides. In contrast, street gang homicides committed with other or no weapons are low and stable across time. In the recent surge of street gang-related homicides, the number of firearm homicides reached 232 (97 percent) in 1994, compared to only eight nonfirearm homicides.

In the 1990s, there were large increases in the number of street gang homicides with a semi- or fully-automatic weapons, compared to moderate increases in nonautomatic handgun homicides and homicides in which the firearm type was unknown. From 1987 to 1994, street gang homicides with a semi- or fully-automatic weapon increased almost 13 fold, from 11 to 150, while other handgun homicides increased from 22 to 52 and those with an unknown firearm increased

from 13 to 24. Over most of the 30-year period analyzed, the use of semi- or fully-automatic firearms was relatively rare in Chicago street gang homicides. The weapon of choice was a handgun, most often a .38 or lower caliber. When the recent homicide surge began, coinciding with gang wars over the crack market, homicides with a nonautomatic handgun, most of them .38 caliber, climbed rapidly. Beginning in 1991, however, the weapon of choice for street gang homicides appears to have changed. Nonautomatic handguns are holding their own, but most of the huge increase in deaths from 1990 to 1994 is accounted for by killing with a semi- or fully-automatic weapon.

From 1965 to 1994, there were 29 street gang-related homicides offenders aged 10 to 14 who used a semi- or fully-automatic weapon, but 25 of these (86 percent) homicides occurred between 1991 and 1994. The increased use of semi- or fully-automatic weapons may be a factor in the increased lethality of attacks by the youngest street gang offenders.

The Authority's research also found that street gang-related violence and drug activity, however, are not necessarily synonymous. Street gangs tend to specialize in either violence or entrepreneurial activities like drug dealing, and gang-related lethal violence is more likely to grow out of turf violence than from drug markets. Drug markets directly influence violence by bringing rival gang members into proximity with one another, as most street gang violence involves intergang conflicts.

These findings suggest that street gang crime is not monolithic, but rather diverse, affecting different neighborhoods in different ways. One neighborhood may have a "hot spot" area for street gang activity, while another nearby area is a battleground for turf wars, and yet another is plagued by both. Strategies for reducing street gang crime must recognize these differences.

Areas Of Greatest Need

The Authority follows a needs-based process when deciding how to allocate funds to fight drug and violent crime. After collecting and analyzing data and written comments from state and local governmental leaders, as well as hearing from expert panel members and reviewing recent research findings, the Authority identifies the greatest problems Illinois is facing with regard to drug and violent crime. Within each of those areas the Authority then conducts a second data analysis, at the municipal, county or regional level, to determine geographic areas of the state with the greatest need for intervention. Those areas are then reviewed with respect to a number of factors. These include:

- The extent to which an area is a major drug or violent crime center;
- The extent to which local criminal justice agencies have committed resources toward this problem, their progress to date and ability to expand their efforts;
- The potential impact of an expansion of resources; and
- The ability of local criminal justice agencies to meet match requirements.

Representatives of criminal justice agencies in those communities then work with Authority staff to expand on the problem statement, set goals and objectives, develop an intervention and implementation schedule and prepare a budget for the program.

As presented in the preceding section, this year's initial analysis identified the following problems as warranting specific attention in Illinois:

- Cocaine and cannabis distribution, including street-level dealers and mid- to upper-level traffickers that fuel the supply of drugs in Illinois;
- High levels of illicit drug use among the criminal justice population, including arrestees, probationers and prison inmates, and the differences in the nature of substance abuse between male and female offenders;
- Increasing drug use among the general youth population in Illinois;
- The increasing proportion of violent crimes, particularly those involving firearms, committed by juveniles;
- Increasing levels of gang-related crime and violence in Chicago and other areas of Illinois;
- The system-wide impact of increased law enforcement resources; and,
- The need for specialized training and coordination, particularly with respect to handling and treating sex and other violent offenders.

In an attempt to identify the specific geographic regions of the state which are experiencing the highest rates of drug and violent crime, a number of different analyses were performed. The first step was an examination of individual county-level rates for a wide range of indicators of drug and violent crime, including: violent Index offenses, child abuse and neglect, felony filings, delinquency filings, jail crowding, felony probation caseloads, juvenile probation caseloads, drug arrests, and drug exposed births. Most of these indicators are presented and discussed throughout the strategy, however, two are discussed here: 1) drug arrests rates, and 2) violent Index offense rates.

Areas of Illinois with High Drug Arrests Rates

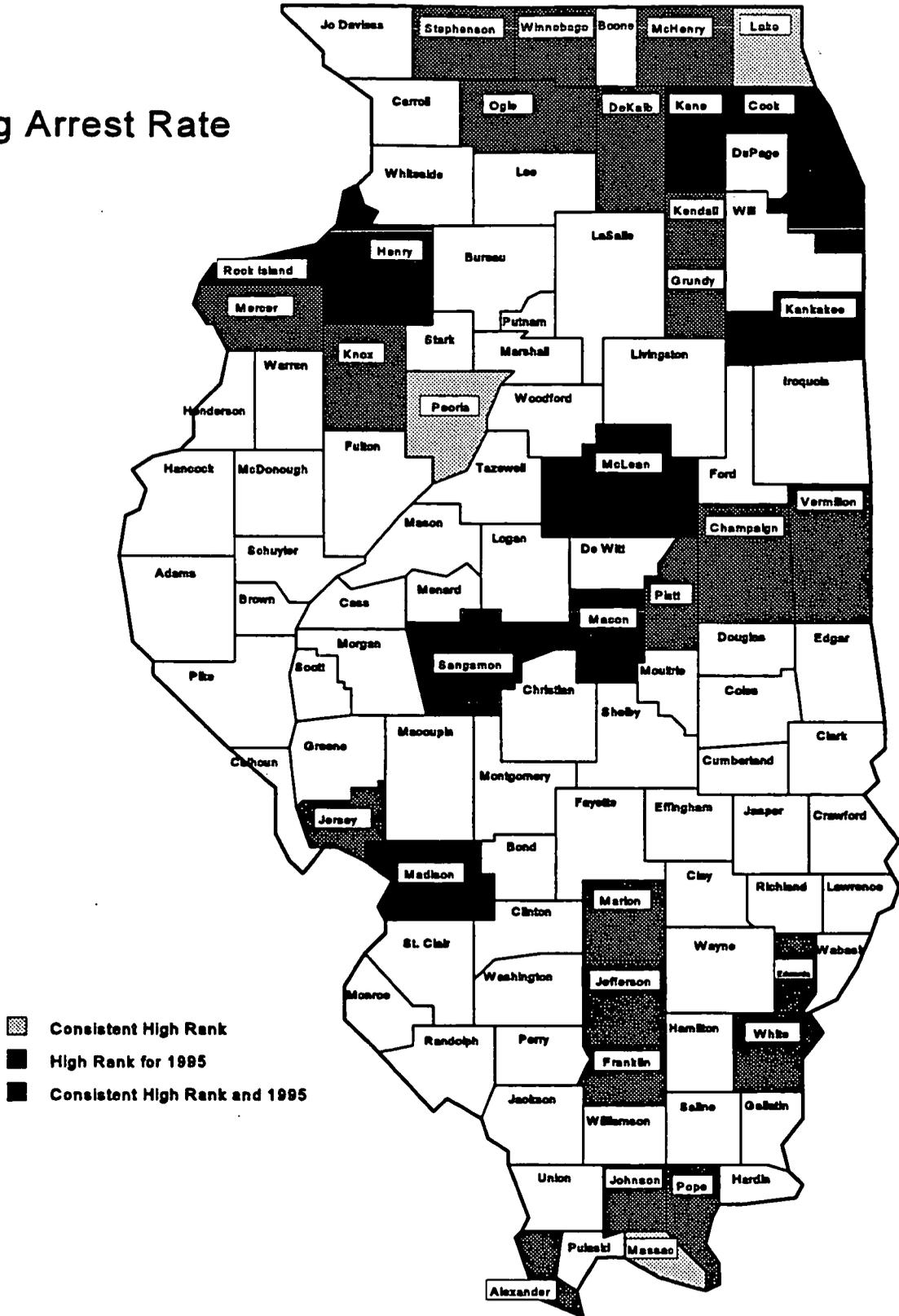
An analysis of annual drug arrest rates over the past ten years was conducted for each of Illinois' 102 counties. The 30 counties that ranked among the highest drug arrests rates were flagged for each year. The map shown on the following page identifies those counties that ranked in the top 30 for seven out of the ten years analyzed (1986 - 1995) (Map 1). In other words, these counties have a *consistent* high ranking drug arrests rate, and might be characterized as having a chronic problem. Also indicated on the map are those counties that are *currently* experiencing a high rate of drug arrests--those counties ranking in the top 30 for 1995, and might be characterized as having a recent problem. Counties that ranked in the top 30 in 1995, as well as over the last ten years, are also indicated on the map. All nine of the counties experiencing both consistent and current drug activity are urban counties, including Cook County.

Areas of Illinois With High Violent Crime Rates

An analysis was conducted regarding the rate of violent Index offenses reported to police in Illinois counties and how those counties have ranked in the past ten years. Counties that ranked in the top 30 for the highest violent Index offense rates were flagged for each year. The results shown on the following map identify those counties that ranked in the top 30 for seven out of the ten years analyzed (1986 - 1995) as having a *consistent* high ranking for violent Index offenses, and might be characterized as having a chronic problem (Map 2). Also indicated on the map are those counties that are *currently* experiencing a high rate of violent Index offenses--those counties ranking in the top 30 for 1995, and might be characterized as having a recent problem. Counties that have consistently ranked in the top 30 over the last ten years, as well as in 1995, are also indicated on the map. Of the sixteen counties experiencing both a consistent and current violent crime problem, nine were urban counties, with Cook County and six rural counties accounting for the remainder.

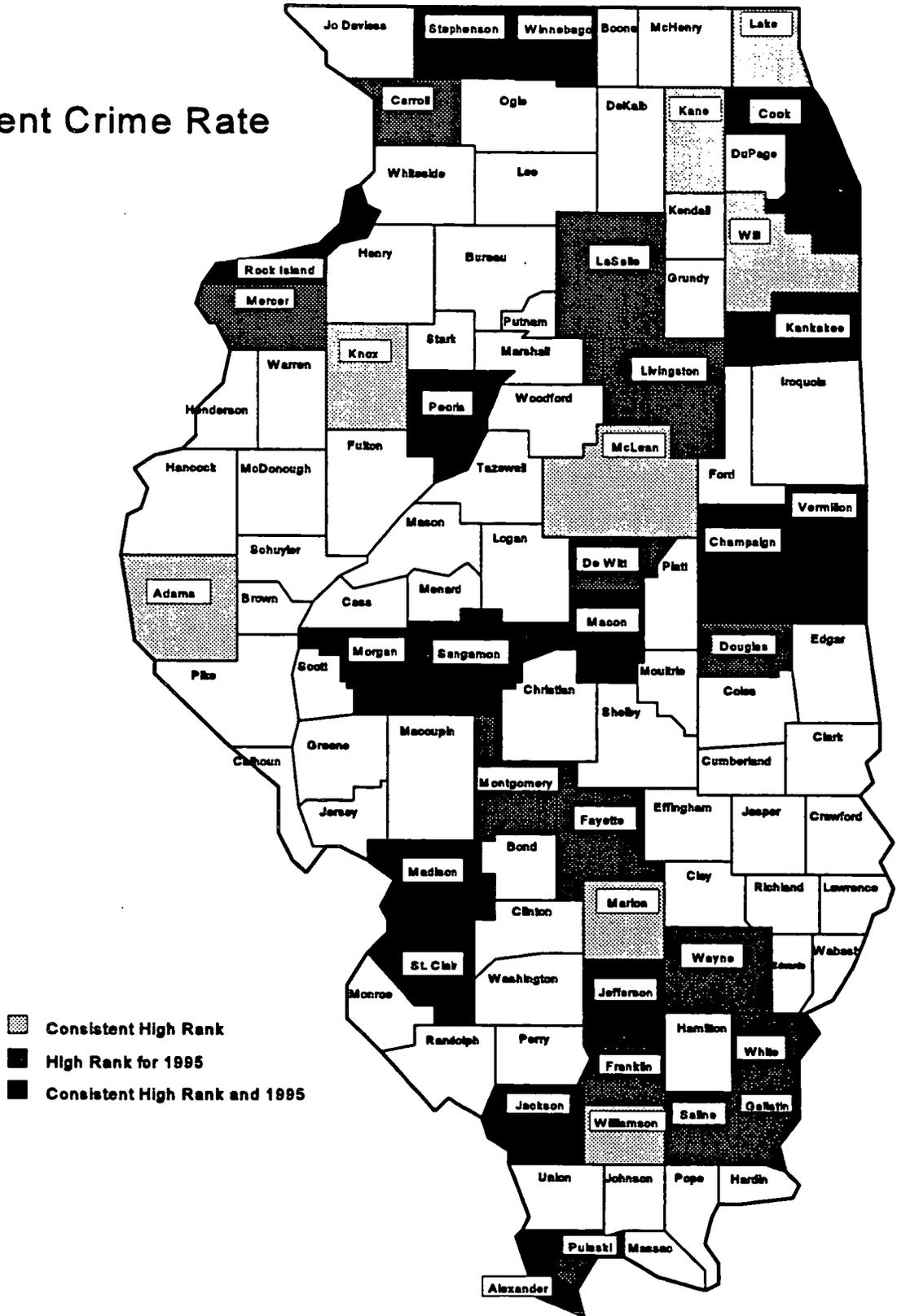
Map 1

Drug Arrest Rate



Map 2

Violent Crime Rate



Resource Needs and Gaps in Service

Introduction

To determine the resource needs and gaps in service, a number of different analyses and sources of information were used. The following sections summarize the activities and caseloads of the components of the criminal justice system: prevention and treatment, law enforcement, adjudication, corrections and treatment, and information systems and technology. What is useful from these analyses is that it is clear how the activities of one component impact the other components of the system. Many of the issues evident from the data have also been substantiated in the written and public testimony provided to the Authority and presentations made by experts in the field.

In general, the assessment of resource needs and gaps in service found that all of the components of the criminal justice system are facing increasing caseloads and demands. The number of arrests for violent crime in Illinois increased 3 percent between 1993 and 1995, while drug arrests increased more than 50 percent. Similarly, the number of felony cases filed in Illinois increased 11 percent during that period, while delinquency petitions increased 18 percent. As a result of these increases in arrests and prosecutions, the number of offenders placed on probation and sentenced to prison have also increased. Between 1993 and 1995, felony probation caseloads in Illinois increased 7 percent, while juvenile probation caseloads increased 32 percent. Similarly, the number of admissions to the IDOC increased 6 percent between SFY 1993 and 1996. As a result of the dramatic increase in drug offenders and drug-dependent offenders identified by the criminal justice system, there has also been a dramatic increase in the number of individuals receiving substance abuse treatment in Illinois.

Based on the analyses and testimony, it is also clear that while all components of the justice system are experiencing shortages in resources, indigent defense and probation have historically been under-funded. A panel of practitioners convened during the Authority's hearings all agreed that the increase in local law enforcement officers through the variety of federal community policing initiatives will have an adverse effect on the other components of the justice system if additional resources are not provided to accommodate the increased cases. There have been a number of officers added to local police departments through federal programs (Map 3). Training issues were also raised by representatives from each component of the justice system, particularly with respect to handling specialized cases such as sex offenders.

Lastly, there is a continuing need to take advantage of recent advances in technology to facilitate the reporting and sharing of information. In addition to the continuing need to improve the timeliness and accuracy of information on criminal histories in Illinois, there is also an evolving need for Illinois' criminal justice agencies to begin to communicate over the Internet. Based on surveys conducted by the Authority, relatively few criminal justice agencies are taking advantage of the capabilities of the Internet for information sharing and communication.

Prevention and Treatment

Although Illinois has invested a considerable amount of resources in substance abuse treatment and programs targeting youth (e.g., DARE), it is clear from the trends presented in section on drug use among high-school students that there remains a great deal of work to be done. The Illinois Department of Alcoholism and Substance (DASA) allocates more than \$57 million in federal funds to various community agencies in Illinois for prevention and treatment programs, including substance abuse treatment programs for convicted drug abusers who are 6-12 months from being released from a correctional institution. An additional \$14 million is awarded to the State Board of Education to provide funding to local school districts.

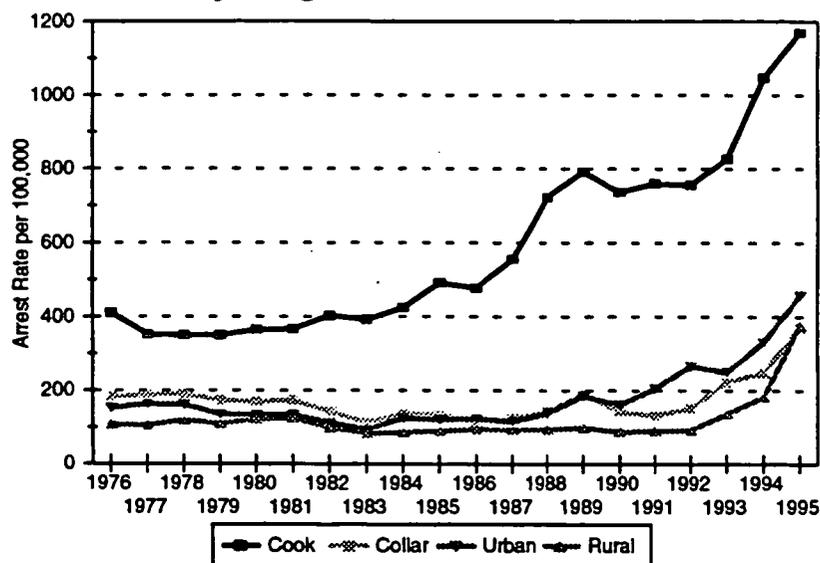
Law Enforcement

Arrests for Drug Offenses

The majority of drug offenses in Illinois are violations of either the *Cannabis Control Act* -- which prohibits growing, dealing, or possessing marijuana -- or the *Controlled Substances Act* -- which prohibits manufacturing, possessing, or trafficking in other illegal drugs, such as heroin and cocaine (including crack, which is not distinguished from cocaine). Illinois also has various other laws prohibiting other drug-related activity, such as the illegal sale or possession of hypodermic needles or drug paraphernalia.

In 1995, there were 86,058 arrests in Illinois for violations of the state's drug laws, 21 percent more than in 1994 and 54 percent more than in 1993 (Illinois State Police). Steady increases in total drug arrests were reported in all regions of Illinois, with the largest increases occurring in Illinois' rural and urban counties. Rural counties experienced the most significant increases--arrests nearly doubled between 1994 and 1995, from 3,704 to 6,967, and increased a total of 158 percent since 1993. Urban counties increased their drug arrests by 92 percent between 1993 and 1995. A similar trend was experienced in the collar counties, where drug arrests increased 66 percent, and in Cook County where drug arrests increased 41 percent. Cook County continues to account for a majority of total drug arrests in Illinois, accounting for 70 percent in 1995, and had a drug arrest rate of almost 1,200 per 100,000, more than twice as high as Illinois' downstate urban counties (Figure 20).

Figure 20
Drug Arrest Rate in Illinois
by Region, 1976 to 1995



Source: ICJIA calculation using Illinois State Police and Ill. Dept. of Public Health data

The 50,784 arrests for Controlled Substances Act violations accounted for nearly 60 percent of all drug arrests in Illinois in 1995, while the 28,527 cannabis arrests accounted for 33 percent (Illinois State Police). Arrests for other drug violations (Hypodermic Needle and Syringe Act and Drug Paraphernalia Act) accounted for the remainder. Although arrests for violations of the Controlled Substances Act outnumbered Cannabis Control Act offenses statewide, most of this was driven by arrests in Cook County. While controlled Substances Act offenses accounted for over one-half of all drug arrests statewide and they accounted for 73 percent of all drug arrests in Cook County. In all of the regions outside of Cook County, cannabis arrests outnumbered those for other controlled substances.

Arrests for cannabis violations in Illinois increased 52 percent between 1993 and 1995. Increases were reported in all regions of the state, with rural and urban counties reporting the largest increases between 1993 and 1995 (81 and 72 percent respectively).

Arrests for controlled substance violations in Illinois increased 40 percent between 1993 and 1995. Increases were reported in all regions of the state, with rural counties reporting the largest increase (73 percent) during this time. The next largest increases were reported in urban counties with an increase of 42 percent, and Cook County with an increase of 41 percent.

Arrests for violations of the Hypodermic Needle and Syringe Act in Illinois increased 11 percent between 1994 and 1995; while arrests for violations of the Drug Paraphernalia Act increased nearly 5 fold, during the same time period, from 1,327 to 6,203. Although arrests for violations of the Drug Paraphernalia Act and Hypodermic Needle and Syringe Act accounted for only six

percent and one percent of all drug arrests in Illinois, all regions of the state have experienced increases in these arrests since 1994.

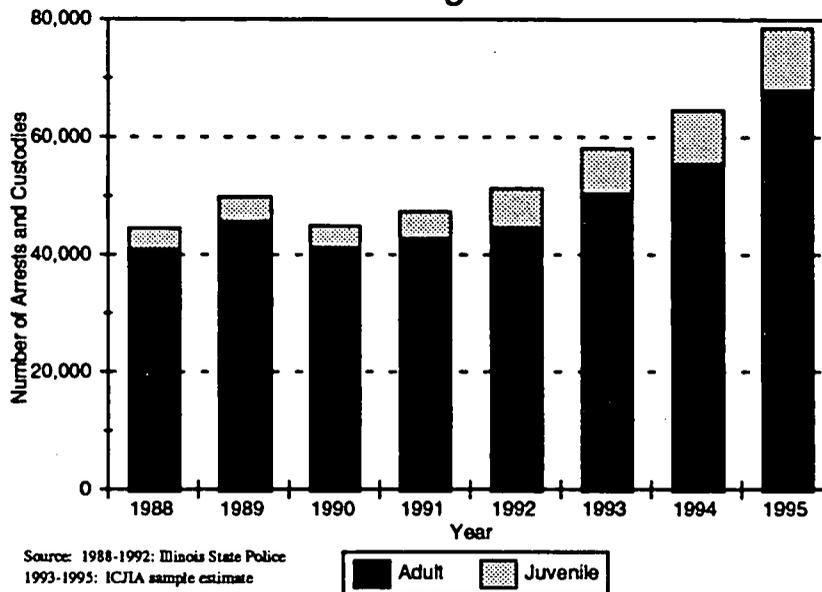
Juvenile Arrests for Drug Offenses

Between 1993 and 1995, the number of juveniles taken into police custody for drug offenses increased almost 40 percent statewide, with the largest percentage increase occurring in Illinois' collar and rural counties. During that period, the number of juveniles taken into police custody for drug offenses in Illinois' rural counties increased almost 140 percent and 133 percent in the collar counties. Juvenile drug arrests in Cook County, which accounted for more than 80 percent of all juveniles taken into custody for drug offenses statewide, increased 30 percent between 1993 and 1995.

Statewide, juveniles accounted for approximately 13 percent of all persons taken into police custody for drug offenses in 1995, compared to 7 percent during much of the late-1980s (Figure 21). In addition to differences in the representation of juveniles among drug arrestees over time, differences were also noted across regions of Illinois. For example, almost 20 percent of all persons taken into police custody for drug offenses in suburban Cook County were juveniles, compared to less than 9 percent in Illinois' rural counties and urban counties outside of Cook and the collar counties.

Figure 21

Adult Arrests and Juvenile Custodies for Drug Offenses

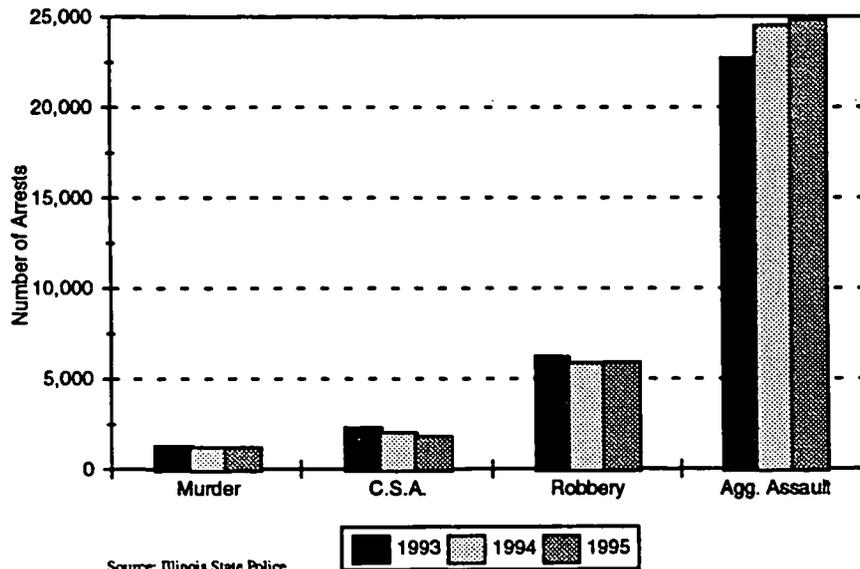


Arrests for Violent Index Offenses

In 1995, there were 33,722 arrests for violent Index offenses (including murder, criminal sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault) in Illinois, an increase of less than 1 percent than in 1994, and a 4 percent increase from 1993 (Illinois State Police). Although violent Index arrests between 1994 and 1995 in Illinois' urban and collar counties decreased by 6 percent and 16 percent respectively, they increased in rural counties by 9 percent. Arrests for violent Index crimes increased 25 percent between 1994 and 1995 in suburban Cook County, but decreased 2 percent during the same period in Chicago.

Most violent crime arrests in Illinois are for aggravated assault and robbery (Figure 22). These two crime types accounted for 74 percent and 17 percent of all violent Index arrests in 1995, respectively. Still, some variation exists by region of the state. For example, criminal sexual assault accounted for 4.5 percent of all violent Index arrests in Cook County, but 6 percent of all violent Index arrests in Illinois' rural counties. Robberies accounted for 26 percent of violent Index arrests in Cook County, but only 3 percent in rural counties. Cook County accounted for over half of the arrests in Illinois for violent Index crimes in 1995.

Figure 22
Violent Index Arrests by Offense Type
1993 - 1995



Juvenile Arrests for Violent Index Offenses

While total violent Index offense arrests increased between 1993 and 1995, the number of juveniles taken into police custody for total violent crimes actually decreased 4.5 percent statewide during that period. Much of this statewide decrease in the number of juveniles taken into police custody for violent Index offenses can be attributed to a 35 percent decrease in Illinois' urban counties outside of Cook and the collar counties. On the other hand, the number of juveniles taken into police custody for violent Index offenses in Illinois' rural counties increased 60 percent between 1993 and 1995.

Statewide, juveniles accounted for 20 percent of all persons taken into police custody for a violent Index offenses in 1995, however there were differences across regions of Illinois in terms of the involvement of juveniles in violent crime. In suburban Cook County, for example, juveniles accounted for 30 percent of all persons taken into police custody for violent Index offenses, compared to 13 percent in Illinois' rural counties.

When a juvenile is taken into police custody, the police have several options for handling the youth. One option is a station adjustment, an informal disposition that officers may give in lieu of proceeding with formal court action. However, the majority of juveniles taken into police custody for violent, weapon, and drug offenses. In 1995, 70 percent of juveniles taken into police custody for violent, weapon and drug offenses were referred to court, compared to less than 55 percent of juveniles taken into police custody for property offenses.

Murder Arrests

Murder arrests in Illinois decreased 1 percent between 1994 and 1995 (from 1,212 to 1,194), and decreased 7 percent from the 1993 number of arrests (see Figure 22). This decrease between 1993 and 1995 was driven by a 38 percent decrease in murder arrests in Illinois' urban counties during that time, and a 45 percent decrease between 1994 and 1995. Chicago accounted for nearly three-quarters (74 percent) of all arrests for murder in Illinois in 1995.

Statewide, juveniles accounted for 6 percent of all persons taken into police custody for murder in 1995. Similar to adult arrests for murder, the number of juveniles taken into police custody for murder decreased between 1993 and 1995. However, long-term trends indicate a large increase in the number of juveniles taken into police custody for murder. Between 1985 and 1994, for example, the number of juveniles taken into police custody for murder increased four-fold, from 24 to 102, before decreasing to 71 in 1995. Chicago accounted for more than one-half of all juveniles taken into police custody for murder in Illinois in 1995.

Criminal Sexual Assault Arrests

Arrests for criminal sexual assault decreased 21 percent statewide between 1993 and 1995, from 2,293 to 1,807, and decreased 10 percent between 1994 and 1995 (see Figure 22). All regions of Illinois experienced a decrease in arrests for criminal sexual assault between 1993 and 1995. The

largest decreases were recorded in the collar counties and rural counties, 39 percent and 31 percent respectively. Downstate urban counties experienced a decrease of 6 percent and Cook County decreased 19 percent. The decrease in Cook County was attributed to a 25 percent decrease in Chicago arrests, while arrests in Suburban Cook County were relatively unchanged.

Statewide, juveniles accounted for 17 percent of all persons taken into police custody for criminal sexual assault in 1995. As with adult arrests, between 1993 and 1995 the number of juveniles taken into police custody for criminal sexual assault in Illinois decreased. Decreases were noted across all regions of Illinois between 1993 and 1995, with a 25 percent decrease in Chicago, which accounted for about one-half of all the juveniles taken into police custody for criminal sexual assault in Illinois in 1995.

Robbery Arrests

Robbery arrests fell 5 percent in Illinois between 1993 and 1995, from 6,219 to 5,889, and decreased less than 1 percent between 1994 and 1995 (see Figure 22). All regions in Illinois experienced a decrease in arrests for robbery between 1993 and 1995, with the exception of rural counties and Suburban Cook County, which recorded increases of 5 percent and 11 percent respectively. Illinois' collar counties reported the largest decrease (15 percent) in robbery arrests between 1993 and 1995. Cook County accounted for over three-quarters of robbery arrests in Illinois in 1995, with Chicago accounting for 65 percent of Illinois arrests.

Although the number of adults arrested for robbery decreased statewide between 1993 and 1995, the number of juveniles taken into police custody for robbery increased 7.5 percent during that period. The statewide increase was driven by an 11 percent increase in Chicago and a 24 percent increase in suburban Cook County. In 1995, juveniles accounted for approximately one-third of all persons taken into police custody for robbery in Illinois.

Aggravated Assault Arrests

There were 24,832 aggravated assault arrests reported in Illinois in 1995, a 9 percent increase from 1993, and a 1 percent increase over the 1994 number (see Figure 22). While Illinois' urban and rural counties, as well as Cook County, all recorded increases, they were proportionally greater in rural counties. Rural counties recorded an increase of 27 percent between 1993 and 1995. Although Cook County as a whole experienced an increase of 6 percent for aggravated assault arrests between 1993 and 1995, Suburban Cook County increased 47 percent during this time and Chicago decreased 8 percent. Arrests in Illinois' collar counties also decreased 5 percent between 1993 and 1995.

Unlike the increase in arrests experienced across all regions of Illinois for total aggravated assaults, statewide there was a 6 percent decrease in the number of juveniles taken into police custody for aggravated assault between 1993 and 1995. In 1995 more than 5,300 juveniles were taken into custody statewide for aggravated assault. The only region of Illinois to experience an increase in the number juveniles taken into police custody for aggravated assault was Illinois' rural counties. Between 1993 and 1995, the number juveniles taken into police custody for

aggravated assault in Illinois' rural counties increased 80 percent, from 317 to 573. In 1995, juveniles accounted for 18 percent of all persons taken into custody for aggravated assault.

Adjudication

Felony Filings

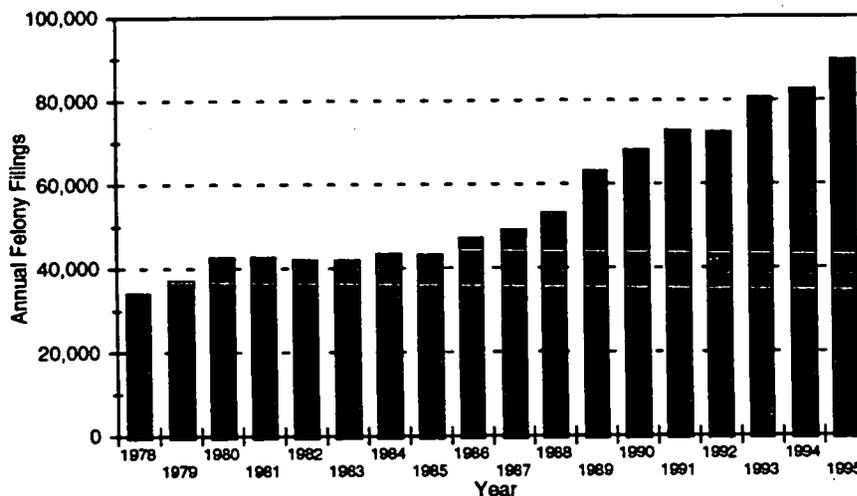
Every felony case that enters the criminal justice system must be prosecuted, downgraded, diverted or dismissed. Regardless of the prosecutorial course of action, each defendant must be defended (with but few pro se exceptions) and, finally, each disposition must be entered by the court. But while prosecution, defense, and the courts essentially work with the same set of cases, it is useful to examine some of the differences in their respective workloads other than the obvious ones involving their role in the adjudication process.

Trends in the total number of felony case filings reveal a dramatic increase in criminal court activity across all regions of Illinois. Statewide, between 1978 and 1995, felony case filings more than doubled, reaching 89,565 in 1995 (Figure 23). More recently, between 1988 and 1995, felony filings increased 68 percent. Felony filings in Cook County, which accounted for 53 percent of all filings in Illinois in 1995, have driven most of the statewide increase. Between 1978 and 1995, felony filings in Cook County more than tripled, increasing almost 90 percent since 1988.

Because there is no statewide, central repository of information about case filings for specific offenses, data describing statewide trends in felony drug prosecutions, or even providing a *snapshot* of activity for a particular time period for the state as a whole, are not currently available. Data are available, however, for Cook County and selected other areas of the state.

In Cook County, felony drug prosecutions increased dramatically in recent years, both in number and as a proportion of all cases processed. In 1984, drug cases in Cook County's felony trial courts accounted for one out of every five cases filed. In 1994, drug cases accounted for 58 percent of all felony filings. Between 1991 and 1994, drug filings increased almost 27 percent. By comparison, non-drug cases filed in Cook County *decreased* 20 percent during that same time period.

Figure 23
Annual Felony Filings in Illinois Courts



Source: AOIC

Delinquency Filings

Nearly 310,000 delinquency petitions were filed in Illinois between 1983 and 1995, or an average of more than 23,800 a year. Between 1983 and 1995, the number of delinquency petition filed ranged from a low of 19,264 in 1984 to a high of 31,161 in 1994. Since 1984, statewide delinquency petition filings have steadily increased, driven largely by changes experienced in Cook County. Approximately two-thirds of the delinquency petitions filed in Illinois come from Cook County. Across the rest of the state, delinquency petition filings increased steadily between 1988 and 1995, from 6,804 to 10,526.

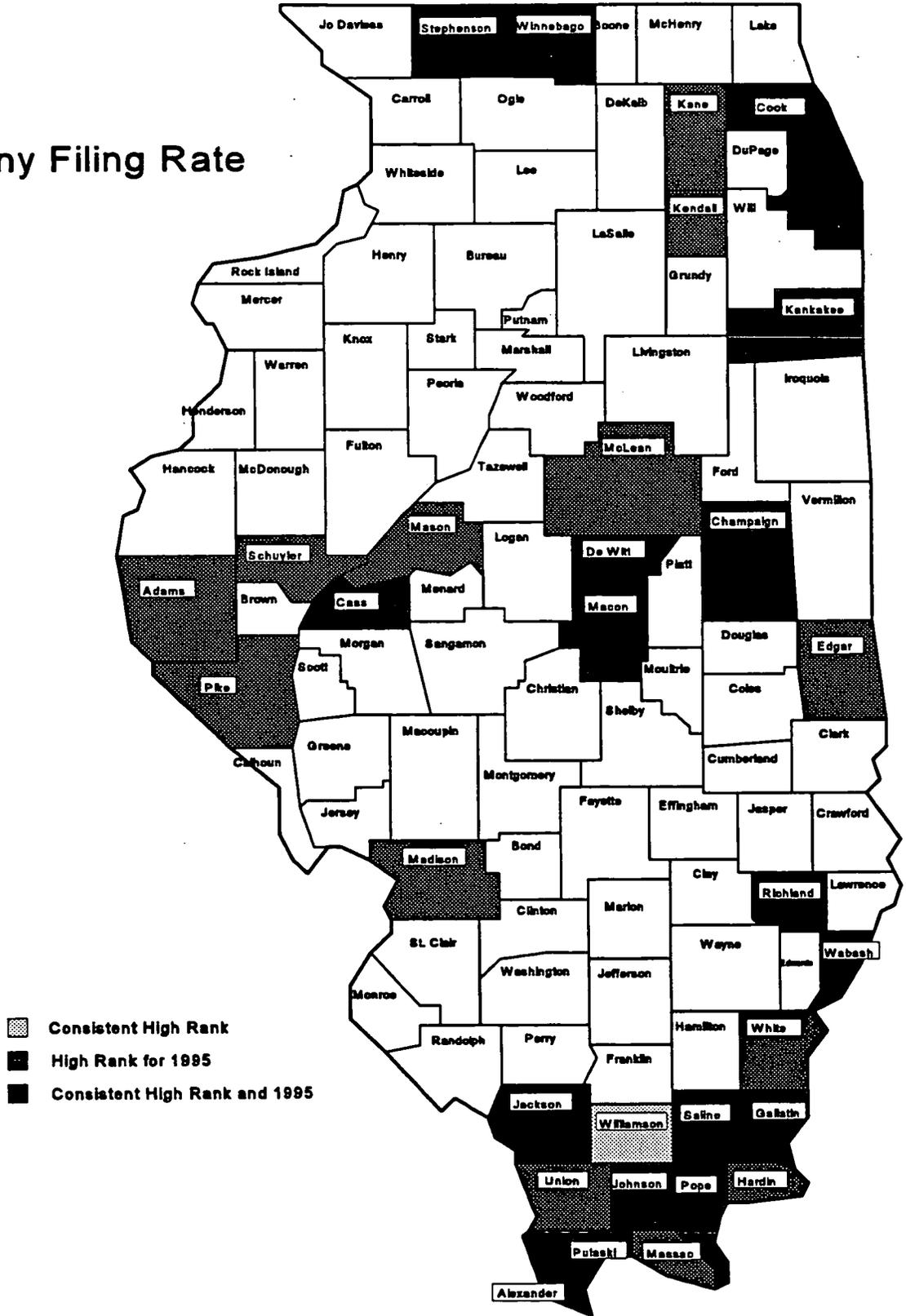
Although Cook County accounts for the majority of delinquency petitions filed in Illinois (20,343 of the 30,869 in 1995), Illinois' collar counties experienced the largest percent increase in delinquency filings between 1988 and 1995. The number of delinquency petitions filed in Illinois' collar counties increased more than 80 percent between 1988 and 1995, reaching 1,923 in 1995, compared to a 47 percent increase in Illinois' rural counties, a 37 percent increase in the downstate urban counties and 33 percent in Cook County.

Areas of Illinois with High Felony Filing and Delinquency Petition Filing Rates

An analysis of annual felony filings and delinquency petition filings over the past ten years was conducted for each of Illinois' 102 counties. The 30 counties that ranked among the highest felony filing and delinquency filing rates were flagged for each year. The maps shown on the following pages identify those counties that ranked in the top 30 for seven out of the ten years analyzed (1986 - 1995) (Map 4, Map 5). In other words, these counties have a *consistent* high ranking filing rate, and might be characterized as having a chronic problem. Also indicated on the maps are those counties that are *currently* experiencing a high rate of filings--those counties ranking in the top 30 for 1995, and might be characterized as having a recent problem. Counties that ranked in the top 30 in 1995, as well as over the last ten years, are also indicated on the maps. Of the 17 counties experiencing both a consistent and current high felony filing rate, 12 were rural counties, with four urban counties and Cook County accounting for the remainder. For those counties experiencing both a consistent and current high delinquency petition filing rate, all were classified as rural counties with the exception of Cook County.

Map 4

Felony Filing Rate



Corrections and Treatment

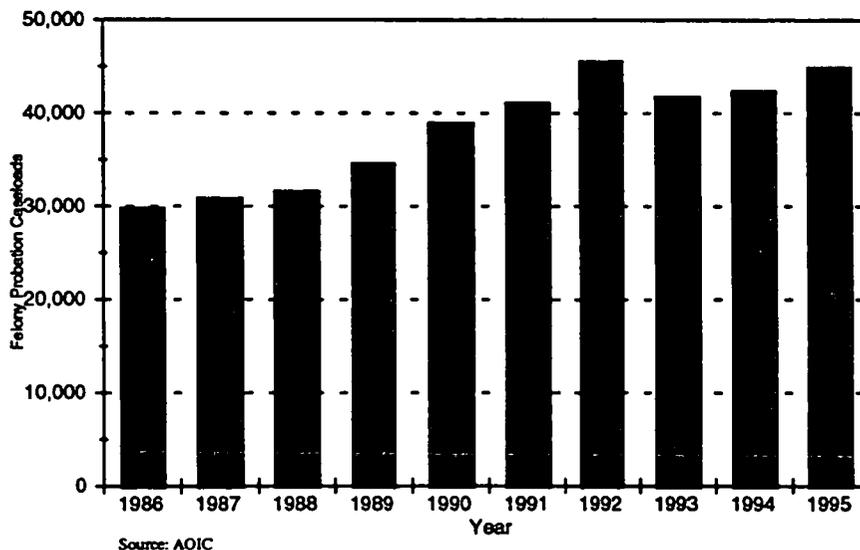
Felony Sentences Imposed

The total number of convicted felons sentenced in Illinois increased dramatically between 1988 and 1990 (jumping 68 percent statewide), but has increased slowly since that time. In 1995, 59,892 felons were sentenced in Illinois; a 6 percent increase from 1994 with slightly more than one-half (53 percent) sentenced to probation and slightly less than one-half (44 percent) to prison (Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts). In 1995, 60 percent of all felony sentences imposed in Illinois were from Cook County. The 35,917 sentences imposed in Cook County in 1995 was a record high, with 48 percent of the sentences involving prison and 49 percent involving probation.

Probation Caseloads

Between 1989 and 1995, adult felony probation caseloads increased 30 percent statewide, from 34,575 to 44,937. Active felony probation caseloads increased for the third consecutive year since 1993 (Figure 24). Cook County experienced an increase of 25 percent from 18,384 to 23,041, while caseloads in rural counties increased 54 percent, from 5,809 to 8,950. Illinois' urban counties experienced a 52 percent increase between 1989 and 1995, from 5,627 to 8,540, while collar counties decreased 7 percent, from 4,755 to 4,406. The AOIC Probation Division estimates that probation departments are currently operating at 129 percent capacity, and that 992 staff are needed to sufficiently handle current probation caseloads, although only 765 are now available.

Figure 24
Active Felony Probation Caseloads
in Illinois



Although trend information on the offenses for which persons are sentenced to probation is unavailable, a snapshot of probation admissions is available through a survey of probation departments conducted through the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts' (AOIC) Probation Division in January and September 1990 and May 1995. In 1990, property offenders accounted for 25 percent of the admissions while drug offenders accounted for 14 percent. In 1995, drug offenders accounted for 24 percent of the admissions while property offenders accounted for 20 percent. The percentage sentenced for violent and sex offenses was stable between the two time periods, at 14 percent and 2 percent, respectively. The percentage sentenced for DWI increased from 20 percent in 1990 to 23 percent in 1995.

The surveys also revealed interesting changes in the characteristics of the probation population. For example, the percent of probationers reporting some secondary education decreased between 1990 and 1995, from 90 percent to 76 percent. On the other hand, the percent of probationers indicating that they were employed in a part or full-time position increased from 54 percent to 58 percent during that same period.

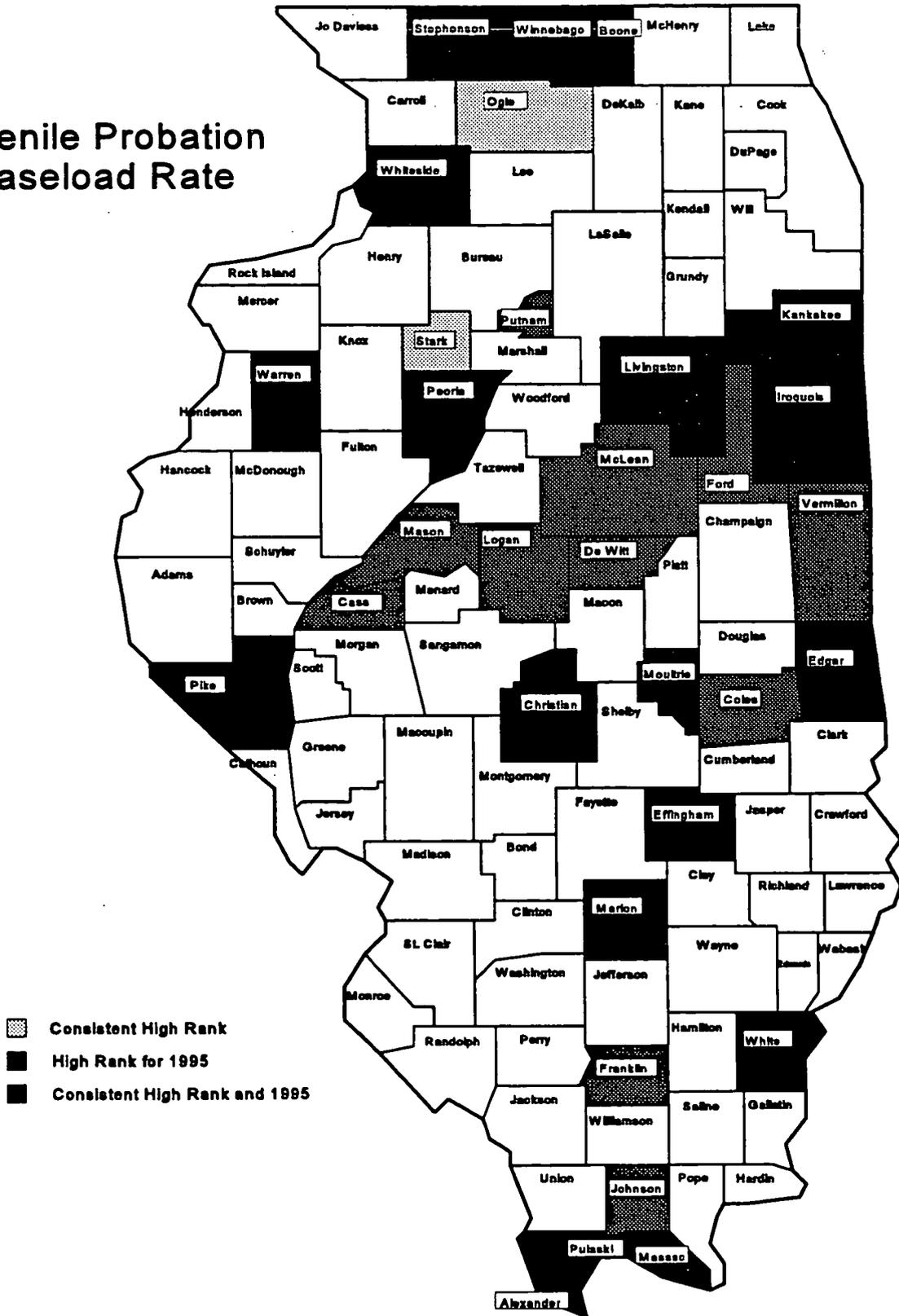
Information regarding the prior criminal histories of surveyed probationers appears to indicate that more serious offenders were placed on probation in 1995 than in 1990. For example, in 1990, 34 percent of the offenders placed on probation had not been previously arrested; in the 1995 survey, 28 percent had no prior arrests. Furthermore the percentage with two or *more* prior arrests increased from 45 percent in 1990 to 54 percent in 1995. Similarly, among the 1990 probation intake sample, 30 percent had previously been sentenced to probation, compared to 35 percent in 1995. The percent who had previously been sentenced to prison increased from 7 percent in 1990 to 10 percent in 1995. This increased level of prior criminal activity may account for increases in the average length of probation sentences between 1990 and 1995. The proportion of probationers receiving a sentence of *more* than one year increased from 47 percent in 1990 to 62 percent in 1995.

Areas of Illinois with High Adult Probation and Juvenile Probation Caseloads

An analysis of annual adult and juvenile probation caseloads over the past ten years was conducted for each of Illinois' 102 counties. The 30 counties that ranked among the highest caseload rates were flagged for each year. The maps shown on the following pages identifies those counties that ranked in the top 30 for seven out of the ten years analyzed (1986 - 1995) (Map 6, Map 7). In other words, these counties have a *consistent* high caseload rate, and might be characterized as having a chronic problem. Also indicated on the maps are those counties that are *currently* experiencing a high rate of caseloads--those counties ranking in the top 30 for 1995, and might be characterized as having a recent problem. Counties that ranked in the top 30 in 1995, as well as over the last ten years, are also indicated on the maps. Of the fourteen counties experiencing both consistent and current high adult probation caseloads, 11 are rural counties. The remaining counties include two urban counties and Cook County. Of the 19 counties experiencing both consistent and current high juvenile probation caseloads, fifteen are rural counties and four are urban counties.

Map 7

Juvenile Probation Caseload Rate



Intensive Probation Supervision

Intensive Probation Supervision (IPS) programs operate in a number of Illinois' larger counties. IPS is intended to serve as a diversion from prison for those convicted of serious offenses, and involves small caseloads, frequent contact, drug and alcohol testing, and referral for treatment. Although the capacity of IPS is relatively small, these programs are frequently used to supervise drug and violent offenders. As of December 31, 1995, the adult IPS caseload was 1,235 and the juvenile IPS caseload was 217 (AOIC). Caseloads have been steadily increasing since 1991, and have increased 5 percent between 1994 and 1995.

Prison Admissions and Population

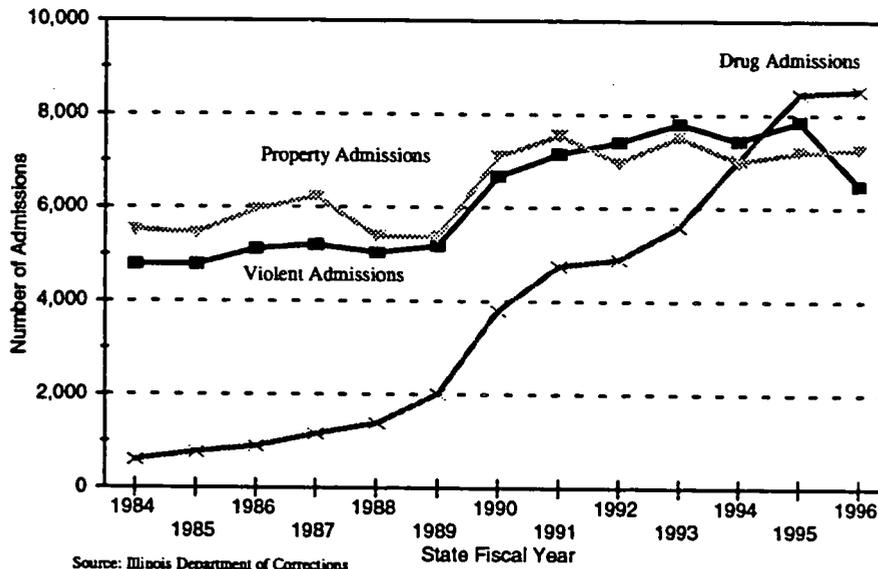
Illinois continues to experience a serious prison crowding problem. Between 1984 and 1995, Illinois' prison population more than doubled, from 16,854 to 37,658. Although the population increased 3 percent since 1994, this increase reflected the lowest annual growth since 1987. Designed to hold no more than 28,000, the IDOC is operating at 136 percent capacity with 38,300 inmates.

Prison Admissions for Drug Offenses

Although many factors contribute to the continued rise in the Illinois prison population, the steady increase in the number of drug offenders sentenced to prison is significant (Figure 25). Drug offenders comprised only 5 percent of total admissions in SFY 1984, compared to 38 percent in SFY 1996. Between SFYs 1984 and 1996, the number of drug offenders admitted to prison increased substantially, from 596 to more than 8,500. Between 1984 and 1995, the number of drug offenders in the inmate population jumped from 683 to 8,415. In 1984, drug offenders accounted for 4 percent of the total population, in 1995 they accounted for 22 percent (Illinois Department of Corrections, 1996). Nearly one out of every four inmates in Illinois prisons is serving a sentence for a drug offense.

In 1995, sentences for Class 4 possession of a controlled substance were the single most frequent prison sentence imposed in Illinois. In fact, drug offenses accounted for three of the top four offenses for which sentences to prison were imposed that year. Most offenders (80 percent) admitted to the IDOC for drug offenses were from Cook County, and a study of Class 4 felony offenders found that 84 percent of sentences for Class 4 possession of a controlled substance were from Cook County (ICJIA, 1996)

Figure 25
 Illinois Department of Corrections
 Adult Admissions, 1984-1996



Prison Admissions for Violent Offenses

Between SFYs 1984 and 1996, prison admissions for violent offenses (generally, offenses against persons and sex offenses) increased 35 percent from 4,780 to 6,473. However, it is important to look at the number of person offense and sex offense admissions independent of one another. The total number of admissions for offenses against persons actually decreased 21 percent between SFY 1995 and SFY 1996, while the number of sex offense admissions increased 11 percent from 858 to 949 during this time. Between SFYs 1984 and 1996, person offense admissions increased 31 percent, however, sex offense admissions increased 71 percent during this time.

The majority of prison inmates continue to be those convicted of a violent crime. Inmates who were sentenced for a crime against a person or a sex offense accounted for 55 percent of the population at the end of 1995, with person offenders accounting for 46 percent and sex offenders accounting for 9 percent (Illinois Department of Corrections, 1996).

According to the Illinois Department of Corrections, the total number of habitual child sex offenders and child sex offenders in prison increased again in 1995. This population underwent a moderate growth beginning 1986. However, statutory changes have increased the number of these inmates sentenced to prison. The 1993 law requires these offenders be designated as Child Sex Offenders on their first offense, as opposed to their second or subsequent offense. The population of these child sex offenders reached 1,029 by the end of 1995, increasing tenfold since this statutory change. In addition, the number of inmates in the IDOC classified as Sexually Dangerous Persons has increased from 40 in 1986 to 79 in 1995.

Female Inmates

During 1995, females accounted for approximately six percent of the total prison population in Illinois. At the end of 1995, there were 2,196 female inmates in the prison population, compared to 764 in 1986. According to IDOC, the female population is accelerating at nearly triple the rate of the male inmate population. One factor driving the escalation of the female inmate population in Illinois is an increase in admissions of females convicted for drug crimes. Drug abusing offenders constitute one of the fastest growing segments within the criminal justice system, and approximately 80 percent of female inmates have a substance abuse history. Four correctional centers now house female inmates.

Recidivism of Drug and Violent Offenders

Generally, offenders released from prison have low levels of education, histories of substance abuse, and a number of other dysfunctions that hinder their ability to function as law abiding members of the community. As a result, many offenders released from prison either violate the terms of their release (e.g., use drugs, violate curfews) or commit new crimes and are returned to prison.

Of the 16,901 inmates released from the IDOC in 1992, 39 percent returned within 3 years (Illinois Department of Corrections, 1996). However, when recidivism patterns were examined based on the original holding offense, drug offenders and offenders committing crimes against persons recidivated at a lower rate than property offenders, while sex offenders had the lowest recidivism rate. Of those person and drug offenders released in 1992, 36 percent and 35 percent returned to prison within three years, respectively, while 46 of all property offenders released returned within three years. Of the 860 sex offenders released in 1992, only 24 percent, or 203 offenders, recidivated. Almost 77 percent of the returns to prison occurred within two years.

The original holding offense of releasees is also a good indicator of the recommitting offense. For example, offenders with crimes against persons were more likely to be recommitted for a person offense than they were for any other offense type. Among those offenders released in 1992 and returned within 3 years, 54 percent were recommitted for a person offense. Among property offenders that returned to prison within 3 years, 70 percent returned for a property offense. For those drug offenders that returned, 58 percent returned for a drug offense, and 52 percent of returning sex offenders were recommitted for a sex offense.

Although available data suggests that the recidivism rate among sex offenders is low, research has proved that recidivism in this offender population is actually quite high, and that prison recidivism data may under represent the true numbers. Due to the nature of the crime, sex offenders are highly secretive and victims often do not report the offense to authorities. Research in this area reveal that sex offenders have a very high likelihood of reoffending, and that repeat reoffending is almost a certainty for certain subgroups of sex offenders. Also, unlike many types of offenders who reduce their offending as they age out of their crime prone years, sex offenders do not outgrow their deviant behavior.

DASA Admissions to Substance Abuse Treatment Programs

Providing treatment for substance abusers, whether they are referred from the criminal justice system or elsewhere, is the responsibility of the Illinois Department of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse (DASA). However, it is important to note that while DASA data represent the majority of the overall demand for substance abuse treatment in the state, some private programs provide treatment services to a smaller but significant number of clients who are not included in the state's reporting system. DASA reported 105,548 admissions for alcohol or drug treatment in SFY 1995, 21,132, or 25 percent, more than in SFY 1994. Of the 105,548 admissions, the majority were adult (92 percent) and male (67 percent). With respect to race/ethnicity, one-half were African-American, 42 percent white, and 7 percent Hispanic.

Among the 105,548 admissions to substance abuse treatment, 23 percent (24,642) were referred from criminal justice agencies (including the courts, police, corrections, and probation). Of the criminal justice referrals, 43 percent were referred directly from the courts. Forty-eight percent of all criminal justice system referrals reported alcohol as the primary substance of abuse, followed by cocaine (20 percent), and heroin (9 percent). In general, a larger proportion of the criminal justice referrals tended to be male (83 percent) and white (53 percent) when compared to total treatment admissions. Of the criminal justice referrals to drug treatment: Forty percent of total admissions reported between 1 and 3 prior arrests, while 30 percent reported no prior arrests. More than half reported no prior substance abuse treatment, while 40 percent reported receiving previous treatment between 1 and 3 times. Less than one-quarter reported having completed treatment.

Between SFYs 1990 and 1995, admissions to DASA-funded treatment for alcohol abuse decreased, while admissions for illicit drug abuse increased. As a result, admissions for illicit substance abuse treatment accounted for an increasing proportion of all treatment admissions. In SFY 1990, 42 percent of all DASA admissions reported substances other than alcohol as their primary substance of abuse, compared to 57 percent in SFY 1995.

Between SFYs 1990 and 1995, the number and proportion of admissions reporting cocaine as their primary substance of abuse increased dramatically. DASA admissions for cocaine abuse more than doubled between SFYs 1990 and 1995, from 15,347 to 32,853. Primary cocaine abuse accounted for 55 percent of all DASA drug (excluding alcohol) admissions in SFY 1995, compared to 45 percent in SFY 1990 and only 6 percent in SFY 1982. Although accounting for only 16 percent of admissions for illicit drugs in SFY 1995, admissions for marijuana have been steadily increasing since SFY 1990.

There has also been a change in the route of drug administration. Treatment clients continue to show a preference for smoking rather than snorting, cocaine, which is another indicator of increased abuse of the drug's crack form. Treatment providers also report that injection is no longer the preferred route of heroin admission. In SFY 1995, DASA reported that 68 percent of heroin admissions preferred inhalation, compared to 26 percent preferring injection and 4 percent smoking. This change in the preferred route of admission reflects the marketing of newer and purer forms of the drug.

For many years, heroin and other opiates constituted the major *illicit* primary drug of abuse among those receiving treatment. At one time, 85 percent of all illicit drug treatment admissions in Illinois were for heroin. The proportion of heroin admissions then declined as treatment for cocaine abuse became prevalent in the 1980s. However, heroin admissions appear to be increasing. In SFY 1995, 21 percent of illicit drug treatment admissions were for heroin and other opiate abuse, compared to 12 percent SFY 1988.

Information Systems and Technology

During the fiscal year 1996, the Authority continued its commitment to finding ways to better Illinois' Criminal History Records Information System (CHRI). An Authority audit of the CHRI found that while system improvements continue, problems regarding the timeliness and the accuracy of records still persist. To ensure timely posting of information, Illinois is moving toward electronic means of data transfer to report arrests and subsequent filing, disposition, and custodial information. The audit revealed that electronic transfer of information has a strong effect in the timely receipt of information. For example, a sample of Illinois State Police (ISP) records indicated that 91 percent of the electronic arrests arrived on time for posting, compared to only 26 percent of mailed arrests.

The Authority has funded over a dozen automated fingerprint transmission programs, through ADA and NCHIP funds. Funds from both of these sources are also being used to develop automated disposition reporting programs throughout the state as well.

The Illinois State Police have compiled a CHRI User's Manual which is updated periodically. These updates, as well as information about the redesign of the state's CHRI system, are discussed at county work group meetings. These meetings are held twice a year in each of Illinois' 102 counties; they are a forum where local criminal justice officials can discuss local concerns, problems, and policies.

To continue improvements in the state's timely processing of accurate criminal history records, the Authority recommended that the following strategies be implemented: the ISP implement stronger policies regarding record timeliness; rap sheets contain fingerprints whenever possible; the arrest/disposition/custodial card configuration be revised; the ISP implement a strategy for updating inmates' criminal histories while they are incarcerated; and that the ISP attach new bulletins to rap sheets as a way of communicating with outside agencies.

The Authority is also committed to the improvement of information transfer via use of the Internet. With each passing day the Internet expands its bounds in terms of both users and the manners in which users take advantage of available technology to both present and access information.

Despite the rapid growth of the Internet, the roles of state and local criminal justice agencies, as recipients and providers of information, is not well defined. Most operational agencies with a presence on the Internet are currently engaged in one-way communication. For example, police departments typically provide a picture of the police chief, information on their organization and

mission, and perhaps a few crime prevention tips. While a handful of pioneers are experimenting with two-way communication, interactive public service modules are still uncharted territory, and far too little is known about the true value of the Internet for most state and local criminal justice agencies.

In 1996, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority began a project designed to help state and local criminal justice agencies harness the Internet. With support from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance, the Authority is working with the University of Illinois at Chicago, Office of International Criminal Justice, the Elmhurst Police Department, and the Illinois Office of the Attorney General to design model Internet applications in the criminal justice community.

Together, these organizations are exploring how criminal justice agencies can establish a viable presence on the Internet. This includes identifying administrative, operational and information sharing activities that can be carried out on the Internet and modeling their graphic presentation and on-line application. Electronic publication of documents, menu driven access to statistical information, immediate access to time sensitive information, and the interactive exchange of information on-line are among the issues being explored.

The Authority believes that these are the initial steps of providing criminal justice practitioners with vastly improved manners of both inter- and intra-agency information development and sharing. The continued criminal justice advancement on the Internet should also be targeted to providing better means for public access to timely information.

As enforcement and prosecutorial efforts have intensified, the demand for analytical services by state and local crime labs has increased, especially for DNA analysis. Several programs designed to improve the scientific analysis of criminal evidence have been implemented across the state with the assistance of Authority funding. The DNA Indexing program, completed in 1995, created a database of criminal offender DNA that is used to help identify repeat sex offenders and other serious offenders. The DNA Indexing program provided Illinois with a computerized genetic information database from forensic samples of convicted sex offenders. Illinois was one of the first states to implement such a system, and in SFY 1995, 1,892 offender samples were returned from field locations and 2,012 samples were analyzed and recorded. Since the program's inception, DNA evidence has been used in several different types of criminal cases, including serial crime, missing persons, and sexual assault cases. In all cases where evidence provided by the DNA Indexing program was entered, the court has ruled it admissible.

Following the completion of the DNA Indexing program, the Authority has recently funded an expansion and upgrade of DNA services for nine laboratories of the Illinois State Police, Forensic Sciences Command. These laboratories include the Research and Development Laboratory in Springfield, as well as eight operational forensic science laboratories throughout Illinois. The major objectives of this program are to provide DNA services to all agencies on a regional basis, increase the number of cases on which DNA analysis is performed, and ensure that DNA testing maintains high quality and meets national standards.

Traditional forensic biology services are currently offered in all eight operational forensic science laboratories. In general, DNA testing is more informative than traditional tests, particularly in the case of sexual assault evidence. Sexual assault cases usually involve small, mixed samples which are poorly resolved with traditional biological testing. Additionally, other than storing evidence in the event that a suspect is identified, without DNA analysis, little can be done for those sexual assault cases which are submitted without suspects. Consequently, improving analysis capabilities for sexual assault cases would have an impact on a large number of cases.

The State of Illinois and the City of Chicago have entered into an interagency agreement whereby the Illinois State Police opened the new Forensic Science Center in Chicago in July, 1996. This consolidation of Illinois State Police and Chicago Police Department laboratories will allow the Forensic Sciences Command to effectively provide true statewide services. The lab is expected to handle about 75,000 cases per year, mostly from Chicago and other Cook County police agencies.

In regard to information sharing, Illinois lacks a coordinated approach in upgrading and sharing information between criminal justice agencies, and lacks a comprehensive information system to track offenders from arrest through release from the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC). Antiquated and incompatible technologies and inconsistent data structures between the IDOC and the Illinois State Police (ISP) pose barriers to accessing this information easily. The IDOC shares information on releasees with the ISP through computer tapes and by manually forwarding hard copy parolee photos. In addition, the current IDOC visitor control system is a stand alone system at each prison, creating a security risk when suspected gang members and fugitives visit the facilities. Some visitors represent themselves at multiple facilities using different names and address on valid identification cards. Fraudulent practices and outstanding warrants are only uncovered when discrepancies between identifying data are discovered.

Recently, the IDOC and ISP proposed to form a partnership to design and implement an integrated information sharing system. The goal of this partnership would be to develop a system that provides timely, accurate information and digitized images to criminal justice agencies statewide. Data will be captured once and electronically transmitted to other agencies, photos will be current and shared electronically, and agencies will use single fingerprint technology to provide positive identification. In addition, criminal justice agencies will have access to a photo repository of individuals who have been processed through the system and visitors to prisons with outstanding warrants would be arrested.

Summary

These problems, the resources available to address them, and major gaps are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2
PROBLEMS, RESOURCES, AND SERVICE GAPS
ADAA FFY 97
PREVENTION

Problems	Resources	Gaps
◆ Increased drug use among high school youth.	◆ DASA: \$11 million to community programs for prevention.	◆ No single state message regarding drugs -- their effects, their consequences.
◆ Public's fear of violent crime remains high.	◆ State Board of Education: \$14 million to local school districts for school board programs.	◆ No single state message regarding violence (under consideration by Violence Prevention Authority).
◆ Arrestees testing positive for heroin and cocaine remain high.	◆ ICJIA: McGruff materials for law enforcement.	
◆ Drug exposed births remain high.	◆ Violence Prevention Authority: grants to locals for prevention efforts.	
◆ ER admissions for drugs remain high.		
◆ Drugs remain readily available.		
◆ Incidence of violent crime involving juveniles increasing.		
◆ Juveniles with firearms continue to increase.		
◆ Drug/violent crime problems cannot be "enforced" away.		

**LAW
ENFORCEMENT**

Problems	Resources	Gaps
◆ Drug arrests up 54% in last 2 years -- highest rates of increases in rural counties, followed by urban counties, though Cook accounts for 70% of all arrests.	◆ 2,355 new officers via COPS program -- see Map 3.	◆ 8 rural counties receive no direct funding assistance - of these, Johnson and Wabash have consistently high filing rates for felonies and delinquency petitions.
◆ 60% of drug arrests for controlled substances; 70% of those in Cook County; greatest increase in arrests in rural counties.	◆ \$22.5 million in local block grant to 81 jurisdictions (including \$18 million to Chicago) -- see COPS Map 3. ◆ \$1.1 million via ICJIA.	◆ MEGs/Task Forces report aging equipment, jurisdictions unable to participate due to insufficient funds.
◆ Cannabis arrests up 53%, mostly in rural and urban counties.	◆ ADAA programs see Maps 8 and 9 entitled FFY 96 ADAA programs in Illinois -- violent crime initiatives are in place in Kankakee, Sangamon and Winnebago; all high risk drug counties have specialized drug enforcement and prosecution units.	◆ Chicago lacks resources to engage /train citizens in anti-crime efforts.
◆ Juveniles are an increasing part of drug and violent crime problem		
◆ Violent crime decreased statewide between '93 and '95 despite increases in rural and urban counties.	◆ \$1.3 million via ISP for MEG. Task Forces are funded under ISP operations.	

- ◆ Statewide dip due mostly to fewer murders and robberies.
- ◆ Violence Against Women funds will support testing of model protocols for handling domestic violence and sexual assaults in selected jurisdictions
- ◆ Violent crime arrests remain level for state as a whole, but are up in rural counties (up 25% in suburban Cook County).
- ◆ Six counties are among the top ranked in the state regarding both violent index offense rates and drug arrest rates (Cook, Kankakee, Macon, Madison, Rock Island and Sangamon).

ADJUDICATION

Problems	Resources	Gaps
◆ Felony filings doubled between 1978-1995 largely due to tripling of filings in Cook County.	◆ See ADA A Maps 8 and 9.	◆ Increased police are likely to result in more arrests statewide -- particularly of less serious offenders -- severely straining resources.
◆ Drug cases are a greater percentage of cases -- 20% of cases in Cook County in 1984, 60% in 1994.	◆ Violence Against Women funds will support testing of model protocols for prosecuting domestic violence and sexual assault; establishing specialized units in selected jurisdictions.	◆ Training resources are very limited.
◆ Delinquency filings up yearly since 1984 -- largest rate of growth in collar counties.		◆ Full use of technology is not being made statewide.
◆ Violent crimes and drug appellate caseloads up, resulting in backlogs in Cook and at statewide level.		
◆ Public defender services are very limited; in about one-half of Illinois' 102 counties, public defender offices are staffed by 1 attorney.		

**CORRECTIONS AND
TREATMENT**

Problems	Resources	Gaps
◆ Probation caseload statewide grew 30% between 1989-1995; increases in rural and urban counties exceeded 50%.	◆ See ADAAs Maps 8 and 9.	◆ Available services aren't keeping pace with demand.
◆ Probation is at 129% of "capacity".	◆ \$825,000 federal grant for substance abuse services for incarcerated offenders.	
◆ 1995 probationers vs. 1990 probationers are more serious offenders.	◆ DASA: \$40 million for community-based treatment.	
◆ Of the more than 130,000 persons on probation, intensive probation is available to 1,235 adults and 217 juveniles.		
◆ IDOC's population doubled between 1984-1995; virtually all inmates are now double celled in space designed for one person.		
◆ Drug offenders grew from 4% of IDOC's population in 1984 to 22% in		

1995; sex offender admissions increased 71% during this period.

- ◆ Prison admissions for violent offenses increased 34% between 1984-1996.
- ◆ Total inmates population nearly doubled from 19,456 in 1986 to 37,658 in 1996.
- ◆ 39% of offenders released in 1992 had recidivated within 3 years; 77% of these recidivated within 2 years.
- ◆ 23% of DASA's 105,548 admissions in '95 were criminal justice referrals.
- ◆ Alcohol admissions to DASA programs are down while drug admissions are up.
- ◆ IDOC estimates 80% of inmates have a substance abuse problem upon admission.

Statement of the Problem

- ◆ Post-release and institutional services are needed for successful treatment for offenders.
- ◆ 17 of Illinois' 92 county jails are over capacity.

INFORMATION SYSTEMS & TECHNOLOGY

Problems	Resources	Gaps
◆ Improvement in the timeliness, accuracy and completeness of CHRI records is still needed.	◆ 5% ADAA set-aside including audit plan; NCHIP funds -- (\$3 million in FFY 95 and \$1.3 million in FFY 96).	◆ Few entities report electronically. ◆ IDOC information system needs to be integrated with the rest of the criminal justice system.
◆ An increase in the number of shootings as well as gun related deaths, and a corresponding inability to identify firearms used on a statewide or national level.	◆ In addition to ADAA funds, a \$450,000 NIJ grant for "Drugfire" system upgrade. ◆ BJA has funded an ICJIA project to design an interactive Internet model for criminal justice agencies.	
◆ DNA analysis is being requested in more violent crime cases, particularly murder and sexual assault. A tremendous backlog of offender samples exist for analysis, with out-sourcing proving extremely expensive.		
◆ Gang members visiting IDOC correctional facilities to conduct illicit business with inmates, as well as transporting contraband.		

- ◆ Lack of an integrated, comprehensive information system to track offenders from arrest through release from IDOC.

- ◆ The criminal justice system has not yet defined its role in utilizing the Internet in terms of information gathering and sharing.

V. FFY97 ADA A STRATEGIC GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The Authority has identified three goals and ten objectives for the FFY97 Strategy:

Goal 1: Motivate youth to reject illegal drugs and substance abuse, violence.

Objective 1: Increase the number of local governments and community organizations participating in the development of prevention initiatives.

Objective 2: Increase through public education, the public's awareness of the consequences of illicit drug use.

Objective 3: Focus attention and resources to reduce juvenile crime and violence.

Goal 2: Increase the safety of Illinois' citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence.

Objective 1: Increase the effectiveness of Illinois' criminal justice system, with a focus on violent crime, participating in areas with high rates of sexual assault, homicide and aggravated assault.

Objective 2: Break the cycle of drug abuse and violent crime by integrating drug testing, court-authorized graduated sanctions, treatment, offender tracking and rehabilitation, and aftercare through probation based programs, prison rehabilitation and education, and supervised transition to the community.

Objective 3: Maintain the effectiveness of multi-jurisdictional drug task forces and prosecution units that target all levels of trafficking to reduce the flow of drugs to neighborhoods and make our streets safe for the public.

Objective 4: Improve efficiency of state and local law enforcement officers, prosecution, public defenders, court services personnel, and corrections staff by providing training and access to needed technology.

Objective 5: Improve the effectiveness of the criminal justice system by ensuring that the impact of one part of the system expanding its efforts will have on the other parts of the system are considered and taking steps to minimize the negative impact.

Goal 3: Reduce health, welfare, and crime costs resulting from illegal drug use and violent crime.

Objective 1: Expand and enhance drug and violent crime education and prevention strategies.

Objective 2: Reduce recidivism of convicted drug offenders.

VI. PRIORITIES AND PROGRAM RESPONSES

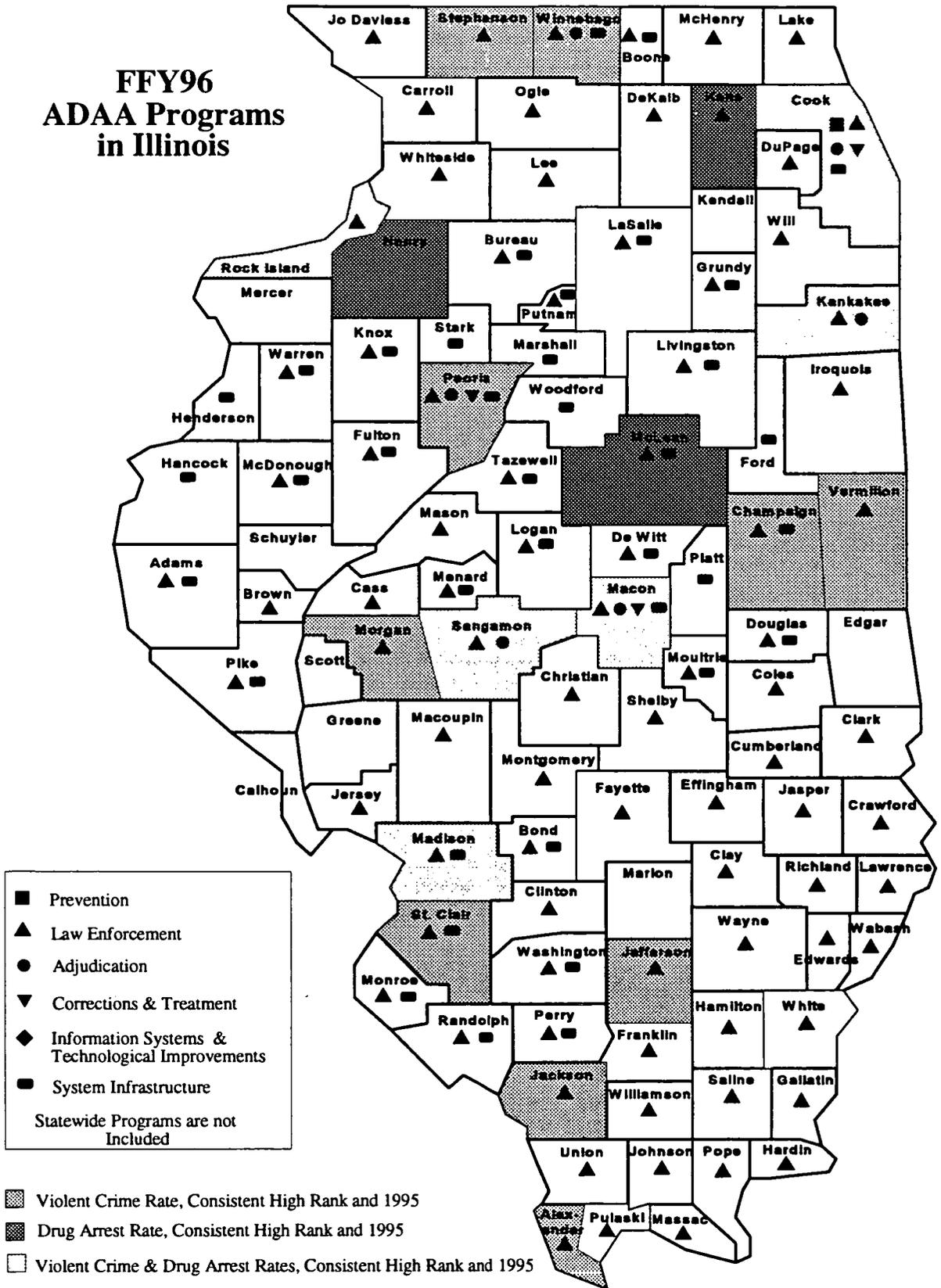
The Authority has identified six priorities for FFY97. These priorities are consistent with and build on the National Drug Control Strategy. They also address recent increases in violent crime in selected jurisdictions:

- Priority 1. Support prevention programs that help youth recognize the true risks associated with violent crime and drug use and that target youth to reduce their use of violence, illicit drugs, alcohol and tobacco products.
- Priority 2. Support programs that strengthen multi-agency linkages at the community level among prevention, treatment and criminal justice programs, as well as other supportive social services, to better address the problems of drug abuse.
- Priority 3. Support programs that enhance treatment effectiveness, quality and services so that those who need treatment can receive it.
- Priority 4. Support programs that reduce drug related crime and violence.
- Priority 5. Support research that identifies “what works” in drug treatment and the prevention of drug use and violent crime, and develop new information about drug use and violent crime and their consequences.
- Priority 6. Support programs that promote the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice system.

Programs being continued with FFY97 funds are displayed in Maps 8 and 9. Map 8 includes program areas identified by BJA for FFY97. For comparison, Map 9 provides a more detailed representation of programs supported with ADAA funding as represented in previous strategies. Both maps also indicate consistently high ranking violent crime and drug arrest rates, as well as a high ranking for 1995. Following the maps are the specific programs proposed for funding, including the problem they are designed to address and a brief description of the proposed program, as well as specific goals and objectives listed for each priority.

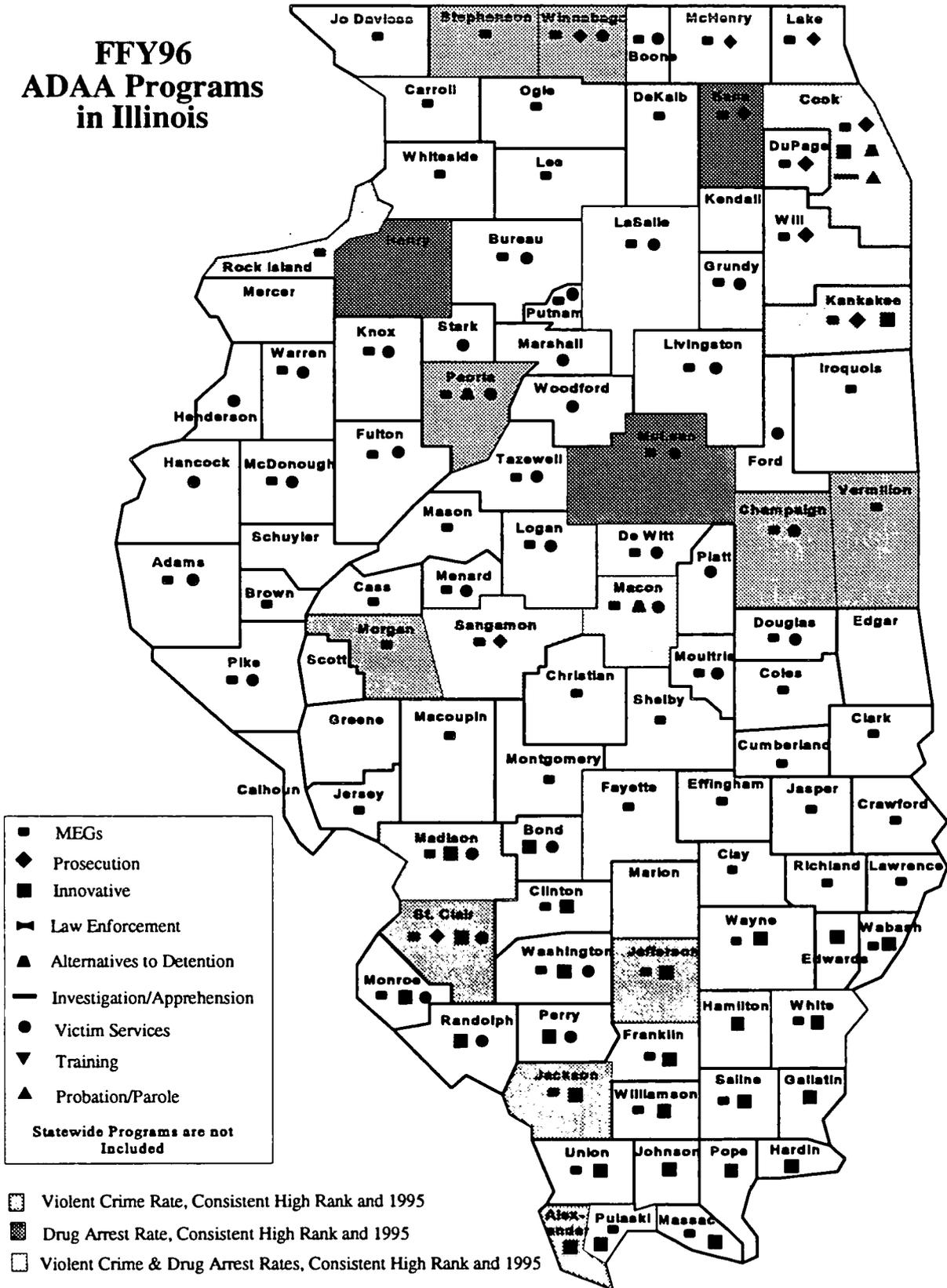
Map 8

**FFY96
ADAA Programs
in Illinois**



Map 9

**FFY96
ADAA Programs
in Illinois**



Priority 1. Support prevention programs that help youth recognize the true risks associated with violent crime and drug use and that target youth to reduce their use of violence, illicit drugs, alcohol and tobacco products.

Name of State: Illinois

Program Title: Crime Prevention/Non-Violent Conflict Resolution

Authorized Purpose Area: 501(b)(4)

Problem Statement:

Across America, from large cities to rural towns, residents and communities seek solutions to crime problems. Crimes range from drug-dealing to vandalism, from property theft to rape and murder. The community's situation may just be "less than desirable" or it may be so bad that residents cannot sit on their porches or allow children in the parks.

Americans have consistently named crime as one of their major concerns. No part of the country has escaped the effect of drugs-- perhaps the single greatest contributor to crime today.

Though there is no single agreed upon definition of community policing, it has, at its core, the partnership of law enforcement, citizens, business, and civic groups, to work against crime and its underlying causes. Central to that effort is crime prevention.

Program Description:

Clearly, crime prevention does not just happen. It requires a catalyst and a community to energize. This program allows law enforcement officers a greater opportunity to take on the role of crime prevention catalysts, educators, and resource persons.

Through this program, the Authority is providing and distributing crime prevention materials to local police and sheriffs departments. McGruff the crime dog and the slogan "take a bite out of crime" are incorporated with the materials and featured in pieces more directed toward young children because of McGruff's "credibility" with this age group.

A "safety tent" at the Illinois State Fair in Springfield is one feature of this program. The tent featured a number of exhibits designed to engage and inform fair-goers of different ages about basic safety tips and risk reduction strategies.

Program Goals, Objectives, Activities, and Performance Measures:

Goal 1: The goal of Illinois' crime prevention program, Crime Prevention in Action, is to reduce crime and improve the quality of life of Illinois' citizens.

Priorities and Program Responses

Objective 1: Educate Illinois residents of all ages about steps they can take to improve their safety at home, school, work and in the community.

Objective 2: Provide local law enforcement agencies with the information and expertise necessary to conduct effective community based anti-crime initiatives.

Objective 3: Promote law enforcement/citizen partnerships to identify and implement anti-crime initiatives

Activities: Print and distribute brochures and sponsor a "safety tent" at the Illinois State Fair

PM:

1. Number of departments/agencies partnering with the Authority
2. Number of calls for information received
3. Volume of materials distributed

SAA Reporting, Monitoring and Evaluation Methods:

This program is being implemented by the SAA. Monthly fiscal and data reports are filed with the grant monitor.

State: Illinois

Program Title: Neighborhood Resource Centers/Community Response to Gangs

Authorized Purpose Area: 501(b)(24)

Problem Statement:

Chicago is facing a major gang crisis. There are over 100 gangs in Chicago that have over 100 members. These gangs are from every community, and they are from every ethnic background. In 1995 there were over 1,000 gang-related shootings that occurred in Chicago. Criminal street gangs of all organizational levels are now opportunistically seeking out new areas where they can establish and expand their illegal operations. Some street gangs are highly mobile and effectively networked, constantly mobilizing resources in their crime-motivated migrations to other communities.

Although the gang problem currently outpaces many community and law enforcement responses, police departments across the nation and across Illinois are increasingly aware of the need for innovative, non-traditional approaches to supplement the standard, mainly reactive role of law enforcement. At the core of the most creative gang crime reduction measures is multi-agency collaboration that consolidates interdisciplinary talent and expertise.

Program Description:

Having concluded that community mobilization is the most effective means of responding to criminal street gangs, the Governor's Commission on Gangs recommends the establishment of three community mobilization demonstration sites. The creation of a Gang Crime Prevention Center will provide communities with guidance and coordination in identifying their needs and problems, locating and generating resources, and conceiving appropriate, effective approaches to fighting gangs. Three mechanisms will allow the Center to provide that help: an electronic catalogue of gang-prevention and community-building programs; a toll-free number and Internet access to allow every citizen in Illinois to contact the center and its offerings; and a community action team to provide hands-on assistance to mobilizing communities. Once the sites are selected, the Gang Crime Prevention Center will ensure that law enforcement has the tools necessary to aggressively respond to gang crime in the community. At each site, a neighborhood resource center will provide a safe haven for youngsters. There, they will be able to study, get help with their homework, and engage in other productive activities in a safe environment.

Goals, Objectives, Activities & Performance Measures:

To be determined.

SAA Reporting, Monitoring and Evaluation Methods:

To be determined.

Priority 2. Support programs that strengthen multi-agency linkages at the community level among prevention, treatment and criminal justice programs, as well as other supportive social services, to better address the problems of drug abuse.

Name of State: Illinois

Program Title: Domestic Violence Coordinating Councils

Authorized Purpose Area: 501(b)(18)

Problem Statement:

Although the Illinois Domestic Violence Act was passed in 1986, criminal justice agencies, as well as those who interact with the criminal justice system, continue to struggle with the Act's implementation. While some of the problems encountered are practical or procedural, a significant portion of the problem can be attributed to a lack of understanding of the issue of domestic violence, as well as a lack of knowledge and cooperation between the various agencies and professionals that come into contact with victims and their batterers.

Program Description:

To address these issues, the Authority funds a series of one-day symposia designed to provide participants with background information on the cycle of violence as well as the importance and need for a coordinated response. The Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts works with the Chief Judges in five judicial districts to organize and present one-day symposia, held twice in each circuit. Law enforcement officers, prosecutors, judges, circuit clerks, public defenders, victim advocates, public health and medical personnel, probation officers, lawyers and social service providers in each circuit are invited to attend. The symposia are divided into two parts. The first is principally devoted to the dynamics of domestic violence, and the second to the practical issues and problems that participants encounter on a routine basis in responding to family violence. Participants gather for a portion of the symposia to hear from experts on the cycle of violence, and later divide into their respective professional groups to hear from colleagues who have experience in developing and implementing a coordinated response system.

These symposia are then used as a springboard to the formation of local councils which work to adopt response protocols and develop and implement a strategy for a coordinated community response to family violence.

Program Goals, Objectives, Activities and Performance Measures:

Goal 1: Provide a broad spectrum of professionals involved in the response to family violence from each circuit comprehensive information on the dynamics of domestic violence.

Objective 1: Hold five invitational domestic violence symposia to provide information on the

dynamics of domestic violence

Activities: Symposia planning begins with the support of the local judiciary. AOIC staff work with the courts, local community leaders and decision makers to build support for symposia participation. A comprehensive family violence manual is prepared and provided to each participant.

PM: Number of professionals from each field attending symposia and receiving comprehensive family violence intervention manual.

Goal 2: To start local family violence coordinating councils in each of the five communities funded.

Objective 2: To gain commitment for, and hold Family Coordinating Council meetings within three to six months of each symposia.

Activities: AOIC staff work with the judiciary and local leaders to build support for the formation of a local council, gaining commitment and cooperation among agencies for the establishment of the councils

PM: Formation of local councils in each of the five communities and their on-going development in implementing coordinated community responses.

Goal 3: Implement multi-systems forums for addressing procedural, protocol and administrative issues of family violence in five judicial districts

Objective 3: Implement coordinated efforts to interlock working protocols

Activities: Work with the local councils to help them tailor protocols to their communities and work toward their implementation.

PM: Drafting and adoption of working protocols in each of five judicial circuits.

SAA Reporting, Monitoring and Evaluation Methods:

Comprehensive data reports are submitted at the completion of each set of symposia. These reports include symposia attendance by profession and a summary of participant evaluations rating content and presentations, as well as the number of commitments to participate in the formation of the local councils. Monthly progress reports provide updates as to the establishment and development of the coordinating councils in each circuit and progress toward their implementation of protocols.

Priority 3. Support programs that enhance treatment effectiveness, quality and services so that those who need treatment can receive it.

State: Illinois

Program Title: Offender Education, Treatment and Release Services

Authorized Purpose Area: 501(b)(11)

Problem Statement:

The Illinois Department of Correction is now responsible for housing, feeding, securing and treating over 39,000 inmates. Treatment responsibilities for the Illinois prison population involves a high population of sex offenders, juveniles and substance abusers who, without appropriate intervention are highly likely to recidivate. Treatment services must be carefully gauged to the multiple factors dictating successful interventions.

Program Description:

In response to these problems, a variety of programs have been funded to assist the Illinois Department of Corrections enhance offender supervision, train staff, provide classification and diagnostic services, and offer focused treatment for certain types of offenders.

Dwight Correctional Center Therapeutic Community

Through a purchase-of-service agreement, an intensive 27-slot residential treatment unit was established at the Dwight correctional facility for female offenders assessed with significant substance abuse problems, and considered amenable to treatment. Substance abuse education, daily group therapy, individual counseling and post-release planning were among the services provided. The program was later expanded to provide outpatient services for the general female population.

Community Drug Intervention Program

Originally a pilot study in Springfield, later expanded to Chicago, Aurora, and East St. Louis. These units team two parole agents with a substance abuse counselor to provide high levels of supervision and intensive casework to a population of 50 parolees at risk of substance abuse.

Graham and Sheridan Outpatient Treatment Programs

Designed to complement the DASA-funded therapeutic treatment communities within the same institutions, these step-down programs serve participants who complete the DASA program. Intensive outpatient treatment services, provided through purchase-of-service contracts, include therapy, educational groups, individual counseling, and 12-step meetings.

Boot Camp Substance Abuse Services

All boot camp residents receive a minimum of 15 hours of drug education. Following assessment, those in need of additional attention are placed in either a Level II program (an additional 45

hours of treatment), or in a Level III program (approximately 120 hours of treatment). A post-release treatment plan is also developed for each participant.

Intensive Parole Services

Parole agents provide intensive case management services for boot camp graduates and high risk offenders.

Logan, Taylorville, Big Muddy Treatment Communities

These substance abuse education programs are similar to those at Graham and Sheridan, but do not have direct links to DASA. They are designed to provide group and individual counseling, peer group counseling, drug education, relapse prevention counseling, AIDS education, aftercare, and firm community service referrals upon release. Logan and Taylorville each have 30-bed units, while Big Muddy has a 50-bed unit.

Sex Offender Treatment Program

The program is designed to address the specific needs of sex offenders. There are three elements to the program. The first is to provide initial evaluations to identify offender arousal patterns. The second element is intensive residential treatment incorporating relapse prevention, sex education, victim empathy, and retraining deviant arousal patterns. The third element is a strong parole component that pairs close monitoring and supervision with ongoing outpatient treatment. The program is located at two Department of Corrections facilities, Graham and Big Muddy, and the East St. Louis community services center is funded to provide post-release supervision services to sex offenders.

Parolee Residential and Outpatient Services

Six community-based residential treatment slots were initially purchased to provide intensive re-entry services for selected inmates. Funding for this component was later expanded to provide services for female parolees and boot camp graduates, and is now a statewide effort.

Reception and Classification Evaluators

Through a purchase-of-services agreement, professional substance abuse evaluators work closely with Department of Corrections medical and mental health staff at juvenile reception units. Efforts focus on identifying and evaluating youth serving relatively short sentences who have serious substance abuse problems.

Professional Development

This effort involves the development of a training program to certify correctional counselors as substance abuse educators. A high percentage of Department of Corrections inmates have substance abuse problems. This program is an effort to extend substance abuse education and treatment to as many inmates as possible.

PreStart

PreStart is a two-phase parolee release and supervision program that superseded the traditional parole model in Illinois. Phase I of the program begins in the institution and involves the development of a release plan, as well as counseling and education. Phase II begins when the

inmate is released. The post-release portion of the program involves supervision and community services. ADAA funds support Phase II post-release community service programs. The community services component assists releases implement the Individual Development Plan assembled in the institution during Phase I. Thirteen community service centers, staffed by two correctional counselors each, provide assistance to releases upon request.

Impact Incarceration

The purpose of the Impact Incarceration Program (boot camp) is to provide a cost-effective 120 to 180-day prison alternative for youthful adult felons while reducing an ever-increasing adult prison population. The state currently has two such programs. The original program is located in Dixon Springs, while the second is in Greene County. Funds are used to support institutional-based substance abuse programs.

Program eligibility criteria permit participation by second-time prison offenders under 36 years of age receiving sentences of up to eight years. The typical participant is a 21 year old black male with an eleventh grade education and a history of substance abuse. He has been convicted of a property or drug offense, and has been given a 45-month sentence. Random urinalysis is performed by community service agents to monitor illicit drug use.

Goals, Objectives, Activities and Performance Measures (PM):

Dwight Correctional Center Therapeutic Community

- Goal: Provide substance abuse education, daily group therapy, individual counseling and post-release planning for female inmates with serious substance abuse problems.
- Objective: Provide educational and therapeutic resources for female inmates with serious substance abuse problems.
- Activities: As it has each year during its more than six years of operation, the program at the Dwight Correctional Center Therapeutic Community will focus on two major areas in FFY97. The first was an emphasis on gender-specific issues that often affect chemical dependency, including sexual abuse, domestic violence, and trans-generational addiction. The second was an educational component that emphasized parenting, prenatal and perinatal addiction.
- PM: 1 -- Number of participants receiving initial evaluations and treatment plans;
2 -- Number of participants receiving individual counseling sessions;
3 -- Number of participants receiving group counseling; and,
4 -- Number of participants voluntarily withdrawing from the program.

Community Drug Intervention Program

- Goal: Provide high levels of supervision and intensive casework to high risk paroles.

Objective: Provide intensive supervision services to 50 parolees at high risk for substance abuse.

Activities: Four Community Drug Intervention programs are now underway. All potential program participants are screened informally for intervention need by program staff, then referred to local treatment providers for formal assessment. Program team members follow-up on recommendations from local providers. Program participants must submit to random urinalysis testing, and the results are shared with treatment providers. Test frequency is determined by offender adjustment to the program. Random drug testing includes carefully designed chain-of-custody specimen collection procedures. All specimens are submitted to a local lab on a daily basis. Offenders with a tendency to use drugs regularly are referred to a local detoxification unit.

PM: 1 -- Number of parolees under intensive supervision
2 -- Services provided to program participants

Graham and Sheridan Outpatient Treatment Programs

Goal: Provide intensive outpatient treatment services for inmates completing DASA's treatment program.

Objective: Provide intensive outpatient substance abuse and supportive services.

Activities: Both the Graham and Sheridan Outpatient Treatment programs provide services which include therapy, educational groups, individual counseling, and 12-step meetings. Both programs have been expanded. The Graham program was expanded by 30 residential treatment slots, while the Sheridan program was expanded by 235 slots.

PM: 1 -- Number of treatment slots available
2 -- Number of treatment slots filled
3 -- Number of participants completing the program

Boot Camp Substance Abuse Services

Goal: Provide substance abuse education to all boot camp inmates and additional instruction as needed.

Objective: Provide substance abuse treatment to boot camp inmates.

Activities: Boot camp inmates are provided with a substance abuse assessment within 60 days of commitment, and subsequently enroll in one of three substance abuse education and/or treatment tracks.

Priorities and Program Responses

- PM:
- 1 -- Number of participants receiving basic drug education
 - 2 -- Number of participants receiving Level II drug treatment
 - 3 -- Number of participants receiving Level III drug treatment

Intensive Parole Services

Goal: Help ensure community safety and facilitate reintegration by providing intensive case management services to high risk parolees.

Objective: Provide intensive case management services to high-risk parolees.

Activities: The Intensive Parole Services program provides linkages to community service agencies and treatment providers. Staff work closely with agencies and providers, and with boot camp and other high risk parolees.

- PM:
- 1 -- Number of parolees receiving intensive case management services
 - 2 -- Types of services provided.

Logan, Taylorville, Big Muddy Treatment Communities

Goal: Provide a wide range of educational and treatment services to identified drug-abusing inmates.

Objective: Evaluate inmates for substance abuse services and involve inmates in these services.

Activities: Participants at the Logan, Taylorville and Big Muddy Treatment Communities attended two group sessions per week, three educational groups per week, and one individual counseling session per month.

- PM:
- 1 -- Number of inmates evaluated
 - 2 -- Number of inmates admitted to the program
 - 3 -- Number of inmates completing the program

Sex Offender Treatment Program

Goal: Maintain community safety by providing treatment to all inmates identified as needing intensive, specialized attention. and

- Objective:
- 1 -- Treat 50 inmates at a time, and achieve an occupancy rate of 95 percent.
 - 2 -- Use a polygraph to augment more traditional techniques, and monitor compliance closely upon release
 - 3 -- Reduce sex offender recidivism by 20 percent.

Activities: At the Big Muddy and Graham Correctional Centers, the sex offender community

services centers provides intensive monitoring and supervision services to identified sex offenders. Services include pre-group therapy sessions (two hours per week); group therapy sessions (two hours per week); oral history (one hour per week); victim empathy (two hours per week); psycho education (two hours per week); drug and alcohol education (two hours per week); drug and alcohol relapse prevention (two hours per week); individual interviews (as needed); and, in-house groups.

- PM:
- 1 -- Number of inmates enrolled in the program
 - 2 -- Number of inmates completing the program
 - 3 -- Inmate recidivism rate

Parolee Residential and Outpatient Services

Goal: Provide intensive reentry services for selected inmates.

Objective: Provide intensive reentry services for selected inmates.

Activities: Offenders served by the Parolee Residential and Outpatient Services are recommended for group counseling, outpatient treatment, intensive outpatient treatment, or for inpatient treatment. Offenders are referred individually, as needs dictate.

- PM:
- 1 -- Number of parolees eligible to receive drug treatment services
 - 2 -- Number of parolees receiving drug treatment services
 - 3 -- Number of parolees successfully completing treatment

Reception and Classification Evaluators

Goal: Identify and evaluate youth serving relatively short sentences who have serious substance abuse problems.

Objective: Identify and evaluate youth serving relatively short sentences who have serious substance abuse problems.

Activities: Offenders served by the Parolee Residential and Outpatient Services are recommended for group counseling, outpatient treatment, intensive outpatient treatment, or for inpatient treatment. Offenders are referred individually, as needs dictate.

- PM:
- 1 -- Number of assessments performed
 - 2 -- Number of youth identified as having serious substance abuse problems
 - 3 -- Number of youth participating in the program

Professional Development

- Goal: Certify correctional counselors as substance abuse educators.
- Objective: Certify correctional counselors as substance abuse educators.
- Activities: Staff with drug education certificates are re-certified, if necessary. Those not certified are identified, and placed into the training program on a space-available basis to begin work toward certification.
- PM: 1 -- Number of counselors accepted for certification and recertification training
2 -- Number successfully completing the program

PreStart

- Goal: Provide pre-release education and guidance to prepare inmates for community living. Provide post-release counseling and community service support to assist parolees comply with the requirements of their Individual Development Plans.
- Objective: 1 -- Provide pre-release education and guidance to prepare inmates for community living.
2 -- Provide post-release counseling and community service support to assist parolees comply with the requirements of their Individual Development Plans.
- Activities: Inmates prepare release plans well in advance of release. Six months prior to the earliest possible release date, a Field Services Representative verifies and investigates the inmate's intended post-release residential address. Inmates determined to be at high risk by virtue of offense or institutional history are referred to the intensive supervision unit. Three months in advance of the projected release date, inmates begin attending PreStart Release School where they develop release plans, called Individual Development Plans. The plans become blueprints for inmate release into the community.
- Upon release, parolees are required to contact the nearest Community Service Center at least once each month. Service Center staff determine if contact is to be by phone or in person. The first mandated check-in is within 72 hours of release. Releases are encouraged to engage Service Center staff for assistance in implementing their goals, and discuss their activities. Inmates having difficulty with substance abuse, or requiring other community services are provided with firm linkages to appropriate agencies.
- PM: 1 -- Number of community service centers
2 -- Range of services provided
3 -- Number of parolees assisted, by type of service provided

Impact Incarceration

Goal: Increase public safety and promote lawful behavior in first-time, youthful offenders by providing a structured, specialized program that addresses drug and alcohol dependencies, and treatment needs.

Objective:

- 1 -- Ensure that all boot camp participants receive substance abuse evaluation, drug education, and treatment
- 2 -- Reduce recidivism within one year of release by 30 percent
- 3 -- Reduce the recommitment rate within one year of release by 50 percent.

Activities: All program participants receive an initial substance abuse assessment, drug education, individual and group counseling where appropriate, case management, treatment planning, and referral for aftercare in the community upon completion and graduation from the program

PM:

- 1 -- Number of initial drug evaluations performed
- 2 -- Changes in inmate knowledge as a result of drug education;
- 3 -- Number of initial and quarterly treatment plans prepared;
- 4 -- Number of individual and group therapy sessions provided;
- 5 -- Number of successful program completions; and,
- 6 -- Rearrest and recommitment rates within one year of release

State: Illinois

Program Title: Juvenile Special Supervision Units

Authorized Purpose Area: 501(b)(11)

Problem Statement:

The Illinois Department of Corrections-Juvenile Division is a system under strain. Projections for arrests and commitments indicate the overcrowding situation being experienced today will only worsen in the near future. To add to this problem, juvenile offenders entering the system are more violent and have a variety of physical and psychological problems making their incarceration more problematic. For example, at the Illinois Youth Center-Harrisburg, forty percent of youth assigned in 1995 had severe drug problems or dependencies. Another fourteen percent were committed on sex offenses or have histories of sex offending, and five percent, a figure that is assumed to be under reported, have themselves been victims of sexual abuse.

Program Description:

IDOC is establishing the Illinois Youth Center-Harrisburg (IYC-H) Sex Offender and Substance Abuse Treatment Units, and the Cook County Juvenile Parole District Project. These projects will expand institutional based treatment opportunities for sex offenders and substance abusers housed at IYC-H, and will provide specialized case management and surveillance/supervision services to targeted youth returning to Cook County.

In the first year of operation, the IYC-H Sex Offender and Substance Abuse Treatment Units will provide residential and outpatient services to approximately 100 youth. Sixty-four beds are designated for the Substance Abuse Unit, and 40 beds are designated for the Sex Offender Unit. Program components for each unit include comprehensive assessment, group and individual counseling, education and life skills building, case management and aftercare.

The Cook County Juvenile Parole District Project will provide intensive surveillance/ supervision and individualized case management to specialized populations. Youth targeted for the project are at the highest risk for re-offending: substance abusers, sex offenders and violent offenders.

Goals, Objectives, Activities and Performance Measures (PM):

Goal 1: The overall goal of the IYC-H Sex Offender and Substance Abuse Treatment Units is to preserve public safety by improving treatment outcomes for youth who have been identified as having significant substance abuse problems or who exhibit sex offending behaviors.

Objective 1: 1 -- Youth will accept responsibility for offending behavior.
2 -- Youth will acknowledge impact of offending behavior on victim, family and

community.

3 -- Youth will exhibit non-violent methods of communication, behavior, and conflict resolution.

4 -- Youth will increase reading scores.

5 -- Youth will improve feelings of self-esteem.

6 -- Youth will decrease re-offending/relapse behavior(s).

Activities: Staff training and cross training.
Coordination with existing institutional policies and services.
Intake, screening, and assessment.
Case management, program assignment, post-release planning.
Social and life skills building.
Counseling and personal development.
Violence prevention.
Physical development and recreation.
Development and monitoring of the treatment plan.
Group and individual therapy.
Education and skill building.
Substance abuse intervention.
Anger management.
Pre-release and outpatient services.
Aftercare.

PM: 1 -- Identification of a pool of candidates.
2 -- Prioritization of pool with recommended treatment options and treatment setting.
3 -- Training and orientation.
4 -- Education and life skills building opportunities.
5 -- Number of anger management training sessions offered.
6 -- Development of individual case plans.
7 -- Number of individual and group sessions held.
8 -- Number of linkages created to community services (school, work, treatment, etc.).
9 -- Case management services developed.
10 -- Number of linkages made available to support systems (AA, NA, family members, hotlines, etc.).
11 -- Pre and post testing of reading scores.
12 -- Pre and post testing, and observation for improvement of self-esteem.
13 -- Number of Parole violations, new commitments and unsuccessful discharge from parole.

Goal 2: The overall goal of the Cook County Juvenile Parole District Project is to preserve public safety while successfully reintegrating youth back into the community.

Objective 2: 1 -- Reduce the number of parole revocations of delinquent youth for new offenses

and recommitments.

2 -- Reduce the number of youth age 17 or older who are discharged from parole because of placement on adult probation or adult incarceration.

3 -- Reduce by 30% the Cook County parole agent caseload.

4 -- Increase the number of youth with documented histories of violence, sexual offenses or substance abuse participating (referred and attending) in treatment services.

5 -- Reduce the offense specific re-offending behavior of youth participating in treatment services for violence, sexual offenses or substance abuse.

Activities: Program staff develop individualized case management plans for each participant and provide surveillance and supervision (high, medium and low supervision).

PM: Number of past revocations by new offenses and recommitments.
Number of parole violations reports.
Number of recommitments.
Number of caseloads assigned to parole agents.
Number of youth participating in treatment services.

SAA Reporting, Monitoring and Evaluation Methods

Both programs are required to submit monthly fiscal and progress reports. On-site monitoring visits are conducted at least annually. Currently, an independent evaluation of the substance abuse unit is being conducted.

State: Illinois

Program Title: Specialized Sex Offender Probation

Authorized Purpose Area: 501(b)(11)

Problem Statement:

Child sexual abuse is a serious and widespread problem in America with the number of reported cases increasing greatly over the past few years. The victims of child sexual abuse suffer severe and persistent psychological distress. As adult survivors, they experience a variety of symptoms and disorders that disrupt their lives and interfere with their interpersonal relationships. Across the country, courts are sentencing significant percentages of sex offenders to probation. In 1993, approximately 3,000 adults in Illinois were actively supervised on probation for sex offenses. Such offenders present formidable challenges to probation officers. They are difficult to assess and without treatment, are very likely to recidivate. Although most agencies recognize the need for specialized supervision, many do not have the resources or expertise to provide it.

Program Description:

Beginning with new cases, the Adult Sex Offender Program (ASOP) will target offenders who are convicted of criminal sexual assault or aggravated criminal sexual abuse against a family member, and sentenced to at least a four-year probation term. For purposes of oversight and administration, the program will further restrict the proposed target population to the courtrooms located at the Cook County Criminal Courts Building at 26th and California. Estimates based on case files suggest that approximately 75 probationers would be eligible for adult sex offender supervision annually.

Goals, Objectives, Activities & Performance Measures:

- Goal 1:** Provide comprehensive assessment and extensive surveillance while collecting information about sex offenders' backgrounds, histories, deviant sexual interests, and activities.
- Objective 1:** Expand the pre-sentence investigations and assessments of defendants charged with criminal sexual assault and aggravated criminal sexual abuse. Supervise sex offenders at an intensive level throughout their probation term by combining various modes of surveillance including office reports, home visits, drug tests, polygraphs, collateral contacts and arrest checks.
- Activities:** A Cook County Adult Probation Department (CCAPD) supervisor will monitor day-to-day operations while four specially selected and trained probation officers provide program services. The probation officers will work in teams of two when engaging in field activities, supervise small caseloads of 25 to 30 and will perform all caseload management and evaluation functions. Cases eligible for ASOP will

be identified at the preliminary hearing and presentence levels by the Investigations Division with selected offenders receiving expanded presentence investigations which include particular emphasis on the offender's risk and appropriateness for probation. Psychiatric profiles will be developed by psychologists and other mental health professionals who have the experience and capability to perform the psychodiagnostic interviews and tests necessary to elicit information for case supervision and treatment planning. Plethysmograph assessments will be given in order to develop profiles of offenders' deviant fantasies and sexual arousal patterns and to collect baseline measures for evaluating treatment progress. ASOP will contract with certified polygraphers to conduct initial full disclosure polygraph tests during the assessment period and additional maintenance polygraph tests during the periods of supervision to ensure compliance with probation and treatment conditions. ASOP will monitor participants at an accelerated level of supervision throughout the probation period. Offenders will move along levels of supervision gauged to probationer progress in treatment.

- PM:
- 1 - Number of probationers successfully moving to less intensive interventions.
 - 2 - Number of terminations/probation violations.
 - 3 - Results of polygraph examinations.
 - 4 - Results of Plethysmograph assessments.
 - 5 - Number of probationers successfully completed program.
 - 6 - Number of expanded presentence investigations conducted.
 - 7 - Number of expanded intake assessments conducted.

Goal 2: Treat and change offenders' behaviors in order to prevent recidivism.

Objective 2: Work closely with treatment providers to guarantee that services are coordinated, professional, effective, continual, and responsive to offenders' problems and needs. Enable offenders to assume full responsibility for their sexual behaviors and the harm they have caused to their victims.

Activities: ASOP will broker for treatment services to provide state-of-the-art treatment for sex offenders. CCAPD (with the assistance of the ICJIA) will convene an advisory board to assist in developing and implementing the program. The advisory group will meet to review ASOP's goals and design and to provide information for improving its operations and effectiveness. ASOP probation officers will support offenders' participation in treatment by limiting their access to high risk situations, communicating with treatment providers to assist them in breaking through offenders' denials and provide them with relevant information about offenders' daily lives. Officers will disseminate information to all parties concerned about sex offenders' cases, will evaluate offenders' progress in treatment by determining the extent to which it has produced actual changes in offenders' behaviors, and will insure offender participation in treatment by enforcing mandated treatment conditions.

- PM:
- 1 - Engage in interventions that assist offenders in changing their pathological sexual interests and behaviors.
 - 2 - Number and duration of group treatment sessions.
 - 3 - Number of referrals for substance abuse and psychiatric services.
 - 4 - Attendance rates at scheduled sessions.
 - 5 - Number of defendants participating in sex offender treatment.
 - 6 - Number and types of contact per ASOP client.
 - 7 - Recidivism rate of ASOP clients.

SAA Reporting, Monitoring and Evaluation Methods:

This program must collect and report fiscal information as well as statistics and anecdotal data on a monthly basis. On-site monitoring visits will be conducted at least annually.

An in-house evaluation of this program will be conducted within the first six months of operation.

Name of State: Illinois
Program Title: Day Reporting
Authorized Purpose Area: 501(b)(20)

Problem Statement:

Jail overcrowding is a problem in virtually all 102 counties in Illinois. The reasons for jail overcrowding are complex and not always easily identified. Macon County, like most urban counties, has experienced an increase in the number of felony arrests, filings, and convictions. Legislative changes continue to burden the system with offenders that, until recently would be misdemeanants, are now felons and subjected to prescribed penalties. Additionally, the courts reflect society's desire for more severe punishment for those who violate its norms.

Program Description:

This program offers services to probationers to assist them in turning away from crime. XX These services include GED, job development, counseling, and drug assessment/treatment. The center will serve as a community based program where services and supervision will be centralized and coordinated.

Program Goals, Objectives, Activities, and Performance Measures:

Goal 1: Reduce the number of new criminal offenses committed by defendants under the supervision of the Probation and Court Services Department.

Objective 1: Serve 50 offenders per year with program services.

Objective 2: Reduce recidivism rate by 10%.

Activities: Screen probation caseloads for high risk offenders in need of services such as drug/alcohol treatment, GED/basic education, life skills, and job training; and provide these services as well as intensive supervision to day reporting caseload.

PM:
1: number of defendants on program
2: number of defendants committing new criminal offenses while in program or after completing program

Goal 2: Reduce the number of technical violations committed by defendants under the supervision of the Probation and Court Services Department and to reduce the aggregate number of jail days served by probationers as the result of probation violations/sanctions.

Objective 1: Reduce technical violations by 15%.

Activities: Screen probation caseloads for high risk offenders in need of services such as drug/alcohol treatment, GED/basic education, life skills, and job training; and provide these services as well as intensive supervision to day reporting caseload.

PM: 1: Program offender technical violation rate

Goal 3: To increase the ability of Macon County Court Services to successfully assess the causes of violative behavior; to increase the ability of Probation and Court Services to accurately match causes of violative behavior with appropriate treatment services; and to increase and centralize services delivered to target offenders.

Objective 1: Secure contracts with service providers for drug/alcohol treatment, GED/basic education, life skills, and job training.

Activities: Screen probation caseloads for high risk offenders in need of services such as drug/alcohol treatment, GED/basic education, life skills, and job training; and provide these services as well as intensive supervision to day reporting caseload.

PM: 1: Types of services offered
2: Number of offenders receiving each service

SAA Reporting, Monitoring and Evaluation Methods:

This program is relatively new. Monitoring includes monthly fiscal and data reports, frequent phone contact, and quarterly site visits. An outside evaluation of the program is currently underway.

Name of State: Illinois
Program Title: Intensive Drug Intervention
Authorized Purpose Area:: 501(b)(20)

Problem Statement:

Jail overcrowding is a problem in virtually all 102 counties in Illinois. The reasons for jail overcrowding are complex, not always easily identified, and vary by county. Peoria County, like most urban counties, has experienced an increase in the number of felony arrests, filings, and convictions. Legislative changes continue to burden the system with offenders who until recently would be misdemeanants but are now felons and subject to prescribed penalties. As the courts and legislature reflect society's desire for more severe punishment for those who violate its norms, the stream of felony offenders is projected to continue unabated.

Program Description:

The Intensive Drug Intervention program consists of one officer supervising a reduced caseload of 25 to 30 offenders. The program targets high-risk probationers with current drug-related convictions and/or a prior history of drug abuse. Individuals placed on this caseload are supervised for a minimum of one year as a maximum probation case. Clients are referred for substance abuse evaluations and recommendations are made for subsequent drug treatment by group and/or individual counseling. The program attempts to deal with drug offenders using a reduced caseload to provide more specialized attention, increased drug testing, and community treatment resource coordination.

Program Goals, Objectives, Activities, and Performance Measures:

Goal 1: The goal of the Intensive Drug Intervention program is to identify and provide services to drug dependant offenders while providing closer surveillance and assisting in the rehabilitation process.

Objective 1: 1 -- Target 30 drug dependent probationers for more intensive probation casework including drug testing and drug treatment.
2 -- Reduce violations by 10%.

Activities: Clients are referred from the county's regular probation caseload. Clients are placed in drug treatment, individual and/or group. Random drug testing is conducted throughout the probation period. Clients move through a progressively less restrictive supervision until they are moved off of this program and back onto the regular probation caseload.

- PM:
- 1 -- Number of probationers screened
 - 2 -- Number drug tests completed;
 - 3 -- Number of clients evaluated for drug treatment;
 - 4 -- Number of clients referred to drug treatment;
 - 5 -- Number of probation violations; and
 - 6 -- Number of defendants completing intensive drug intervention.

SAA Reporting, Monitoring, and Evaluation Methods:

This program is relatively new. Monitoring includes monthly fiscal and data reports, frequent phone contact, and quarterly site visits. An outside evaluation of the program is currently underway.

State: Illinois
Program Title: Straight-Up
Authorized Purpose Area: 501(b)(7)(A)

Problem Statement:

According to recent statistics from the Chicago Housing Authority (CHA), 90 percent of CHA's its residents are unemployed. At the CHA's Ida B. Wells development, the high poverty rate found here has resulted in numerous social problems. Working parents are rare and thus life goals are ill-defined, even non-existent. Most occupants, out of hopelessness, turn to a life of drugs. This situation further diminishes residents' chances of academic success and gainful employment, spiraling them deeper into poverty and despair. Attitudes toward life and work are negative and the behaviors associated with crime and drug use have become accepted in this housing community, even the norm by which reputations are built.

Program Description:

The Straight-Up program, a cooperative project between the Chicago Housing Authority and the Safer Foundation, was funded to help lower barriers to employment by changing attitudes that often motivate young adults to participate in criminal activity. The program was designed to provide a continuum of services to approximately 100 offenders which help ease them back into society with skills that offer alternatives to lives of crime.

Goals, Objectives, Activities and Performance Measures (PM):

Goal 1: To facilitate the dissolution of participant ties to criminal values and self-destructive life-styles, and assist participants in becoming contributing members of their communities.

Objective 1: Enroll approximately 100 residents in the program.

Activities: Target offenders and ex-offenders age 18 or older residing in the Ida B. Wells and Henry Horner housing communities.

PM: Number of participants

Objective 2: Increase the academic proficiency of participants enrolled in the Basic Skills component.

Activities: Program staff screen participants for acceptance into the six-week Basic Skills class which addresses academic needs as well as life skills. The program requires participants to take a practice GED test on the first day of class and retests them at the end of week 5, regardless of the level of prior education. Participants enter into

agreements that identify areas of need and that create an individualized educational program. The program uses peer instruction to foster participant acceptance..

PM: 1 -- Enroll 100 participants.
2 -- Increase post-test results by 10 percent.

Objective 3: Affect changes in the values and attitudes of 75 participants about themselves, their families, their community and their place in the world.

Activities: The program fosters the assimilation of positive habits, values, skills and attitudes to make participants more employable and responsible adults.

PM: Pre- and post-test results

Objective 4: Encourage 50 participants to persistently seek employment or return to employment services.

Activities: Program staff work to move participants from Basic Skills class to the Job Club, which focuses on interview and interpersonal skills. Job developers continue to promote the program and cultivate relationships with local businesses to help find employment opportunities.

PM: Number of participants employed after 21, 60 and 90 days

Objective 5: Help 40 participants remain arrest-free for at least 6 months after program completion.

Activities: "Lifeguards" help identify and address problems that might affect employability before they escalate and damage a client's motivation or job performance and lead them back to the criminal justice system.

PM: Number of participants re-entering the criminal justice system.

SAA Reporting, Monitoring and Evaluation Methods

As with all Authority funded programs, grantees will report monthly on fiscal expenditures and program activity. On-site monitoring visits will be conducted at least annually.

State: Illinois
Program Title: Community Alternatives
Authorized Purpose Area: 501(b)(20)

Problem Statement:

Jail overcrowding is a problem in virtually all 102 counties in Illinois, but recent reports show that jails in rural counties have become increasingly overpopulated. The reasons for jail overcrowding are complex and not always easily identified. Rural counties have experienced an increase in the number of felony arrests, filings, and convictions. Legislative changes continue to burden the system with offenders that, until recently would be misdemeanants, are now felons and subjected to prescribed penalties. Additionally, the courts reflect society's desire for more severe punishment for those who violate its norms.

Program Description:

The State of Illinois has set aside \$500,000 of the FFY96 Byrne funds to establish community alternative programs in rural counties. Rural counties were chosen in part due to the historic lack of funding for programs in non-urban communities. These funds are meant to help alleviate the severe overcrowding that is burdening these counties, creating stress on the system and detaining offenders who could better serve themselves, their families and society if they were released while awaiting trial.

Although no specific programs have been established, several alternatives are being considered. These include, intensive supervision, stipulated I-bonds, enhanced pre-trial services and electronic monitoring devices.

Goals, Objectives, Activities and Performance Measures (PM):

Goal 1: To reduce overcrowding in rural counties through innovative alternatives to detention.

Objective 1: To be determined

Activities: To be determined and will vary given the types of programs that are eventually funded.

PM: To be determined

SAA Reporting, Monitoring and Evaluation Methods

As with all Authority funded programs, grantees will report monthly on fiscal expenditures and program activity. On-site monitoring visits will be conducted at least annually.

Priority 4. Support programs that reduce drug related crime and violence.

Name of State: Illinois

Program Title: Expanding Multi-Jurisdictional Narcotics Units

Authorized Purpose Area: 501(b)(2)

Problem Statement:

Historically, one of the primary systemic obstacles to the success of long-term narcotics operations was the tension and lack of coordination and cooperation among different law enforcement agencies and different internal units within individual police agencies. These conflicts often hindered the effective development and prosecution of cases. The Multi-jurisdictional narcotics program was developed to handle long-term narcotics investigations and enforcement services across jurisdictional boundaries

Program Description:

The state-wide network of multi-jurisdictional narcotics units is comprised of two kinds of organizations, Task Forces and Multi-jurisdictional Enforcement Groups (MEGs). Both programs are similar in structure and mission, but have important differences. MEGs are recognized in state statutes, receive general revenue funds, and can engage in drug enforcement and gang activities. Task forces can focus on any criminal activity, but are intended to principally focus on drug investigations. Task forces are located in Illinois State Police (ISP) facilities, are supervised by ISP personnel, and do not receive direct general revenue funds.

Currently, there are a total of 23 multi-jurisdictional narcotic units (10 MEGs and 13 task forces). Approximately 350 specialized full time state, county and municipal police officers are assigned to these units. Federal funds provide 114 of the positions. The units cover 83 Illinois counties, representing more than 90 percent of the state's population.

Goals, Objectives, Activities and Performance Measures:

Goal 1: Multi-jurisdictional units exist to improve the quality, efficiency, and effectiveness of drug law enforcement, thereby making communities safer, and ensuring a greater degree of safety for undercover officers.

Objective 1: 1 -- Increase the number of drug-related arrests
2 -- Increase the quantity of drugs seized
3 -- Increase the number of drug-related conspiracy investigations

Activities: Multi-jurisdictional units focus on the identification and apprehension of drug traffickers, and on eliminating drug trafficking networks. Additionally these

programs allow units to pursue drug problems unique to their own geographical areas, such as locating hidden dealer assets, and supporting subsequent prosecution. Multi-jurisdictional units work together closely, and they work cooperatively with other agencies, such as with the Illinois State Police, the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, the U.S. Customs Service, as well as local entities.

- PM:
- 1 -- Number of arrests by the nature of the offense and type of drug
 - 2 -- Volume of drug seizures by type of drug and quantity
 - 3 -- Value of seizures

SAA Reporting, Monitoring and Evaluation Methods:

All programs submit monthly program and fiscal activity reports. On-site monitoring visits are conducted at least annually. A comprehensive multi-jurisdictional task force evaluation is being conducted by Southern Illinois University. It will examine every facet of program operation, including program impact on drug use and related crime. The results are in final draft form and being reviewed by Authority staff.

Name of State: Illinois

Program Title: Chicago Mid-Level Drug Trafficking Task Force

Authorized Program Area: 501(b)(2)

Problem Statement:

Narcotics trafficking organizations tend to operate in population centers and their surrounding metropolitan areas. Because of its centralized geographic location and extensive air and rail systems, Chicago is a national and international hub in the flow of illicit drugs. Among 20 major cities which are part of the Federal Drug Enforcement Administration's Domestic Monitor Program, Chicago is one of only two cities to report the availability of all four major types of heroin during 1993. According to intelligence from the DEA and data from the National Institute on Drug Abuse as cited in the Illinois 1993 Strategy, Chicago is one of four source cities for crack cocaine distribution across the United States.

Chicago's O'Hare International Airport is a major port for drug traffickers, both those dealing within Illinois and for those distributing drugs around the country. Express mail services at O'Hare, public and private, have become an increasingly popular method of transporting illicit drugs because of short shipping times and inconsistent monitoring by law enforcement.

Over the last several years, the Chicago Police Department, like other law enforcement agencies, has focused its limited manpower and resources on narcotics enforcement strategies aimed at the arrest and prosecution of street level dealers. In an effort to disrupt the flow of drugs to the retail street market, a more comprehensive approach to targeting mid-level dealers was needed to interdict the distribution network that brings the drugs to the streets where supply meets demand and drug sales take place.

Program Description:

In an attempt to address this problem and respond to increased use of express mail facilities in drug trafficking, the Chicago Mid-Level Drug Trafficking Task Force was formed in May, 1992 as a cooperative project of the Chicago Police Department and the U.S. Postal Inspection Services. One sergeant and ten Chicago Police Department officers, two of whom are canine officers, coordinate task force efforts with postal inspectors. The task force is responsible for profiling parcels and the subsequent delivery and investigation of parcels containing contraband. Investigations focus on collecting sufficient evidence to establish probable cause for the arrest of those persons involved in the possession and delivery of illegal drugs.

Packages containing illicit drugs are sometimes not deliverable. In some instances, the package may not be within the team's jurisdiction or the recipient may refuse to accept delivery. When a package delivery address lies outside of the team's jurisdiction, the appropriate law enforcement agency is alerted to the investigation.

Program Goals, Objectives, Activities and Performance Measures:

Goal 1: Interdict illicit drugs transported by way of express mail services.

Objective 1: Seize 135 parcels containing contraband each year

Activities: The most critical aspect of the daily profiling process are the delivery time restraints. The U.S. Post Office requires that Express Mail parcels be delivered by noon. Parcels shipped by private carriers guarantee delivery by 10:30 a.m. These guarantees in effect limit the time available for profiling parcels, especially when daily volume is high. Profiling begins between 2 a.m. and 5 a.m. at two postal locations four days per week, and at least twice per week at private facilities. Packages are profiled by such factors as place of origin, size, weight, and type of packaging. Suspect parcels are checked by a narcotics-trained canine. When the canines signal "hits", search warrants are obtained to open the packages. If they contain contraband, delivery activities are coordinated.

PM:

- 1 -- Number of packages fitting an illicit drug profile
- 2 -- Number of packages resulting in a canine "hit"
- 3 -- Number of packages opened in which illicit drugs were found
- 4 -- Number of packages actually delivered

Goal 2: Arrest those involved in the trafficking activity

Objective: Arrest intended package recipients.

Activities: Background checks on parcel recipients are made prior to the an officer initiating a State search warrant to search the delivery address. Officers also check the target location prior to delivery to ensure the address is correct for the warrant and determine the best location for surveillance and entering the premises as quickly as possible to prevent the destruction of evidence. Delivery of the parcels are made by task force officers or postal inspectors.

PM: Number of package-related arrests;

Goal 3: Disrupt the trafficking operation

Objective 3: Initiate follow-up investigations as to other persons involved in the trafficking operation

Activities: Characteristics of profiled packages are tracked to discern mailing patterns to help refine profiling and activities and develop information on the trafficking operation.

PM: Number of follow-up investigations initiated.

SAA Reporting, Monitoring and Evaluation Methods:

The Task Force submits monthly data reports detailing unit activities which include the number of parcels for which delivery was attempted and the number of these which were successful as well as the number and contents of packages containing contraband. On-site monitoring visits are performed at least annually. A limited scale review of the program was performed during the last calendar year by the Authority's Research & Analysis unit as part of a the Authority's budget development process.

Name of State: Illinois
Program Title: Violence Reduction in Urban Areas
Authorized Purpose Area: 501(b)(16)

Problem Statement:

In the Little Village neighborhood of Chicago, the clash of two rival gang constellations has produced a cycle of violence that has eroded neighborhood safety and drawn a growing number of local youth into gang activity and involvement in the criminal justice system. Not unlike other urban neighborhoods, local residents, community institutions and law enforcement seemed unable to stem the tide of serious violence.

Program Description:

This project grew out of work conducted by Dr. Carolyn Block, an Authority researcher, who suggested that certain types of violence, if properly described, could be prevented from escalating to homicide. The focus of the program is collaboration and the sharing of information. Officers from the Chicago Police Department, Cook County Probation officers, local residents, and youth outreach workers share information about gang activity and intervene to break the cycle of provocation and retaliation. The youths targeted by this program are males who have been arrested for violent crime, have a history of violent behavior, or have been involved in patterns of criminal street gang activity that contributes to violence. Working under the direction of Dr. Irving Spergel of the University of Chicago, outreach workers establish and maintain contact with target gang members in the community. By offering access to education, employment, recreation and social supports, outreach workers provide the target youth with real alternatives to gang involvement.

Many of the outreach workers are former gang members and their most difficult job is balancing their need to develop a trusting relationship with gang youth and their responsibility to share information with police and probation officers to prevent violence or apprehend violent offenders. Outreach workers meet regularly with police and probation officers and work closely with local neighborhood groups to marshal community support and resources for the project.

Having completed four years of program operation in July 1996, the new challenge for the program is the integration of the program model into the larger Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy (CAPS) for city-wide implementation.

Program Goals, Objectives, Activities and Performance Measures:

Goal 1: To determine the type of program information most valuable to ongoing CPD anti-gang operations to determine how that information is best shared and to develop ways that information can be integrated into the CPD systems for the support of CAPS problem solving strategies at the beat, district, and area levels.

- Objective 1:** 1 -- Information assessment to aid in the development of databases, analyses and reports.
2 -- Development of appropriate mechanisms, policies, and guidelines for the integration of the model into CAPS.
- Activities:** To address the problem of information flow, a Chicago Police department sergeant will be assigned to conduct intensive on-site research, performing extensive interviews and field observations to clarify model data collection and sharing processes and how they work. This research will be used to inform the Department's ICAM and gang database development. Additionally, training will be developed based on this research and delivered to district gang tactical officers. Finally, research will be shared with the CAPS management team as they examine the of role of district gang tactical officers in CAPS and the relationship between gang tactical and beat planning and problem solving processes.
- PM:** 1 -- Identification of data critical to beat and tactical anti-gang violence efforts in Little Village.
2 -- Identification of major consistent patterns of data collection and sharing.
- Goal 2:** To lower the rate of serious gang violence among gangs targeted in the program, particularly gang members 17 to 24 years old and increasingly 14 to 16 years olds who are influentials, shooters and hard core members.
- Objectives:** Target one hundred hardcore, violent and one hundred potentially violent gang youths from the Little Village area for intensive intervention efforts.
- Activities:** The major program activities to reduce gang violence are interagency coordination, community mobilization, and development of social opportunities. Program staff members will meet regularly to foster interagency coordination, especially among the 10th District Special Tactical Gang Unit and Neighborhood Relations Officers, the Cook County Adult Probation gang unit, community youths, and the Gang Outreach Team of the School of Social Service Administration. One key to this cooperation is the sharing of information, especially in regard to gangs and individual gang members' potential and actual violent activity and refining collaborative approaches to dealing with these youths or young adults.
- Community mobilization is on-going, involving agencies, community organizations, and residents in an organized effort to control and reduce gang violence, especially through a project advisory group. Also continuing is the development of social opportunities, mainly development of jobs, training, schools, and access to existing social development systems, targeted for and to hardcore project gang youth.
- PM:** 1 -- Number of gang youth contacted, returning to school and placed in jobs or training programs;

- 2 -- Changes in gang versus non-gang violence in the target area; and,
- 3 -- Number of community meetings organized, meeting attendees, and proposed activities.

SAA Reporting, Monitoring and Evaluation Methods:

Each partner in the gang violence reduction model submits a monthly report of program activity, and on-site monitoring visits are performed at least annually. In addition, the Authority has funded an on-going evaluation of program activity since its inception. This study provides continuing guidance and refinement of program operation.

State: Illinois
Program Title: Anti-Gang Violence Program
Authorized Purpose Area: 501(b)(16)

Problem Statement:

Violent crime in the City and County of Kankakee has reached crisis proportions. Of particular concern in the City of Kankakee is the dramatic increase in the number of murders since 1992. In 1993, Kankakee had 25 murders. This figure was slightly less in 1994 with 22 murders. The city's violent crime rate, which more than doubles the statewide per capita rates, has registered above 2,000 per 100,000 residents since at least 1988, and has been one of the highest in the State of Illinois annually. With little exception, violence in the City is directly related to gang and drug activity. A review of murder and shooting victims, and the types of murders that have occurred in the City during the past five years, indicates that the violence involves a small group of persons, many of whom have familial relationships. Police intelligence indicates that these families are heavily involved in the local drug trade, and an overwhelming majority of murders in 1992 and 1994 were part of their battle over drug trafficking.

Program Description:

As a result of the overwhelming backlog of unsolved cases, it has been determined that the area needs a task force to focus on unsolved violent crime and to deter the escalation of violence in the community. While the task force's primary focus concerns older, unsolved violent crimes, it also monitors current or ongoing violent crimes, thereby enabling the task force to take over an investigation if necessary. Based upon mutually agreed upon solvability factors, each case is analyzed for unpursued or under-pursued leads. The activities of the five-and-one-half person unit are coordinated by one assistant state's attorney. The unit is comprised of the state's attorney, one assistant state's attorney, two city police officers, one county deputy and a half-time Illinois State Police Special Agent.

Goals, Objectives, Activities, & Performance Measures:

Goal 1: Establish a county-wide Violent Crime Task Force which will focus on unsolved crimes and reduce violent crime in the county.

Objective 1: 1 -- Gather information on all unsolved cases and review for prioritization criteria including impact conviction will have on crime in community.
2 -- Monitor new incidents of violent crime, allowing the task force the ability to step into the investigation when necessary.

Activities: An Oversight and Policy Board will be established for the Violent Crime Task Force. The Board will meet on a regular basis to establish and refine criteria used for assignment of cases to the task force and revise policies in order to

meet established goals and objectives, and to ensure that the task force has a daily working relationship with all other investigators in the county. Program staff will develop written criteria for ascertaining level of priority including solvability factors and written protocols and procedures to be followed in daily task force operations. The Grand Jury will be used to compel testimony from reluctant or hostile witnesses and to secure statements from subjects of the investigation when necessary.

- PM:
- 1 -- Reduce unsolved homicide backlog by three cases in the first 12 months
 - 2 -- Development of at least two violent crime investigations which will meet federal prosecution guidelines in conjunction with the U.S. Attorney
 - 3 -- Number of homicide arrests
 - 4 -- Number of violent crime arrests
 - 5 -- Homicide clearance rate
 - 6 -- Clearance rates for all violent crime
 - 7-- Number of leads received and followed-up
 - 8 -- Number of current crimes monitored by the task force.

Objective 2: Raise the public's perception of safety in the community.

Activities: Promote task force objectives to 20 major community groups.

PM: Number of community group meetings held.

SAA Reporting, Monitoring and Evaluation Methods:

This program must collect and report fiscal information as well as statistics and anecdotal data on a monthly basis. On-site monitoring visits will be conducted at least annually. An evaluation of this program by Justice Research Associates, Inc. is currently underway.

State: Illinois

Program Title: South Suburban Cook County Anti-Drug Initiative

Authorized Purpose Area: 501(b)(16)

Problem Statement:

The six south suburban Cook County communities of Dixmoor, Ford Heights, Harvey, Markham, Phoenix and Robbins have had a long-standing crime problem which, coupled with shrinking resources, has worsened as drug use increased. Among the most economically depressed communities in Illinois, drug trafficking has become established as a major source of income. Open-air drug sales further discouraged economic redevelopment in these communities as well as home ownership.

Program Description:

To address the problem, mayors and law enforcement officials worked together to develop a regional drug control initiative. The program provides assistance in three critical areas, overt enforcement, covert enforcement; and specialized prosecution capabilities. This innovative program funds four undercover officers assigned to the covert portion, eleven officers for the overt or "street corner" portion and three Assistant State's Attorney's for the prosecution portion of the initiative.

Goals, Objectives, Activities & Performance Measures:

Goal 1: Reduce drug trafficking and drug use in south suburban Cook County

Objective 1: 1 -- Identify and target drug distribution networks
2 -- Assist in developing successful conspiracy cases

Activities: A covert operation is used to help identify specific targets and develop information on local drug traffickers. Three five-member tactical squads, directed and supervised by senior staff from the Cook County Sheriff's Office, are randomly deployed to one or more targeted areas to aggressively enforce trafficking laws. They spend several nights at each location, then move to a new location. The Cook County Sheriff's Department also assigns officers from the Gang Crimes Unit to assist in tactical operations;

Goal 2: Restore citizen confidence in the ability of law enforcement to combat drug law violations

Objective 2: Enhance community awareness of the problem and the program with meetings

Activities: Program staff attend community meetings to respond to community members'

concerns and improve communication.

Goal 3: Increase drug offender apprehension and prosecution rates

Objective 3: 1 -- Increase the number of drug arrests in six targeted communities
2 -- Prosecute at least 90 percent of all arrests
3 -- Convict at least 90 percent of all prosecutions

Activities: A specialized prosecution unit has been established to work with the covert and overt program units to aggressively pursue those arrested for drug offenses.

PM: 1 -- Number of arrests by drug type
2 -- Number of arrests
3 -- Drug seizures by type and quantity
4 -- Number of arrests resulting in prosecution
5 -- Number of prosecutions resulting in conviction
6 -- Number of hours spent in each community
7 -- Number of search warrants executed
8 -- Number of community awareness meetings held

SAA Reporting, Monitoring and Evaluation Methods:

This program required the funded units of government to collect and report fiscal data as well as data on the above mentioned performance measures. This program will be evaluated in the near future.

State: Illinois
Program Title: Specialized Gang Prosecutions Program
Authorized Purpose Area: 501(b)(24)

Problem Statement:

Current law enforcement estimates indicate that there are about 125 street gangs, with more than 100 members, operating in the Chicago metropolitan area. While most street gang activity takes place in the City of Chicago, law enforcement officials report that Chicago street gangs are migrating widely not only to the suburbs, but also into other urban and rural areas in the State.

Increased violence is one of the major symptoms of an increased gang presence. Gang disputes over drug turfs are often the catalyst for episodes of homicides and other acts of violence. Gang-related murders are now the most common single cause of homicide in Chicago. While the importation and trafficking of narcotics is the primary criminal pursuit of street gangs, the Chicago Crime Commission reports that they are also increasingly involved in “murders for hire, chop shop operations, burglaries, robberies, extortion, hate crimes and other crimes for financial gain.”

Today's street gangs are highly sophisticated, well organized criminal organizations that pose a potentially graver and more lethal threat to children, communities, and quality of life than did traditional organized crime. Gang leaders have developed intricate distribution networks and organizational hierarchies that enable them to covertly direct sophisticated criminal activities without exposing themselves to the risk of apprehension and prosecution. Official titles to material items such as cars, real estate and seemingly legitimate businesses, as a result of their many illicit pursuits, are often held in the name of relatives and friends who have no criminal background, further insulating themselves from prosecution. Traditional enforcement and prosecution efforts aimed at street level gang crimes have been unable to reach the milieu of power in gang organizations using conventional investigative methods as a result of these tactics.

Program Description:

The Cook County State's Attorney's Office has established a specialized gang prosecutions unit within the office which investigates and prosecutes the intricate criminal activities carried out by upper-echelon gang leaders using state-of-the-art intelligence strategies and investigative techniques. While this unit works closely with and shares information with the Gang Prosecutions Unit, it's primary focus is on those long-term investigations and prosecutions that the Office's existing Gang Prosecutions Unit do not have the resources to engage in. In addition, the unit works closely with other internal units such as the Narcotics Bureau, as well as with other federal and state law enforcement agencies.

Goals, Objectives, Activities & Performance Measures:

Goal: To assail sophisticated criminal gang organizations in Cook County and reduce gang-related criminal activities and violence.

Objective: Develop and implement at least three complex criminal investigations and prosecutions aimed at the upper echelons of street gang organizations and obtain at least two indictments and convictions for sophisticated, non-traditional criminal gang activities, including drug trafficking, and related financial crimes, such as money laundering.

Activities: State-of-the-art investigative tools, including confidential overhears, pen registers, and wires (i.e., various wiretapping initiatives) are used to enhance conventional investigative methods such as confidential informants.

PM:

- 1 - Number of gangs/gang leaders targeted
- 2 - Number and type of gang investigations initiated
- 3 - Number of investigations pending
- 4 - Number of prosecutions initiated
- 5 - Number of gang leaders and gang members indicted
- 6 - Number of convictions obtained (cases and defendants)
- 7 - Number and type of criminal sanctions, including prison sentences received
- 8 - Average length of time between commencement of investigation and time case is presented for prosecution

SAA Reporting, Monitoring and Evaluation Methods:

This program must collect and report fiscal information as well as statistics and anecdotal data on a monthly basis. On-site monitoring visits are conducted at least annually.

State: Illinois

Program Title: Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Prosecution

Authorized Purpose Area: 501(b)(2)

Problem Statement:

Historically, one of the primary systemic obstacles to the success of long-term narcotics operations was the tension and lack of coordination and cooperation among different law enforcement agencies and different internal units within individual police agencies. These conflicts often hindered the effective development and prosecution of cases. The Multi-jurisdictional drug prosecution program was developed to provide specialized prosecution for the state-wide network of drug task forces and Metropolitan Enforcement Groups (MEGs) created to handle long-term narcotics investigations.

Law enforcement officers and State's Attorneys strive to deal with drug violations with limited resources. Nearly half of all Illinois counties are staffed by one State's Attorney and one part-time Assistant State's Attorney, and the vast majority of all cases are referred to them for prosecution. In addition to representing the county in civil matters, the State's Attorney is responsible for prosecuting traffic, misdemeanor, felony, and drug cases. With increased emphasis on drug enforcement, effective and timely drug prosecutions have been of particular interest and concern.

Many drug cases are complex and time consuming, partly because drug convictions tend to require the application of a broad range of criminal sanctions, including fines and asset forfeitures. The program was initiated to assist State's Attorneys with limited resources deal with demanding drug-related workloads.

Program Description:

Operating in St. Clair County, Cook County and five counties surrounding Cook, specialized county-based Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Prosecution units combat drug dealers who conduct their business in the two extended metropolitan regions identified in the State 1996 Strategy as the areas most in need of intervention. In addition, the Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor operates a companion program providing drug prosecution services to the balance of the state-wide network of Multi-jurisdictional Narcotics units.

Prosecution units are staffed by assistant state's attorneys and investigators who specialize in the prosecution of narcotics cases. Unit members work with MEG and task force officers as investigations develop to build cases that are as legally sound as possible. Prosecutors guide law enforcement officers in legal issues, such as search and seizure requirements during the course of investigations to strengthen the prosecution, assist law enforcement entities in obtaining search warrants, overhears, and other court orders, and file asset forfeitures where warranted. The units employ vertical prosecution, assigning one attorney or team of attorneys to follow each case from investigation to pre-trial motions to prosecution and disposition, to ensure continuity and

maximize efficiency.

Goals, Objectives, Activities and Performance Measures:

Goal 1: Work with local MEGs and task forces to develop legally sound drug cases

Objective: Provide legal guidance on search & seizure and other issues and assist agencies in obtaining court orders

Activities: Units meet regularly with their corresponding MEG or task force, respond to officer requests for court orders, and provide legal issues training to new officers.

PM: 1 -- Number of court orders obtained each month
2 -- Case development, coordination, and training activities with their corresponding MEG or task force.

Goal 2: Successfully prosecute drug offenders

Objective: Achieve a conviction rate of at least 90 percent

Activities: Units employ vertical prosecution

Performance: 1 -- Number of cases charged by offense type
2 -- Number of cases disposed by offense and sentence
3 -- Annual conviction rate

Goal 3: Maximize the seizure and forfeiture of the proceeds of drug crime.

Objective 3: Investigate drug offender assets and file asset forfeitures

Activities: Investigators work with MEG and task force officers during investigation to research suspect assets and identify those that may be the proceeds of drug crime. Once arrests are made, assets are seized and forfeiture notices are filed.

PM: 1 -- Number of forfeitures filed
2 -- Value of assets forfeited

SAA Reporting, Monitoring and Evaluation Methods:

All drug prosecution units report program activities and detailed information on unit cases on a monthly basis and receive on-site monitoring visits at least once each year. In addition, bi-annual meetings of all units will begin during the 1997 federal fiscal year. These meetings will provide units with analysis of program activity data, offer information on other drug prosecution and appeal activities, address changing forfeiture and data collection issues, and foster coordination and communication between the units.

State: Illinois
Program Title: Violent Offender Prosecution
Authorized Purpose Area: 501(b)(8)

Problem Statement:

The crime volume for the Counties of Winnebago, Sangamon, and Kankakee, mimic areas of much larger population. The rise in the number of homicides and sexual assaults committed, coupled with decreased clearance rates, has placed an extraordinary burden on the prosecutorial resources in the respective State's Attorney's Offices.

Crimes of violence, particularly homicide and sexual assault, are often the most complex cases in terms of witness preparation and evidentiary and legal issues. The funding of additional prosecutors enhances the ability of the three offices to prosecute these cases in two ways. First, the office is able to provide enhanced assistance to law enforcement agencies in the investigation and development of violent crime cases. Second, the office is able to devote more time to prepare and try violent offenders who have been charged.

Program Description:

The Violent Offender program will fund one assistant state's attorney and one full-time investigator for Kankakee County, two assistant state's attorneys for Sangamon County and two assistant state's attorneys and a program paralegal for Winnebago County.

Goals, Objectives, Activities & Performance Measures:

- Goal:** Improve and enhance the quality of prosecutions and investigations of violent offenders, increase the clearance rate of unsolved violent offenses and increase the conviction rate for current violent crime cases.
- Objective:**
- 1 -- Increase prosecution and conviction rates for all violent crimes
 - 2 -- Provide increased assistance, training and coordination with law enforcement agencies on the investigations of and legal issues in violent crime cases.
- Activities:** Program attorneys handle the more complex, time-intensive cases, thereby freeing up the other felony attorneys to handle the remaining felony and misdemeanor cases. Program attorneys will be available during office hours for consultation with law enforcement on violent crime investigations and will assist the warrant officer in the filing of violent crime cases. Program staff will gather information on all unsolved cases and review for prioritization criteria.
- PM:**
- 1 -- Development of criteria for ascertaining level of priority.
 - 2 -- Number of contacts with law enforcement agencies.

- 3 -- Number of cases filed by program attorneys.
- 4 -- Number of search warrants and eavesdropping orders obtained by program attorneys.
- 5 -- Number of homicide and violent crime cases prosecuted by program attorneys.
- 6 -- Homicide conviction rate.
- 7 -- Violent crime conviction rate.
- 8 -- Number of other violent crime cases prosecuted by program attorneys.

SAA Reporting, Monitoring and Evaluation Methods:

This program must collect and report fiscal information as well as statistics and anecdotal data on a monthly basis. On-site monitoring visits are conducted at least annually. An evaluation of the Violent Offender Prosecution Program is being conducted by the Jefferson Institute for Justice Studies.

State: Illinois
Program Title: Deferred Prosecution
Authorized Purpose Area: 501(b)(20)

Problem Statement:

Growing crime causes a variety of problems in Macon County. Among them are the continuously high census of a relatively new jail and spiraling costs of feeding, housing, supervising and providing medical care for that population. A related problem is the potential for an unacceptable and ever-increasing backlog of cases entering the court system. Serious efforts to reduce jail overcrowding must include programs that provide intermediate sanctions for offenders who do not pose a safety threat to the community. One such program is the expansion of a Deferred Prosecution Program operated by the Office of the Macon County State's Attorney. The original program included domestic battery offenders and pregnant substance abusing women who admitted to committing various misdemeanors. The expansion program further defers the prosecution of first time offenders who commit drug and drug-related criminal offenses, except class 1, class 2 and class X felonies, crimes of serious violence, or the sale of controlled substances.

Program Description:

Under this program, defendants are given the opportunity to receive drug treatment at their earliest court appearance. Participants agree to a behavioral contract which outlines certain conditions or responsibilities expected of them such as payment of a service fee, maintaining or improving employment, family responsibilities, and counseling. If offenders fail to complete the "behavioral contracts" or are arrested for any additional offense, the contracts are terminated and the original charges are reinstated.

Goals, Objectives, Activities & Performance Measures:

- Goal 1:** Decrease the number of offenders entering the court system and remaining in the county jail system beyond the initial appearance while providing selected offenders the opportunity to receive drug treatment and improve their life skills.
- Objective 1:** Redirect certain offenders from jail in order to make room for more serious offenders as well as redirecting of State's Attorney's staff time to focus resources on the prosecution of more serious offenses.
- Activities:** Participants are identified by the assistant state's attorneys responsible for filing felony and misdemeanor charges through the use of Bond Reporting information filed by the Pretrial Services Agency and police reports.

- PM:
- 1 -- Number of defendants offered deferred prosecution by charge.
 - 2 -- Number of defendants accepted by charge.
 - 3 -- Number of defendants offered deferred prosecution who reject or do not respond to offer.
 - 4 -- Number of defendants placed in treatment program by type.
 - 5 -- 20 percent of misdemeanor and felony offenders diverted from the jail population and court system.
- Objective 2: Reduce the rate of drug use and recidivism of program participants in the three years following the successful completion of the program.
- Activities: Participants agree to submit to a drug/alcohol assessment to determine whether they will be referred to pretreatment drug education counseling in addition to in-or out-patient treatment programs. Random drug testing is an integral part of the treatment program to promote abstinence and compliance with the treatment program. The range of drug screens conducted during the drug treatment phase of the program varies from up to 12 screens for those in primary care to 24 for those involved in primary care and continuing care. Pre-treatment drug education may be recommended for participants in conjunction with the group treatment sessions. This program is also recommended for those participants deemed in need of drug treatment by the service provider, but in denial of their problem. The program further hopes to link defendants to community-based drug treatment programs and address other reintegration needs through rehabilitative services. Participation in practical life skills training, including vocational and educational counseling and training such as GED classes, may be part of behavioral contracts. Relapse prevention that combines aftercare and support programs, such as Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous may also be included as part of behavioral contracts.
- PM:
- 1 -- Successful completion rate of 60 percent of total program participants.
 - 2 -- Decline in recidivism among felony participants by 20 percent in the three years following program participation and by 40 percent among misdemeanant participants.
 - 3 -- Number of defendants successfully completing the program.
 - 4 -- Number of defendants who fail to complete the program following retreatment education.
 - 5 -- Number of defendants terminated and reason for termination.
 - 6 -- Number of defendants terminated for cause and voluntary termination.
 - 7 -- Number of defendants who are rearrested but not terminated.
 - 8 -- Number of defendants who successfully complete treatment.
 - 9 -- Number of defendants who unsuccessfully complete treatment.
 - 10 -- Number of participants taking drug tests per month.
 - 11 -- Number of positive drug tests and negative drug tests per month.

SAA Reporting, Monitoring and Evaluation Methods:

This program must collect and report fiscal information as well as statistics and anecdotal data on a monthly basis. On-site monitoring visits are conducted at least annually.

An evaluation of this program is currently underway by the University of Illinois at Springfield.

State: Illinois

Program Title: Strategic Investigative Response Team

Authorized Purpose Area: 501(b)(16)

Problem Statement:

Unfortunately, there are areas within the State of Illinois that do not receive sufficient law enforcement services. In these areas, law enforcement agencies are often unable to devote sufficient resources to all types of criminal activity. In southern Illinois, many communities currently do not allocate resources to the investigation of sexual offenders.

Illinois State Police reports have indicated that a small number of offenders are responsible for a disproportionate volume of all criminal activity. This has proven to be accurate when categorizing sexual offenders. Studies have shown that sexual offenders tend to be habitual, as 51 percent of convicted rapists are re-arrested within three years of their release, according to Bureau of Justice statistics. The southern region of the state is plagued with nearly 600 fugitives wanted on sex and violent crime warrants. This high number of warrants is due in part to the 62.5 percent increase in criminal sexual assault reports in the region since 1988. Between 1993 and 1994, criminal sexual assault rates increased more than twice as much in these rural areas as in small and large cities, based on a recent *Crime in Illinois* report.

As the number of these types of cases increases, resources of local law enforcement agencies have been depleted. A three-year average (1991-94) showed 16.5 new or continuing investigations of criminal sexual assaults and 48 related arrests in this region of the state. A recent Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) report on cases of child sexual abuse from 1990-93 reports three times as many child sexual assault cases in the southern region of Illinois as in all other DCFS regions.

The State of Illinois has recently enacted the Sex Offender Registration Act and the Community Notification Act. The responsibility of tracking and insuring the whereabouts of sexual offenders has fallen squarely on the shoulders of understaffed and ill-trained local law enforcement agencies. Given that 6,640 convicted sex offenders in this region are required to abide by these new laws, it is evident that only the State Police and Attorney General's Office have the multi-jurisdictional capability to provide the necessary training and assistance to insure these new laws are enacted.

Program Description:

The Strategic Investigative Response Team is a cooperative effort between the Illinois State Police (ISP) and the Office of the Attorney General to combat child sexual assault in Region V. The team's objective is to address the investigative and prosecutorial needs of local jurisdictions whose needs overreach their resources. The response team consists of lawyers and investigators who will address specific needs of local jurisdictions unable to commit the necessary resources to

investigate sexual assault cases, specifically, child sexual assault. The Attorney General's office provides the prosecutorial aspect of the program and ISP provides all investigative assistance.

A cooperative directed response to a specific area of criminal activity between the two agencies has been attempted with considerable success in the past and has proven successful. The Homicide/Violent Crime Strike Force has had apparent success in closing cases in the St. Clair county area which local jurisdictions do not have the resources to tackle. This success is expected to be duplicated in the Strategic Investigative Response Team.

SIRT will interact with local enforcement agencies to target investigations in this region. They will develop a protocol to prioritize cases and will coordinate with appropriate agencies for prosecution of cases involving violent criminals and sex offenses against children.

SIRT investigators will work closely with criminal intelligence analysts to develop targets of those offenders and fugitives most likely to re-offend. The SIRT analyst has the responsibility of tracking activities of convicted sex offenders and refers all illegal or suspicious activities to the team. These cases, as well as cases referred by other agencies including DCFS, local and federal agencies, will be the basis for all investigations.

In addition, the SIRT program will focus on implementing the Sex Offender Registration Act (SORA) throughout this region of the state. This act requires all persons convicted of sex crimes to register with local agencies for ten years. SIRT will educate local agencies about the requirements of this act through training seminars.

Using a database developed by the unit identifying all sex offenders in the region, SIRT will provide pertinent information to local agencies. The emphasis will be placed on offenders guilty of performing sex crimes with children. The team will have major case type response when requested. The team is charged with developing procedures to identify violent criminals as well. A threat assessment protocol will be established and potential problems directed to the appropriate agencies.

Goals, Objectives, Activities and Performance Measures (PM):

Goal 1: To reduce sexually related crime through a coordinated response by the Illinois State Police and Office of the Illinois Attorney General

Objective 1: Meet with each States Attorney's office in the region during the first year

Activities: Travel throughout the regions and meet with each State's Attorney to apprise them of the Attorney General's program and offer assistance when necessary

PM: Number of States Attorney's offices visited

Objective 2: Hold 12 monthly meetings with all members of the SIRT team

Priorities and Program Responses

Activities: Plan and execute informational and strategy meeting with members of both the ISP and Attorney General's SIRT teams

PM: Number of meetings held per month

Objective 3: Have the Attorney General team attend three specialized training sessions relevant to prosecuting sex crimes, including relevant information on the SORA and CNA acts

Activities: Seek out necessary training, with assistance from ISP and share information provided with other team members

PM: Number of training sessions attended

Objective 4: Present six training sessions for local authorities.

Activities: Work closely with ISP to prepare training sessions, focusing on prosecutorial assistance and training.

PM: Number of training sessions performed.

Objective 5: Open a caseload of at least twenty cooperative prosecutions with local states attorneys.

Activities: Identify, with the assistance and direction of ISP and local authorities, cases that could benefit from the Attorney General's expertise. Once these cases are identified, the Attorney General will provide as much or as little assistance on the case as directed by the local states attorneys.

PM: Monthly data on prosecutions opened.

Objective 6: Aggressively prosecute at least five cases which result in either a plea, verdict or a cleared without charging decision.

Activities: Working on a cooperative basis or stand alone on cases transferred to them, the team will clear five cases during the first year of operation.

PM: Number of cases prosecuted to verdict either by plea or trial.

Goal 2: To reduce the potential for violent crimes in southern Illinois through targeted investigations of violent offenders.

Objective 1: Establish a protocol for prioritizing cases.

Activities: Develop, with the assistance of ISP's Bureau of Investigation, a protocol by which

the Unit can prioritize cases for investigation

PM: A written protocol detailing case prioritization.

Objective 2: Establish definitions for offenders "most dangerous" and "most likely" to repeat.

Activities: Work closely with state, federal and local authorities to establish procedures for disseminating criminal history information in regard to establishing these definitions.

PM: A written definition of "most dangerous" and "most likely to repeat" that may be distributed throughout the region.

Objective 3: Clear at least 50 active felony warrants involving violent crimes (specifically sex crimes).

Activities: Establish relationships with local law enforcement personnel and request those cases which have lain dormant or require specialized attention and utilize the expertise of the team to apprehend these individuals.

PM: Number of violent fugitives apprehended.

Objective 4: Open 60 investigations on habitually violent criminals per year.

Activities: Utilize information in the ISP database and from the local law enforcement agencies to target individuals deemed "most likely to reoffend".

PM: Number of investigations initiated as a result of SIRT activity.

Objective 5: Provide major case assistance to local agencies.

Activities: When necessary, SIRT will make itself available to assist in large investigations where the appropriate law enforcement jurisdiction lacks resources, manpower or skills. These cases include but are not limited to sex motivated kidnappings and homicides.

PM: Number of major case responses provided per reporting period.

Objective 6: Conduct 14 training sessions regarding the SORA reaching 350 law enforcement personnel.

Activities: Plan and conduct training for local law enforcement on the SORA and CNA acts.

PM: Number of training sessions and personnel trained.

Priorities and Program Responses

Objective 7: Ensure 50% of those required to abide by the Act are registered

Activities: Determine which sex offenders are required to register as a result of the retroactive provisions of the Act and actively track them.

PM: Percentage of offenders registered.

Objective 8: Conduct annual verification of Act compliance with at least 20% of qualifying offenders.

Activities: Conduct verification of annual registration of random offenders throughout the region. SIRT agents perform verifications of addresses in person.

PM: Number of offenders located and identified as in compliance with the Act.

Objective 9: In at least 5 high risk communities per year, complete threat assessments involving sex offenders who assault children

Activities: On information from the ISP data base and local authorities, the SIRT criminal intelligence analyst will provide a threat assessment of offenders living within the affected community. This information can then be used to determine surveillance on particular individuals when necessary.

PM: Number of threat assessments prepared and their benefit to local agencies.

Objective 10: Provide assistance to local law enforcement and DCFS on at least 30 child sexual assault cases per year.

Activities: As these cases require highly specialized investigations, the objective of 6 cases per agent was established. These case referrals are in addition to investigations opened by SIRT independently.

PM: Number of referral cases each agent works.

SAA Reporting, Monitoring and Evaluation Methods

On-site monitoring visits are conducted at least annually, and projects submit monthly data and fiscal reports. The data collected for reporting, documentation and monitoring will also be used for the purpose of conducting an independent evaluation of the program.

State: Illinois
Program Title: Drug Conspiracy Task Force
Authorized Purpose Area: 501(b)(2)

Problem Statement:

The State of Illinois has been plagued by the infiltration of large drug trafficking networks with no effective means to undermine them. Prior to the inception of this multi-jurisdictional program, no combined effort existed to attack multi-county operations from an investigative and prosecutorial standpoint.

Program Description:

Aside from the FBI, DEA, and other federal agencies, only the Illinois State Police has authority to investigate crime across jurisdictional boundaries. Similarly, with the exception of the U.S. Attorney, only the Illinois Attorney General can prosecute criminals involved in narcotics trafficking and money laundering without regard to jurisdictional boundaries. As a result, the Statewide Grand Jury is the only grand jury in Illinois with statutory authority to investigate, indict, and prosecute narcotics activity and money laundering anywhere in the State of Illinois.

Narcotics trafficking exists, in part, because it can be a profitable enterprise. Unlike local law enforcement agencies and prosecutors, traffickers operate without regard to jurisdictional boundaries. The Drug Conspiracy Investigation program was funded to assist in the prosecution of drug traffickers operating beyond single jurisdictional boundaries. The Illinois State Police is charged with the responsibility of identifying conspiracies and drug distribution chains. Once the traffickers are apprehended, the Attorney General's Office is responsible for all aspects of prosecution. Protocols have been established to ensure cooperation with local law enforcement and Multi-jurisdictional Task Forces.

Goals, Objectives, Activities and Performance Measures (PM):

Goal 1: Work with local law enforcement agencies to intensify efforts to identify, investigate, apprehend and prosecute drug trafficking conspiracies, street gang related felonies and the unlawful sale and transfer of firearms; and, function as a repository for information and intelligence.

Objective 1: Refer 5 cases for prosecution.

Activities: Program staff initiate investigations and accept referrals from local law enforcement agencies, Multi-jurisdictional Task Forces, and federal agencies and aggressively pursue the enforcement of drug laws and prosecution of drug traffickers. Ten full-time agents will continue to investigate cases referred to them for possible prosecution through the Attorney General

Priorities and Program Responses

PM: 1 -- Number of cases under investigation.
2 -- Number of cases sent to the Attorney General for prosecution.

Objective 2: Indict 50 defendants.

Activities: Using referrals from the investigatory arm of the program, the Statewide Grand Jury can utilize the information received to bring indictments against trafficking suspects.

PM: Number of indictments per month.

Objective 3: Seize and forfeit assets, as appropriate, in 60% of investigations.

Activities: Using the existing seizure and forfeiture laws in the State of Illinois, seizures are made at the time of arrest and distributed per agreement at the adjudication of each case.

PM: Percentage of cases in which seizures are made and ultimately forfeited.

Objective 4: Propose legislative changes to increase the effectiveness of the Statewide Grand Jury.

Activities: Program staff research and prepare legislation to allow the Statewide Grand Jury activity and seek to enhance its effectiveness through expansion.

PM: Draft legislation

Objective 5: Be a repository of information and intelligence.

Activities: ISP maintains information on the individual counties and their drug activity. Outside agencies supply information to the repository.

PM: None

Objective 6: Share information with local agencies.

Activities: On an as needed basis, conspiracy information may be shared with outside agencies on activity within their jurisdiction. Generally, information on continuing investigations is unavailable.

PM: Number of requests for information.

SAA Reporting, Monitoring and Evaluation Methods

All projects funded through this program must report monthly on fiscal expenditures and program activity. On-site monitoring visits are conducted at least annually. Currently, an outside evaluation of this program is being conducted.

State: Illinois
Program Title: Nuisance Abatement
Authorized Purpose Area: 501(b)(21)

Problem Statement:

Gang intelligence shows a coordinated network of drug distribution that is based on the availability of "dope houses", abandoned residential and commercial buildings that are used by drug dealers and users as a substitute for street corner drug sales. Drug dealers have been able to sell increasing amounts of drugs from fortified apartments, flats, and houses due to several advantages. It is more secure, less visible, and more profitable to sell drugs inside a building than on the street. More specifically, housing provides drug sellers and users with accessible locations, permits relatively discrete operations, and provides a safe haven from police and rival dealers. As these "dope houses" are spread throughout the State by organized gang affiliates, they bring with them junkies, rival gangs and other criminal elements to previously quiet local neighborhoods.

Program Description:

The Illinois Attorney General's office has formed a nuisance abatement unit that provides training and assistance to those local authorities who wish to handle the abatement proceedings themselves or, provides the attorneys necessary to abate these nuisances by obtaining voluntary compliance on the part of the property owner or court action.

Goals, Objectives, Activities & Performance Measures:

Goal 1: Reduce drug activity and drug related crimes in Illinois through the abatement of drug houses.

Objective: Close drug houses.

Activities: The unit will work closely with local police, other government agencies, local state's attorneys, community and neighborhood groups, and private citizens in identifying drug houses and sellers of drugs and drug paraphernalia. The unit supervisor will evaluate the information obtained and determine an appropriate course of action such as initiation of a nuisance abatement investigation, referral of complaint to appropriate unit of office, or referral for Grand Jury investigation. The name of the owner, landlord, or manager and the address of the building will be entered into a database soon after the information is received or uncovered. A search will be conducted to determine whether previous complaints have been received or arrests taken place. If no information is known, an investigator will identify the person or entity in title and the individuals in control of the building. A letter of abatement informing the owner of the nuisance will be sent. The

owner/agent will be given ten days to respond to the abatement letter. An owner or agent that initially exhibits a willingness to cooperate will be given a 30-60 day grace period in order to correct the problem at the targeted property. If during the grace period it is apparent that the landlord is not taking good faith steps to abate the nuisance, the unit may terminate the grace period and launch an investigation and prosecution if warranted. Following a voluntary abatement or a successful prosecution, unit attorneys will monitor the targeted premises to ensure that the nuisance has been permanently abated. Regular checks will also be made with police departments and law enforcement data bases to determine whether the owner or agent has subsequently been involved in narcotics trafficking.

- PM:
- 1 -- Conduct ten voluntary abatements
 - 2 -- File five civil abatement actions
 - 3 -- Close 10-15 drug houses
 - 4 -- Number of complaints received and/or declined
 - 5 -- Number of complaints referred to other prosecution agencies
 - 6 -- Number of letters of abatement sent to landlords
 - 7 -- Number of targeted nuisances that are voluntarily abated
 - 8 -- Number of drug houses closed down
 - 9 -- Number of targeted nuisances that are referred for criminal prosecution
 - 10 -- Number of targeted nuisances that are targeted for civil prosecution

Objective 2: Provide training and educate all relevant agencies that participate in nuisance abatement actions by conducting two training seminars for state's attorneys in two different areas of the state.

Activities: Unit attorneys and well-informed community activists will regularly meet with individual community and neighborhood groups to inform them about the unit's procedures, activities, and progress.

- PM:
- 1 -- Attend 15-20 community meetings
 - 2 -- Number of presentations to community/neighborhood groups and local law enforcement
 - 3 -- Number of state's attorneys and local authorities assisted
 - 4 -- Number of state's attorneys trained

SAA Reporting, Monitoring and Evaluation Methods:

This program must collect and report fiscal information as well as statistics and anecdotal data on a monthly basis. On-site monitoring visits will be conducted at least annually.

Priorities and Program Responses

Name of State: Illinois

Program Title: Pretrial Services

Authorized Purpose Area: 501(b)(20)

Problem Statement:

Jail overcrowding is a problem in virtually all 102 counties in Illinois. Much of the overcrowding can be attributed to pre-trial detainees unable to make bail. Macon and Peoria Counties, like most urban counties, have experienced an increase in the number of felony arrests, filings, and convictions. Legislative changes continue to burden the system with offenders that, until recently would be misdemeanants, are now felons and subjected to prescribed penalties. Additionally, the courts reflect society's desire for more severe punishment for those who violate its norms.

Program Description:

The primary purpose of the program is to provide the judiciary with a means of obtaining the verified information necessary for decisions regarding the release to the community of pre-trial detainees pending hearing or trial. Pretrial services program staff interview offenders arrested and placed in the county jail in Macon and Peoria Counties for non-capital felony offenses. Program staff provide the court information regarding prior criminal history, family history, drug abuse history, mental health problems, and financial solvency. The information helps the court decide who may be released safely on his or her own recognizance pending adjudication and under what conditions, and who should be detained to maintain community safety.

Goals, Objectives, Activities, and Performance Measures:

- Goal 1:** Provide the court with accurate background data on those charged with non-capital felonies and provide insights into effective supervision strategies for offenders released to the community.
- Objective 1:** Complete verified bond reports on 85% of the defendants charged with non-capital felonies and admitted to the jail.
- Objective 2:** Provide supervision and monitor the conditions of release for those released under the program.
- Objective 3:** Ensure that 90% of the defendants supervised by the program appear for all scheduled court hearings.
- Activities:** Program staff interview defendants at jail, check criminal history of defendants, and complete written bond reports. Officers also supervise defendants released

under pretrial supervision and remind defendants of court dates through letters and phone calls. Supervision options include electronic monitoring, in-person contact, and telephone contact.

PM: 1-- Number of defendants screened by pretrial services
 2 -- Number of bond reports completed
 3 -- Number of defendants under pretrial supervision
 4 -- Number of defendants released prior to trial who fail to appear for court

Goal 2: Increase release-on-recognizance (ROR) rates without endangering the community, and provide alternatives to pretrial detention.

Objective 1: Complete verified bond reports on 85% of the defendants charged with non-capital felonies and admitted to the jail.

Objective 2: Increase the use of release-on-recognizance (ROR) by 10%.

Activities: Program staff interview defendants at jail, check criminal history of defendants, complete written bond reports.

PM: 1 -- Number of defendants screened by pretrial services
 2 -- Number of bond reports completed
 3 -- Number of defendants released prior to trial, with and without bond

SAA Reporting, Monitoring and Evaluation Methods:

Both of these programs are relatively new. Monitoring includes monthly fiscal and data reports, frequent phone contact, and quarterly site visits. An outside evaluation of both programs is currently underway.

State: Illinois
Program Title: Juvenile SWAP
Authorized Purpose Area: 501(b)(20)

Problem Statement:

Juvenile crime in Cook County has created a severe overcrowding situation at the Juvenile Temporary Detention Center (JTDC). In an attempt to impact the rising tide of juvenile crime, the State of Illinois passed the "Safe Neighborhoods Act" which effectively addresses juvenile crime through enhanced punishments for gang activity, alcohol abuse, drug abuse and firearms possession. Mandatory community service hours are to be imposed for these offenses, but no appropriate vehicle was legislated to handle the increase in community service hours.

Program Description:

This program is designed to institute techniques from the Adult Sheriff's Work Alternative Program (SWAP) program to provide a similar alternative to incarceration for juveniles. Participating judges order juveniles to SWAP as a part of their rehabilitation. All juveniles must report for registration within 72 hours after sentencing. Parents are encouraged to attend the registration session and to become actively involved in their child's rehabilitation. Only participants guilty of certain offenses will be eligible for the program. The supervising deputies will structure the offenders daily work assignments, transport them to the work site and supervise them. Program deputies are trained to deal with youthful offenders and in the supervision of juveniles. Program violators are sent back to court for punishment and are faced with serving their sentence in the JTDC. No fee structure is enacted for this program as it might act as a further deterrent to participation.

Goals, Objectives, Activities and Performance Measures (PM):

- Goal 1:** To ease juvenile correctional facility overcrowding and provide additional alternatives to incarceration.
- Objective 1:** Ease overcrowding of JTDC
- Activities:** Provide a vehicle for youthful offenders to complete their sentence without resorting to incarceration.
- PM:** Analyze JTDC monthly incarceration figures
- Objective 2:** Meet an offender completion rate of 55%
- Activities:** Provide a vehicle for youthful offenders to complete their sentence without resorting to incarceration.

PM: 1 -- Percentage decrease in Juvenile Community Service population.
 2 -- Overall growth of program as an alternative to incarceration.
 3 -- Offender completion rate

Objective 3: To reach an operating capacity of 200 offenders during FFY97.

Activities: Continue intake of eligible offenders

PM: 1 -- Total number of offenders entering the program
 2 -- Total number of offenders active in program

SAA Reporting, Monitoring and Evaluation Methods

All projects funded through this program must report monthly on fiscal expenditures and program activity. On-site monitoring visits will be conducted at least annually. Currently, an independent evaluation of the program is being conducted by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency.

State: Illinois
Program Title: Juvenile Programs
Authorized Purpose Area: 501(b)(24)
Number of Sites: To be determined

Problem Statement:

Juvenile crime has been receiving greater attention from policy makers in Illinois. Commissions, hearings and committees have all been called to examine the ever-increasing number of youth entering the criminal justice system. The statistics show that delinquency petitions statewide increased 59 percent between 1983 and 1995. Commitments to Illinois Department of Corrections Juvenile Division increased 59 percent between 1988 and 1995. These facilities are operating 34 percent above capacity. These numbers are sobering enough but when the increase in transfers of juveniles to adult courts is considered, the juvenile crime problem becomes staggering.

Program Description:

The State of Illinois has set aside \$500,000 of the FFY96 Byrne funds to establish programs directed toward preventing juvenile crime and providing treatment to incarcerated first-time offenders. These funds will be used in an effort to provide a wider continuum of services to incarcerated juveniles. Geographically, these funds have been targeted for use in west central Illinois. This area has historically been in need of services for juveniles and represents a large portion of the youthful offenders outside of Cook County. Meetings with county officials and policy makers are scheduled for January with implementation dates set for the Spring of 1997.

Goals, Objectives, Activities and Performance Measures (PM):

Goal 1: Provide incarcerated youths with skills which will reduce recidivism
Objective 1: To be determined
Activities: To be determined and will vary given the types of programs that are eventually funded.
PM: To be determined

SAA Reporting, Monitoring and Evaluation Methods

All projects funded through this program must report monthly on fiscal expenditures and program activity.

Name of State: Illinois
Program Title: County Public Defender Services
Authorized Purpose Area: 501(b)(10)

Problem Statement:

Statewide, local county jails are experiencing unprecedented overcrowding. The great majority of the population at these facilities are pre-trial detainees who are unable to make bail and who remain in jail until their cases come to trial. Local county public defenders offices statewide report a lack of staff and resources that lead to repeated continuances and court delays, leaving their indigent clients in jail.

Many of Illinois' 102 counties do not have a full-time or even a part-time public defender. Rather, local attorneys are appointed by the court to act as counsel for indigent defendants. While the use of appointed defense counsel may be a practical solution for counties with few felonies, this approach often does not provide the expertise and felony experience necessary to adequately defend violent crimes.

Recent changes in Illinois legislation have increased the number of juveniles charged with violent crimes who are automatically transferred to adult court. Virtually all of these juveniles are indigent and reside in Cook County, yet the Office of the Cook County Public Defender provides no specialized services to these juvenile defendants.

Program Description:

In FFY 97, funds designated for these services will be used to operate three programs to address these three problem areas:

In counties with severe pre-trial jail overcrowding and backlogged public defense caseloads, local public defense staffs will be augmented with assistant public defenders specializing in the defense of violent crimes.

In Cook County, a special transfer unit will be created to provide specialized services to juveniles transferred to adult court for violent crimes. New unit staff will include social workers and sentencing advocates to work with public defenders to help them obtain the most appropriate outcomes for their clients.

A series of public defender training sessions will be held across the state to provide part-time and appointed public defenders the specialized skills to better defend clients charged with violent crimes.

Program Goals, Objectives, Activities and Performance Measures::

To be determined.

SAA Reporting, Monitoring and Evaluation Methods:

To be determined.

Name of State: Illinois
Program Title: Violent Crime Appeals Project
Authorized Purpose Area: 501(b)(8) and 501(b)(10)

Problem Statement:

Over the past several years, a severe backlog in the appeal of violent crime convictions has grown to crisis proportions. The Office of the State Appellate Defender is charged with representing indigent appeals of convictions in Illinois. Because of the overwhelming growth in prisoner requests for appeals and the Office's lack of resources, some prisoners have been notified that it will be more than one year before their case can be undertaken by the Appellate Defender's office. Under a federal case currently pending in Chicago, a large group of offenders may be released from prison due to the lengths of time before their appeals can be heard. However, dramatically increasing funding for one entity in the criminal justice system does not alleviate the problem. Increased funding for the Appellate Defender's Office means a sharp increase in appeals that must be responded to by the State.

Program Description:

In recognition of the need to provide a balanced response to the violent crime appeal backlog for indigent offenders, this program funds specialized appeals units in the offices of both the State Appellate Defender and the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor. Six Assistant Appellate Prosecutors housed in four regional offices across the state respond to offender appeals of the violent crime convictions. The Office of the State Appellate Defender has created a violent crime appeal unit and has also contracted with attorneys across the state through an RFP process to reduce the backlog of appeals

Program Goals, Objectives, Activities and Performance Measures:

- Goal 1:** Reduce the backlog of violent crime appeals and provide quality representation to both the state and indigent offenders.
- Objectives 1:** Reduce the backlog of appeal cases
- Activities:** Staff and contracted attorneys will handle the appeals of violent crime convictions.
- PM:** Number of appeal cases backlogged in both the offices of the State Appellate Defender and the State's Attorney's Appellate Prosecutor.

SAA Reporting, Monitoring and Evaluation Methods:

All agencies funded by this program compile monthly program activity statistics and fiscal reports monthly. On-site monitoring visits are conducted at least annually.

Name of State: Illinois
Program Title: Habeas Corpus Processing
Authorized Purpose Area: 501(b)(26)

Problem Statement:

The Criminal Appeals Bureau of the Illinois Attorney General's Office employs eleven full-time attorneys however, only seven of these attorneys are experienced enough to handle the sophisticated, complex litigation involved in the appeal of death penalty cases. The personnel needed to competently and efficiently handle the existing caseload is staggering considering the fact that funding of state resource centers to represent death penalty inmates, as well as the increased involvement of large, prestigious law firms in death penalty litigation, have substantially increased the number of man-hours required to competently defend such actions. Discovery in capital cases is becoming more commonplace. So too are complex, protracted evidentiary hearings and the practice of filing motions under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 60(b) to reopen judgment after a habeas petition has been denied. By this last action, the petitioner's attorney attempts to avoid the procedural rule which prohibits the filing of more than one habeas petition. Given these circumstances, under-staffing in this area of practice severely limits the effectiveness of an already overburdened staff and will eventually jeopardize the People's interest in the appeal of other criminal cases as personnel and resources are diverted away from the bureau's non-capital caseload.

Program Description:

To respond to this demand, the Office of the Illinois Attorney General has created a special unit of three attorneys within the Criminal Appeals Bureau to handle the federal habeas corpus and state post-sentencing death penalty cases coming into the office. The program hones the expertise and efficiency of the assigned assistant attorneys general's (AAG) handling of this sophisticated litigation, while providing the necessary manpower for the expeditious handling of such cases without forsaking the remainder of the Bureau's caseload. On average, it is expected that each unit attorney's caseload will consist of three to four death cases in the Illinois Supreme Court, three to four petitions for certiorari in death cases in the U.S. Supreme Court, and four to five capital habeas cases in the federal courts.

Goals, Objectives, Activities & Performance Measures:

Goal 1: To form a special unit within the Criminal Appeals Bureau to handle all federal habeas corpus and state post-sentencing death penalty cases coming into the office for the purpose of keeping its capital caseload moving at a steady pace.

Objective 1: Help meet demands created as more individuals are sentenced to death and more

death row inmates exhaust, or are very close to exhausting their appeals and are nearing execution.

Activities: Cases are assigned as equitably as possible depending on the caseload of each AAG in the unit and the difficulty factor involved in the particular case to be assigned. Unless infeasible, the same AAG will handle a case from the time a post-sentencing petition is filed, up through the actual execution. Program staff maintain a monthly status report for each death penalty case handled by the unit attorneys documenting the activity in each case during specified time periods and describing the progress made in each appeal. Unit attorneys will work with the Attorney General and agency legislative staff to help create new legislation aimed at revamping the appellate process in capital cases. Clerical staff assigned to the special unit will be responsible for maintaining current computer records of the status of every case in Illinois in which a sentence of death was imposed.

PM:

- 1 -- Number of cases opened during time period
- 2 -- Number of cases disposed of during time period.
- 3 -- Length of time until case is disposed
- 4 -- Number of executions during time period
- 5 -- Number, if any, of writs or other relief granted
- 6 -- Number of oral arguments
- 7 -- Number of briefs filed

Objective 2: On a daily basis, when not actually briefing a case or preparing for oral argument or hearing, the assigned unit attorney will monitor his or her respective caseload, making sure deadlines are being met and no one case "sits" for too long a period of time without any activity.

Activities: If a case seems to have stalled, the AAG will immediately schedule a status hearing or undertake other appropriate action to get the case moving again.

PM:

- 1 -- In cases not disposed of, status of each case, including number of status hearings or other expediting maneuvers requested or prompted by unit attorneys.

Objective 3: Determine what activity in the case shall be communicated to a designated member of the victim's family.

Activities: Unit attorneys communicate with victims' families once during the first week of each month in order to apprise them of significant activity which has occurred or is about to occur in their respective cases.

PM:

- 1 -- Number of victims' family members contacted

SAA Reporting, Monitoring and Evaluation Methods:

This program must collect and report fiscal information as well as statistics and anecdotal data on a monthly basis. On-site monitoring visits will be conducted at least annually.

Priority 5. Support research that identifies “what works” in drug treatment and the prevention of drug use and violent crime, and develop new information about drug use and violent crime and their consequences.

Name of State: Illinois

Program Title: Drug and Violent Crime Control Strategy Impact Evaluation Program

Authorized Purpose Area: 501(b)(19)

Problem Statement

With the continued emphasis of drugs and violence as top criminal justice and public policy concerns, the need for drug and violent crime-related information has continued and expanded. In addition, there is a continuing need to evaluate the impact of programs designed to control drug and violent crime to determine what works and provide that information to policy makers in Illinois and the rest of the country.

Program Description

The program is designed to enhance the quality and availability of drug and violent crime-related data, as well as expand research and evaluation in Illinois. It supports a central clearinghouse for drug and violent crime-related data and information; funds formal evaluations of drug and violent crime control efforts; and initiates other research in support of Illinois criminal justice planning and program development.

Program Goals, Objectives, Activities, and Performance Measures

Goal 1: Improve the effectiveness of drug and violent crime control efforts in Illinois by providing policy and decision makers with better information on the nature and extent of the problem, as well as information about the types of things that do and do not work with respect to controlling crime.

Objective 1: To enhance the Authority’s capacity to identify, collect, analyze, and disseminate statistical information on the nature and extent of the drug and violent crime problem, as well as on the criminal justice system’s response to it.

Objective 2: To assess the impact Illinois’ statewide drug and violent crime control strategy has had by evaluating the implementation and effectiveness of drug and violent crime control projects.

SAA Reporting, Monitoring and Evaluation Methods

Evaluations submit monthly fiscal reports, periodic progress reports, and hold stakeholder meetings to assess the evaluation’s progress and to facilitate feedback.

Priority 6. Support programs that promote the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice system.

State: Illinois

Program Title: Law Enforcement Training

Authorized Purpose Area: 501(b)(7)(A)

Problem Statement:

While overall crime has been decreasing, there is a perceived rise in violent crime among most Americans. Although there has been much federal and state legislation aimed at specific violence issues, there has been no effort to assist police in their attempts to communicate more effectively with victims and witnesses. This lack of communication between these parties has frustrated investigations and has created tension with those individuals attempting to convey information on violent crimes.

Program Description:

The law enforcement training proposed is comprised of two phases and was developed to be statewide in nature. The first phase of the program consists of the development and implementation of a comprehensive communication skills curriculum. This curriculum will be established by law enforcement officials through ten eight-hour programs to be held throughout the state.

Once the curriculum has been established and field tested, the second phase of the program begins, focusing on providing three eight-hour courses. These courses will be used to create a pool of instructors who can offer the training statewide through mobile training units. The skills learned at these sessions will enhance officer communications with the general public, as well as with other law enforcement officials.

Goals, Objectives, Activities and Performance Measures (PM):

Goal 1: To increase cooperation of victims and witnesses, thereby solving crimes more quickly by improving police communication skills.

Objective 1: Prepare curriculum for officer training

Activities: Program staff will select advisory group and hold eight-hour programs for administrators at selected sites around the state.

PM: Written curriculum

Objective 2: Prepare for and hold trainings for instructors.

Activities: program staff selection of locations for training and identify prospective trainers.

PM: 1 -- Number of courses offered
2 -- Number of officers registered

SAA Reporting, Monitoring and Evaluation Methods

All projects funded through this program must report monthly on fiscal expenditures and program activity. On-site monitoring visits will be conducted at least annually.

State: Illinois

Program Title: State's Attorneys Specialized Training

Authorized Purpose Area: 501(b)(7)(A)

Problem Statement:

Most new state's attorneys and assistant state's attorneys have little or no trial advocacy experience and little or no experience as an Illinois prosecutor. To compound the problem, there is a great deal of turnover within the ranks of assistant state's attorneys, creating a tremendous need in Illinois for continuing legal education for state's attorneys and assistant state's attorneys.

Program Description:

The State Appellate Prosecutor Trial Advocacy Program is an intensive, week-long, learning-by-doing trial advocacy program that is modeled after National Institute for Trial Advocacy's programs. Participants are divided into three groups, assigned hypothetical problems which will cover all areas of trial advocacy and are then called upon to act as either prosecutor, defense counsel, or as witness in the performance of the assigned problems. Covered areas include opening statements, direct examination, cross-examination, introduction of evidence, impeachment of witnesses and closing arguments. A minimum of three instructors work in each group. As participants conduct their assigned problems, the performances are videotaped and critiqued by instructors. From time to time, the instructors will call the participants together to explain the principals and fine points of each of the areas the participants study and discuss any problem areas the participants may have discovered. Instructors will demonstrate alternative methods of approaching these problems and will explain their views concerning the best techniques to use.

Goals, Objectives, Activities and Performance Measures:

- Goal:** Improve the trial skills of state's attorneys and their assistants.
- Objective:** Conduct two five-day trial advocacy training sessions, one in the Spring and one in the Fall.
- Activities:** The program schedules trial advocacy programs, lasting five days each which cover topics such as: opening statements, direct and cross examinations, the introduction and use of evidence, use of expert witnesses, and closing arguments. The training concludes with mock trials, in which participants are given an opportunity to use information gathered during the week. Three expert witness training sessions are held at Illinois State Police Laboratories.
- PM:** 1 -- Number of state's attorneys and assistant state's attorneys trained in the art of trial advocacy with an emphasis on narcotics prosecutions

- 2 -- Number of ASAs attending a series of expert witness seminars at regional Illinois State Police laboratories
- 3 -- Preparation of a trial advocacy manual
- 4 -- Evaluation of training seminar by participants

SAA Reporting, Monitoring and Evaluation Methods:

This program must collect and report fiscal information as well as statistics and anecdotal data on a monthly basis. On-site monitoring visits will be conducted at least annually.

Priorities and Program Responses

Name of State: Illinois
Program Title: Specialized Probation Training
Program Area: 501(b)(11)

Problem Statement:

The state-wide active caseload of juvenile probationers has steadily increased in recent years without a corresponding increase in resources to adequately supervise the cases. In addition, probation departments across the state report that cases have become more complex, and caseloads now include more juveniles with histories of emotional/mental health problems, serious substance abuse, violent behavior and sexual offenses. The practices of juvenile case assessment and case management vary greatly from one department to another, as does the skill levels of officers across and within departments. There is a need for training of juvenile probation officers to increase the consistency in case assessment and case supervision, and to enhance the skill level of officers in these areas.

Program Description:

This program implements state-wide training of juvenile probation officers in the SJS assessment system. State-wide SJS training is accomplished in small sessions to facilitate the one-on-one interaction necessary between trainers and probation officers. The week-long training sessions combine large group classroom instruction, practice interviews with juvenile detainees, and individual feedback sessions with instructors.

Program Goals, Objectives, Activities and Performance Measures:

Goal 1: Improve the quality of juvenile case supervision planning, with focus on resolution of problems related to delinquency;

Objectives: Provide SJS training to 150 juvenile probation officers

Activities: Experienced probation officers conduct classroom training for probation officers and facilitate trainee interviews of juvenile detainees. These interviews are taped, with permission. Tapes are reviewed in one-on-one sessions between instructors and trainees.

PM: Number of attendees successfully completing SJS training;

Goal 2: Improve the skill level of juvenile probation officers in the area of case assessment

Objectives: Assess the skill level of each officer during week long training sessions; and

Activities: The individualized review of interview tapes allows instructors to gauge trainee proficiency. Trainees unable to satisfactorily administer the assessment tool will be recommended for remedial training.

Performance Measures:

Goal 3: Increase consistency of juvenile casework practices among departments around the state while encouraging more efficient utilization of available resources.

Objectives: Provide enhanced training in case plan development which uses the SJS classification system as the basis of strategy selections.

Activities: SJS trainings are held across the state to provide all probation departments access to training in one common assessment tool.

PM: Number of probation departments utilizing the SJS system.

SAA Reporting, Monitoring and Evaluation Methods:

Monthly progress reports are submitted detailing the number of training sessions conducted and the overall performance of trainees as well as the results of participant evaluations. On-site monitoring visits are conducted at least annually.

State: Illinois
Program Title: Single Print Security System
Authorized Purpose Area: 501(b))15)(B)

Problem Statement:

Visitors of maximum security adult prisons, who house the most violent offenders, pose a potential risk for the safety and security of staff, smuggling contraband, gang influences, etc. On occasion, corrections staff have found outstanding warrants on visitors.

Program Description:

The Illinois Department of Corrections will establish an enhanced security system at its five maximum security facilities which will ensure the safety and security of staff, inmates and other visitors to maximum security facilities by collecting and disseminating inmate and visitor information electronically to state and federal law enforcement agencies. Integrated single print technology will permit prison staff to determine a positive identification of every visitor, identify gang influence, and drastically eliminate contraband smuggling. Visitors can be identified, and when indicated, outstanding warrants may be acted upon. Through a central repository, this information will be exchanged and updated by the five facilities and shared with participating law enforcement agencies. This is a continuing step in building an integrated information system that permits IDOC to interface with the Illinois State Police.

Goals, Objectives, Activities and Performance Measures:

To be determined.

SAA Reporting, Monitoring and Evaluation Methods:

This program must collect and report fiscal information as well as statistics and anecdotal data on a monthly basis.

Name of State: Illinois
Program Title: Masterplan (CHRI)
Authorized Purpose Area: 501(b)(15)(B)

Problem Statement:

The Crime Control Act of 1990 amended Part E of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act to require that each State which receives Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant funds allocate at least five percent of its total award for improvement of criminal justice records.

It is commonly accepted that the ability to share information in a timely fashion is one of the criminal justice community's most pressing needs. Most of the criminal justice community would agree that a means to facilitate the electronic transfer of information from one agency to another must be developed. Further, most would agree that this capability should be available to every user on demand and it should be platform independent. While there has been virtually universal agreement within the criminal justice community that the ability to obtain needed information electronically should be developed, there has been an almost equally universal inability to develop a consensus concerning the specifics of how that should be done.

Program Description:

The development of a universal means to share and transfer information within the Illinois criminal justice community will be accomplished with a commitment from the major entities to participate in the design process and contribute the resources of their organizations to accommodate the changes which will surely result from it.

This project will result in a WAN developed for the entire Illinois criminal justice community.

Goals, Objectives, Activities, and Performance Measures:

Goal: The overriding goal of the program is to improve the accuracy and completeness of CHRI data maintained in the state repository by designing and implementing a WAN network which will be built to support information exchange throughout the criminal justice community.

Objective 1: Design the telecommunications infrastructure which will enable this information exchange.

Activities: Design and implementation of the physical telecommunications infrastructure necessary to allow electronic data transfer.

PM: 1 -- Steering committee minutes

- 2 -- Vendor progress reports
- 3 -- Vendor deliverables

SAA Reporting, Monitoring and Evaluation Methods:

This program is being implemented by the SAA. Monthly fiscal and data reports are filed with the grant monitor.

State: Illinois
Program Title: Drugfire
Authorized Purpose Area: 501(b)(15)(B)

Problem Statement:

The FBI reports increases in the number of homicides perpetrated by youthful repeat offenders with a high degree of mobility. The majority of these crimes are drug related and are committed using automatic or semi-automatic weapons. Even when cartridge casings are recovered from crime scenes, offenders are often not identified because of the inability to link crimes committed with the same weapon across jurisdictions. Manual comparison of casings is tedious and inefficient, and has been limited by the lack of formal structures for the flow of information between jurisdictions.

Program Description:

Advances in computerized imaging technology have led to the development of Drugfire, a system of linked ballistic database sites that makes possible the entry, retrieval, and detailed comparison of cartridge casings. Already operational in two Illinois sites, this program expands the system to the remaining five Illinois State Police (ISP) forensic labs and completes the statewide database of ballistics information. The network connecting the ISP forensic laboratories in Illinois allows examiners to store images of cartridge cases that are recovered from crime scenes. Examiners at each of these sites can retrieve these images at any time for comparison and can establish links between weapons used in the commission of other criminal offenses.

Goals, Objectives, Activities & Performance Measures:

Goal 1: To implement a statewide program of cartridge case indexing of unsolved shooting cases.

Objective 1: Aid law enforcement agencies in linking shooting cases to each other and to common weapons, thereby accelerating the apprehension of offenders.

Activities: The Drugfire system consists of a SPARC station containing an array of instruments, a computer, two printers and other peripherals that allow the firearms examiner to store images of discharged cartridge cases that are recovered from crime scenes. A visual microscopic examination of the discharged cartridge case is conducted to determine if there are suitable characteristics present. Data entry characteristics that are required include the caliber and make/manufacturer, type of breech face workings, type of firing pin impression shapes, type of markings within the firing pin, presence or absence of extractor markings, presence or absence of ejector markings, and other pertinent physical characteristics present. An automated projectile matching system (APMS) is used by the firearms

examiner in the collection, analysis, and correlation of bullet evidence. Digital images of forensic evidence are integrated with database case information, audio, and live video through the APMS. The APMS emulates and extends the capability and functionality of the traditional forensic firearms and toolmarks examination of bullets and bullet fragments, providing automated imaging, analysis, and matching of fired bullets.

- PM:
- 1 -- Link all ISP forensic laboratories allowing for future enhancements to link Illinois with other Drugfire systems in other states.
 - 2 -- Number of cartridge cases entered.
 - 3 -- Number of cartridge cases linked.
 - 4 -- Number of bullet cases entered.
 - 5 -- Number of bullet cases linked.
 - 6 -- Number of cold hits.

SAA Reporting, Monitoring and Evaluation Methods:

This program must collect and report fiscal information as well as statistics and anecdotal data on a monthly basis. On-site monitoring visits will be conducted at least annually.

Name of State: Illinois
Program Title: Automated Disposition Reporting
Authorized Purpose Area: 501(b)(15)(B)

Problem Statement:

The Crime Control Act of 1990 amended Part E of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act to require that each State which receives Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant funds allocate at least five percent of its total award for improvement of criminal justice records. On-line disposition reporting will save time both at the county level and the state level, as well as ensure that dispositions are posted to the system as quickly as possible.

Missing court dispositions and custodial receipts have historically been a concern in Illinois and continue to be so today. For example, the 1993-94 audit sampled 5,657 arrests to determine if they had a corresponding court disposition listed on the offenders' rap sheets. Auditors discovered that 1,704 (30.1%) of the arrests had a corresponding court disposition. In a second sample that examined all arrests for particular offenders, 1,425 (43.2%) arrests had court dispositions.

Program Description:

Program agencies hire programmers to develop the software necessary to transmit disposition information in an on-line environment. Depending on the agency, dispositions may be sent in real time mode or batch processed over night. The Illinois State Police is developing the software changes to the Computerized Criminal History (CCH) system necessary to enable ISP to receive dispositions in the on-line format.

Goals, Objectives, Activities, and Performance Measures:

Goal: The overriding goal of the program is to improve the accuracy and completeness of CHRI data maintained in the state repository through the use of on-line disposition technology.

Objective: Produce the necessary software to send and receive court dispositions in both real time and batch modes.

Activities: Hire programmers necessary to create the software and develop the software.

PM: Completion of software development

SAA Reporting, Monitoring and Evaluation Methods:

Monitoring includes monthly fiscal and progress reports, frequent phone contact, and a site visit once software has been developed.

New FFY 97 Programs

In addition to the continuation of the programs discussed above, the Authority has designated new projects to be funded in FFY97 to be included in these program areas. These projects cover areas relating to violent crime appeals in both prosecution and public defense, post-release treatment for substance abusers, community crime prevention and training efforts, community alternatives to detention, and training of professional providers for treatment of incarcerated and post-release sex offenders.

A significant portion of funds will be directed toward the enhancement of the state's information technology, by funding a partnership between the Illinois Departments of Corrections and State Police to develop a statewide information sharing and offender tracking system. This system will track an offender from the point of arrest to release from prison, at which time information, including a digitized photograph, could be electronically sent to the community where the offender resides. Another information project will be the development of uses for the state's criminal justice entities to interact through the Internet. Since the Internet is also becoming a source, or vehicle, for child pornography, stalking and other types of crime, an innovative Internet investigation and prosecution project will be funded through the Illinois Attorney General's Office.

The Authority also reserved approximately \$500,000 in local pass through funds to develop a Request For Proposals (RFP) for the geographic area outside of the greater Chicago/Cook County area. Although proposals will be solicited from all components of the criminal justice system, priority will be given to two areas: components in the middle part of the system (i.e., probation, public defense, prosecution, etc.); and, those that can demonstrate a committed effort to cooperating with other significant components within their geographical area.

As the new projects become more developed, they will fall within existing programs. It is anticipated that most of the projects will be in place by July 1997.

VII. EVALUATION PLAN

Introduction

To ensure that the state's need for information on the impact and effectiveness of drug and violent crime control efforts is met, an extensive evaluation component is being undertaken. In addition to routine monitoring of activities, which at a minimum included site visits and the collection and analysis of monthly data for all funded programs, many formal assessment and evaluation activities are being carried out. For example, Authority staff have maintained a database on the activity of all 23 MEG and task force units and 6 multi-jurisdiction drug prosecution programs since October 1990. This database is analyzed and reports are generated on a regular basis to support activities such as monitoring visits and development of the Statewide Strategy.

Illinois' richest and most challenging evaluation work, however, can be found in the multiple impact evaluation studies which are being undertaken. These studies are designed to systematically assess the implementation and impact of selected programs. A limited number of these evaluation studies are being conducted internally by Authority staff. Most are conducted externally under subcontract and are closely monitored by Authority staff.

The purpose of evaluation is to provide feedback to decision-makers about program operations and effectiveness so that their decisions can be as fully informed as possible. To be useful, evaluations must meet the information needs of decision-makers. Thus, it is important for those information needs to be clearly identified and prioritized, so that appropriate research questions can be framed and the technical requirements and resources needed to answer them can be properly identified and allocated.

Evaluation involves asking questions about projects or programs (or a constellation of programs that make up a state strategy), acquiring information, and analyzing that information. No single approach to answering evaluation questions, however, is best suited to all purposes and all projects. The most appropriate evaluation approach will depend upon many factors, including the types of questions posed, the nature of the program and the level of resources that can be devoted to getting the answer.

Before trying to determine which kind of evaluation approach best suits both the needs of the people with a stake in the project and the nature of the project itself, a threshold decision must be made regarding whether to formally evaluate a project at all. Although a number of different projects may be suitable for evaluation, it is difficult, if not impossible, to evaluate them all. Rather than attempting to do so, priorities must be established and resources focused so that they provide the most useful information possible.

The Authority has four full-time specialists on staff who are dedicated specifically to evaluation research and management. These evaluation research specialists collaborate with decision-makers on an ongoing basis to identify and prioritize information needs. They frame research questions and identify the resources needed to answer them. And they design and develop evaluation studies and work to see that they are carried out either internally or externally through subcontracts.

Internal Evaluation Segment

The internal segment of the evaluation component involves program assessments carried out by Authority staff. For these “internal” evaluations, Authority staff actually develops the research design and conducts the work in its entirety. In deciding which programs will be evaluated, the following criteria are used:

- The need for individual program (as opposed to a constellation of programs) evaluation because the program is demonstrative and/or under consideration for funding by a state or local entity.
- The technical requirements and resources necessary to answer the research question(s) can be capably provided by the Authority.
- The evaluation findings will contribute to an understanding of the impact of the statewide drug control strategy.

External (Subcontract) Evaluation Segment

Recognizing that the complexities of a comprehensive evaluation initiative extend beyond the capabilities of Authority staff alone, a highly collaborative external segment of the evaluation component is also being conducted. Authority staff play a very active role in developing and administering these subcontracted evaluations. For example, staff:

- Identifies the specific programs that are to be evaluated.
- Frames and prioritizes research questions and determines the technical requirements and resources necessary to answer them.
- Develops and issues solicitations (Requests for Proposals) for the evaluation research.
- Oversees the proposal submission and peer review processes.
- Monitors the progress of the evaluation research.

In deciding which programs are to be evaluated, the following questions are considered:

- How central is the project to the state’s strategy and what contribution will the evaluation finding make toward assessing the impact of the strategy?
- Are the project’s objectives such that progress toward meeting them is difficult to estimate accurately with existing monitoring procedures?
- How much knowledge exists about the effectiveness of the type of project being supported?

Following is a summary of the Authority funded evaluation activity:

- **Evaluation of the Greater East St. Louis Anti-Drug Initiative**

The University of Missouri-St. Louis completed an 18-month process and impact evaluation of the Anti-Drug Initiative in the Greater East St. Louis area, one of Illinois’

most comprehensive drug and violent crime control programs. The Initiative included overt and covert enforcement, specialized prosecution and defense, specialized probation, jail-based work-release, substance abuse treatment, and homicide investigation. The evaluation team documented the processes used by various components to target specific populations. The formal evaluation included staff interviews, document analysis, and caseload analysis. The program impact component relied on community resident and offender interviews, analysis of crime data, and offender recidivism data. The evaluation concluded that the initiative did fully develop as a cooperative system-wide program and achieved its objectives related to increasing justice system capacity to address targeted, drug-related offenses and offenders. Community residents also reported an increased sense of safety and a perceived decline in drug dealing. Members of the business and residential communities reported being aware of the presence of the covert units and having more confidence in policing efforts. The evaluation also suggested that although a number of participating agencies are working more cooperatively than before the Initiative was implemented, many continue to work in isolation. The final report will be released in late 1996.

- **Evaluation of the Sheriff's Work Alternative Programs in Adams and Madison Counties**

The University of Illinois at Springfield began a six-month process and impact evaluation of the Sheriff's Work Alternative Programs (SWAP) in two Illinois counties in January 1996. Both SWAP programs were designed to free up space within the county jails, and provide an alternative sentencing tool for judges. The evaluation examined the counties as separate programs by examining the operational mechanisms developed for the programs, the offender populations, and community reactions to the programs. The impact portion examined the effect the program has had on both recidivism and daily jail populations. Separate final reports will be completed in late 1996.

- **Evaluation of the Madison County Drug Court**

A process and impact evaluation of the Madison County Drug Court began in April 1996. The program is designed to identify drug offenders immediately following arrest and divert them into a program that includes an assessment for substance abuse, a public health screen, a one year outpatient treatment program, urinalysis, and the use of intermediate sanctions. The drug court initiative involves the local judiciary, the Probation and Court Services Department, the Office of the State's Attorney, the Office of the Public Defender, Treatment Alternatives for Safer Communities, Inc., and other public health agencies. The evaluation is currently examining the implementation of the program and its effectiveness in reducing recidivism among the program's participants. A key feature of the evaluation design is the use of standard quarterly data reports and feedback meetings with project stakeholders. The evaluation is scheduled for completion in mid-1998.

- **Evaluation of the Pretrial and Drug Intervention Programs in Macon and Peoria Counties**

A 24-month evaluation of the pretrial and drug intervention programs operating in Macon and Peoria counties will begin in May 1996. Between the two counties, five separate programs will be examined including: 1) Pretrial services programs similarly operated in both counties; 2) a Day Reporting Center in Macon County; 3) an Adult Drug Offender Deferred Prosecution Program operated by the Macon County State's Attorney; and 4) an Intensive Drug Intervention Program in Peoria County. While all five programs seek to reduce county jail overcrowding, four of the programs were implemented with the specific goal of reducing the number of pretrial defendants housed within the county department of corrections. The programs will be evaluated as five unique initiatives, with possible comparisons between the two pretrial services programs. The evaluation is currently conducting site visits, initiating data collections and developing interview protocols. The process and impact evaluations are scheduled for a mid-1998 completion date.

- **Evaluation of Metropolitan Enforcement Groups and Drug Enforcement Task Forces in Illinois**

Southern Illinois University at Carbondale recently completed a process and impact evaluation of Illinois' Metropolitan Enforcement Groups and Drug Enforcement Task Forces. The evaluation provided a comprehensive assessment of all multi-jurisdictional drug enforcement units operating in Illinois and examined the perceived effectiveness of the programs on the part of both unit personnel and external agencies. Program effectiveness indicators included the program's impact on drug dealing, intra-agency communication and cooperation among participating agencies. As a secondary part of the evaluation, individual site summaries were prepared for all 23 units. These unit profiles overviewed the unit's history, funding, organizational structure, goals and activities. Findings indicate that unit officers believe they are making a significant impact in controlling drug activity and feel that strong cooperative relationships exist among the majority of agencies involved. Officers also believe more resources are needed for expanded training. A draft of the final report is currently being reviewed both internally and by external peer reviewers..

- **Evaluation of Illinois' Intensive Probation Supervision and Intensive Drug Abuser Probation Programs**

Loyola University of Chicago is currently completing a process and impact evaluation of two alternative sentencing programs currently available in many Illinois counties. The state's Intensive Probation Supervision (IPS) program provides an alternative to prison for certain offenders, while the Intensive Drug Abuse Probation (IDAP) program provides an alternative to traditional probation for drug-dependent offenders. The evaluation includes traditional measures of effectiveness (i.e., recidivism and program failure), and program impact on offender substance abuse, employment, and family relations. A group of non-

program probationers and a sample of Illinois Department of Corrections inmates will serve as a comparison control group for program impact analysis. The final report will be available in late 1996.

- **Class 4 Felony Offenders: An Assessment of the Appropriateness of Alternative Sanctions**

In response to the growing Illinois Department of Corrections population of Class 4 felony offenders and the limited amount of information regarding these offenders, the Center for Legal Studies, University of Illinois at Springfield completed a study on the characteristics of this population and the implications of diversionary sentencing. The study examined offender characteristics and the criminal histories of a Class 4 felony sample and also discussed the viability of non-IDOC sanctions. Results of this report indicate that inmates admitted to the Illinois Department of Corrections for Class 4 offenses in 1994 had extensive criminal history records, resulting in the conclusion that alternative sanctions for the majority of this population are not appropriate. The final report was published in July 1996.

- **Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy (CAPS) Evaluation: Years 2 and 3**

A consortium of Chicago area universities is conducting a process and impact evaluation of the Chicago Police Department's Alternative Policing Strategy (CAPS), one of the largest community policing initiatives in the country. The process component includes an examination of implementation, organization and training issues. Ongoing feedback provided by the research team to the police department is an important feature of the process evaluation. The impact component includes an examination of attitudes toward the program, police/community relations, and actual and perceived changes in crime. Findings from the first two years of evaluation work suggest that the CAPS program in five prototype districts has had an impact on crime and the perceptions of public safety, and has improved police/community relations. The third year evaluation has built upon previous efforts and examined citywide expansion of the CAPS program. Based upon the results of the third year of the evaluation, it was concluded that overall awareness of the program among community residents is fairly high, community beat meetings have been well attended in most parts of the city, issues raised at these beat meetings were being addressed, and residents involved in community organizations were more likely to do something to address problems and achieve results. The final report for the third year of study was published in November 1996.

- **Evaluation of the Chicago Gang Violence Reduction Program: Years 2 and 3**

The University of Chicago is conducting a process and impact evaluation of the multi-agency Chicago Gang Violence Reduction Program. The goal of the program is to reduce the level of gang-related violence in specific areas of the City of Chicago through intensive supervision, information sharing, and the provision of social services. The

Chicago Police Department, the Cook County Probation Department, the University of Chicago, and various community organizations are involved in the program. When completed, the evaluation will document both the implementation process and the program impact on gang member activities. Preliminary results have shown that, relative to the control neighborhoods, the level of serious gang-related violence has improved since the project started and that the project is particularly effective with slightly older gang members. A final report will be published in early 1997.

- **Evaluation of the Community Policing Initiatives in Aurora and Joliet, Illinois**

In 1991, the Authority awarded a 4-year multi-phase grant to the Aurora and Joliet Police Departments to develop and expand their community policing capabilities. These programs were intended to serve as community policing models for other cities throughout Illinois. To document these demonstration programs and to determine their impact on the local community and police department, ICJIA funded the Center for Research in Law and Justice, University of Illinois at Chicago, to conduct a comprehensive process and impact evaluation. Findings from the first two years of evaluation revealed that community policing measurably reduced crime in some instances, and generally improved the public's perception of the police. However, researchers also found the program's impact on community residents or police personnel was neither strong or consistent. Because many questions regarding the programs remained unanswered, both the Aurora and Joliet police chiefs asked that an additional wave of data collection examining the programs' impact four years after implementation be undertaken. A final report is due in August 1997.

- **Illinois Department of Corrections' PreStart Evaluation Project: Refining and Extending the Earlier Impact Analysis**

The Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency and Corrections at Southern Illinois University-Carbondale (SIU) is conducting a follow-up analysis of PreStart's impact on recidivism rates and community reintegration. The initial analysis found that PreStart releasees had a lower rearrest rate (40 percent) compared to a sample (48 percent) of offenders released prior to PreStart implementation. The follow-up analysis seeks to expand and refine the analysis of PreStart's impact on offender recidivism and prison admissions by extending the number of post-intervention observations by two years of monthly data and by deploying a more powerful statistical method of analysis. The study is scheduled for an early 1997 completion.

- **Evaluation of the Homicide Strike Task Force**

The University of Illinois at Springfield began a process and impact evaluation in May, 1996 of a specialized homicide strike force operating in the Metro East area of Illinois. This area is experiencing an alarming rate of drug related homicides and violent crimes with the majority of cases occurring in East St. Louis. The Strike Force was designed to respond to unsolved homicide and violent crime cases in an effort to increase the number of homicides and violent crimes cleared by arrest in the two-county region. The

completed evaluation will provide an overall assessment of the program and will identify features of the Strike Force that may serve as models or be incorporated into similar programs in other jurisdictions. A final report is due in early 1997.

- **Evaluation of Illinois' Cash Transaction Reporting Units and the Drug Conspiracy Task Force**

The University of Illinois at Springfield is currently conducting an evaluation to assess the implementation and impact of the Illinois Attorney General's and Illinois State Police's Cash Transaction Reporting Unit (CTRU) and Drug Conspiracy Task Force (DCTF). The CTRU and DCTF were formed in 1992 as cooperative law enforcement and prosecutorial initiatives. The CTRU is designed to collect, store and analyze cash transaction data for the purpose of identifying, investigating and aiding in the prosecution of persons involved in money laundering as it relates to drug trafficking. The DCTF is designed to identify, investigate, apprehend and prosecute drug traffickers operating in multiple counties. The responsibilities of the Illinois State Police and Attorney General components of the CTRU include: functioning as a repository for data regarding cash transactions in excess of \$10,000 and violations of the Illinois Currency Reporting Act; investigating, preparing and prosecuting money laundering cases; and assisting local agencies in the prosecution of possible money laundering cases. The DCTF allows for the investigation and prosecution of multi-jurisdictional cases by state agencies rather than federal agencies, which in many circumstances did not have the resources available to pursue these investigations. The evaluators have completed initial meetings with both the Illinois State Police and the Attorney General program staff, identified potential data sources and initiated development of interview protocols. A final report is due in June 1997.

- **Illinois Statewide DUF Expansion Project**

This Statewide Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) project was completed in March 1996 and a report of the findings was published in July 1996. The study documented the level of illicit drug use among male and female arrestees in six Illinois counties. Participating counties provided a mix of suburban, urban, and rural populations. Conducted by the Treatment Alternatives for Safer Communities, Inc. (TASC), the project monitored the types of drugs used by the offender population, compared changes in drug use to those found in a similar 1990 assessment, and assisted local governments in planning and developing programs to control drug use. Comparisons between arrestees tested in Chicago and those tested in the six Illinois counties indicate that drug use among arrestees is generally lower outside of Chicago, with the exception of marijuana use, and drug preference differs among genders.

- **Anti-Gang Violence Program in Kankakee County**

A process and impact evaluation of the Anti-Gang Violence Program in Kankakee County is currently being conducted by Justice Research Associates. The evaluation will assess the county's Violent Crime Task Force and its ability to reduce the backlog of unsolved

violent crimes through investigative and prosecutorial support. The completed evaluation will produce a comprehensive description of the project, its development, operation, and the degree to which its operation coincides with the proposed program. A final report is due in mid-1998.

- **Cook County Juvenile Sheriff's Work Alternative Program (JSWAP)**

The National Council on Crime and Delinquency is conducting a 24-month evaluation to assess the implementation and impact of the Juvenile Sheriff's Work Alternative Program (JSWAP) in Cook County. The program was designed by the Cook County Sheriff's Department of Community Supervision and Intervention to create a sentencing alternative for juvenile court judges, to relieve crowding at the Juvenile Temporary Detention Center and as a means for juvenile offenders to repay their debt through public service. A final report is due in mid-1998.

- **Needs Assessment Survey of Criminal Justice Agencies in Illinois**

The Institute for Law and Justice is conducting a Needs Assessment Survey of Illinois Criminal Justice Agencies in order to determine the needs and problems facing local criminal justice agencies. Separate surveys have been developed for probation departments, jail administrators, state's attorney's offices, public defenders offices, judges and law enforcement agencies. The project will provide an opportunity to obtain the viewpoints of a large number of criminal justice practitioners on a wide variety of topics. The final report is due in early 1997.

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APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A
PUBLIC NOTICE

YOUR INPUT COUNTS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CRIME.

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority wants to hear from you.

Each year, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority develops and administers Illinois' statewide strategy to control drug-related and violent crime. The strategy defines the problems to be addressed, how they should be addressed, and how the resulting activities will be measured for effectiveness. It provides a comprehensive blueprint for handling statewide drug and violent crimes, and reflects its implementation and use. To help develop Illinois' strategy, thereby helping the criminal justice system respond more effectively to drug and violent crime, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority seeks your ideas.

Through the federal Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, the Authority expects to receive approximately \$20 million for drug law enforcement and violent crime control for fiscal year 1997. Since these funds cannot adequately address each crime problem that Illinois faces, we need to know what you think are the major crime problems in your community and how those problems should be addressed. Your input will help ensure that valuable federal dollars are channeled into the programs that need them most.

Submit your concerns in writing.

Your written input will be used by the Authority to prepare an implementation plan for the funds' use; the plan will be submitted for approval to the U.S. Department of Justice. To help us determine strategy priorities, please answer the following questions and send your responses to the Authority. The deadline for receipt is noon on Friday, Nov. 16, 1996.

1 What is the name of your community and/or agency?

2 What are the specific, major problems your community and/or agency now face(s) with respect to drug and violent crime, as related to the following five areas?:

a) *Prevention.* This includes needs and interventions intended to prevent crime and create crime-free environments, such as school-based drug prevention education and community associations.

b) *Law enforcement.* This includes needs for both traditional law enforcement activities and newer approaches such as community policing. Also includes prosecution needs that are integral to law enforcement, such as prosecutor-led task forces and gang initiatives that include prosecutors as investigators.

c) *Adjudication.* This includes all needs that depends on pre-trial or trial systems activities, including defense or court gaps in service. Also includes needs related to casefile management (for example, expedited case management) or offender management (for example, drug testing), including those involving prosecution agencies.

d) *Corrections and treatment.* This includes both correctional and noncorrectional treatment, and other types of correctional or alternative needs.

e) *Information systems and technological improvements.* This includes resource needs and gaps that involve technological systems (for example, the ability to link together criminal history records processing and storage systems).

3 As related to the areas in question 2, what are your goals with respect to handling drug and violent crime? Why haven't your goals been met?

4 As related to the areas in question 2, discuss the nature and extent of crime problems in your community over the last three to five years, if possible. (Please also provide data.) What was different then compared to 1997?

5 As related to the areas in question 2, what are the resources currently available to address your community's and/or agency's problems? Please discuss the available resources three and five years ago, if possible. (Please also provide data.) What resources are you lacking to accomplish your goal?

6 As related to the areas in question 2, how would you approach these crime issues, and how would you recommend they be addressed? Why does this approach show more promise than others?

Present your concerns at a public hearing.

As an alternative to sending in written comments, you may present the comments at public hearings in Springfield and Chicago. The first hearing will begin at 1 p.m. on Tuesday, Nov. 19, in Ottawa meeting room A of the Renaissance Springfield Hotel, 701 E. Adams St., in Springfield; the second hearing will begin at 1 p.m. on Wednesday, Nov. 20, in room 16-503 of the James R. Thompson Center, 100 W. Randolph St., in Chicago. Comments should address the six questions above and should be limited to five minutes. Please bring at least 15 copies of your comments to give to Authority members. Anyone interested in speaking should contact Margarite Faulkner at the Authority, 312-793-8550, by noon on Friday, Nov. 16, 1996.

QUESTIONS? Please contact Candice Kane at the Authority.

Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority
180 South Riverside Plaza · Suite 1016
Chicago, Illinois 60606-3997
312-793-8550 · Fax: 312-793-8422



Jim Edgar, Governor
Bob Kustra, Lieutenant Governor
Peter R. Benningger, Chairman
Thomas F. Baker, Executive Director

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APPENDIX B
LIST OF COMMENTORS &
SUMMARY OF COMMENTS

**ANTI-DRUG ABUSE ACT PUBLIC HEARINGS
WITNESS TESTIMONY**

Director Barbara A. Cimaglio, Department of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse

Mr. Phillip A. Dailing, Deputy Director, Sixteenth Judicial Circuit Court Services

Chief William Doster, Kankakee Police Department

Ms. Rita A. Fry, Public Defender, Cook County Public Defender's Office

Director Terrance W. Gainer, Illinois State Police

Director Norbert Goetten, State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor

Mr. Theodore A. Gottfried, State Appellate Defender, Office of the State Appellate Defender

Chief George P. Graves, Downers Grove Police Department

Ms. Melody M. Heaps, President, Treatment Alternatives for Safer Communities

Director Thomas J. Jurkanin, Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board

Sheriff William T. Mullen, McHenry County Sheriff's Department

Mr. John C. Piland, State's Attorney, Office of the Champaign County State's Attorney

Mr. Matt L. Rodriguez, Superintendent of Police, Chicago Police Department

Director Rick L. Rokusek, North Central Narcotics Task Force

Mr. James Ryan, Attorney General, Office of the Attorney General

Sheriff Charles R. Schofield, Peoria County Sheriff's Department

Director Phillip R. Ulmer, Nineteenth Judicial Circuit Court Services

Director Odie Washington, Illinois Department of Corrections

**SUMMARY OF COMMENTS RE:
PRIORITIES OF FY97 ANTI-DRUG/VIOLENT CRIME STRATEGY**

Witness

Issues/Needs

Recommendation

Law Enforcement

- **Chicago Police Dept.**

- **Citizens are concerned about gangs, general crime and drugs**
- **Root causes of problems of drugs/violent crime emanate from conditions beyond control of police**
- **Index and violent crime going down in Chicago**
- **Firearms killed 74% of homicide victims in Chicago (92' - 95)**
- **Percent of juveniles committing violent crime is up**

- **Enforcement plus "neighborhood reclamation" - target hot spots for special attention**
- **Enhance non-emergency response**
- **Beat officer and community facilitator training**
- **Training for new DARE officers**
- **Aerial photography surveillance of community hot spots**

- **Downers Grove Police Dept.**

- **Juvenile detention center is over capacity**
- **CHRI is not always accurate and complete**
- **Difficult to communicate with**

- **Add bed space for juvenile offenders**
- **Utilize new technology to communicate with non-English speaking residents**

Witness

Issues/Needs

Recommendation

non-English speaking residents;
creates problems investigating
crimes and with problem solving

- Peoria Co.
Sheriff

- Added federal funds for police
increased arrests and need for jail
space

- Support long-range strategies to problems caused by
drugs and violent crime
- Assist sheriffs to manage higher numbers of
incarcerated offenders

- McHenry Co.
Sheriff

- War on drugs must be a
cooperative effort of law
enforcement, citizens, teachers,
and parents
- As McHenry Co. population
increases, gang and drug crime
increases

- Educate parents and youth
- Encourage strict enforcement of laws
- Tougher on laws
- Support rehabilitation

MEGS/Task Forces

- MEGSI
- WCITF

- Amphetamines becoming more
prevalent
- Increase in drug problem in

- MEG/TF concept is effective and should be maintained
- Need enforcement and education

Summary of Comments: ADAA FFY97

Witness

- VMEG
- SIEG
- NCNTF
- Cook Co. MEG
- Joliet MANS

Illinois State Police

Prosecution

**Champaign Co.
State's Attorney**

Issues/Needs

- housing complexes
- Greater use of hotels by dealers
- Drug offenders cross boundaries
- Spread of gangs and violent crime
- IDOC lacks information about visitors and inmates = cannot track movements of visitors to institution
- Recidivists to IDOC printed, photographed and have new files for each incarceration = redundant work

- Resource of court have expanded but not those of SAO
- Lack of jail space

Recommendation

- Need more manpower and training to be more effective
- Enable on-line exchange of identifying information between IDOC and ISP, including digitized photos and single fingerprints
- Provide treatment to those who will benefit from it
- Ensure certain consequences for those who deal drugs

Witness**Issues/Needs****Recommendation****State's Attorney's
Appellate
Prosecutor**

- Unable to enforce certain probation violations
- Local law enforcement efforts are strengthened by participation of prosecutor from outset of
- Backlog of appellate cases - 60% for violent crime

- Add prosecutors/support staff
- Train prosecutors
- Continues support for special prosecutors
- Expand violent crimes appellate unit

**Illinois Attorney
General**

- Computers being used to facilitate crimes
- Violence Prevention Authority lacks research support

- Multi-agency, prosecutor level strike force to combat Internet and other computer crimes
- Fund unit to support research and planning efforts of VPA

Public Defense**Cook Co. Public
Defense**

- Cases are backlogged in juvenile court and on appeal resulting in more defendants remaining in jail adding to over-crowding
- Anticipate increase in cases from So. Suburban Cook County due to new initiative

- Automated legal research
- Develop community-based alternatives for juveniles waived to adult court
- Implement system to track cases electronically
- Expand all services in So. Suburban Cook

Witness	Issues/Needs	Recommendation
Office of the Appellate Defender	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Public defender significantly under funded compared with prosecutors and law enforcement ● 57% of cases handled involve violent crime ● Backlog of cases in Chicago and Elgin exceed 500 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Develop community-based alternatives for juveniles ● Institute eligibility screening ● Continue violent crime unit and special backlog reduction initiative
Courts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Local court services cannot keep pace with increases in caseload ● Juveniles lack services and detention space ● More juveniles in gangs and abusing drugs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● "Stem the tide" through prevention and education ● Establish continuance of case from accountability through corrections

Witness

Issues/Needs

Recommendation

Treatment

● TASC

- Corrections is over capacity
- 60% of arrestees test positive for drugs
- Treatment reduces recidivism especially when paired with post-release services

- Expand community-based services
- Require treatment for felons to maintain them in the community
- Utilize Internet to allow sharing of information

● DASA

- Drug use up among high schoolers
- More use of amphetamines
- 25% of DASA admissions are justice system clients
- DASA FY97 budget = \$230 million

- Balanced approach including law enforcement, treatment and prevention is needed

Corrections

Illinois Department of Corrections

- Anticipated and incompatible technologies prevent IDOC from

- IDOC and ISP form partnership to design and implement an interactive offender tracking information

Summary of Comments: ADAA FFY97

Witness

Issues/Needs

sharing information with ISP
and other criminal justice
agencies

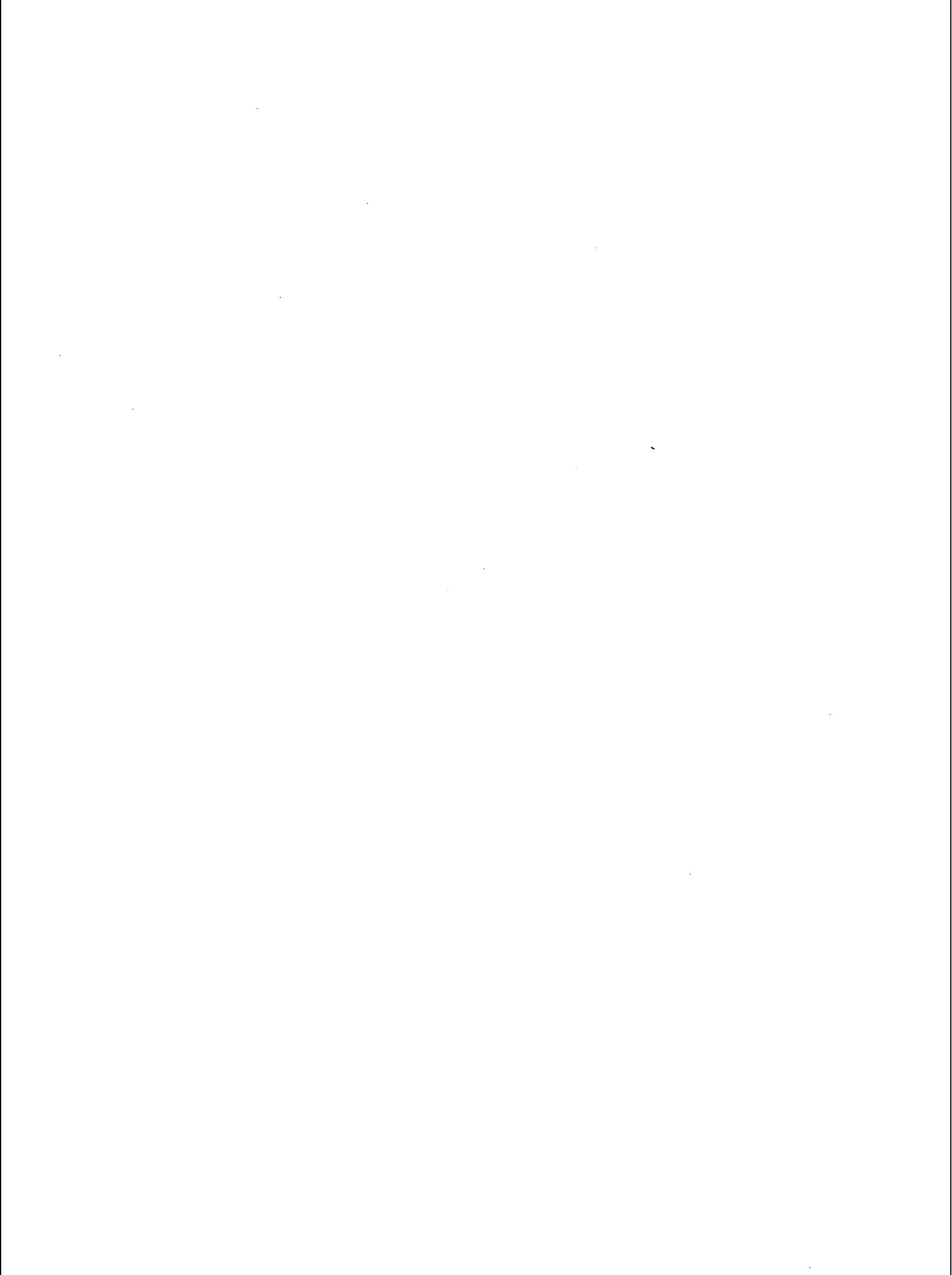
- Inmates at the Southwestern IL. correctional center participating in substance abuse treatment have no access to case management services upon release
- Juveniles committed to IDOC for violent crime is one of its largest growing populations (42% increase between SFY93 & SFY96)
- Sex offenders sentenced to IDOC has steadily increased, with only a limited number of service providers and trained professionals available to provide treatment upon release
- 80% of IDOC female population are single mothers, most children placed with relatives, others are placed in foster homes - these children become high risk

Recommendation

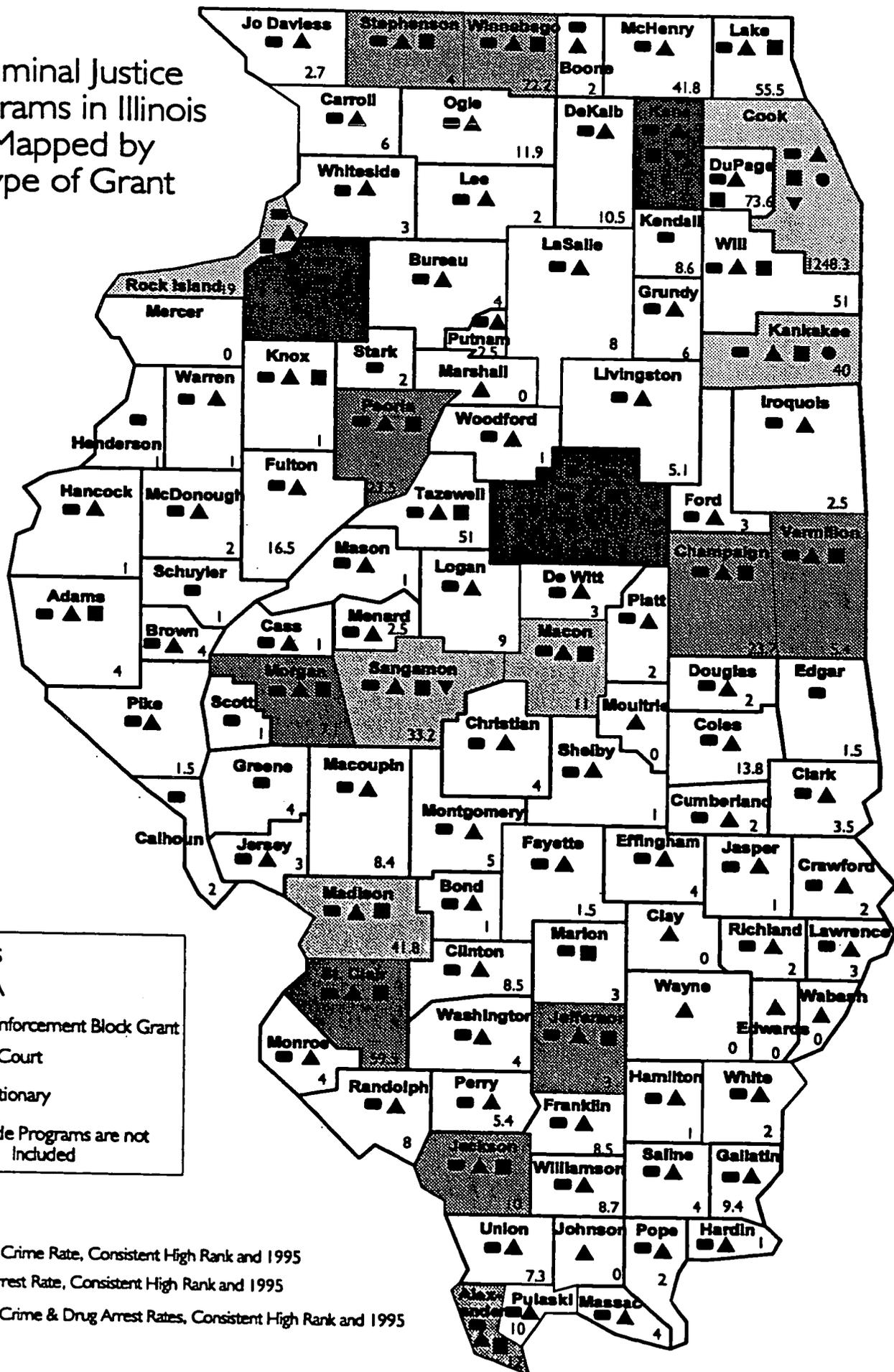
sharing system

- Hire case managers to provide services to 320 inmates and make referrals to service providers
- Provide an intense juvenile institutional program that will be in a structured, self contained environment; provide community based components which include supervision, monitoring, and follow up support
- Through an IDOC advisory committee curriculum and training materials will be developed, to deliver training to IDOC's staff and treatment providers
- Establish a community residential center for women and their children, providing parenting and life skills to assist the transition into the free community

APPENDIX C
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
PROGRAMS IN ILLINOIS



Criminal Justice Programs in Illinois Mapped by Type of Grant



■ COPS
 ▲ ADAA
 ■ Law Enforcement Block Grant
 ● Drug Court
 ▼ Discretionary
 Statewide Programs are not included

■ Violent Crime Rate, Consistent High Rank and 1995
 ■ Drug Arrest Rate, Consistent High Rank and 1995
 ■ Violent Crime & Drug Arrest Rates, Consistent High Rank and 1995

Criminal Justice Programs in Illinois

18-Dec-96

County	Community	Type of Grant	Agency	Program	Program Areas	Award	COPS
Adams	Multi-jurisdictional	ADAA	WCITF	West Central Illinois Task Force	MEG	\$0	0
Adams	Quincy	COPS	Quincy PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$300,000	4
Adams	Quincy	LLEBG		LLEBG	Equipment (law enforcement)	\$25,000	0
Alexander	Cairo	COPS	Cairo PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$385,849	8
Alexander	Cairo	LLEBG		LLEBG	Equipment (law enforcement)	\$30,371	0
Alexander	Tamma	COPS	Tamma PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$141,424	4
Bond	Greenville	COPS	Greenville PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
Boone	Belvidere	COPS	Belvidere PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$150,000	2
Boone	Multi-jurisdictional	ADAA	SLANT	State Line Area Narcotics Team	MEG	\$134,691	0
Brown	Brown County	COPS	Brown County Sheriff	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$99,608	2
Brown	Mt. Sterling	COPS	Mt. Sterling PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$68,562	1
Brown	Multi-jurisdictional	ADAA	WCITF	West Central Illinois Task Force	MEG	\$0	0
Brown	Versailles	COPS	Versailles PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$47,250	1
Bureau	Buda	COPS	Buda PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$45,120	1
Bureau	Bureau County	COPS	Bureau County Sheriff	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$134,676	2
Bureau	Multi-jurisdictional	ADAA	TF17	Task Force 17	MEG	\$65,758	0
Bureau	Spring Valley	COPS	Spring Valley PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
Calhoun	Calhoun County	COPS	Calhoun County Sheriff	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$63,012	1
Calhoun	Hardin	COPS	Hardin PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$27,251	1
Carroll	Carroll County	COPS	Carroll County Sheriff	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$61,649	1
Carroll	Milledgville	COPS	Milledgville PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$59,626	1
Carroll	Mt. Carroll	COPS	Mt. Carroll PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$50,715	1
Carroll	Multi-jurisdictional	ADAA	BATF	Blackhawk Area Task Force	MEG	\$0	0
Carroll	Savanna	COPS	Savanna PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$74,011	2
Carroll	Shannon	COPS	Shanno PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
Cass	Cass County	COPS	Cass County Sheriff	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$68,894	1
Cass	Multi-jurisdictional	ADAA	CIEG	Central Illinois Enforcement Group	MEG	\$0	0
Champaign	Champaign	COPS	Champaign PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$450,000	6
Champaign	Champaign	LLEBG		LLEBG	Overtime/Equipment (law enforcement)	\$125,725	0
Champaign	Champaign County	COPS	Champaign County Sheriff	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$375,000	5
Champaign	Champaign County	LLEBG		LLEBG	Equipment (law enforcement)	\$21,960	0
Champaign	Mahomet	COPS	Mahomet PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$162,250	3.7

County	Community	Type of Grant	Agency	Program	Program Areas	Award	COPS
Champaign	Multi-Jurisdictional	ADAA	Task Force X	Task Force X	MEG	\$0	0
Champaign	Rantoul	COPS	Rantoul PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
Champaign	Rantoul	LLEBG		LLEBG	Overtime (law enforcement)	\$11,836	0
Champaign	Tolono	COPS	Tolono PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$225,000	3
Champaign	Urbana	COPS	Urbana PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
Champaign	Urbana	LLEBG		LLEBG	Equipment (law enforcement)	\$36,624	0
Champaign	Urbana-Champaign	COPS	Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$300,000	4
Christian	Morrisonville	COPS	Morrisonville PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$65,846	1
Christian	Mount Auburn	COPS	Mount Auburn PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$27,000	1
Christian	Multi-Jurisdictional	ADAA	CIEG	Central Illinois Enforcement Group	MEG	\$0	0
Christian	Pana	COPS	Pana PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$70,010	1
Christian	Taylorville	COPS	Taylorville PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$49,706	1
Clark	Casey	COPS	Casey PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
Clark	Clark County	COPS	Clark County Sheriff	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$69,615	1
Clark	Martinsville	COPS	Martinsville PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$49,280	1
Clark	Multi-Jurisdictional	ADAA	SEIDTF	Southeastern Illinois Drug Task Force	MEG	\$150,287	0
Clark	Westfield	COPS	Westfield PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$14,929	0.5
Clay	Multi-Jurisdictional	ADAA	SEIDTF	Southeastern Illinois Drug Task Force	MEG	\$0	0
Clinton	Breese	COPS	Breese PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$67,183	1
Clinton	Cartyle	COPS	Cartyle PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$80,579	1.2
Clinton	Clinton County	COPS	Clinton County Consortium	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$84,092	4.3
Clinton	Germantown	COPS	Germantown PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$61,095	1
Clinton	Multi-Jurisdictional	ADAA	SIDTF	Southern Illinois Drug Task Force	MEG	\$0	0
Clinton	Wamac	COPS	Wamac PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$46,905	1
Coles	Charleston	COPS	Charleston PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$150,000	2
Coles	Charleston	COPS	Eastern Illinois Univ.	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$225,000	3
Coles	Coles County	COPS	Coles County Sheriff	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$167,120	3
Coles	Mattoon	COPS	Mattoon PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$100,759	5.8
Coles	Multi-jurisdictional	ADAA	ECITF	East Central Illinois Task Force	MEG	\$126,330	0
Cook	5 Communities	ADAA	NEMEG	S. Suburban Cook County Anti-Gang Initiative	MEG	\$207,716	0
Cook	5 Communities	ADAA	Cook County State's Attorney & Sheriff	S. Suburban Cook County Anti-Gang Initiative	Innovative	\$565,230	0
Cook	Alsip	COPS	Alsip PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$80,665	1
Cook	Alsip	LLEBG		LLEBG	Overtime (law enforcement)	\$13,548	0
Cook	Arlington Heights	COPS	Arlington Heights PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$225,000	3
Cook	Barrington	COPS	Barrington	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$150,000	2
Cook	Barrington Hills	COPS	Barrington Hills PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1

County	Community	Type of Grant	Agency	Program	Program Areas	Award	COPS
Cook	Bellwood	COPS	Bellwood PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$320,605	5.5
Cook	Bellwood	LLEBG		LLEBG	Equipment/Overtime (law enforcement)	\$23,895	0
Cook	Berkeley	COPS	Berkeley PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
Cook	Berwyn	COPS	Berwyn PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$466,836	7
Cook	Berwyn	LLEBG		LLEBG	Overtime (law enforcement)	\$23,597	0
Cook	Blue Island	LLEBG		LLEBG	Equipment/Overtime (law enforcement)	\$25,235	0
Cook	Buffalo Grove	COPS	Buffalo Grove PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$390,000	8
Cook	Burnham	COPS	Burnham PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
Cook	Calumet	COPS	Calumet PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$975,000	13
Cook	Calumet City	LLEBG		LLEBG	Equipment (law enforcement)	\$53,224	0
Cook	Calumet Park	COPS	Calumet Park PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
Cook	Calumet Park	LLEBG		LLEBG	Equipment (law enforcement)	\$18,610	0
Cook	Chicago	ADAA	Chicago Police Department	Chicago Mid-Level Drug Trafficking Task Force	Investigation/Apprehension	\$456,756	0
Cook	Chicago	ADAA	Chicago Housing Authority	Straight-Up	Innovative	\$83,295	0
Cook	Chicago	ADAA	Chicago Police Department	Violence Reduction in Urban Areas	Innovative	\$640,000	0
Cook	Chicago	COPS	Chicago PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$44,460,156	931
Cook	Chicago	COPS	University of IL at Chicago	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$375,000	5
Cook	Chicago	COPS	Chicago Housing Authority	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$1,928,444	33
Cook	Chicago	Discretionary	Chicago Housing Authority	Weed & Seed	Law Enforcement	\$200,000	0
Cook	Chicago	Discretionary	Northwest Austin Council	Weed & Seed	Law Enforcement	\$90,000	0
Cook	Chicago	LLEBG		LLEBG	Equipment/Program (law enforcement)	\$18,351,721	0
Cook	Chicago Heights	COPS	Chicago Heights PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$600,000	8
Cook	Chicago Heights	LLEBG		LLEBG	Overtime (law enforcement)	\$123,122	0
Cook	Cicero	COPS	Cicero PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$225,000	3
Cook	Cicero	LLEBG		LLEBG	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$126,026	0
Cook	Cook County	ADAA	Office of the Cook County Sheriff	Juvenile SWAP	Alternatives to Detention	\$294,000	0
Cook	Cook County	ADAA	Cook County Adult Probation Dept.	Specialized Sex Offender Probation	Probation/Parole	\$381,633	0
Cook	Cook County	ADAA	Illinois Department of Corrections	Day Reporting Centers	Probation/Parole	\$395,403	0
Cook	Cook County	ADAA	Cook County State's Attorney	Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Prosecution Program	Prosecution	\$998,430	0
Cook	Cook County	ADAA	Cook County State's Attorney	Gang Prosecution	Prosecution	\$246,393	0
Cook	Cook County	COPS	Cook County Sheriff	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$975,000	13
Cook	Cook County	Discretionary	National Training and Info. Center	Communities in Action to Prevent Drug Abuse	Training	\$800,000	0
Cook	Cook County	Drug Court	Cook County Judicial Advisory Council	Drug Court Implementation Initiative	Adjudication	\$950,650	0
Cook	Cook County	LLEBG		LLEBG	Programs (law enforcement)	\$71,685	0
Cook	County Club Hills	COPS	County Club Hills PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$313,881	4
Cook	DesPlaines	LLEBG		LLEBG	Overtime/Security (law enforcement)	\$16,749	0

County	Community	Type of Grant	Agency	Program	Program Areas	Award	COPS
Cook	Dolton	COPS	Dolton PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$300,000	4
Cook	Dolton	LLEBG		LLEBG	Equipment/Overtime (law enforcement)	\$25,830	0
Cook	East Hazel Crest	COPS	East Hazel Crest PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$150,000	2
Cook	Evanston	COPS	Evanston PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$1,058,558	18.8
Cook	Evergreen Park	COPS	Evergreen Park PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$294,868	11.9
Cook	Flossmoor	COPS	Flossmoor PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$150,000	2
Cook	Ford Heights	COPS	Ford Heights PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$138,300	2.4
Cook	Forest Park	LLEBG		LLEBG	Equipment (law enforcement)	\$14,218	0
Cook	Franklin Park	COPS	Franklin PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$150,000	2
Cook	Glenwood	COPS	Glenwood PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
Cook	Golf	COPS	Golf PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
Cook	Hanover Park	COPS	Hanover Park PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
Cook	Hanover Park	LLEBG		LLEBG	Equipment/Security (law enforcement)	\$15,930	0
Cook	Harvey	COPS	Harvey PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$136,944	1
Cook	Harvey	LLEBG		LLEBG	Equipment (law enforcement)	\$158,109	0
Cook	Harwood Heights	COPS	Harwood Heights PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$225,000	3
Cook	Hazel Crest	COPS	Hazel Crest PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$225,000	3
Cook	Hickory Hills	COPS	Hickory Hills PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
Cook	Hillside	COPS	Hillside PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$126,250	7.8
Cook	Hodgkins	COPS	Hodgkins PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
Cook	Hoffman Estates	LLEBG		LLEBG	Overtime (law enforcement)	\$13,325	0
Cook	Justice	COPS	Justice PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$450,000	6
Cook	Lansing	COPS	Lansing PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$300,000	4
Cook	Lansing	LLEBG		LLEBG	Over/Equip/Prg(law enforcement)	\$10,049	0
Cook	Lemont	COPS	Lemont PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$150,000	2
Cook	Lyons	COPS	Lyons PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$80,000	1
Cook	Matteson	COPS	Matteson PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$100,759	5.8
Cook	Maywood	COPS	Maywood PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$1,575,000	21
Cook	Maywood	COPS	Maywood PD	COPS	Programs (law enforcement)	\$25,235	0
Cook	Meiroso Park	LLEBG		LLEBG	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$150,000	2
Cook	Mt. Prospect	COPS	Mount Prospect PD	COPS	Overtime (law enforcement)	\$13,846	0
Cook	Mt. Prospect	LLEBG		LLEBG	Overtime (law enforcement)	\$13,846	0
Cook	Multi-jurisdictional	ADAA	MEG of Cook County	MEG of Cook County	MEG	\$369,073	0
Cook	Northbrook	COPS	Northbrook PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$150,000	2
Cook	Northlake	COPS	Northlake PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$375,000	5
Cook	Northlake	COPS	Northlake PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$15,000	0
Cook	Oak Lawn	LLEBG		LLEBG	Equipment/Overtime (law enforcement)	\$15,000	0
Cook	Oak Park	COPS	Oak Park PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$245,000	4.8

County	Community	Type of Grant	Agency	Program	Program Areas	Award	COPS
Cook	Oak Park	LLEBG		LLEBG	Equipment/Program (law enforcement)	\$76,151	0
Cook	Olympia Fields	COPS	Olympia Fields PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
Cook	Orland Hills	COPS	Orland Hills PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$225,000	3
Cook	Orland Park	COPS	Orland Park PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$150,000	2
Cook	Palatine	COPS	Palatine PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$508,606	8.6
Cook	Palatine	LLEBG		LLEBG	Overtime (law enforcement)	\$10,645	0
Cook	Palos Hills	COPS	Palos Hills PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$221,700	15.9
Cook	Park Forest	COPS	Park Forest PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$375,000	5
Cook	Park Forest	LLEBG		LLEBG	Equipment/Program (law enforcement)	\$15,111	0
Cook	Park Ridge	COPS	Park Ridge PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$150,000	2
Cook	Phoenix	COPS	Phoenix PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$74,837	1
Cook	Posen	COPS	Posen PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
Cook	Prospect Heights	COPS	Prospect Heights PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
Cook	Richton Park	COPS	Richton Park PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$220,107	3
Cook	River Forest	COPS	River Forest PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
Cook	River Grove	COPS	River Grove PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
Cook	Riverdale	COPS	Riverdale PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$300,000	4
Cook	Riverdale	LLEBG		LLEBG	Equipment/Overtime (law enforcement)	\$25,607	0
Cook	Robbins	COPS	Robbins PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$53,521	1
Cook	Robbins	LLEBG		LLEBG	Equipment (law enforcement)	\$14,367	0
Cook	Rolling Meadows	COPS	Rolling Meadows PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$225,000	3
Cook	Sauk	COPS	Sauk PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
Cook	Schaumburg	COPS	Schaumburg PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$225,000	3
Cook	Schiller Park	COPS	Schiller Park PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$225,000	3
Cook	Skokie	LLEBG		LLEBG	Equip /Over/Prg(law enforcement)	\$16,823	0
Cook	South Barrington	COPS	South Barrington PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$225,000	3
Cook	South Chicago Hts	COPS	South Chicago Heights PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$127,572	2
Cook	Stickney	COPS	Stickney PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$150,000	2
Cook	Stone Park	COPS	Stone Park PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$570,561	11
Cook	Streamwood	COPS	Streamwood Pd	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$150,000	2
Cook	Summit	COPS	Summit PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
Cook	Summit	LLEBG		LLEBG	Equipment (law enforcement)	\$12,804	0
Cook	Tinley Park	COPS	Tinley Park PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$375,000	5
Cook	Westchester	COPS	Westchester PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
Cook	Wheeling	COPS	Wheeling PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$300,000	4
Crawford	Crawford	COPS	Crawford County	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$64,269	1

County	Community	Type of Grant	Agency	Program	Program Areas	Award	COPS
						\$0	0
Crawford	Multi-Jurisdictional	ADAA	SEIDTF	Southeastern Illinois Drug Task Force	MEG	\$68,925	1
Crawford	Robinson	COPS	Robinson PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$51,306	1
Cumberland	Cumberland	COPS	Cumberland County	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$70,093	1
Cumberland	Greenup	COPS	Greenup PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$0	0
Cumberland	Multi-Jurisdictional	ADAA	SEIDTF	Southeastern Illinois Drug Task Force	MEG	\$11,916	0.5
DeKalb	Cortland	COPS	Cortland PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
DeKalb	DeKalb	COPS	DeKalb PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$150,000	2
DeKalb	DeKalb	COPS	Northern Illinois Univ.	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
Dekalb	Dekalb County	COPS	Dekalb County Sheriff	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$150,000	2
DeKalb	Genoa	COPS	Genoa PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$150,000	2
Dekalb	Hinckley	COPS	Hinckley PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$0	0
DeKalb	Multi-Jurisdictional	ADAA	NCNTF	North Central Narcotics Task Force	MEG	\$74,106	1
DeKalb	Sandwich	COPS	Sandwich PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
DeKalb	Sycamore	COPS	Sycamore PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
DeWitt	Clinton	COPS	Clinton PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$65,160	1
DeWitt	DeWitt County	COPS	DeWitt County Sheriff	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$51,423	1
DeWitt	Farmer City	COPS	Farmer City PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$70,584	0
DeWitt	Multi-jurisdictional	ADAA	Z6TF	Zone 6 Task Force	MEG	\$74,745	1
Douglas	Arcola	COPS	Arcola PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$62,922	1
Douglas	Douglas	COPS	Douglas County Sheriff	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$0	0
Douglas	Multi-jurisdictional	ADAA	ECITF	East Central Illinois Task Force	MEG	\$15,111	0
DuPage	Addison	LLEBG		LLEBG	Programs (law enforcement)	\$150,000	2
DuPage	Bartlett	COPS	Bartlett	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$150,000	2
DuPage	Bloomingtondale	COPS	Bloomingtondale PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
DuPage	Burr Ridge	COPS	Burr Ridge PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$177,115	3
DuPage	Carol Stream	COPS	Carol Stream PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$13,548	0
DuPage	Carol Stream	LLEBG		LLEBG	Overtime/Program (law enforcement)	\$175,541	0
DuPage	DuPage County	ADAA	DuPage County State's Attorney	Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Prosecution Program	Prosecution	\$243,000	17
DuPage	DuPage County	COPS	DuPage County Sheriff	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$25,458	0
DuPage	DuPage County	LLEBG		LLEBG	Equipment (law enforcement)	\$150,000	2
DuPage	Elmhurst	COPS	Elmhurst PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
DuPage	Glen Ellyn	COPS	Glen Ellyn PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$343,445	8.1
DuPage	Glendale Heights	COPS	Glendale Heights PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
DuPage	Itasca	COPS	Itasca PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$225,000	3
DuPage	Lombard	COPS	Lombard PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$14,069	0
DuPage	Lombard	LLEBG		LLEBG	Equipment (law enforcement)	\$14,069	0

County	Community	Type of Grant	Agency	Program	Program Areas	Award	COPS
DuPage	Multi-jurisdictional	ADAA	DUMEG	DuPage County MEG	MEG	\$163,318	0
DuPage	Naperville	COPS	Naperville PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$691,479	11
DuPage	Naperville	LLEBG		LLEBG	Equipment (law enforcement)	\$15,111	0
DuPage	Roselle	COPS	Roselle PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$442,959	9.3
DuPage	Villa Park	COPS	Villa Park PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
DuPage	Warrenville	COPS	Warrenville PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
DuPage	West Chicago	COPS	West Chicago PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
DuPage	Westmont	COPS	Westmont PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
DuPage	Wheaton	COPS	Wheaton PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$150,000	2
DuPage	Willowbrook	COPS	Willowbrook PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
DuPage	Winfield	COPS	Winfield PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$150,000	2
DuPage	Wood Dale	COPS	Wood Dale PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$180,800	2
DuPage	Woodridge	COPS	Woodridge PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$248,128	4.2
DuPage	Woodridge	LLEBG		LLEBG	Programs (law enforcement)	\$13,325	0
Edgar	Edgar County	COPS	Edgar County Sheriff	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$74,268	1
Edgar	Redmon	COPS	Redmon PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$20,000	0.5
Effingham	Effingham PD	COPS	Effingham PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$299,406	4
Effingham	Multi-Jurisdictional	ADAA	SEIDTF	Southeastern Illinois Drug Task Force	MEG	\$0	0
Fayette	Fayette County	ADAA	SEIDTF	Southern Illinois Drug Task Force	MEG	\$0	0
Fayette	Fayette County	COPS	Fayette County Sheriff	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$61,661	1
Fayette	Vandalia	COPS	Vandalia PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$6,664	0.5
Ford	Ford County	COPS	Ford County Sheriff	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$187,893	3
Franklin	Benton	COPS	Benton PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
Franklin	Christopher	COPS	Christopher PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$55,696	1
Franklin	Franklin County	COPS	Franklin County Sheriff	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$150,000	2
Franklin	Multi-jurisdictional	ADAA	SIDTF	Southern Illinois Drug Task Force	MEG	\$0	0
Franklin	Sesser	COPS	Sesser PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$20,480	1.5
Franklin	West Frankfort	COPS	West Frankfort PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$145,150	2
Franklin	Zeigler	COPS	Zeigler PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$42,330	1
Fulton	Cuba	COPS	Cuba PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$50,895	1
Fulton	Lewistown	COPS	Lewistown PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$225,000	14
Fulton	London Mills	COPS	London Mills PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$50,361	1
Fulton	Multi-jurisdictional	ADAA	WCITF	West Central Illinois Task Force	MEG	\$0	0
Fulton	Vermont	COPS	Vermont PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$4,500	0.5
Gallatin	Gallatin County	COPS	Gallatin County Sheriff	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$247,900	5.4
Gallatin	Ridgway	COPS	Ridgway PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$156,428	3

County	Community	Type of Grant	Agency	Program	Program Areas	Award	COPS
					Hiring (law enforcement)		
					Hiring (law enforcement)	\$50,145	1
Gallatin	Shawneetown	COPS	Shawneetown PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$68,444	1
Greene	Carrollton	COPS	Carrollton PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$61,230	1
Greene	Greene County	COPS	Greene County Sheriff	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$54,828	1
Greene	Greenfield	COPS	Greenfield PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$67,312	1
Greene	White Hall	COPS	White Hall PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
Grundy	Coal City	COPS	Coal City PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
Grundy	Minooka	COPS	Minooka PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$300,000	4
Grundy	Morris	COPS	Morris PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$0	0
Grundy	Multi-jurisdictional	ADAA	JMANS	Joliet MANS	MEG	\$75,000	1
Hamilton	McLeansboro	COPS	McLeansboro PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$39,186	1
Hancock	Dallas	COPS	Dallas PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$42,086	1
Hardin	Hardin County	COPS	Hardin County Sheriff	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$62,637	1
Henderson	Henderson County	COPS	Henderson County Sheriff	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
Henry	Colona	COPS	Colona PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$61,363	1
Henry	Green Rock	COPS	Green Rock PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$37,500	0.5
Iroquois	Beaverville	COPS	Beaverville PD	COPS	MEG	\$0	0
Iroquois	Multi-jurisdictional	ADAA	KAMEG	Kankakee MEG	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$44,390	1
Iroquois	Onarga	COPS	Onarga PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$63,877	1
Iroquois	Watsika	COPS	Watsika PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$300,000	4
Jackson	Carbondale	COPS	Carbondale PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$34,019	0
Jackson	Carbondale	LLEBG		LLEBG	Equipment (law enforcement)	\$50,078	1
Jackson	DeSoto	COPS	DeSoto PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$41,493	1
Jackson	Elkville	COPS	Elkville PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$50,014	1
Jackson	Grand Tower	COPS	Grand Tower PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$150,000	2
Jackson	Jackson County	COPS	Jackson County Sheriff	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$144,235	0
Jackson	Multi-jurisdictional	ADAA	SIEG	Southern Illinois Enforcement Group	MEG	\$73,142	1
Jackson	Murphysboro	COPS	Murphysboro PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$13,027	0
Jackson	Murphysboro	LLEBG		LLEBG	Hiring/Overtime (law enforcement)	\$59,359	1
Jasper	Jasper	COPS	Jasper PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$0	0
Jasper	Jasper County	ADAA	SEIDTF	Southern Illinois Drug Task Force	MEG	\$73,335	1
Jefferson	Jefferson County	COPS	Jefferson County Sheriff	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$150,000	2
Jefferson	Mount Vernon	COPS	Mount Vernon PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$23,895	0
Jefferson	Mount Vernon	LLEBG		LLEBG	Equipment/Program (law enforcement)	\$245,712	0
Jefferson	Multi-jurisdictional	ADAA	SIDTF	Southern Illinois Drug Task Force	MEG	\$63,571	1
Jersey	Grafton	COPS	Grafton PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
Jersey	Jersey County	COPS	Jersey County Sheriff	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)		

County	Community	Type of Grant	Agency	Program	Program Areas	Award	COPS
Jersey	Jerseyville	COPS	Jerseyville PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
Jersey	Multi-jurisdictional	ADAA	SCIDTF	South Central Illinois Drug Task Force	MEG	\$0	0
JoDaviess	JoDaviess County	COPS	JoDaviess County Sheriff	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$16,409	0.7
JoDaviess	Multi-jurisdictional	ADAA	BATF	Blackhawk Area Task Force	MEG	\$0	0
JoDaviess	Stockton	COPS	Stockton PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$64,677	1
JoDaviess	Warren	COPS	Warren PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$53,607	1
Kane	Aurora	COPS	Aurora PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$636,561	10.5
Kane	Aurora	Discretionary	Illinois State Police	Aurora Gang Violence & Homicide Project	Gang Enforcement & Prevention	\$100,000	0
Kane	Aurora	LLEBG		LLEBG	Overtime (law enforcement)	\$182,972	0
Kane	Batavia	COPS	Batavia	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
Kane	Carpentersville	COPS	Carpentersville PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
Kane	Carpentersville	LLEBG		LLEBG	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$22,406	0
Kane	East Dundee	COPS	East Dundee PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$150,000	2
Kane	Elburn	COPS	Elburn PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$72,821	1
Kane	Elgin	COPS	Elgin PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$825,000	11
Kane	Elgin	LLEBG		LLEBG	Programs (law enforcement)	\$83,521	0
Kane	Geneva	COPS	Geneva PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$150,000	2
Kane	Gilberts	COPS	Gilberts PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
Kane	Kane County	ADAA	Kane County State's Attorney	Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Prosecution Program	Prosecution	\$161,458	0
Kane	Kane County	COPS	Kane County Sheriff	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$600,000	8
Kane	Kane County	LLEBG		LLEBG	Programs (law enforcement)	\$10,868	0
Kane	Montgomery	COPS	Montgomery PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$150,000	2
Kane	Multi-jurisdictional	ADAA	NCNTF	North Central Narcotic Task Force	MEG	\$0	0
Kane	North Aurora	COPS	North Aurora PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$150,000	2
Kane	South Elgin	COPS	South Elgin PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
Kane	St. Charles	COPS	St. Charles PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
Kane	Sugar Grove	COPS	Sugar Grove PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
Kankakee	Bourbonnais	COPS	Bourbonnais PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$225,000	3
Kankakee	Bradley	COPS	Bradley PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$375,000	5
Kankakee	City of Kankakee	ADAA	City of Kankakee	Anti-Gang Violence Program	Innovative	\$122,437	0
Kankakee	Grant Park	COPS	Grant Park PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$161,756	5.2
Kankakee	Hopkins	COPS	Hopkins PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$98,617	2.5
Kankakee	Kankakee	COPS	Kankakee City Consortium	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$306,250	16.8
Kankakee	Kankakee	LLEBG		LLEBG	Equipment/Overtime (law enforcement)	\$138,457	0
Kankakee	Kankakee City	COPS	Kankakee PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$150,000	2
Kankakee	Kankakee County	ADAA	Kankakee State's Attorney	Violent Offender Prosecution	Prosecution	\$78,967	0

County	Community	Type of Grant Agency	Program	Program Areas	Award	COPS
				Hiring (law enforcement)	\$150,000	2
Kankakee	Kankakee County	COPS	Kankakee County Sheriff	Adjudication	\$300,000	0
Kankakee	Kankakee County	Drug Court	Kankakee County Circuit Court	Drug Court Implementation Initiative	\$25,979	0
Kankakee	Kankakee County	LLEBG		LLEBG	\$69,672	0
Kankakee	Manteno	COPS	Manteno PD	COPS	\$198,989	1
Kankakee	Multi-jurisdictional	ADAA	KAMEG	Kankakee MEG	\$72,052	1.5
Kankakee	St. Anne	COPS	St. Anne PD	COPS	\$44,092	1
Kankakee	Sun River Terrace	COPS	Sun River Terrace PD	COPS	\$112,026	2
Kendall	Kendall County	COPS	Kendall County Sheriff	COPS	\$225,000	3
Kendall	Oswego	COPS	Oswego PD	COPS	\$75,000	1
Kendall	Plano	COPS	Plano PD	COPS	\$168,065	2.6
Kendall	Yorkville	COPS	Yorkville PD	COPS	\$75,000	1
Knox	Galesburg	COPS	Galesburg PD	COPS	\$15,781	0
Knox	Galesburg	LLEBG		LLEBG	\$79,876	0
Knox	Multi-jurisdictional	ADAA	MCMEG	Multi-County MEG	\$75,000	1
Knox	Antioch	COPS	Antioch PD	COPS	\$150,000	2
Lake	Deer Park	COPS	Deer Park PD	COPS	\$150,000	2
Lake	Fox Lake	COPS	Fox Lake PD	COPS	\$75,000	1
Lake	Grayslake	COPS	Grayslake PD	COPS	\$153,235	3.5
Lake	Gurnee	COPS	Gurnee PD	COPS	\$75,000	1
Lake	Hawthorn	COPS	Hawthorn PD	COPS	\$75,000	1
Lake	Highland Park	COPS	Highland Park PD	COPS	\$75,000	1
Lake	Highwood	COPS	Highwood PD	COPS	\$75,000	1
Lake	Island Lake	COPS	Island Lake PD	COPS	\$75,000	1
Lake	Lake County	ADAA	Lake County State's Attorney	Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Prosecution Program	\$229,748	0
Lake	Lake County	COPS	Lake County Sheriff	Prosecution	\$300,000	4
Lake	Lake County	LLEBG		LLEBG	\$38,485	0
Lake	Lake County	LLEBG		LLEBG	\$73,224	1
Lake	Lake Villa	COPS	Lake Villa PD	COPS	\$150,000	2
Lake	Lake Zurich	COPS	Lake Zurich PD	COPS	\$75,000	1
Lake	Libertyville	COPS	Libertyville PD	COPS	\$75,000	1
Lake	Lincolnshire	COPS	Lincolnshire PD	COPS	\$75,000	1
Lake	Lindenhurst	COPS	Lindenhurst PD	COPS	\$311,507	0
Lake	Multi-jurisdictional	ADAA	LCMEG	Lake County MEG	\$79,246	1
Lake	Mundelein	COPS	Mundelein PD	COPS	\$225,000	3
Lake	North Chicago	COPS	North Chicago PD	COPS	\$50,000	0
Lake	North Chicago	LLEBG		LLEBG	\$150,000	2
Lake	Park City	COPS	Park City PD	COPS		

County	Community	Type of Grant	Agency	Program	Program Areas	Award	COPS
Lake	Round Lake	COPS	Round Lake PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$150,000	2
Lake	Round Lake Beach	COPS	Round Lake Beach PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$380,000	5
Lake	Round Lake Heights	COPS	Round Lake Heights PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$57,729	1
Lake	Round Lake Park	COPS	Round Lake Park Police	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$300,000	4
Lake	Vernon Hills	COPS	Vernon PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
Lake	Wauconda	COPS	Wauconda PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$150,000	2
Lake	Waukegan	COPS	Waukegan PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$755,000	10
Lake	Waukegan	LLEBG		LLEBG	Programs (law enforcement)	\$107,192	0
Lake	Zion	COPS	Zion PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
Lake	Zion	LLEBG		LLEBG	Equipment (law enforcement)	\$31,413	0
LaSalle	Marseilles	COPS	Marseilles PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
LaSalle	Multi-jurisdictional	ADAA	TF17	Task Force 17	MEG	\$0	0
LaSalle	Oglesby	COPS	Oglesby PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$225,000	3
LaSalle	Ottawa	COPS	Ottawa PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$150,000	2
LaSalle	Peru	COPS	Pery PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$150,000	2
Lawrence	Bridgeport	COPS	Bridgeport PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$62,400	1
Lawrence	Lawrence County	ADAA	SEIDTF	Southern Illinois Drug Task Force	MEG	\$0	0
Lawrence	St. Francisville	COPS	St. Francisville PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$66,338	1
Lawrence	Sumner	COPS	Sumner Pd	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$45,059	1
Lee	Amboy	COPS	Amboy PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$60,274	1
Lee	Dixon	COPS	Dixon PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
Lee	Multi-jurisdictional	ADAA	BATF	Blackhawk Area Task Force	MEG	\$0	0
Livingston	Dwight	COPS	Dwight PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
Livingston	Multi-jurisdictional	ADAA	Z6TF	Zone 6 Task Force	MEG	\$0	0
Livingston	Pontiac	COPS	Pontiac PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$230,374	4.1
Logan	Atlanta	COPS	Atlanta PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$51,315	1
Logan	Lincoln	COPS	Lincoln PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$139,148	2
Logan	Logan County	COPS	Logan County Sheriff	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$47,502	4
Logan	Mt. Pulaski	COPS	Mt. Pulaski PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$117,966	2
Logan	Multi-jurisdictional	ADAA	CIEG	Central Illinois Enforcement Group	MEG	\$0	0
Logan	Multi-jurisdictional	ADAA	CIEG	Central Illinois Enforcement Group	MEG	\$0	0
Macon	Blue Mound	COPS	Blue Mound PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$69,547	1
Macon	Decatur	COPS	Decatur PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$371,300	5
Macon	Decatur	LLEBG		LLEBG	Overtime/Prevention (law enforcement)	\$141,288	0
Macon	Macon	COPS	Macon County Sheriff	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$150,000	2
Macon	Macon County	ADAA	Macon County State's Attorney	Deferred Prosecution	Alternatives to Detention	\$95,035	0
Macon	Macon County	ADAA	Macon County Adult Probation Dept	PreTrial Services	Alternatives to Detention	\$101,294	0

County	Community	Type of Grant	Agency	Program	Program Areas	Award	COPS
					Alternatives to Detention	\$77,926	0
Macon	Macon County	ADAA	Macon County Adult Probation Dept	Day Reporting Program	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$111,968	2
Macon	Maroa	COPS	Maroa PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$69,423	1
Macon	Mount Zion	COPS	Mount Zion PD	COPS	MEG	\$77,933	0
Macon	Multi-Jurisdictional	ADAA	Task Force X	Task Force X	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$40,669	1
Macoupin	Benld	COPS	Benld PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$15,000	2.4
Macoupin	Bunker Hill	COPS	Bunker Hill PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$55,575	1
Macoupin	Gillespie	COPS	Gillespie PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$73,410	1
Macoupin	Macoupin County	COPS	Macoupin County Sheriff	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$100,814	0
Macoupin	Multi-jurisdictional	ADAA	SCIDTF	South Central Illinois Drug Task Force	MEG	\$57,530	1
Macoupin	Palmyra	COPS	Palmyra PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$54,045	1
Macoupin	Shipman	COPS	Shipman PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
Macoupin	Staunton	COPS	Staunton PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$22,257	0
Madison	Granite City	LLEBG		LLEBG	Equipment (law enforcement)	\$22,257	0
Madison	Alton	COPS	Alton PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$171,000	8.3
Madison	Alton	LLEBG		LLEBG	Hiring/Equipment (law enforcement)	\$52,703	0
Madison	Bethalto	COPS	Bethalto PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
Madison	Collinsville	COPS	Collinsville PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
Madison	East Alton	COPS	East Alton PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
Madison	Edwardsville	COPS	Edwardsville PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$375,000	5
Madison	Edwardsville	COPS	Edwardsville PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$760,000	12
Madison	Edwardsville	COPS	Southern IL University	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$150,000	2
Madison	Glen Carbon	COPS	Glen Carbon PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
Madison	Granite City	COPS	Granite City PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$89,787	1.5
Madison	Highland	COPS	Highland PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$150,000	2
Madison	Madison County	COPS	Madison County Sheriff	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$150,000	2
Madison	Madison	COPS	Madison PD	COPS	Programs (law enforcement)	\$20,620	0
Madison	Madison County	LLEBG		LLEBG	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$64,065	1
Madison	Maryville	COPS	Maryville PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$524,968	0
Madison	Multi-jurisdictional	ADAA	MEGSI	Metropolitan Enforcement Group of Southwestern Ill	MEG		
					Hiring (law enforcement)	\$58,430	1
Madison	Venice	COPS	Venice PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$98,168	2
Madison	Williamson	COPS	Williamson PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$53,381	1
Madison	Worden	COPS	Worden PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$54,544	1
Marion	Central City	COPS	Central City PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
Marion	Centralia	COPS	Centralia PD	COPS	Equipment (law enforcement)	\$17,121	0
Marion	Centralia	LLEBG		LLEBG	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$73,353	1
Marion	Sandoval	COPS	Sandoval PD	COPS			

County	Community	Type of Grant	Agency	Program	Program Areas	Award	COPS
Mason	Forest City	COPS	Forest City PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$29,590	1
Mason	Multi-jurisdictional	ADAA	CIEG	Central Illinois Enforcement Group	MEG	\$0	0
Massac	Brookport	COPS	Brookport PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$33,393	1
Massac	Joppa	COPS	Joppa PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$65,829	1
Massac	Massac County	COPS	Massac County Sheriff	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$125,754	2
Massac	Multi-jurisdictional	ADAA	SIDTF	Southern Illinois Drug Task Force	MEG	\$0	0
McDonough	Macomb	COPS	Macomb PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
McDonough	McDonough County	COPS	McDonough County Sheriff	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$67,632	1
McDonough	Multi-jurisdictional	ADAA	WCITF	West Central Illinois Task Force	MEG	\$0	0
McHenry	Algonquin	COPS	Algonquin PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
McHenry	Bull Valley	COPS	Bull Valley Pd	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$61,230	1
McHenry	Cary	COPS	Cary PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$176,077	3.1
McHenry	Crystal Lake	COPS	Crystal Lake PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
McHenry	Fox River Grove	COPS	Fox River Grove PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
McHenry	Fox Valley	COPS	Fox Valley Park District	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
McHenry	Harvard	COPS	Harvard PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$225,000	3
McHenry	Huntley	COPS	Huntley PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
McHenry	Johnsburg	COPS	Johnsburg PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$162,469	3.2
McHenry	Lake in the Hills	COPS	Lake in the Hills PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$167,865	3.2
McHenry	Lakemoor	COPS	Lakemoor PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$139,782	2
McHenry	Lakewood	COPS	Lakewood PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
McHenry	Marengo	COPS	Marengo PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$150,000	2
McHenry	McHenry	COPS	McHenry PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$375,000	5
McHenry	McHenry County	ADAA	McHenry County State's Attorney	Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Prosecution Program	Prosecution	\$101,958	0
McHenry	McHenry County	COPS	McHenry County Sheriff	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$225,000	3
McHenry	Multi-jurisdictional	ADAA	NCNTF	North Central Narcotic Task Force	MEG	\$157,500	0
McHenry	Richmond	COPS	Richmond PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$115,002	4.3
McHenry	Spring Grove	COPS	Spring Grove PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$164,980	3
McHenry	Woodstock	COPS	Woodstock PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$29,779	3
McLean	Bloomington	COPS	Bloomington PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$347,185	4
McLean	Bloomington	LLEBG		LLEBG	Equipment (law enforcement)	\$34,316	0
McLean	Chenoa	COPS	Chenoa PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$68,901	1
McLean	LeRoy	COPS	LeRoy PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$68,538	1
McLean	Multi-jurisdictional	ADAA	Z6TF	Zone 6 Task Force	MEG	\$0	0
McLean	Normal	COPS	Normal PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$300,000	4
McLean	Normal	LLEBG		LLEBG	Overtime (law enforcement)	\$18,684	0

County	Community	Type of Grant	Agency	Program	Program Areas	Award	COPS
McLean	Stanford	COPS	Stanford PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$31,068	1
Menard	Athens	COPS	Athens PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$117,060	2.5
Menard	Multi-jurisdictional	ADAA	CIEG	Central Illinois Enforcement Group	MEG	\$0	0
Monroe	Columbia	COPS	Columbia PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
Monroe	Monroe County	COPS	Monroe County Sheriff	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
Monroe	Multi-jurisdictional	ADAA	MEGSI	Metropolitan Enforcement Group of Southwestern Ill	MEG	\$0	0
Monroe	Valmeyer	COPS	Valmeyer PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$68,010	1
Monroe	Waterloo	COPS	Waterloo PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
Montgomery	Hillsboro	COPS	Hillsboro PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$63,660	1
Montgomery	Litchfield	COPS	Litchfield PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$69,743	1
Montgomery	Montgomery County	COPS	Montgomery County Sheriff	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
Montgomery	Multi-jurisdictional	ADAA	SCIDTF	South Central Illinois Drug Task Force	MEG	\$0	0
Montgomery	Nokomis	COPS	Nokomis PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$41,186	1
Montgomery	Witt	COPS	Witt PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$73,319	1
Morgan	Jacksonville	COPS	Jacksonville PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
Morgan	Jacksonville	LLEBG		LLEBG	Equipment (law enforcement)	\$22,183	0
Morgan	Meredosia	COPS	Meredosia PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$154,356	2.1
Morgan	Morgan County	COPS	Morgan County Sheriff	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$133,092	2
Morgan	Multi-jurisdictional	ADAA	CIEG	Central Illinois Enforcement Group	MEG	\$0	0
Morgan	South Jacksonville	COPS	South Jacksonville PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$57,390	1
Morgan	Waverly	COPS	Waverly PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$60,000	1
Moultrie	Multi-jurisdictional	ADAA	ECITF	East Central Illinois Task Force	MEG	\$0	0
Ogle	Leaf River	COPS	Leaf River PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$34,878	1
Ogle	Mount Morris	COPS	Mount Morris PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$147,452	2
Ogle	Multi-jurisdictional	ADAA	BATF	Blackhawk Area Task Force	MEG	\$0	0
Ogle	Ogle County	COPS	Ogle County Sheriff	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$309,176	5.9
Ogle	Oregon	COPS	Oregon PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$150,000	2
Ogle	Polo	COPS	Polo PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$74,012	1
Ogle	Elmwood Park	COPS	Elmwood Park PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$165,027	2.5
Peoria	Peoria	COPS	Peoria PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$1,575,100	18
Peoria	Peoria	LLEBG		LLEBG	Equipment/Overtime (law enforcement)	\$358,350	0
Peoria	Peoria County	ADAA	Peoria County Adult Probation Dept	Intensive Drug Abuser Program	Alternatives to Detention	\$33,495	0
Peoria	Peoria County	ADAA	Peoria County Adult Probation Dept	Pretrial Services	Alternatives to Detention	\$85,410	0
Peoria	Peoria County	ADAA	MCMEG	Multi-County MEG	MEG	\$0	0
Peoria	Peoria County	COPS	Peoria County Sheriff	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$225,000	3

County	Community	Type of Grant	Agency	Program	Program Areas	Award	COPS
Perry	Perry County	COPS	Perry County Sheriff	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$201,475	4.4
Perry	Pinckneyville	COPS	Pinckneyville PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$63,802	1
Platt	Atwood	COPS	Atwood PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$56,469	1
Platt	Platt County	COPS	Platt County Sheriff	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$70,380	1
Pike	Baylis	COPS	Baylis PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$33,401	0.5
Pike	Multi-jurisdictional	ADAA	WCITF	West Central Illinois Task Force	MEG	\$0	0
Pike	Pike County	COPS	Pike County Sheriff	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$55,832	1
Pope	Pope County	COPS	Pope County Sheriff	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$54,375	2
Pulaski	Mound City	COPS	Mound City PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$26,349	1
Pulaski	Mounds	COPS	Mounds PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$73,376	2
Pulaski	Multi-jurisdictional	ADAA	SIDTF	Southern Illinois Durg Task Force	MEG	\$0	0
Pulaski	Olmstead	COPS	Olmstead PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$130,095	3
Pulaski	Pulaski County	COPS	Pulaski County Sheriff	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$159,084	3
Pulaski	Ulin	COPS	Ulin PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$43,985	1
Putnam	Granville	COPS	Granville PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$93,254	1.5
Putnam	Multi-jurisdictional	ADAA	TF17	Task Force 17	MEG	\$0	0
Putnam	Putnam County	COPS	Putnam County Sheriff	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
Randolph	Chester	COPS	Chester PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$213,783	3
Randolph	Coulterville	COPS	Coulterville PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$32,090	1
Randolph	Randolph County	COPS	Randolph County Sheriff	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$225,000	3
Randolph	Sparta	COPS	Sparta PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
Region V	Multi-County	ADAA	Ill State Police/Ill Attorney General	Strategic Investigative Response Team	Innovative	\$418,442	0
Richland	Olney	COPS	Olney PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$73,052	1
Richland	Richland County	ADAA	SEIDTF	Southern Illinois Drug Task Force	MEG	\$0	0
Richland	Richland County	COPS	Richland County Sheriff	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$58,428	1
Rock Island	Andalusia	COPS	Andalusia PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$45,790	1
Rock Island	Carbon Cliff	COPS	Carbon Cliff PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$74,022	1
Rock Island	Cordova	COPS	Cordova PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$58,373	1
Rock Island	East Moline	LLEBG		LLEBG	Equipment/Overtime (law enforcement)	\$13,101	0
Rock Island	Hampton	COPS	Hampton PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$122,316	2
Rock Island	Milan	COPS	Milan PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
Rock Island	Moline	COPS	Moline PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$625,000	9
Rock Island	Moline	LLEBG		LLEBG	Equipment (law enforcement)	\$30,967	0
Rock Island	Multi-jurisdictional	ADAA	QMEG	Quad Cities MEG	MEG	\$0	0
Rock Island	Rock Island	COPS	Rock Island PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$217,512	3
Rock Island	Rock Island	LLEBG		LLEBG	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$88,657	0

County	Community	Type of Grant	Agency	Program	Program Areas	Award	COPS
Rock Island	Rock Island County	COPS	Rock Island County Sheriff	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
Saline	Eldorado	COPS	Eldorado PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$150,000	2
Saline	Equality	COPS	Equality PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$87,938	2
Saline	Multi-jurisdictional	ADAA	SIDTF	Southern Illinois Drug Task Force	MEG	\$0	0
Sangamon	Buffalo	COPS	Buffalo PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$32,760	1
Sangamon	Diveron	COPS	Diveron PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$58,665	1.4
Sangamon	Grandview	COPS	Grandview PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$53,724	1
Sangamon	Multi-jurisdictional	ADAA	CIEG	Central Illinois Enforcement Group	MEG	\$155,617	0
Sangamon	New Berlin Village	COPS	New Berlin Village PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$49,803	1
Sangamon	Pleasant Plains	COPS	Pleasant Plains PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$21,978	1
Sangamon	Riverton	COPS	Riverton PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$71,372	1
Sangamon	Rochester	COPS	Rochester PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
Sangamon	Sangamon County	ADAA	Sangamon County State's Attorney	Violent Offender Prosecution	Prosecution	\$82,096	0
Sangamon	Sangamon County	COPS	Sangamon County Sheriff	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$530,000	7
Sangamon	Sherman	COPS	Sherman PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$65,601	1
Sangamon	Southern View	COPS	Southern View PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$61,688	2.2
Sangamon	Springfield	COPS	Illinois- Springfield, University of	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$175,014	3
Sangamon	Springfield	COPS	Springfield PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$631,740	12.6
Sangamon	Springfield	Discretionary	City of Springfield	Weed & Seed	Law Enforcement	\$90,000	0
Sangamon	Springfield	LLEBG		LLEBG	Hire/Over/Equip(law enforcement)	\$251,902	0
Sangamon	Springfield	LLEBG		LLEBG	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$34,974	1
Schuyler	Royalton	COPS	Royalton PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
Scott	Winchester	COPS	Winchester PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$57,441	1
Shelby	Findley	COPS	Findley PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$0	0
Shelby	Multi-jurisdictional	ADAA	ECITF	East Central Illinois Task Force	MEG	\$0	0
St Clair	Smithton	COPS	Smithton PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$61,170	1
St Clair	Belleville	COPS	Belleville PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$375,000	5
St Clair	Belleville	LLEBG		LLEBG	Equipment (law enforcement)	\$14,069	0
St Clair	Brooklyn	COPS	Brooklyn PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$31,992	1
St Clair	Brooklyn	LLEBG		LLEBG	Equipment (law enforcement)	\$10,000	0
St Clair	Cahokia	COPS	Cahokia PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$284,000	5.7
St Clair	Cahokia	LLEBG		LLEBG	Equipment (law enforcement)	\$12,431	0
St Clair	Centerville	COPS	Centerville PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$51,187	1
St Clair	Centerville	LLEBG		LLEBG	Equipment/Program (law enforcement)	\$12,000	0
St Clair	East St. Louis	COPS	East St. Louis PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$1,502,270	25
St Clair	East St. Louis	LLEBG		LLEBG	Equipment (law enforcement)	\$479,835	0
St Clair	Fairmont	COPS	Fairmont PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1

County	Community	Type of Grant	Agency	Program	Program Areas	Award	COPS
St. Clair	Fairview Heights	COPS	Fairview Heights PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
St. Clair	Freeburg	COPS	Freeburg PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$74,746	1
St. Clair	Lebanon	COPS	Lebanon PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$56,370	1
St. Clair	Marissa	COPS	Marissa PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$59,490	1
St. Clair	Mascoutah	COPS	Mascoutah PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$247,568	4.8
St. Clair	Multi-jurisdictional	ADAA	MEQSI	Metropolitan Enforcement Group of Southwestern Ill	MEG	\$0	0
St. Clair	O'Fallon	COPS	O'Fallon PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$230,000	3
St. Clair	St. Clair County	ADAA	St. Clair County State's Attorney	Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Prosecution Program	Prosecution	\$121,189	0
St. Clair	Swansea	COPS	Swansea PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$225,000	3
St. Clair	Washington Park	COPS	Washington Park PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$355,515	5
St. Clair	Washington Park	LLEBG		LLEBG	Equipment/Program (law enforcement)	\$18,000	0
Stark	Stark County	COPS	Stark County Sheriff	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$114,228	2
Statewide	Statewide	ADAA	State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor	State's Attorneys Training	Training	\$30,000	0
Statewide	Statewide	ADAA	Ill Law Enforcement Training Standards Board	Law Enforcement Training	Training	\$47,504	0
Statewide	Statewide	ADAA	Office of the State Appellate Defender	Violent Crime Appeals Project	Defense	\$340,785	0
Statewide	Statewide	ADAA	Administrative Office of Ill Courts	Domestic Violence Coordinating Councils	System Response to Victims	\$52,500	0
Statewide	Statewide	ADAA	Office of the Illinois Attorney General	Nuisance Abatement	Prosecution	\$92,259	0
Statewide	Statewide	ADAA	Illinois State Police/Attorney General	Drug Conspiracy Task Force	Investigation/Prosecution	\$586,705	0
Statewide	Statewide	ADAA	Office of the Illinois Attorney General	Habeas Corpus Actions in Death Penalty Cases	Prosecution	\$116,320	0
Statewide	Statewide	ADAA	Ill Criminal Justice Info. Authority	Crime Prev./Non-Viol. Conflict Resolution	Crime Prevention	\$100,000	0
Statewide	Statewide	ADAA	Office of the Illinois Attorney General	Community Response to Gangs	Gang Enforcement & Prevention	\$400,000	0
Statewide	Statewide	ADAA	Illinois Department of Corrections	Single Print Security System	Information Systems	\$395,403	0
Statewide	Statewide	ADAA	Illinois State Police	Drugfire	Information Systems	\$495,784	0
Statewide	Statewide	ADAA	State's Attorney's Appellate Prosecutor	Violent Crime Appeals Project	Prosecution	\$279,750	0
Statewide	Statewide	ADAA	Illinois Department of Corrections	Juvenile Special Supervision Units	Corrections	\$553,030	0
Statewide	Statewide	ADAA	Illinois Department of Corrections	Offender Education, Treatment and Release	Corrections	\$629,760	0
Statewide	Statewide	ADAA	State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor	Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Prosecution Program	Prosecution	\$484,482	0
Statewide	Statewide	ADAA	Office of the Illinois Attorney General	Neighborhood Resource Center	Gang Enforcement & Prevention	\$105,000	0
Statewide	Statewide	ADAA	Illinois State Police	Systems Upgrade	Information Systems	\$0	0
Statewide	Statewide	COPS	Illinois State Police	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$11,688,785	172.4
Statewide	Statewide	Discretionary	Illinois Department of Corrections	Corrections Boot Camp Initiative	Corrections	\$1,928,770	0
Statewide	Statewide	Discretionary	Illinois State Police	Firearms Trafficking Program	Investigation/Apprehension	\$347,312	0
Statewide	Statewide	Discretionary	Illinois State Police	Gang Red. & Public Housing Intelligence Crime	Information Systems	\$84,398	0

County	Community	Type of Grant	Agency	Program	Program Areas	Award	COPS
Statewide	Statewide	Discretionary	Ill Criminal Justice Info. Authority	Develop Model Internet Applications	Information Systems	\$140,000	0
Statewide	Statewide	Discretionary	Illinois State Police	Stormy Monday Gang Red. & Public Housing	Gang Enforcement & Prevention	\$84,398	0
Stephenson	Freeport	COPS	Freeport PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$230,000	3
Stephenson	Freeport	LLEBG		LLEBG	Equipment (law enforcement)	\$27,930	0
Stephenson	Lena	COPS	Lena PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
Stephenson	Multi-jurisdictional	ADAA	SLANT	State Line Area Narcotics Team	MEG	\$0	0
Tazewell	Creve Coeur	COPS	Creve Coeur PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$227,849	3
Tazewell	Delavan	COPS	Delavan PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$64,098	1
Tazewell	East Peoria	COPS	East Peoria PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$225,000	3
Tazewell	Green Valley	COPS	Green Valley PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
Tazewell	Marquette Heights	COPS	Marquette Heights PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$243,724	4
Tazewell	Morton	COPS	Morton PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
Tazewell	Morton	COPS	Morton Consortium	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$345,845	32.5
Tazewell	Multi-jurisdictional	ADAA	MCMEG	Multi-County MEG	MEG	\$0	0
Tazewell	Pekin	COPS	Pekin PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$142,728	4.5
Tazewell	Pekin	LLEBG		LLEBG	Equipment (law enforcement)	\$15,558	0
Tazewell	Tremont	COPS	Tremont PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$73,311	1
Union	Anna	COPS	Anna PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$88,147	1.7
Union	Cobden	COPS	Cobden PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$70,159	2
Union	Jonesboro	COPS	Jonesboro PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$81,425	1
Union	Multi-jurisdictional	ADAA	SIEG	Southern Illinois Enforcement Group	MEG	\$0	0
Union	Union County	COPS	Union County Sheriff	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$69,172	2.6
Vermilion	Danville	LLEBG		LLEBG	Equipment/Overtime (law enforcement)	\$67,591	0
Vermilion	Multi-jurisdictional	ADAA	VEMEG	Vermilion County MEG	MEG	\$161,030	0
Vermilion	Ridge Farm	COPS	Ridge Farm PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$53,716	1
Vermilion	Vermillion County	LLEBG		LLEBG	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$20,099	0
Vermilion	Danville	COPS	Danville PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$243,268	4.4
Wabash	Multi-jurisdictional	ADAA	SIDTF	Southern Illinois Drug Task Force	MEG	\$0	0
Warren	Multi-jurisdictional	ADAA	WCITF	West Central Illinois Task Force	MEG	\$140,133	0
Warren	Rossville	COPS	Rossville Pd	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$84,378	1
Washington	Multi-jurisdictional	ADAA	SIDTF	Southern Illinois Drug Task Force	MEG	\$0	0
Washington	Nashville	COPS	Nashville PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$138,782	2
Washington	Okawville	COPS	Okawville PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$64,473	1
Washington	Washington County	COPS	Washington County Sheriff	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
Wayne	Multi-jurisdictional	ADAA	SIDTF	Southern Illinois Drug Task Force	MEG	\$0	0
White	Carmi	COPS	Carmi Pd	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1

County	Community	Type of Grant	Agency	Program	Program Areas	Award	COPS
White	Enfield	COPS	Enfield PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$58,898	1
White	Multi-jurisdictional	ADAA	SIDTF	Southern Illinois Drug Task Force	MEG	\$0	0
Whiteside	Multi-jurisdictional	ADAA	BATF	Blackhawk Area Task Force	MEG	\$82,048	0
Whiteside	Rock Falls	COPS	Rock Falls PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$64,140	1
Whiteside	Starling	COPS	Starling PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$145,558	2
Will	Beecher	COPS	Beecher PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
Will	Bolingbrook	COPS	Bolingbrook PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$150,000	2
Will	Bolingbrook	LLEBG		LLEBG	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$18,014	0
Will	Braidwood	COPS	Braidwood PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$70,145	1
Will	Channahon	COPS	Channahon Pd	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
Will	Crest Hill	COPS	Crest Hill PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
Will	Crete	COPS	Crete PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
Will	Frankfort	COPS	Frankfort PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$300,000	4
Will	Joliet	COPS	Joliet PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$1,352,970	17
Will	Joliet	LLEBG		LLEBG	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$189,894	0
Will	Lockport	COPS	Lockport PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$150,000	2
Will	Manhattan	COPS	Manhattan PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$77,595	1
Will	Mokena	COPS	Mokena PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$225,000	3
Will	Monee	COPS	Monee PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
Will	Multi-jurisdictional	ADAA	JMANS	Joliet MANS	MEG	\$156,611	0
Will	New Lenox	COPS	New Lenox PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$150,000	2
Will	Peotone	COPS	Peotone PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$70,528	1
Will	Plainfield	COPS	Plainfield PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$150,000	2
Will	Romeoville	COPS	Romeoville	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$150,000	2
Will	Shorewood	COPS	Shorewood PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$150,000	2
Will	University Park	COPS	University Park PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
Will	Will County	ADAA	Will County State's Attorney	Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Prosecution Program	Prosecution	\$148,630	0
Will	Will County	COPS	Will County Sheriff	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$117,202	5
Will	Will County	LLEBG		LLEBG	Overtime (law enforcement)	\$39,825	0
Will	Wilmington	COPS	Wilmington PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$67,680	1
Williamson	Cartersville	COPS	Cartersville PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$74,769	1
Williamson	Herrin	COPS	Herrin PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$73,138	1
Williamson	Marion	COPS	Marion PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1
Williamson	Multi-jurisdictional	ADAA	SIEG	Southern Illinois Enforcement Group	MEG	\$0	0
Williamson	Williamson County	COPS	Williamson County Sheriff	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$279,267	5.7
Winnebago	Cherry Valley	COPS	Cherry Valley PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$75,000	1

County	Community	Type of Grant	Agency	Program	Program Areas	Award	COPS
Winnebago	Durand	COPS	Durand PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$64,082	1
Winnebago	Loves Park	COPS	Loves Park PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$145,500	2
Winnebago	Machesney Park	COPS	Machesney Park PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$80,000	1
Winnebago	Multi-Jurisdictional	ADAA	SLANT	State Line Area Narcotics Team	MEG	\$0	0
Winnebago	Rockford	COPS	Rockford PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$580,469	8
Winnebago	Rockford	LLEBG		LLEBG	Programs (law enforcement)	\$355,149	0
Winnebago	Rockton	COPS	Rockton PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$150,000	2
Winnebago	Roscoe	COPS	Roscoe PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$70,663	1
Winnebago	South Beloit	COPS	South Beloit PD	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$63,306	1
Winnebago	Winnebago County	COPS	Winnebago County State's Attorney	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$95,850	0
Winnebago	Winnebago County	ADAA	Winnebago County State's Attorney	Violent Offender Prosecution	Prosecution	\$78,737	5.2
Winnebago	Winnebago County	COPS	Winnebago County Sheriff	COPS	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$31,786	0
Winnebago	Winnebago County	LLEBG		LLEBG	Hiring (law enforcement)	\$49,623	1
Woodford	Metamora	COPS	Metamora PD	COPS			

2355.3

\$173,347,501

Total:

APPENDIX D
PANEL SUMMARIES



ILLINOIS CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION AUTHORITY

120 South Riverside Plaza

Chicago, Illinois 60606-3997

(312)793-8550

TO: Budget Committee Members

FROM: Candice Kane

RE: Summaries of Panel Presentations

DATE: November 27, 1996

Four expert panels were organized on topics of interest to the Authority: (1) resources of the criminal justice system; (2) lessons learned from Authority-funded evaluations; (3) sex offender treatment; and (4) the relationship between guns and violence. Panelist information will be useful to planning for FFY97 and beyond.

Resources of the Criminal Justice System: Five representatives of various components of the criminal justice system spoke of the resources available to them and their needs: Bill Doster from the City of Kankakee Police Department, Dave Neal from the Illinois State's Attorney's Association and the Grundy County State's Attorney's Office, John Renkowski from the Madison County Public Defender's Office, Karl Becker from the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC), and Jim Grundel from the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts (AOIC). David Olson, of the Authority's Research and Analysis unit, provided an overview of the issue. He noted that financing of Illinois' criminal justice system varies by component - police and public defenders receive local funding, state's attorneys and probation departments are funded by a mix of state and local dollars and IDOC is supported by general revenue. Combined, these resources expend a total of \$3.4 billion annually for the criminal justice agencies in Illinois. Law enforcement agencies represent 53% of these expenditures followed by corrections (25.5%), the courts (20%) for prosecution, defense and the judiciary, and probation (31%). Since 1988, corrections spending has increased 30% - approximately three times the rate of increase for police and the courts, and six times the increase for probation. During the same period, the workload of the system increased at a greater rate than resources expanded.

Specific issues were raised by the other panelists:

- Hiring 1,000 new officers (pursuant to COPS grants awarded to Illinois law enforcement agencies) will have an impact on the

balance of the system. Without a concurrent increase in other parts of the system, backlogs are likely to result causing even longer waits for trial dates and more people out on bond. This problem is compounded by community policing placing greater emphasis on less serious crime (versus the system's traditional emphasis on serious crime) which might result in offenders not taking the system seriously because their cases are not given prompt attention.

- Public defenders feel the effects of increased arrests and criminal activity which occurs in state facilities located in their counties - without receiving assistance from the state or federal government. Training would enable defenders to improve their efficiency but not to the point where additional personnel would not still be needed.
- State's attorneys, too, are feeling the effects of increased arrests on their offices. To address this problem, representatives of all parts of the system should meet when programs are being planned and their implementation coordinated.
- Probation caseloads have risen steadily while resources for probation have not. "In an environment of limited resources, we need to work smarter." Unfortunately, since the state's current policy favors incarceration, Illinois does not have a range of alternative sanctions to fill the gap between probation and IDOC. As a result, many probationers end up in IDOC. Given this, there is a need for probation and corrections staff to work more closely together.
- Even though IDOC is the best-funded component of the justice system, it is still overwhelmed. The funds available to it are too little to make the institutions as safe and well managed as they should be. 36,000 offenders are housed in space intended for 24,000; 70% of the offenders are double-celled even though most of the prisons are single-cell facilities. And post-release services to reinforce progress made in prison are less available than in-prison services.

Lessons Learned from Authority-Funded Evaluations: Three panelists - the Authority's David Olson, Nola Joyce from the Research and Development Unit of the Chicago Police Department (CPD), and Kim Zajicek from IDOC discussed the benefits to program implementation and future policy of program evaluations. Mr. Olson opened the discussion with a reminder to the Authority that while the strategy affords a macro-level analysis of the problems and successes of the anti-drug and violent crime efforts of the criminal justice system, evaluations conducted by Authority staff and various Universities afford an opportunity to measure the impact of

specific programs. And that, while the work of a single program may not have a statewide effect, it can make a significant difference in a target area with a specific population and thereby provide support for a program's continuation or other valuable information to communities interested in implementing a similar initiative. He illustrated this point by highlighting lessons learned from six evaluations supported by the Authority:

- In East St. Louis, a community often cited as having one of the highest homicide rates in the nation, Authority-funded initiatives are credited with improving community perceptions of the drug problem in the city - residents reported a 50% decrease in crack houses and a 65% reduction in street drug dealing. In St. Clair County, where East St. Louis is located, its arrestees testing positive for cocaine dropped from 32% to 22% between 1990 and 1995, the years during which the Authority's Greater East St. Louis initiative was underway. During those same years the homicide rate consistently fell - to its lowest point since 1980.
- Chicago's community policing program is credited with perceptions of the gang and drug problems remaining the same or improving in all five of the prototype districts versus worsening or staying the same during the same time periods in comparison sites. Changes in physical decay improved in four of the five fast areas.
- Results from the on-going evaluation of the Gang Violence Reduction Project underway in Chicago's Little Village neighborhood indicate drug use by target youth has dropped from three or more times to less than two times in the two weeks prior to the test periods. Average crimes in the six months preceding the test times dropped from over 50 to approximately 10.
- Recidivism of offenders who participated in the Gateway drug treatment program at Dwight was less for women who had participated in the program for 180 days (25%) than those who had only been in the program 90 days (40%). Thus, the program was modified to ensure participants were able to participate in the program for the longer time period.
- An analysis of intensive probation supervision found little difference in the recidivism rates of offenders assigned to intensive supervision versus those committed to IDOC. The research team suggested offenders maintained in the community may remain arrest-free for longer than IDOC inmates because the former have fewer problems re-integrating into the community.

- Researchers studying Illinois' 23 MEGs and task forces found that while MEG and task force members do not see themselves having a profound impact on drug use they do believe they are effecting dealing on the streets. They acknowledge, however, that they have limited ability to stop the flow of drugs into Illinois, a task generally reserved for federal and state authorities.

Nola Joyce then discussed the contribution the CAPS evaluation has made to CPD's implementation of community policing. She noted four areas of concern were addressed over the course of the study of the 30-month-old CAPS program: beat community meetings, problem-solving, training and marketing. As these areas have been studied, several points have emerged:

- Though 80,000 people have participated in beat meetings, the traditional relationship between the police and community - where the community identifies issues which the police then seek to resolve - has not changed significantly. This will therefore be the focus of training in the coming year.
- Though residents are generally very satisfied with CAPS, awareness of the program seems to have fallen off in the last year. Therefore, the Mayor has brought on a new staff person to promote the program. After all, citizens won't become involved in a program they don't know about.
- With respect to the role of citizens as partner, it has become clear that individuals are more likely to remain involved in the program if they are also part of a local community organization. Therefore, an effort is being made to more closely ally with these groups, including emphasizing more citizen training.

Kim Zajicek then spoke about the evaluation of Pre-Start, an alternative to traditional parole which IDOC first proposed five years ago. He noted the evaluation had influenced the Department to expand elements of the program which were shown to be successful, upgrade the job titles and training of community corrections staff, establish an on-going curricula committee, combine training for work release and community agents, standardize procedures for the supervision of drug offenders, and improve data processing. Perhaps most important, the evaluation was relied upon to convince legislators to increase general revenue funding of the program.

Sex Offender Treatment: A four-person panel presented information on working with convicted sex offenders: Kim English from the Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Jerry Burgener from IDOC, Terry Campbell from IDOC, and John Gobby from the Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault (ICASA).

Kim English began with an overview of findings from research she has completed on working with sex offenders who are on probation. She advocated a five-part approach to this population:

- (1) Adoption of a philosophy which is victim-oriented;
- (2) A multi-disciplinary approach;
- (3) Containment techniques such as sex-offender specific therapy, use of the polygraph and criminal justice system participation;
- (4) Informed policies so that the actions of one part of the system do not undermine the efforts of other parts of the system; and
- (5) Quality control.

To bring this approach to life she offered a number of recommendations:

- (1) Specialization of job duties;
- (2) General training/cross-training;
- (3) Interagency teams;
- (4) Investigation/monitoring policies;
- (5) Consistent policies regarding non-compliance;
- (6) Treatment for victims, offenders and their families;
- (7) No family reunification prior to the disposition of a criminal case;
- (8) Officer safety and secondary trauma management plans.

Jerry Burgener, a therapist with IDOC, and Terry Campbell, a colleague of Dr. Burgener's who works with sex offenders following their release from an institution, then spoke about how IDOC has addressed convicted sex offenders. Dr. Burgener reminded Authority members that sexual assault is not about sex but about anger, power, control and domination. Acknowledging the value of polygraphs to the treatment of sex offenders, Dr. Burgener noted the polygraph is only as good as the polygrapher. He went on to say the Department has adopted a relapse prevention model to teach offenders what leads to their offending so they can make other choices. He said treatment is difficult for offenders and noted that many drop out of the program; 85% of those offered the opportunity to participate in the Department's program at the Graham Correction Center decline. Terry Campbell reported that treatment continues when an offender is released. He indicated it is difficult to find qualified treatment providers. He also stressed the importance of parole agents getting up to speed regarding working with releasees.

John Gobby of ICASA then spoke. He discussed the importance of having standards for providers, providing training to enable those standards to be met, and monitoring of programs to ensure the standards are being met. He drew on ICASA's experience establishing standards for treatment services to adolescent sex offenders

who are wards of the Department of Children and Family Services. He indicated there are many agencies which are interested in working with these young people; some are good, some have potential and some should not receive referrals.

Guns and Violence: The relationship between guns and violence was discussed by David Kennedy from Harvard University, Jack Greene from the Center for Public Policy, Lieutenant Steve Hood from the Salinas, California Police Department, and Scott Decker from the University of Missouri at St. Louis.

Dr. Kennedy began the presentations with a description of work he is doing with the Boston Police Department. He said there are two primary ways to "work guns": (a) trace the paperwork which must, by law, be kept on guns and look for patterns of diversion; and (b) talk with people who have guns in their possession when they are taken into custody about where they obtained their gun. He then went on to say the youth gun homicide problem in Boston is primarily a gang problem; when five years of homicide data were analyzed (n=155), it became apparent that 75% of the victims had been arrested, 25% had been in jail, 50% had been on probation and approximately 25% were on probation when the homicide occurred; a similar pattern emerged for offenders. Dr. Kennedy described an approach which is being taken in Boston; beginning in May of 1996, gang leaders were "given notice" in-person meetings that they would experience the "full force of the law if they hurt people." Though the policy has not been in effect for sufficient time to make conclusive statements, it appears the approach may be having some positive effects.

Jack Greene spoke briefly about a study of youth firearms initiatives in 10 cities which is being completed by Abt Associates. He said different approaches were being tried in these cities which focus on youth themselves and the "exchange points" where guns pass from one person to another; strategies being tested include saturation patrol, curfew/truancy enforcement, targeting violent youth, and mapping of hot spots. He recommended the Authority consider programs which:

- (1) are coordinated, multi-agency interventions;
- (2) contemplate changes in laws to make gun tracing easier;
- (3) map information regarding the purchase and exchange of weapons;
- (4) lead to successful efforts being institutionalized; and
- (5) recognize and address the linkages between youth, adults, drugs and guns.

Lt. Hood then spoke briefly about a program being implemented in Salinas, California, one of the 10 test sites being studied by Abt. He said a local problem assessment suggested most homicides in Salinas were not planned but the result of offenders having ready access to weapons. His department therefore attempts to

identify people with propensities to carry guns and to "target them and put them in jail using any means available". He spoke very favorably of a new city-wide user-friendly computer system which officers use to identify hot-spots, patterns of change and individual suspects.

Scott Decker then discussed some of the little which is known about the intersection of the legal and illegal firearms markets. He cited the results of a recent Gun Use Forecasting survey of offenders arrested in St. Louis which gathered a variety of demographic and criminal history information. That survey demonstrates that gang membership, persons who have sold drugs in the past 12 months, and individuals on probation are more likely to be involved in the illegal gun market and to use guns than persons who do not fall into those groups. He urged the Authority to support programs which trace guns and which make use of the authority of probation officers to conduct searches of offenders' residences and seek the permission of parents to give consent to police to search their children's rooms if the officer informs the parents of their child's suspected involvement in criminal activity.

Staff will be available to answer questions at the December 12th planning meeting. If I may be of assistance before then, please let me know.

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