

**Illinois Criminal Justice  
Information Authority**

**Annual Report  
1991-1992**



# Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

**Peter B. Bensinger, Chairman**

President, Bensinger, DuPont & Associates, Chicago

**Jane Rae Buckwalter, Vice Chairman**

Associate Vice Chancellor for Administration  
University of Illinois at Chicago

**Roland Burris**

Illinois Attorney General

**Barbara Engel**

Victim Services Consultant, Chicago

**Wyatt Frazer**

Coordinator, Gateway East Health Services, East St. Louis

**Terrance Galner**

Director, Illinois State Police

**Norbert Goetten**

Director, Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor

**Robert Nall**

Adams County Sheriff

**Jack O'Malley**

Cook County State's Attorney

**Howard Peters III**

Director, Illinois Department of Corrections

**Roger Richards**

Fairview Heights Police Chief

**Matt Rodriguez**

Chicago Police Superintendent

**Michael Sheahan**

Cook County Sheriff

**Arthur Smith Sr.**

Chicago Police Board

**Michael Waller**

Lake County State's Attorney



# From the Chairman

In the criminal justice system, as in the private sector, the quality of decision making is directly tied to the quality of information available to the decision-maker. Over the past year, decision-makers in Illinois continued to look to the Criminal Justice Information Authority as a unique source of information, analysis, new technology, and new ideas.

Whether the issue was violent crime on Chicago's West Side, crack cocaine in East St. Louis, prison overcrowding, or the quality of criminal history records, the Authority has provided leadership and research input on important matters affecting public safety. Authority members and staff, as well as the dozens of volunteers who contribute their time and expertise, can be proud of the reputation for excellence the agency has earned in Illinois and nationally.


Three individuals long associated with the Authority retired within the last year and deserve special recognition:

- J. David Coldren, Executive Director from 1983 through February 1992, pioneered the concept of the Authority and shaped its mission during his nine years as director.
- LeRoy Martin, who retired as Chicago Police Superintendent in April 1992, represented the police department and the City of Chicago with dedication and valuable insight during his four years of service to the Authority.
- Kenneth Boyle, former Director of the State Appellate Prosecutor's Office, devoted six years to the Authority, including five years as chairman of its important Budget Committee.

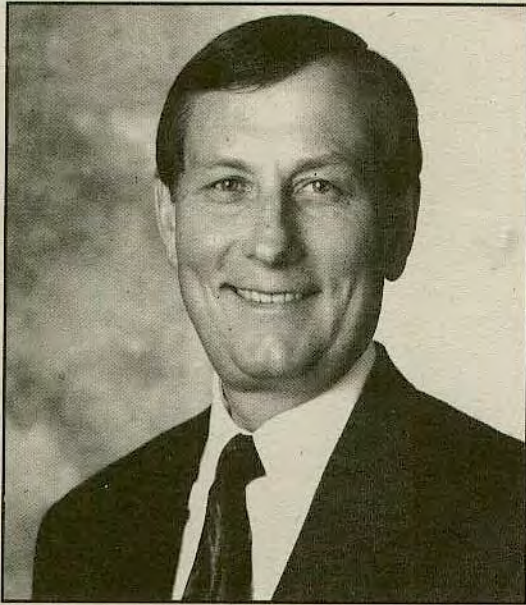
Their successors—Executive Director Dennis Nowicki, Police Superintendent Matt Rodriguez, and Appellate Prosecutor Norbert Goetten—are all experienced professionals who will build on the accomplishments of their predecessors.

For the future, the Authority will continue to provide important criminal justice information services throughout the State of Illinois. We look forward to working with state and local agencies, the General Assembly, and the executive and judicial branches of government to more effectively address the urgent and long-range problems of crime and drug abuse in our communities.



  
Peter B. Bensinger  
Chairman





## Executive Director's Message

As chief of police in Joliet for three years, and a police official in Chicago for 25 years before that, I saw how valuable the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority is to local law enforcement. Over the years, I relied on the Authority for information technology, data analysis, new ideas, and resources for programs like community problem-oriented policing.

So when Governor Edgar appointed me executive director of the Authority in March 1992, I knew I was stepping into a uniquely talented organization. Since that time, I have grown even more impressed with the Authority and our staff of dedicated professionals.

The past year has been an exciting and productive one for staff. ALERTS, our in-car terminal system for police, continued its phenomenal growth, and now has more than 100 user agencies. In just three years ALERTS has become the nation's largest law enforcement system of mobile data technology.

Another computer program we developed—to help police and community groups track street gang violence on Chicago's West Side—is receiving national recognition as one of 25 finalists in the Ford Foundation's Innovations in State and Local Government awards program.

In the area of research, staff published a number of important studies, including an analysis of pretrial release in Cook County and our *Trends and Issues 91* report on crime in the schools. Both made front-page headlines, and are influencing policy decisions behind the scenes as well.

In the area of grants, the Authority leveraged more than \$20 million in federal funds for the state, and then carried out innovative strategies to control crime and assist victims. We also got the Illinois Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Council off the ground. This program, funded by the insurance industry, is bringing \$5 million a year to bear on the costly problem of vehicle theft in Illinois.

In the area of data collection and analysis, the Authority continued to meet the information needs of hundreds of decision-makers. For the Illinois Task Force on Crime and Corrections, which Governor Edgar created in February, the Authority's staff amassed a wealth of relevant information, synthesized it, and published it as an interim report. It is this type of thorough information gathering, objective analysis, and coherent communication that this Authority—and only this Authority—does best.

I am proud of the Authority's achievements. Through the efforts of staff, public policy-makers and criminal justice practitioners have been provided with the information they need to make better, more informed decisions concerning public safety in Illinois.

Special recognition goes to Barbara McDonald, our deputy executive director. This past year she became president of the National Criminal Justice Association, the first woman elected to this influential post. Illinois will certainly benefit from her leadership at the national level.

Dennis E. Nowicki  
Executive Director



# Mission

Every time a crime is reported in Illinois, a complex—and potentially expensive—chain of events is set off.

The criminal justice process can involve a variety of public agencies (police, prosecuting and defense attorneys, judges, corrections officials, and others), representing different levels of government (municipal, county, state, sometimes federal). For these agencies to work together as the *criminal justice system*, there must be planning, coordination, and timely and accurate information for making decisions.

Providing these critical services is the mission of the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority.

A specialized state agency created in 1983, the Authority is responsible for developing new information technology for law enforcement, managing millions of dollars a year in grant funds, and overseeing planning, research, and policy development within criminal justice.\*

Through its unique 15-member board of local and state leaders, the Authority serves as the only statewide, non-partisan forum for identifying and solving the public safety problems of today, and for anticipating the challenges of tomorrow.

The Authority specializes in helping municipal, county, and state agencies in the critical areas of information management and program development. By pooling resources and expertise with others, the Authority is able to create innovative programs that benefit many agencies, at a fraction of what it would cost any one of them acting alone.

## Major responsibilities:

- Information systems
- Grants administration
- Research and analysis
- Information clearinghouse
- Data quality and privacy
- Technical assistance to state and local agencies
- Legislation and policy development
- Public awareness

**The Authority is the only statewide forum for identifying and solving the public safety problems of today, and for anticipating the challenges of tomorrow.**

**“The purpose of this Act is to coordinate the use of information in the criminal justice system . . . to provide new information technologies. . . to stimulate research for the improvement of the criminal justice system and the reduction of crime. . . .”**

*Criminal Justice Information Act  
Illinois Revised Statutes, ch. 38, par. 210-2*

\* The Authority's powers and duties are described in Ill.Rev.Stat., ch. 38, par. 210-7.

*Through its unique board of state and local officials, the Authority provides leadership on important public safety issues. Here, Chairman Peter B. Bensinger is joined by Chicago Police Superintendent LeRoy Martin (now retired) and Cook County State's Attorney Jack O'Malley and Sheriff Michael Sheahan in kicking off the Authority's Legal Consequences of Drug Abuse campaign.*



Photo by Brian Stocker



# Organization

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority is a 15-member board of state and local leaders from the criminal justice system, plus experts from the private sector. The Authority is supported by a full-time professional staff working out of the agency's office in Chicago.

The Authority's board is led by a chairman, who is appointed by the Governor from among the agency's members. By law, the Authority meets at least four times a year in open public meetings.

Authority members are responsible for setting agency priorities, tracking the progress of ongoing programs, and monitoring the agency's budget. Much of this work takes place in committees:

- The **Budget Committee** approves the Authority's annual budget and monitors fiscal activities.
- The **Legislation and Regulations Committee** develops the Authority's legislative agenda, makes legislative recommendations to the Governor and the General Assembly, and promulgates regulations affecting criminal justice information.
- The **Operations and Audits Committee** monitors the Authority's information systems and oversees data quality programs.
- The **Research and Policy Committee** reviews the Authority's research program and develops criminal justice policy recommendations.
- The **Appeals Committee** decides administrative appeals by citizens challenging the accuracy of their state criminal history records.

The day-to-day work of the agency is carried out by its staff—a diverse group of professionals trained in computer technology, statistical analysis, grants management, public administration, auditing, communications, and other program and support functions. The staff is led by an executive director, who is appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Illinois Senate.

Most of the Authority's grants management, research, and technology programs are directed by the agency's Office of Justice Programs, which is led by the deputy executive director. Other staff units oversee police information systems, public information, personnel and budget, and administrative services.

As of January 1, 1992, the Authority had an approved staffing level of 118 from all funding sources (General Revenue, user fees, federal and state grants, etc.). The Authority's work force was 53 percent female and 25 percent minority, both increases from a year earlier.

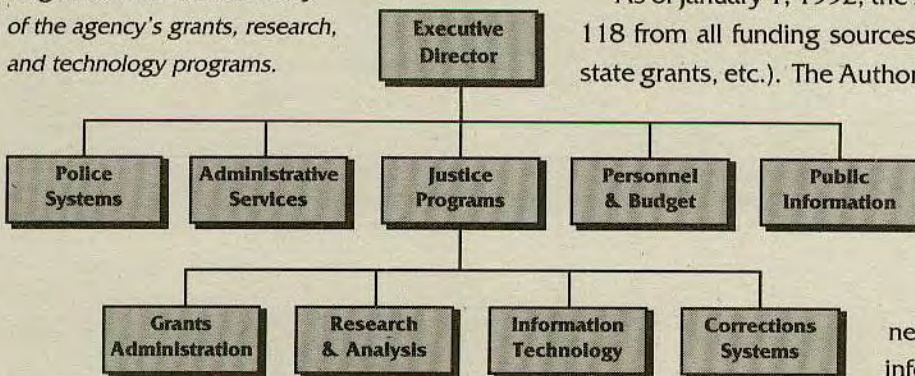
In addition to paid staff, the Authority relies on dozens of volunteers to carry out its mission. During state fiscal year 1991, 277 volunteers contributed nearly 2,300 hours of service to the Authority's information systems, research, and public awareness programs.

## The Authority's board includes:

- **2 police chiefs (Chicago and another municipality)**
- **2 sheriffs (Cook and another county)**
- **2 state's attorneys (Cook and another county)**
- **Illinois Attorney General (or designee)**
- **Director, Illinois State Police**
- **Director, Illinois Department of Corrections**
- **Director, Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor**
- **5 members of the public**

## Staff Organization

The Authority's executive director oversees five offices, including the Office of Justice Programs, which directs many of the agency's grants, research, and technology programs.





# Authority Members

Appointed chairman of the Authority by Governor Jim Edgar in June 1991, 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.

**Peter B. Bensinger**  
Chairman

Ms. Buckwalter 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 14 years, Ms. Buckwalter previously managed criminal justice grants, planning, and training for the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission for nearly a decade.

**Jane Rae Buckwalter**  
Vice Chairman

Mr. Burris has been Illinois' attorney general since January 1991. Before that, he served an unprecedented three terms as state comptroller and was director of the former Illinois Department of General Services. (*First Assistant Attorney General Joseph Claps serves as the attorney general's designee on the Authority.*)

**Roland Burris**  
Illinois Attorney General

Ms. Engel has worked on behalf of crime victims in Illinois for more than a decade. A member of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations, she is former director of women's services for the Loop YWCA in Chicago and past-president of the Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault.

**Barbara Engel**  
Victims Services Consultant

Mr. Frazer is coordinator of Gateway East Health Services, which provides drug prevention and intervention services to young people in the East St. Louis area. The author of children's books, Mr. Frazer is active in a variety of anti-drug abuse and social service agencies.

**Wyatt Frazer**  
Gateway East Health Services

Mr. Gainer has been director of the Illinois State Police since March 1991. A 10-year veteran of the Chicago Police Department and a former deputy director of the state police, Mr. Gainer most recently served as special assistant for drug enforcement to the U.S. transportation secretary.

**Terrance Gainer**  
Director, Illinois State Police

Mr. 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 from 1972. Before that, he spent five years in private practice specializing in criminal law.

**Norbert Goetten**  
Director, Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor

Mr. Nall has worked in law enforcement in Adams County for the past 21 years, 18 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 four times.

**Robert Nall**  
Adams County Sheriff



**Jack O'Malley**  
Cook County State's Attorney

A former Chicago patrol officer and assistant corporation counsel for the city, Mr. O'Malley has been Cook County state's attorney since December 1990. From 1983 to 1990, he was an associate, and then a partner, with the Chicago law firm of Winston & Strawn.

**Howard Peters III**  
Director, Illinois Department  
of Corrections

Mr. Peters has been director of the Illinois Department of Corrections since March 1991. A 21-year employee of the department, he served as warden of the Pontiac, Sheridan, and Centralia correctional centers and as superintendent of the Illinois Youth Center—St. Charles.

**Roger Richards**  
Fairview Heights Police Chief

Mr. Richards has spent 21 years with the Fairview Heights Police Department, including the last 14 as chief. He started as a patrol officer in 1971, was promoted to sergeant in 1973 and lieutenant in 1977, before being appointed chief in 1978.

**Matt Rodriguez**  
Chicago Police Superintendent

A 33-year police veteran in Chicago, Mr. Rodriguez 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.

**Michael Sheahan**  
Cook County Sheriff

Mr. 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.**  
Chicago Police Board

Mr. Smith 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 the past eight years.

**Michael Waller**  
Lake County State's Attorney

A 10-year veteran of the Lake County State's Attorney's Office, Mr. Waller was appointed state's attorney in August 1990. Prior to that, he was chief deputy of the Criminal Division, chief of special prosecutions, and chief of the Misdemeanor, Traffic, and Juvenile divisions.

**Dennis E. Nowicki**  
Executive Director

Following a 28-year career in local law enforcement, Mr. Nowicki was appointed executive director of the Authority by Governor Edgar in March 1992. Director Nowicki held a variety of positions in the Chicago Police Department between 1964 and 1989, rising to the rank of deputy superintendent of the Bureau of Administrative Services. In 1989, he left Chicago for a three-year stint as chief of the Joliet Police Department.



## Trends and Issues: Education & Crime

When two students were gunned down in a Brooklyn, New York, high school in March, the issue of crime in the schools made national headlines. A *Newsweek* cover story warned that “kids with guns are setting off an arms race,” not just in New York but in big city and small town schools across the country.

Six months *before* the Brooklyn incident, the Authority was alerting education and law enforcement officials here in Illinois that school safety was a very serious problem.

In its September 1991 report, *Trends and Issues 91: Education and Criminal Justice in Illinois*, the Authority documented, for the first time in more than a decade, the nature and extent of crime in Illinois public high schools and its effect on the learning process. Using surveys of students, teachers, and prison inmates, the Authority explored the complicated nexus between two of the state’s most important and expensive “systems”—education and criminal justice.

Among the study’s findings—

- 1 in 12 public high school students reported being the victim of a physical attack in or around school during the previous school year.
- 1 in 12 students also said they stayed home from school at least once out of fear of being victimized; 1 in 5 teachers said fear sometimes prevented them from staying after school.
- Nearly one-third of the students brought a weapon to school for self-protection at least once during the year; 1 in 20 brought a gun.
- 72 percent of prison inmates in Illinois are high school dropouts—a rate three times the state average—and almost 30 percent lack the equivalent of a 6th grade education.

**The Authority documented, for the first time in more than a decade, the nature and extent of crime in Illinois schools and its effect on the learning process.**

**“Teachers cannot work and students cannot learn in an atmosphere of fear. If Illinois schools are to become second to none in the nation, they must be made safe.”**

*Jim Edgar*

*Governor of Illinois*

*In foreword to Trends and Issues 91*

*While thefts and other property crimes are the most common offenses committed in Illinois high schools, Trends and Issues 91 found sizable percentages of students are also victims of assault and robbery.*

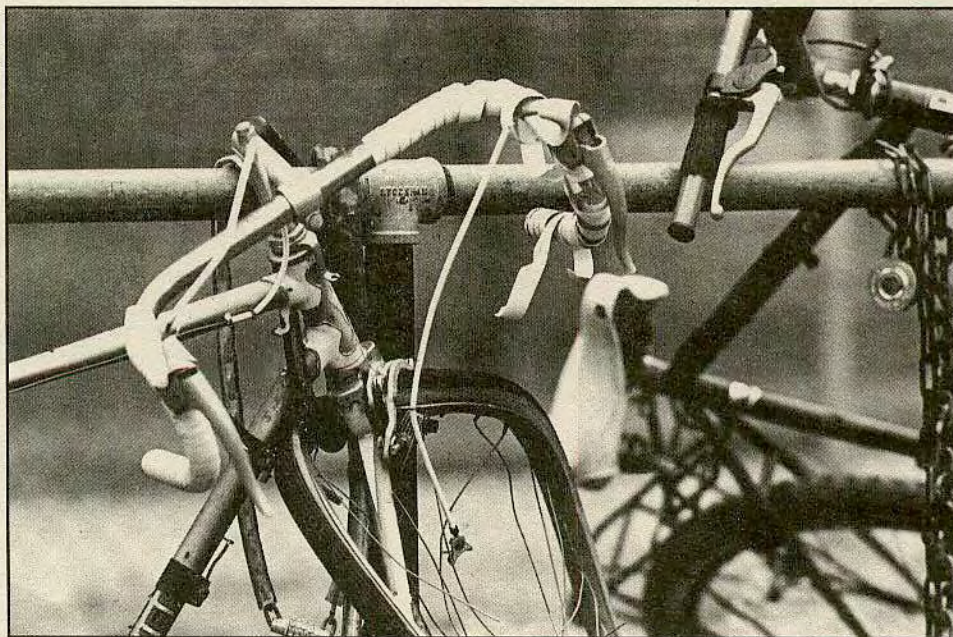


Photo by Brian Stocker



**In addition to providing statistical information, *Trends and Issues 91* exposed many policy concerns regarding education and crime.**

**“There’s no question that the education system impacts on criminal justice. The failure of our system is adding to the number of clients in the judicial system and corrections.”**

**Robert Leininger  
Illinois State Superintendent of Schools**

**Reporting Crime in the Schools**  
One key policy concern the Authority uncovered in *Trends and Issues 91* is that many students and teachers who are victimized in school do not report the crime to anyone.

In addition to providing important and timely statistical information, *Trends and Issues* exposed many underlying policy concerns regarding education and crime.

Authority researchers, for example, found that fewer than one-quarter of law enforcement agencies in Illinois assign officers to work directly in public high schools. And schools often do not cooperate with police in reporting crimes, but instead hide evidence of drug abuse or other violations.

Worse yet, the Authority found that many students don’t seem to trust either police or educators when it comes to school crime. Sizable percentages of student assault and robbery victims in the Authority’s survey did not report the crimes to anyone. Among the most common reasons: “I handled it myself” or “Nothing would be done.”

To address some of these policy issues, the Authority assembled an advisory panel of 27 education experts, and asked them to publish a set of recommendations to accompany *Trends and Issues 91*. The group’s 21 suggestions cover delinquency prevention, truancy and dropout, correctional and adult education, school funding, and training.

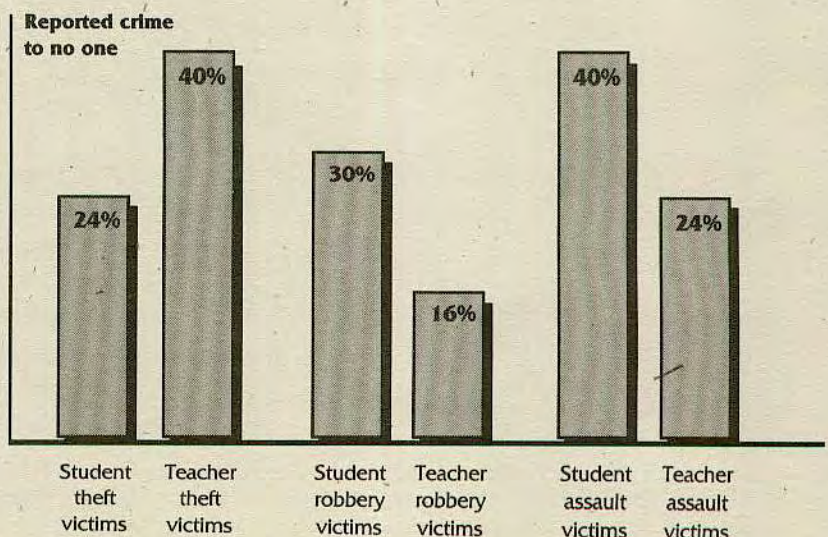
The report and the recommendations are being used by several groups working to improve the quality of education and juvenile justice.

As part of its Justice for Youth campaign, the Chicago Bar Association used *Trends and Issues* in developing recommendations for preventing truancy and improving school safety. The Village of Park Ridge used *Trends and Issues* in formulating an innovative truancy ordinance.

And the report continues to be cited by the news media and the academic community as the seminal work on education and crime in Illinois.

**Trends & Issues 91 explores these issues:**

- Education in Illinois
- Crime in the schools
- Law enforcement in the schools
- Special education
- Truancy and dropout
- Educational experiences of inmates
- Correctional education
- Adult education





# Violence Reduction

For years, the feeling among most police and researchers was that homicide was a crime that could not be prevented. But a growing body of research—much of it based on a unique 25-year dataset of Chicago homicide characteristics maintained by the Authority—may offer new hope in preventing lethal violence.

By breaking homicides down into their component parts—by analyzing who the victims are, where they live, and what circumstances precipitated the incident—Authority researchers hope to point local officials toward more effective violence intervention and prevention strategies.

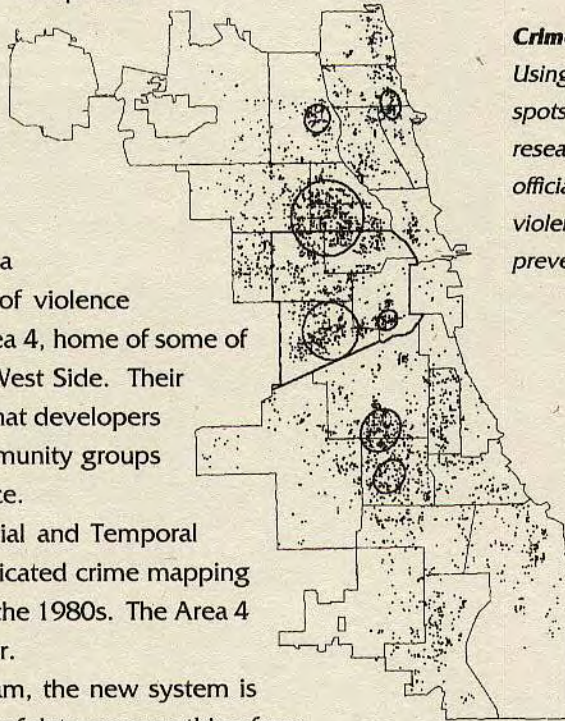
Over the past year, the Authority added a technological twist to the emerging field of violence prevention. Their testing ground: Police Area 4, home of some of the toughest neighborhoods on Chicago's West Side. Their weapon: a cutting-edge computer system that developers hope will someday provide police and community groups with an early warning system against violence.

The system is an outgrowth of the Spatial and Temporal Analysis of Crime (STAC) program, a sophisticated crime mapping package developed by the Authority during the 1980s. The Area 4 system takes the STAC concept a step further.

More than just a crime mapping program, the new system is actually a *geo-archive*—a detailed collection of data on everything from crime trends and street gang territories to economic, demographic, public health, and recreation patterns.

Using the system, police can create up-to-the-minute crime maps, plot them against some of the other community factors that affect violence, and look for subtle patterns and influences. Eventually, police and community leaders hope to use the system to detect emerging crime patterns early enough to introduce effective enforcement and intervention strategies, especially in crimes involving street gangs.

This promising technology is beginning to attract attention not only in Chicago, but nationally as well. In May, the Area 4 system was selected as one of 25 finalists nationwide in the prestigious Innovations in State and Local Government awards competition sponsored by the Ford Foundation and the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard.



## **Crime Hot Spots**

*Using computers to identify hot spots of criminal activity, Authority researchers hope to point local officials toward more effective violence intervention and prevention strategies.*

**“We’ve got to prevent some of this stuff. We can’t just rely on hiring more people. We’re going to have to have better data, and we’re going to have to have people that know how to manipulate that data.”**

**James Maurer**  
**Commander, Area 4**  
**Chicago Police Department**





Photo by Brian Stocker

Over the past year, the Authority expanded its ALERTS mobile computer system beyond the Chicago area and into parts of the state where such technology was previously unavailable.

### Units hailed as lifesavers

A computer terminal in a police car can sometimes protect an officer's life as well as a weapon can.

Shortly after the police department in Richmond, in McHenry County, joined the statewide ALERTS computer system, Patrol Officer Jerome Volstead got curious about a parked car and its driver.

Volstead first sought information the old way, by radioing the county sheriff's department. But its computer was down.

Turning to his terminal, the officer quickly learned that the driver was "armed and dangerous—Do not approach." He summoned other officers.

Volstead was pretty sure the suspect had noticed him. As he waited for help, he saw the man bend over and straighten up, as if pulling something onto the car seat.

When Volstead's backup arrived, the officers drew their guns and talked the driver out of the car.

On the front seat they found a duffel bag with the handle of a loaded .357 magnum poking out.

Richmond Police Chief Kevin Bays said, "In talking to [the suspect], I'm convinced he intended to shoot the officer."

ALERTS also has saved the town money. Working mobile phones into the system, the department has been able to eliminate dispatching, saving "a minimum of \$80,000 a year," Bays said. —Gary Wisby

Reprinted from *Chicago Sun-Times*, June 9, 1991

Law enforcement officials are discovering that ALERTS can "sometimes protect an officer's life as well as a weapon can."

# Police Systems

The Authority develops and operates a set of technologically advanced, yet affordable, information systems that are helping dozens of police agencies, large and small, to collect and share information and wage a more coordinated fight against crime. Without the Authority's help, most of these agencies, particularly the small and medium-sized ones, simply could not afford the information systems they now rely on.

Over the last year, the Authority expanded its police information systems well beyond their base in the Chicago metropolitan area and into parts of the state where such technology was previously unavailable. Experience in places such as Champaign and Sangamon counties suggests that jurisdictions statewide could benefit from the Authority's unique police information services.

**Mobile Data Systems.** ALERTS, the Authority's in-car computer terminal system for police, continued to experience phenomenal growth over the last year. With more than 800 terminals on its statewide network, ALERTS in just three years has become the nation's largest user of mobile data technology for law enforcement.\* The system currently processes more than 3 million messages a month—on-the-spot inquiries about motor vehicles, wanted or missing persons, and other national, state, and regional crime information.

What makes ALERTS unique, and popular, is that it is a cooperative venture among local law enforcement and the Authority. Most other mobile data systems are built and operated for only a single agency. But ALERTS (which stands for Area-wide Law Enforcement Radio Terminal System) is designed to be a network of user agencies. The Authority is responsible for research and development, and it operates and maintains the central computer hardware and telecommunications equipment. User agencies procure their own in-car terminals, and they pay the Authority a user fee for operating and maintaining the system. This arrangement allows individual agencies to keep their costs down, while gaining access to a dynamic, state-of-the-art system.

As of June 1, 1992, 105 law enforcement agencies in eight Illinois counties were part of the Authority's network. ALERTS users include some of the state's largest law enforcement agencies, as well as some of the smallest. In fact, more than one-third of the law enforcement agencies using ALERTS have 10 or fewer full-time sworn officers.

The number of ALERTS agencies has more than doubled in the last 18 months, as the system continued to expand in the Chicago area—and into Champaign and Sangamon counties as well. Seventeen agencies in Sangamon County, including the sheriff's police and the Springfield Police Department, use ALERTS. So do six agencies in Champaign County. Officials there hope to implement ALERTS countywide over the next year. In the six-county Chicago area, where ALERTS was first introduced in 1989, the system has more than 80 user agencies.

\* Source: Motorola, Inc.



Regardless of an agency's size or location, ALERTS provides the same benefits: instantaneous access to information in those situations where each second counts. During traffic stops, officers can get information about a car and its owner in a matter of seconds on their ALERTS terminals. Getting the same information from a police dispatcher over a two-way radio can take several minutes—and place the officer in some danger. In addition to promoting officer safety, ALERTS has proven effective at helping police recover stolen vehicles and arrest suspects wanted for crimes in Illinois and throughout the country.

**Communication Support Systems.** In 1991, the Authority introduced the newest of its police information systems, the Automated Law Enforcement Communications System (ALECS), to support the communications and dispatching needs of local law enforcement. In its first year, 11 public safety agencies in Cook and Lake counties joined the system.

Developed as an adjunct to ALERTS, ALECS is similar to many computer-aided dispatching systems. One key difference, however, is that ALECS is designed especially for small and medium-sized departments that do not want (or cannot afford) large, full-function CAD systems.

ALECS supports interfaces to E-911 systems, the State Police's telecommunications network, and ALERTS. A sophisticated "call taking" function under development allows for computer entry of calls for services and voiceless dispatching via ALERTS.

**Management Information Systems.** Now in its 10th year, the Authority's Police Information Management System (PIMS) continues to be the only system of its kind in Illinois—not just in the functions it provides, but also in the sharing of information it promotes among law enforcement agencies.

As of June 1, 1992, 50 police agencies in the Chicago, Rockford, and Galesburg areas were using PIMS to maintain information about criminal incidents, offenders, arrests, and other police operations. The system also has sophisticated crime analysis and mapping features, and it automatically prepares monthly Uniform Crime Reporting statistics.

PIMS becomes even more powerful when agencies use it to electronically exchange information with one another. Because PIMS uses a common database, maintained by the Authority at its Chicago computer center, agencies can easily share valuable information with one another, while maintaining security over any sensitive data stored on the system.

A recent PIMS enhancement means that police officers investigating a pattern of crimes in their community can call up M.O. data from neighboring areas to check for possible leads. This type of information sharing is proving very useful to police departments confronting the spread of street gangs and gang-related crime into Chicago's suburbs.

## Communities and agencies served by Authority police systems:

Addison	Lakewood
Algonquin	Leland Grove
Auburn	Libertyville
Aurora	Lincolnshire
Arlington Heights	Lincolnwood
Bartlett	Machesney Park
Batavia	Mahomet
Bellwood	McHenry Co. Sheriff
Bensenville	Mechanicsburg
Berkeley	METRA
Brookfield	Morton Grove
Buffalo Grove	Mount Prospect
Calumet City	Naperville
Capitol Airport, Springfield	N.E.M.E.G.
Champaign	Niles
Chatham	Norfolk & Western RR
College of Lake County	North Aurora
Cook Co. Sheriff	North Riverside
Cook Co. State's Atty.	Northbrook
Country Club Hills	No. Ill. Police Alarm Sys.
Crest Hill	Northfield
Crystal Lake	Oak Brook
Des Plaines	Oak Forest
Dolton	Oak Lawn
Downers Grove	Oakwood Hills
East Hazel Crest	Ogden
Elgin	Palatine
Elk Grove Village	Park City
Elmwood Park	Park Ridge
Evanston	Pawnee
Flossmoor	Pleasant Plains
Fox River Grove	Prospect Heights
Galesburg	Richmond
Geneva	River Grove
Gilberts	Riverside
Glencoe	Riverton
Glendale Heights	Rochester
Glenview	Rockford
Glenwood	Rolling Meadows
Grandview	Round Lake
Hainesville	Round Lake Beach
Harvey	Round Lake Heights
Hawthorn Woods	Round Lake Park
Hazel Crest	Round Lake Park District
Hebron	St. Charles
Highland Park	Sangamon Co. Sheriff
Hillside	Schaumburg
Hinsdale	Sherman
Hoffman Estates	Skokie
Homer	South Holland
Homewood	Southern View
Huntley	Spring Grove
Ill. Secretary of State	Springfield
Illinois State Police	Streamwood
Illiopolls	Sugar Grove
Jerome	Sunnyside
Johnsburg	Thomasboro
Joliet	Univ. of Illinois
Kane Co. Forest	Vernon Hills
Preserve	Westchester
Kenilworth	Wheaton
Knox Co. Sheriff	Wheeling
Lake Co. MEG	Williamsville
Lake Co. Sheriff	Wilmette
Lake in the Hills	Winnebago Co. Sheriff
Lakemoor	Winnetka
	Woodridge

*Some agencies use more than one of the Authority's information systems.*



# Officer Demographics

**To alert law enforcement executives to emerging work force trends, the Authority published a major study of police demographics.**

**“Illinois faces a critical period as significant percentages of experienced officers reach retirement age within the next four years.”**

**Thomas Jurkanin**  
**Executive Director, Illinois Local Governmental Law Enforcement Officers Training Board**

The labor force in Illinois is undergoing a period of dramatic change. By the year 2000, the majority of workers will be middle-aged for the first time in state history, and white males will make up fewer than half of all new workers. The work force of the future will increasingly be some combination of ethnic minority, female, and recent immigrant.

To alert law enforcement executives to these trends, the Authority published a major study of police demographics in February 1992. The report, *Dynamics of Aging in the Illinois Law Enforcement Officer Corps*, is providing these officials with useful statistical and policy information for future personnel planning.

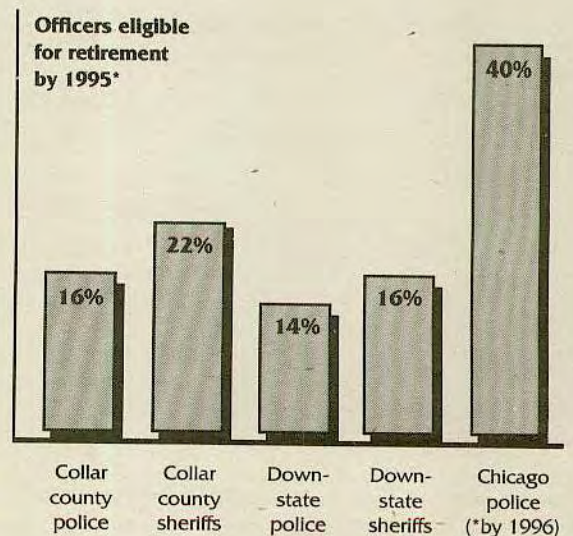
Funded by a grant from the U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, the study was the first to suggest a coming retirement wave among law enforcement officers in Illinois.

According to Authority estimates, 40 percent of the current police force in Chicago will be eligible for retirement by the middle of this decade. So will substantial percentages of police and sheriffs' officers in suburban departments and in communities outside the Chicago area.

Losing such a large cadre of experienced police officers to retirement creates a potential vacuum in leadership, the study warned. This, in turn, will place even greater demands on police recruitment, hiring, promotions, and in-service training—all at a time when federal support for such efforts has been scaled back.

In addition to analyzing broad demographic trends in law enforcement, the Authority's report serves as a guide for local decision-makers in assessing staffing needs in their own communities. The study suggests ways that police executives and state planning agencies can use human resource information to respond to the important demographic trends of the 21st century.

**A Coming Retirement “Wave”?**  
*The Authority's study found that substantial percentages of municipal police officers and sheriffs' deputies will become eligible for retirement by 1995. The Chicago Police Department will be especially hard hit.*





# Drug Abuse and Violent Crime Control

At a time when state and local resources for criminal justice are being stretched to their limits, the efficient use of federal funds is critical, especially for major problems such as drug abuse.

As the state's criminal justice planning agency, the Authority over the last six years has leveraged more than \$125 million in federal funds for innovative programs to combat drug abuse and violent crime throughout the state.

For 1992, the Authority is carrying out a \$23.4 million crime control strategy that includes more than \$17.5 million in federal funds, plus \$5.9 million in matching state and local resources. Stepped-up enforcement efforts against street gangs, more training for law enforcement officers, and local alternatives to incarceration for nonviolent offenders are the major new elements of the 1992 plan.

This year's strategy also continues many of the successful programs the Authority started or expanded in recent years with the use of federal funds:

- Drug traffickers in 80 Illinois counties are now being targeted by multi-jurisdictional drug units funded by the Authority—five years ago, only 35 counties were covered by these units. In 1991, Illinois' metropolitan enforcement groups and drug task forces arrested a record 2,963 offenders—most on trafficking charges, many involving cocaine.
- Beat cops are back on the streets of Joliet and Aurora as part of the state's most ambitious program of community problem-oriented policing. The Authority is contributing nearly \$1.5 million a year in federal funds for these model efforts.
- With the Authority's help, officials in Cook County are investigating 2,000 complaints a year about drug-dealing tenants—and are getting hundreds of landlords to rid their buildings of drug-related nuisances.

\* See pages 27–28 for a list of recent drug and violent crime control grants awarded by the Authority.

**The Authority has leveraged more than \$125 million in federal funds over the past six years for innovative programs to combat drug abuse and violent crime throughout Illinois.**

*With the Authority's help, Illinois' MEG units and drug task forces are arresting more offenders and seizing record quantities of drugs and illegally obtained assets.*

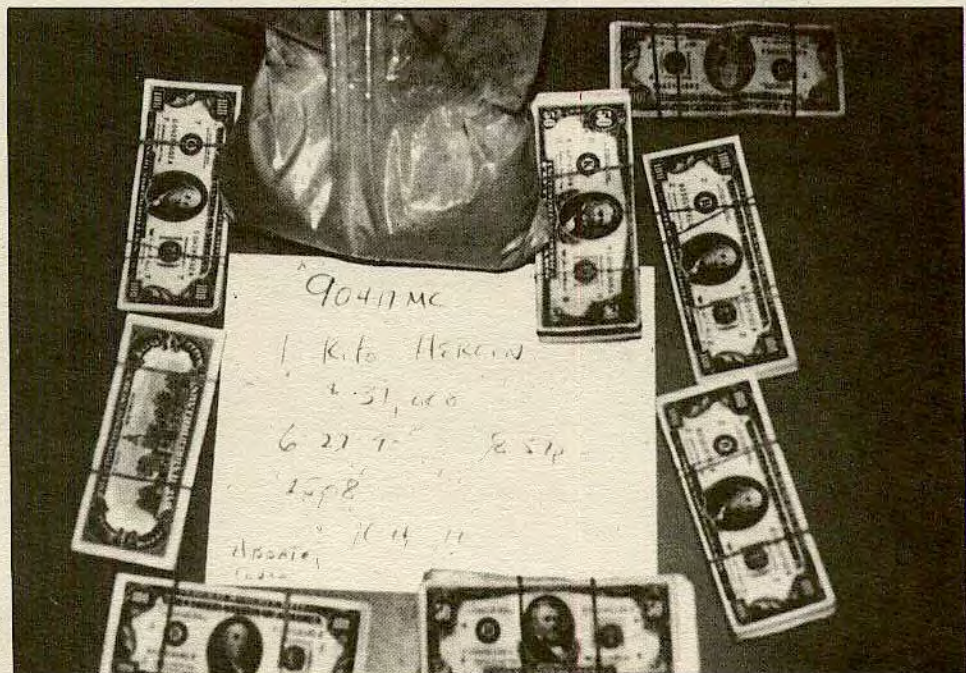


Photo courtesy of Northeastern Metropolitan Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Enforcement Group



**“The two-county Metro East region has recorded an unbelievably high number of drug-related homicides in recent years. With this joint strike force, we hope to not only reduce the number of homicides and drug-related violent crimes, but also help improve the quality of life in the region.”**

***Roland Burris***  
***Illinois Attorney General***

**“All offenders must be held accountable, that’s the message of Illinois’ strategy. Gang members, drug traffickers and other dangerous and violent offenders will be dealt with swiftly and aggressively.”**

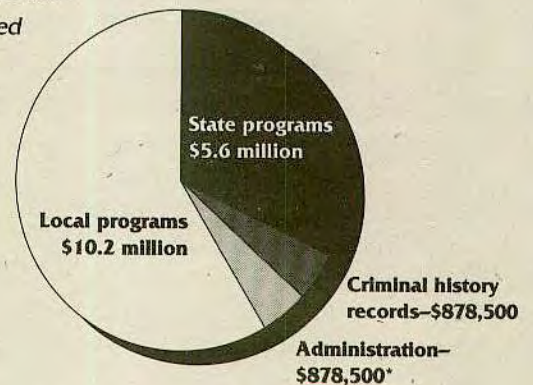
***Peter B. Bensinger***  
***Chairman, Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority***

- In recent years, federal funds have been used to intensify drug enforcement efforts in the East St. Louis area. Now, the Authority is funding a new strike force that is targeting violent crimes and drug-related murders as well. Headed by the State Police and the Illinois Attorney General’s Office, the group solved its first case—a double murder in East St. Louis—less than a month after being formed.
- In 1991, the Authority for the first time earmarked federal funds—\$1.2 million—to help public defenders handle an explosion of drug cases at both the trial and appellate levels. These efforts are complementing aggressive drug prosecution networks the Authority developed in the Chicago area and throughout the state.
- Cook County is “saving” hundreds of bed spaces a year in its already overcrowded jail through a unique home confinement program funded by the Authority. Specialized probation programs for drug offenders are also being supported in seven other counties.
- The Authority is funding innovative correctional programs that provide inmates with more drug education and treatment opportunities, and more training in job, family, and life skills, as they return to the community.
- Other Authority-funded programs are improving criminal history records, expanding DNA testing, improving local crime scene processing, and targeting illegal money laundering.

Over the years, the Authority has demonstrated the staff expertise and vision to make such a wide range of programs work for state and local agencies in all parts of Illinois.

***Federal Funds Allocation***

*Approximately 60 percent of the federal funds Illinois received during 1992 for drug and violent crime control are supporting local programs.*



\*The Authority uses only half of the 10 percent allowed for administration, meaning an additional \$878,500 for local and state programs.



# Legal Consequences of Drug Abuse

Today, a drug conviction in Illinois can mean more than just a fine and probation. It can mean the loss of driving privileges, personal property, and school and job opportunities, as well as longer prison stays.

To educate citizens about these increasingly severe *legal* consequences, the Authority launched a statewide public awareness campaign in the summer of 1991. The goal is to reduce drug abuse by encouraging people—especially teenagers and young adults—to “consider the consequences” before they get involved with illegal drugs.

Funded by a federal Anti-Drug Abuse Act grant, the campaign is using original radio, television and newspapers ads, brochures, posters, and other media to reach people in all parts of the state.

During the initial phase of the media campaign, “Consider the Consequences” ads (in both English and Spanish) were heard or seen by an estimated 5 million people a day on more than 100 media outlets statewide. This translates into an audience redundancy factor of 100 million during this three-month period.

In addition to media advertising, the Authority is working with law enforcement agencies, businesses, schools, and community groups to keep them up-to-date on drug laws and to provide their constituents with information. So far, 450,000 brochures, fact sheets, posters, and other materials have been distributed statewide through these organizations.

For businesses, the Authority, working with the Chicagoland Chamber of Commerce, developed a guide to Illinois’ new Drug-Free Workplace Act. Several organizations reported developing their first drug-free workplace policies after receiving information from the Authority.

The campaign is also focusing on issues important to high school students. Authority staff have made presentations on drugs and driving, criminal penalties, asset forfeiture, and other legal consequences before nearly 100 student, teacher, parent, and community groups.

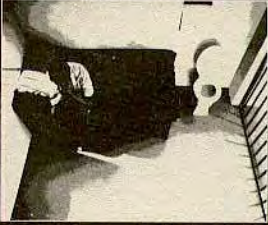
In the spring, the Authority organized a unique drug education and intervention program at Juarez High School on Chicago’s Near Southwest Side. In cooperation with the Music Theatre Workshop, a Chicago acting company, the program used skits, rap, and role-playing to confront students on issues of drug abuse and crime.

An evaluation of the pilot project is being conducted by Loyola University. Early results, however, suggest that 15 percent of participating students requested anonymous drug counseling—or twice the usual response for regular Music Theatre programs.

## The Legal Consequences campaign provides Information on:

- Drugs and driving
- Cannabis and controlled substance laws
- Drug-free workplace
- Safe school zones
- Asset forfeiture
- Nuisance abatement
- Civil remedies
- Steroids

In Illinois, drug abuse laws are tougher than you think...



Now, a drug conviction can mean heavy fines, loss of personal property, and long prison stays.

*Before you get involved with drugs, consider the consequences...  
the legal consequences of drug abuse.*

■ For information contact the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority ■  
 ■ 120 South Riverside Plaza ■ Chicago, Illinois 60606 ■ Call 312-793-8550 ■

This project is supported by Grant #90-001-017 awarded by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Juvenile Justice Services. Failure of other agencies involved in this program is not necessarily related to the views of the U.S. Department of Justice.

This newspaper ad is one of several original print and broadcast advertisements the Authority is using to inform the public about drug abuse laws in Illinois.

**The Authority launched a statewide public awareness campaign to educate citizens about the increasingly severe legal consequences of drug abuse.**



# Criminal History Records

**The Authority provided the leadership and coordination to address the new federal mandate on quality of state criminal history records.**

**“I pledge the full support of the Illinois State Police as the holder of many of these records. Let’s get on with it, because we can make a difference.”**

***Terrance Galner***  
***Director, Illinois State Police***

The importance of complete and accurate criminal history records has long been recognized in Illinois. For the last 15 years, the Authority has audited the quality of state rap sheets and recommended ways to improve Illinois’ criminal history system—not only for law enforcement but also for the growing number of private organizations and individuals that have access to this information.

Now, the federal government is mandating improvements in criminal history records as well.

Beginning in 1992, states are required to set aside at least 5 percent of the federal funds they receive under the Anti-Drug Abuse Act for criminal history improvement projects (\$878,500 for Illinois). States must also develop a comprehensive records improvement plan and meet specific goals for improving their records—or risk losing valuable federal funds if they don’t.

Over the last year, the Authority provided the leadership and the coordination to respond to this new federal mandate.

In July 1991, the Authority formed a 19-member Ad Hoc Committee on Dispositional Reporting, with the active support and participation of the Illinois State Police’s Bureau of Identification, which manages the state’s criminal history program. The ad hoc committee marked the first time in nearly a decade that representatives from police, prosecution, the courts, and correctional agencies had come together for a long-range look at the serious problem of dispositions not appearing on state rap sheets.\*

The committee’s initial charge was to assess the problem and to suggest technological, policy, and organizational improvements. To get input from local officials, the Authority conducted first-ever, statewide surveys of the users of state criminal history records.

Using the results of these surveys, the committee in December issued a detailed, 16-page problem statement. It said lack of computer integration and insufficient training and technical assistance were behind many of the problems with the state’s rap sheet system.

Next, the committee set out to formulate specific strategies for dealing with the problems it had identified. The result was Illinois’ first comprehensive criminal history records improvement plan. At its June 1992 meeting, the Authority unanimously approved the plan, which will now guide federally funded record improvement efforts in the state.

In the coming years, the Authority will administer the federal funds set aside to implement the new strategy. At the same time, the Authority will continue its critical auditing program in order to monitor improvements in data quality.

\* The Ad Hoc Committee on Dispositional Reporting was originally chaired by Fairview Heights Police Chief Roger Richards. It is now chaired by Lake County State’s Attorney Michael Waller.



# Program Evaluation

The need for objective, empirical information about which approaches to crime control work best has probably never been greater in Illinois. To help state and local decision-makers get the most out of their public safety dollars, the Authority is investing more than \$1 million a year in federal funds for program evaluation efforts.

Using both outside research organizations and its own evaluation staff, the Authority is assessing both the implementation and the impact of various public safety programs throughout the state.

Several major evaluation projects were begun over the last year:

- Southern Illinois University at Carbondale is evaluating Prestart, the Illinois Department of Corrections' new approach to parole and community supervision. With crime rates and prison crowding at all-time highs, this program's impact on recidivism and public safety is a top concern.
- New community problem-oriented policing efforts in Joliet and Aurora are being assessed by the University of Illinois at Chicago. Its findings will be extremely valuable for other law enforcement agencies looking to implement new, community-based approaches to policing.
- Loyola University is evaluating nuisance abatement efforts that are targeting drug houses in Cook County.
- A study of the effectiveness of St. Clair County's drug testing and probation services program is being carried out by Authority staff.
- The Authority is also evaluating the process that State's Attorney Jim Ryan used in developing the first comprehensive drug control strategy in DuPage County.

The Authority is planning several other evaluations, focusing on drug enforcement initiatives in East St. Louis, alternatives to incarceration, and drug education and intervention in the schools.

Results of all evaluations will be shared with a wide range of state and local decision-makers. For managers whose projects are being studied, the timeliness of the evaluations will help with immediate program improvements. For those officials contemplating similar programs in their own jurisdictions, the evaluations will be helpful in program planning, monitoring, follow-up, and ongoing evaluation.

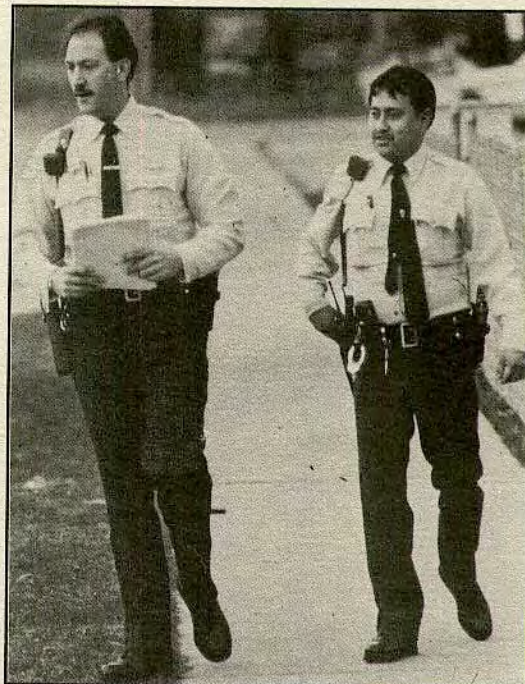


Photo by John Patsch, *The Herald-News*, Joliet

*Joliet's Neighborhood Oriented Policing initiative is one of the programs being examined as part of the Authority's evaluation efforts.*

**The Authority is investing in program evaluation efforts that help state and local decision-makers get the most out of their public safety dollars.**



# Victim Services

**The Authority develops and funds much-needed advocacy and support services for victims of crime throughout Illinois.**

**“The services we can offer now have made this a system that is more caring and concerned.”**

**Mary Fasano**  
**Director, Victim-Witness Assistance**  
**Cook County State’s Attorney’s Office**

Record crime rates in Illinois have meant record numbers of crime victims as well. Through its administration of the federal Victims of Crime Act (VOCA)—and the nearly \$3 million it brings each year to Illinois—the Authority continues to provide much-needed advocacy and support services to victims throughout the state.\*

- For victims of sexual assault, the Authority is supporting court and medical advocacy services through 29 local agencies, an increase of two from the previous year. These centers are part of the Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault (ICASA), a statewide organization that over the years has worked with the Authority to improve the legal protections and services afforded to victims.
- For adult victims of domestic violence, the Authority is supporting legal advocacy services in 43 shelters and walk-in centers that are part of the Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence (ICADV). This total is up three from the previous year. Also this year, the Authority is helping domestic violence victims in Chicago obtain victim compensation through a new program at the Uptown Center Hull House Association.
- For victims of child abuse, the Authority is supporting advocacy, counseling and, in some cases, shelter through 43 ICADV and 10 ICASA facilities statewide.
- For victims of violent crime, the Authority is funding innovative programs through the Chicago Housing Authority, St. Mary’s Hospital in East St. Louis, and the Legal Assistance Foundation of Chicago. The Cook County State’s Attorney’s Office is helping violent crime victims

\* See page 26 for a list of recent victim assistance grants awarded by the Authority.

*The Authority has teamed up with Mothers Against Drunk Driving to provide help to the victims of drunk driving crashes in 70 Illinois counties.*

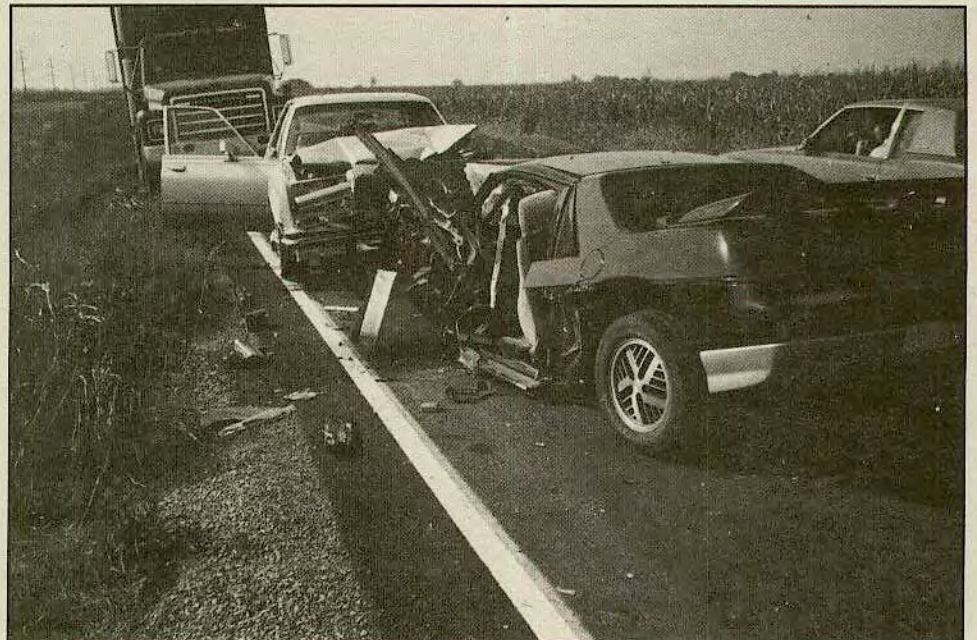


Photo courtesy of Illinois State Police



apply for and receive compensation. And the state's attorneys' offices in Cook and Lake counties are offering support to the surviving family and friends of homicide victims.

- For victims of crimes motivated by bias and hate, the Authority is providing leadership and funding through Horizons Community Services on Chicago's North Side and through a unique anti-violence project at the University of Illinois at Chicago.
- For victims of drunken drivers, the Authority has established a 70-county network of service providers, administered by Mothers Against Drunk Driving.
- For senior citizens or people with disabilities who become victims in Cook County, the Authority is helping the state's attorney's office meet basic needs such as transportation and communication.
- For victims in Kane, Macon, Massac, and Rock Island counties, the Authority is funding new personnel to work within the state's attorney's office on behalf of victims.

Many of these victim service organizations operate on shoestring budgets. To stay in business and to serve their clients, most depend on the Authority—not just for funding, but for technical assistance, training, and program support as well.

### **Sexual assault services funded by the Authority:**

Aurora, Mutual Ground  
 Belleville, Sexual Assault Victims Care Unit  
 Carbondale, Rape Action Committee Women's Center  
 Charleston/Mattoon, Sexual Assault Counseling and Information Service  
 Chicago, Community Mental Health Council  
 Chicago, Edgewater Uptown Community Mental Health Center  
 Chicago, Harris YWCA Service to Rape Victims  
 Chicago, Metro YWCA Women's Services  
 Chicago, Rape Victim Advocates  
 Danville, YWCA Sexual Assault Crisis Services  
 Decatur, Growing Strong: Sexual Assault Center  
 East St. Louis, Volunteers of America  
 Edwardsville, Rape and Sexual Abuse Care Center  
 Elgin, Community Crisis Center  
 Glen Ellyn, YWCA of DuPage  
 Gurnee, Lake County Council Against Sexual Assault  
 Kankakee, Kankakee County Center Against Sexual Assault  
 Macomb, Western Illinois Regional Council/Community Action Agency  
 Matteson, YW C.A.R.E.S.  
 Moline, Quad Cities Rape-Sexual Assault Counseling/Family Resources  
 Peoria, Tri-County WomenStrength  
 Quincy, QuANADA/Quincy Area Network Against Domestic Abuse  
 Rockford, Sexual Assault Counseling  
 Schaumburg, NorthWest Action Against Rape  
 Springfield, Rape Information and Counseling Service  
 Sterling, YWCA/COVE  
 Summit, Des Plaines Valley Community Center  
 Urbana, A Woman's Fund/Rape Crisis Services  
 Vandalla, Sexual Assault and Family Emergencies Corp.

*These facilities are members of the Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault. Some use Authority funds to provide services to victims of child abuse.*

### **Domestic violence services funded by the Authority:**

Aledo, Mercer County Coalition Against Domestic Violence  
 Alton, Oasis Women's Center  
 Aurora, Mutual Ground  
 Belleville, Women's Crisis Center of Metro East  
 Bloomington, Mid Central Community Action  
 Calro, Women's Shelter  
 Canton, Fulton County Women's Crisis Center  
 Carbondale, Women's Center  
 Centralia, People Against Violent Environments (PAVE)  
 Charleston, Coalition Against Domestic Violence  
 Chicago, Apna Ghar  
 Chicago, Chicago Abused Women Coalition  
 Chicago, Family Rescue  
 Chicago, Neapolitan Lighthouse  
 Chicago, Rainbow House/Arco Iris  
 Chicago, Uptown Center Hull House (Court Advocacy Project)  
 Danville, YWCA Women's Shelter  
 Decatur, DOVE Domestic Violence Program  
 DeKalb, Safe Passage  
 Des Plaines, Life Span  
 Elgin, Community Crisis Center  
 Freeport, VOICES...Breaking the Silence  
 Glen Ellyn, Family Shelter Service  
 Harrisburg, Anna Bixby Women's Center  
 Jacksonville, Women's Crisis Center  
 Joliet, Guardian Angel Home/Groundwork  
 Kankakee, Kankakee County Coalition Against Domestic Violence  
 La Grange, Des Plaines Valley Community Center  
 Macomb, Western Illinois Regional Council/Quad County Coalition Against Domestic Violence  
 Moline, Family Resources  
 Oak Park, Sarah's Inn  
 Olney, Stopping Woman Abuse Now  
 Peoria, Tri-County WomenStrength  
 Princeton, Freedom House  
 Quincy, QuANADA/Quincy Area Network Against Domestic Abuse  
 Rochelle, HOPE  
 Rockford, PHASE/Women Against Violent Environments (WAVE)  
 Springfield, Sojourn Women's Center  
 Sterling, Sterling-Rock Falls YWCA/COVE  
 Streator, Alternatives to Domestic Violence  
 Tinley Park, Crisis Center for South Suburbia  
 Urbana, A Woman's Fund/A Woman's Place  
 Waukegan, A Safe Place/Lake County Crisis Center  
 Woodstock, Turning Point

*These facilities are members of the Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence. Some use Authority funds to provide services to victims of child abuse.*



# Prison Crowding

Prison crowding is one of the most urgent, and yet most complex, public safety issues facing Illinois. Even with the opening of 14 new prisons over the last 14 years, the state's prison system still has 10,000 more inmates than it was originally designed to hold.

Now, corrections officials say the system could simply run out of room for new inmates as early as April 1993.

To head off the immediate crisis, and to come up with some long-range solutions to the problems of crime and prison crowding, Governor Jim Edgar created the Illinois Task Force on Crime and Corrections in February 1992.

The Authority is well represented on the task force: Chairman Peter B. Bensinger, Executive Director Dennis E. Nowicki, and three other Authority members—Terrance Gainer, Howard Peters III, and Michael Sheahan—are part of the 29-member panel. Recognizing the importance of an experienced and independent research team, the Governor also assigned the Authority the job of staffing the task force.

In addition to coordinating task force meetings and activities, Authority staff performed the critical data collection, research, and analysis that have guided the group's early efforts. For example, staff developed a comprehensive profile of prison inmates, including information on admitting charges, prior criminal history, and recidivism rates. The Authority also conducted a nationwide survey to learn about prison crowding in other states and their responses to the problem.

And in May, Authority staff drafted and distributed the task force's interim report, which Governor Edgar had requested by June 1.

The report contains a comprehensive, yet understandable summary of the prison crowding problem, and it offers some short-term recommendations for easing the immediate crisis. The report also spells out the longer-range issues the task force will be addressing, with the Authority's help, as it works toward a final report by year-end.

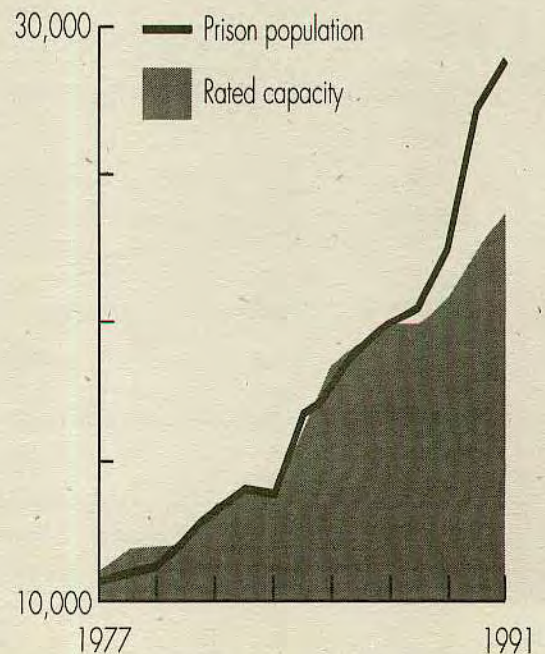
## ***The Crisis in Corrections***

*The Authority is helping a task force appointed by Governor Edgar better understand the widening gap between available prison beds and the inmate population.*

**“During this time-consuming educational process, the Task Force has received invaluable assistance and support from the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority.”**

***Anton Valukas  
Chairman, Illinois Task Force on  
Crime and Corrections***

**Authority staff drafted and distributed the task force's interim report, which contains a comprehensive, yet understandable summary of the prison crowding problem.**





# Correctional Systems

While overcrowding in Illinois' state prisons has received considerable attention of late, crowding persists in many county jails as well. Record arrest levels and court caseloads, and problems such as AIDS, tuberculosis, and the influence of street gangs, only complicate the situation—and dramatically increase the information needs of jail administrators.

Fourteen counties in Illinois are now getting help from the Authority in meeting their expanding jail information needs. The Correctional Institution Management Information System (CIMIS) provides these sheriffs' departments with a fast and efficient system for booking inmates and for retrieving the information needed to keep up with growing demands and growing inmate populations.

In St. Clair County, for example, officials recently used CIMIS to check the spread of tuberculosis, and to reduce their own liability risks, after several cases of the highly contagious disease were reported in their jail. Using CIMIS, officials were able to quickly identify and track down all people who been housed with the infected inmates, and provide them with TB test kits. This process took only hours, as opposed to days if manual records had been used.

In Lake County, jail officials are using CIMIS to identify inmates not only by name and ID number, but by computer-generated photograph as well. With a personal computer and video camera, CIMIS takes and stores a color photograph of each inmate booked into the jail. The digitized image can be called up on a television monitor or printed on paper to attach to booking cards or arrest warrants. The photographs help protect against the inadvertent release of an inmate—someone who may be trying to use another inmate's name or ID number.

In Cook County, where jail overcrowding has reached crisis proportions, officials also plan on using video mug shots, along with new CIMIS features for identifying gang members. Easy access to gang identification will help jail officials make better—and safer—decisions concerning inmate housing and classification.

Cook County is an original CIMIS user dating back to the 1970s. Having the state's largest jail as part of the redesigned CIMIS network will mean greater coordination among Illinois jails.

For example, officials in a collar (or downstate) county can use CIMIS to check for prior bookings, or previous medical or jail security problems, of suspects from Cook County who are booked into their jail. As offenders become more mobile and as CIMIS expands, this type of information sharing will become even more critical.

## Illinois sheriffs' departments using CIMIS:

- Adams County
- Brown County
- Cook County
- Jackson County
- Kankakee County
- Knox County
- Lake County
- Madison County
- Pike County
- St. Clair County
- Sangamon County
- Schuyler County
- Whiteside County
- Will County

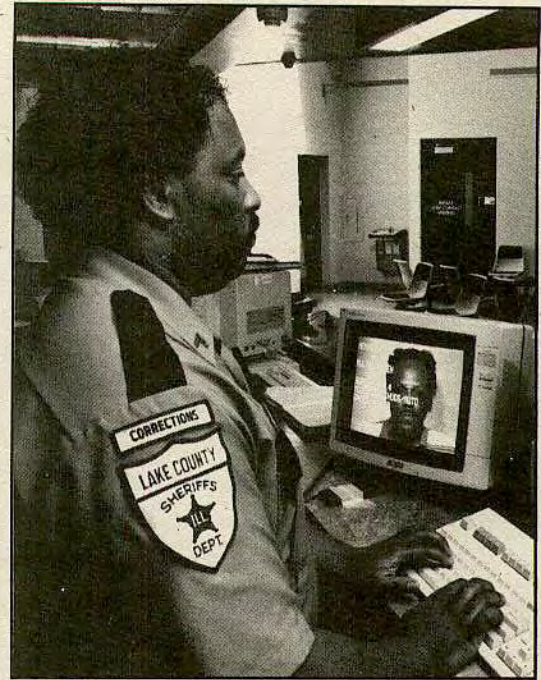


Photo by Brian Stocker

*Correctional officers in Lake County use CIMIS to identify jail inmates by digitized photograph as well as name and ID number.*

**“Without CIMIS, it probably would have taken a clerk at least a day or two to sift through the paper files and compile the list of former cellmates [of a prisoner infected with TB]. With CIMIS, we were able to gather the information in an hour, and we knew it would be accurate.”**

**Carol Stirrup  
St. Clair County Jail Administrator**



# Pretrial Services

**The Authority published the first in-depth study to analyze the effect of so-called jail I-bonds on public safety and criminal justice workloads in Cook County.**

For nearly a decade, tens of thousands of defendants awaiting trial in Cook County have been released on their own recognizance in order to comply with a federal court order limiting the jail's population. While the use of these so-called jail I-bonds has succeeded at keeping the jail's population below what it would have otherwise been, the practice remains highly controversial.

In June 1992, the Authority published the first in-depth study to analyze the effect jail I-bonds are having on public safety and criminal justice workloads in Cook County and Illinois.

The research, funded by a grant from the State Justice Institute of Alexandria, Va., found high percentages of jail I-bond defendants either missed a court date or were arrested for a new crime while free on bail. Fifty-two percent of the men released on jail I-bonds failed to appear in court at least once, 47 percent were rearrested for a new crime, and 36 percent were reincarcerated in the county jail.

But even among defendants released on cash bonds, the Authority found surprisingly high levels of rearrest and failure to appear in court. Nationally in other large cities, approximately 20 percent to 35 percent of pretrial defendants are rearrested while free on bond. But in Cook County, the Authority found that 39 percent of the men released on cash deposit bonds were rearrested.

Such high rates of pretrial rearrests erode public safety and are costly to the criminal justice system and the public. In a unique application of traditional pretrial research, the Authority estimated that pretrial failure costs local government in Cook County an additional \$100 million a year.

As part of its study, the Authority—with the help of a 17-member advisory board of experts on pretrial release—developed a set of recommendations for reducing the levels of pretrial failure among defendants free on bond in Cook County. Recommendations include reducing the number of inmates released on jail I-bonds and expanding formal pretrial services programs, particularly for high-risk defendants.

	Men	Women
Jail I-bond	47%	34%
Court I-bond	33%	19%
Deposit bond	39%	17%

## Pretrial Release and Public Safety

The Authority's 1992 study found high levels of rearrest among all types of defendants free on bond in Cook County, not just among those released to ease jail crowding.

The Authority made front-page news when it released its study of crime committed by defendants awaiting trial in Cook County.

## Chicago Tribune

Thursday, June 4, 1992

North Sports Final

35¢ City, suburbs 50¢ Elsewhere

# Bonds put crime back on street

## Study finds many rearrests, missed court dates

By Matt O'Connor

Almost half of the men released from Cook County jail because of overcrowding are arrested for another crime while free, adding millions of dollars in costs to law enforcement, according to a long-awaited study.

The study, which tracked hundreds of defendants who bonded out in 1988, found that 47 percent of the men freed from jail on so-called I-bonds because of overcrowding were rearrested before their original charge had been disposed.

In perhaps its most startling

finding, the study determined that one-third or more of the men who bonded out in more traditional ways—by posting cash or winning release on their own recognizance from a judge for reasons other than overcrowding—also were rearrested in ensuing weeks and months.

In addition, slightly more than half of the men and women released because of overcrowding failed to show up for court at some point, the study found.

The defendants released on no-cash I-bonds because of jail overcrowding were there in the first

place because they could not meet a cash bond set by a judge. Bond is set to ensure that defendants later appear in court.

Recurrent arrests of defendants and their failure to show up in court is a problem nationwide, but it is the worst in Cook County, said the study, sponsored by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority.

Other large cities are encountering similar problems, said John Firman, associate director of the authority, a state agency.

"A huge influx of drug cases is driving everybody's failure rate

up," he said Wednesday.

The 155-page report, scheduled to be released Friday, is the most detailed look yet at the ramifications of the controversial I-bond releases from County Jail and the county's broader bond system.

The jail, bursting at the seams with about 8,600 inmates, has released tens of thousands of inmates, many accused of felonies, on I-bonds in recent years to comply with a federal consent decree to reduce overcrowding.

Despite those efforts, up to 2,600 inmates have slept on mats.

See Bond, pg. 6

Reprinted from Chicago Tribune, June 4, 1992



# Courts Research and Planning

The technology wave that is shaping every aspect of the criminal justice system has not missed the courts. Video arraignments, electronic filing and retrieval of documents, courtroom computers, and teleconferencing are either in place or in the works in many court systems across the country.

To help Illinois' judges, court administrators, and other personnel plan for the future, the Authority in April helped organize and fund a first-ever court futures conference, in conjunction with the Illinois Supreme Court and the American Judicature Society. The conference brought together more than 300 criminal justice and private sector leaders to look at issues of court technology, research, management, and future trends.

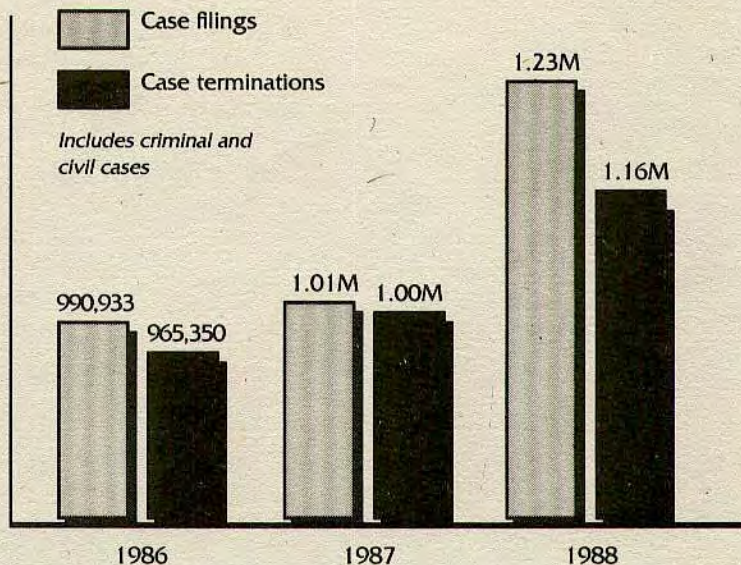
For many judicial managers in Illinois, a more immediate concern is prevalence of backlogs in the criminal and civil courts.

To help these administrators get a better handle on the problem, the Authority last September published a comparative, state-by-state analysis of backlogs in the trial courts. This research looked for trends in backlog growth—and for clues about how it can be controlled.

The Authority found that nationally, court backlogs are growing at an alarming rate. This is stretching judicial resources and slowing down the administration of justice by adding to case processing time.

Interestingly, however, the study found that Illinois has done better than most other large states in at least holding down growth in its court backlog, even if the state has not eliminated backlog growth altogether. Illinois' better-than-average showing came despite the fact that the state experienced a huge increase in court case filings during the time period studied.

The research suggests that rapid population growth, not increases in cases filed, is the major factor behind growth in court backlogs. This finding has important planning implications not only for high-growth states, but also for high-growth areas within Illinois.



## Court Backlogs

*While the Authority's research had some good news for Illinois—its backlog of criminal and civil court cases is not growing as fast as other states'—case filings here are still increasing faster than terminations.*

## Court backlog growth among 10 largest states (1986–1988)

- California (26%)
- Texas (20%)
- Florida (15%)
- Pennsylvania (10%)
- New York (8%)
- North Carolina (4%)
- Illinois (3%)
- New Jersey (3%)
- Michigan (1.5%)
- Ohio (0.2%)

**The Authority's findings on court backlogs have important planning implications not only for high-growth states, but also for high-growth areas within Illinois.**



# Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention

More than 70,000 motor vehicles are reported stolen each year in Illinois, at an annual cost of close to \$400 million.

To put the brakes on this costly law enforcement and consumer problem, the Governor and the General Assembly created the Illinois Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Council, an 11-member body representing criminal justice agencies, insurance companies, and consumers. On January 1, 1991, the Council began administering a unique, \$5 million-a-year grant program funded entirely by the insurance industry.

Because of its expertise in criminal justice research, planning, and grant administration, the Authority was given the job of providing staff support to the Council. During 1991, Authority staff helped organize the Council, set up the trust fund for collecting and distributing grant money, and conducted baseline research for evaluating future success.

As part of its research, Authority staff collected and analyzed demographic, insurance, and criminal justice information on motor vehicle theft in Illinois. Last summer, Authority staff also organized a series of public hearings, where comments

were gathered from approximately 150 local, state, and federal officials, and members of the public.

Using this information, Authority staff drafted a comprehensive plan to improve the enforcement of motor vehicle theft laws and reduce vehicle thefts in the state. The *Statewide Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Strategy for 1992*, adopted by the Council in December 1991, is the first strategic document of its kind in Illinois.

In 1992, the Council awarded its first grants under the strategy. Among other programs, the Illinois Secretary of State's Office will increase its auditing of vehicle salvage yards and repair shops, police training will be expanded, and cooperative enforcement efforts will begin in areas where the problem is greatest.

In addition, the Illinois State Police will develop a comprehensive database to better identify when, where, and in what condition stolen vehicles are recovered.

## **Stop Vehicle Theft Illinois**

To provide the newly created Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Council with a strong and recognizable identity, Authority staff developed this distinctive logo.



**Authority staff drafted the first strategic, statewide plan to improve enforcement of motor vehicle theft laws and reduce vehicle thefts in Illinois.**

## **Metropolitan areas with the greatest need for auto theft enforcement and prevention:**

- Chicago
- East St. Louis
- Joliet
- Rockford
- Peoria



# Information Clearinghouse

The Authority operates Illinois' only statewide clearinghouse of information about all aspects of crime and the criminal justice system. The Authority also maintains the state's most comprehensive and up-to-date repository of data on the problem of drug abuse and the criminal justice system's response to it.

During 1991, the Authority's Information Resource Center responded to nearly 1,500 requests for information and publications—or about 50 percent more than the year before. The Authority's Office of Public Information fielded an additional 250 requests for information from reporters, news editors, and producers.

- When Senate President Philip Rock's office needed information about the amount of assets seized from drug dealers in Illinois, the Authority provided the data—and an analysis of what they meant.
- When the chief of police in Carbondale wanted to know how comparably sized departments handled non-emergency calls, the Authority assembled a list of national reference sources and experts in the field.
- When the *Chicago Tribune* needed statistics on crack cocaine in the suburbs—on deadline—the Authority provided the numbers, as well as an interpretation of recent trends.
- Or when a citizen wanted to know how prisoners in Illinois earn "good time" off their sentences, the Authority provided an understandable explanation.

In addition to answering dozens of short-term requests like these every month, the Authority is increasingly being called on to provide technical assistance to local and state decision-makers.

In 1991, for example, DuPage County State's Attorney Jim Ryan asked the Authority to spearhead fact-finding, analysis, and evaluation for a countywide task force on drug abuse. So did Governor Jim Edgar when he formed the Illinois Task Force on Crime and Corrections (see page 18).

Over the years, the Authority has demonstrated the objectivity and research excellence needed to support broad, multi-disciplinary efforts such as these. The Authority has also demonstrated depth of analysis in its publications.

In September, the agency received the prestigious Philip Hoke Excellence in Analysis Award from the Justice Research and Statistics Association for *Blueprint for the Future*. This unique futures report, published in January 1991, continues to shape decision making on criminal justice in the 1990s.

## **The Authority regularly answers information requests from:**

- **Criminal justice personnel**
- **State and local government officials**
- **Legislators**
- **Community groups**
- **Businesses**
- **Researchers**
- **Students and teachers**
- **News media**
- **Citizens**

**When Senate President Philip Rock needed information about asset seizure in Illinois, the Authority provided the data—and an analysis of what they meant.**

**The Authority has demonstrated the objectivity and research excellence needed to support broad, multi-disciplinary groups like the Illinois Task Force on Crime and Corrections.**



# Fiscal Information

## Expenditures: State Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991

	General Revenue		User Fees*		Federal Funds		All Sources	
	FY90	FY91	FY90	FY91	FY90	FY91	FY90	FY91
<b>Operations</b>								
Personnel	\$1,832,343	\$1,891,300	\$193,200	\$206,500			\$2,025,543	\$2,097,800
Retirement	101,300	89,100	12,000	9,900			113,300	99,000
FICA	134,254	140,100	16,000	17,500			150,254	157,600
Group Insurance			9,900	14,100			9,900	14,100
Contractual Services	897,340	885,200	179,964	323,900			1,077,304	1,209,100
Travel	60,981	32,700	4,587	4,900			65,568	37,600
Commodities	20,505	20,600		600			20,505	21,200
Printing	72,904	61,800	10,000	5,200			82,904	67,000
Equipment	5,487	19,000	14,083	8,900			19,570	27,900
EDP	310,660	360,900	351,330	388,100			661,990	749,000
Telecommunications	122,300	119,600		21,500			122,300	141,100
Operation of Automobiles	9,570	9,800	916	3,800			10,486	13,600
<b>Total Operations</b>	<b>\$3,567,644</b>	<b>\$3,630,100</b>	<b>\$791,980</b>	<b>\$1,004,900</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$4,359,624</b>	<b>\$4,635,000</b>
<b>Awards and Grants</b>								
Federal Assistance Support	\$176,402	\$438,600			\$773,626	\$1,182,900	\$950,028	\$1,621,500
State Agencies	427,200	1,001,500			1,530,342	2,047,600	1,957,542	3,049,100
Locals/Non-Profits					3,904,967	8,859,600	3,904,967	8,859,600
Investigating Criminal Justice Issues					57,850	132,200	57,850	132,200
<b>Total Awards and Grants</b>	<b>\$603,602</b>	<b>\$1,440,100</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$6,266,785</b>	<b>\$12,222,300</b>	<b>\$6,870,387</b>	<b>\$13,662,400</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$4,171,246</b>	<b>\$5,070,200</b>	<b>\$791,980</b>	<b>\$1,004,900</b>	<b>\$6,266,785</b>	<b>\$12,222,300</b>	<b>\$11,230,011</b>	<b>\$18,297,400</b>

\* User fees refer to funds collected from criminal justice agencies and organizations that use information systems developed and operated by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority.

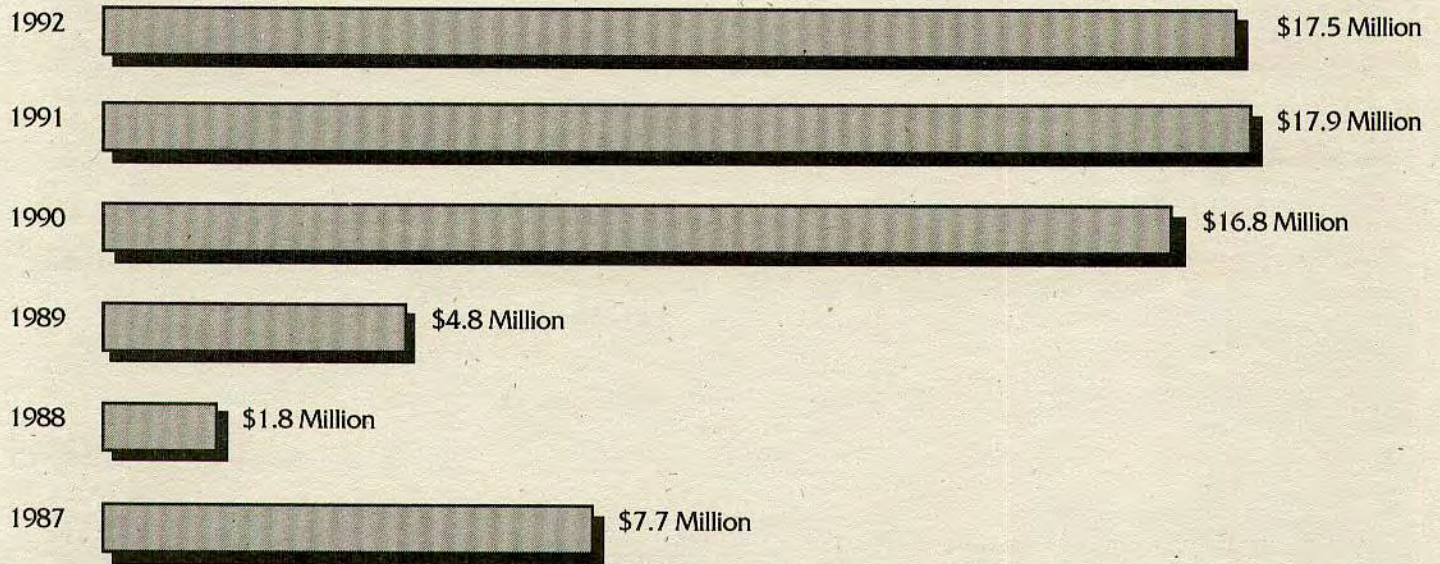
## Funding Sources and Allocations: FY90 and FY91

Sources of Expenditures	FY90		FY91		Allocation of Funds	FY90		FY91	
General Revenue	37%		28%		Authority Operations	39%		25%	
User Fees	7%		5%		Federal Assistance Support	8%		9%	
Federal Funds	56%		67%		Federally Funded Authority Projects	1%		1%	
					Local Agencies and Non-Profit Organizations	35%		48%	
					Other State Agencies	17%		17%	



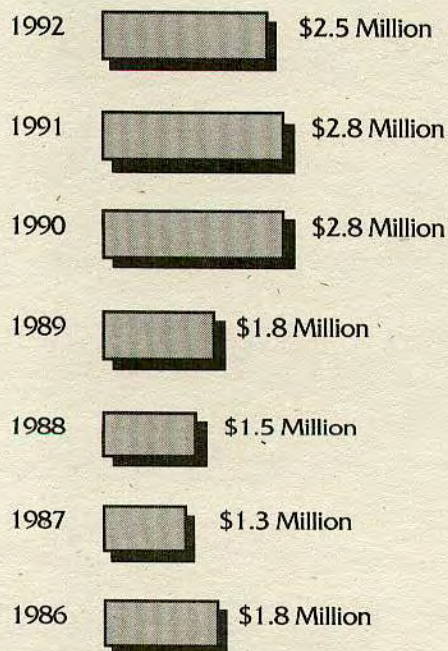
# Trends in Federal Funds Allocated to Illinois

## Anti-Drug Abuse Act\* (Federal Fiscal Year)



\* 1987 and 1988 totals are from the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Act, the federal program that preceded the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988.

## Victims of Crime Act (Federal Fiscal Year)





# Federal Funds Awarded

## Summary of Federal Funds Awarded\*

	Federal	Match	Total
Anti-Drug Abuse Act	\$20,457,147	\$6,819,727	\$27,276,874
Victims of Crime Act	2,990,300	747,547	3,737,847
<b>Total Awards</b>	<b>\$23,447,447</b>	<b>\$7,567,274</b>	<b>\$31,014,721</b>

\* Covers the period from January 1, 1991 through June 30, 1992.

## Victims of Crime Act

A federal block grant program designed to help states expand the level of services to victims of crime.

Agency	Program	Federal Funds	State Match	Local Match	Award Date
Chicago Housing Authority	Services to Victims of Violent Crime	\$100,000		\$25,000	10-1-91
	Services to Victims of Violent Crime	69,800		17,450	3-1-91
Cook County State's Attorney's Office	Services to "Survivors" of Murder Victims	32,000		8,000	12-20-91
	Services to Senior/Disabled Crime Victims	58,934		14,734	12-9-91
	Victim Compensation Claims Support	70,000		17,500	12-1-91
	Victim Compensation Assistance	37,500		9,375	2-1-91
	Services to Victims of Hate Crimes	20,000		5,000	11-1-91
Horizons Community Services (Chicago)	Services to Victims of Domestic Violence	954,782		238,696	9-15-91
	Services to Victims of Child Abuse	135,625		33,906	9-15-91
Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence	Services to Victims of Sexual Assault	925,530		231,383	8-15-91
	Services to Victims of Child Abuse	179,129		44,782	8-15-91
Kane County State's Attorney's Office	Victim Coordinator Services	25,000		6,250	10-1-91
Lake County State's Attorney's Office	Services to "Survivors" of Murder Victims	21,000		5,250	12-20-91
Legal Assistance Foundation of Chicago	Services to Minority Crime Victims	40,000		10,000	10-1-91
	Services to Minority Crime Victims	10,000		2,500	6-15-91
Macon County State's Attorney's Office	Services to Special Victim Populations	20,000		5,000	3-16-92
	Services to Special Victim Populations	10,000		2,471	7-1-91
Massac County State's Attorney's Office	Victim Coordinator Services	8,000		2,000	10-1-91
	Victim Coordinator Services	6,000		1,500	2-1-91
Mothers Against Drunk Driving	Services to Victims of Drunken Drivers	75,000		18,750	10-1-91
Rock Island County State's Attorney's Office	Victim Coordinator Services	25,000		6,250	3-15-92
St. Mary's Hospital (East St. Louis)	Services to Victims of Violent Crime	30,000		7,500	10-11-91
University of Illinois at Chicago	Services to Victims of Hate Crimes	40,000		10,000	10-1-91
	Services to Victims of Hate Crimes	17,000		4,250	6-15-91
Uptown Center Hull House (Chicago)	Assistance to Victims of Domestic Violence	40,000		10,000	10-1-91
	Assistance to Victims of Domestic Violence	40,000		10,000	1-1-91
<b>Total VOCA Awards</b>		<b>\$2,990,300</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$747,547</b>	



## Anti-Drug Abuse Act

A federal block grant program designed to help states and local units of government carry out strategies to control drug abuse and violent crime.

Agency	Program	Federal Funds	State Match	Local Match	Award Date
Adams County Sheriff's Department	Sheriff's Work Alternative Program	\$50,000		\$16,667	3-18-92
Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts	Court Futures Conference	25,000		\$8,333	3-15-92
Blackhawk Area Task Force (Northwestern Illinois)	Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Enforcement	66,480		22,160	11-15-91
	Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Enforcement	66,480		22,160	3-1-91
	Special Emphasis Program	38,929		12,977	4-15-91
CANE/DANE Task Force (Champaign-Decatur)	Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Enforcement	64,130		21,377	2-1-92
	Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Enforcement	64,130		21,377	2-1-91
	Special Emphasis Program	35,000		11,667	10-1-91
Central Illinois Enforcement Group	Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Enforcement	126,329		42,110	1-1-92
	Special Emphasis Program	35,000		11,667	1-1-92
Champaign County Probation and Court Services Department	Specialized Probation Services	45,000		15,000	7-1-91
Chicago Police Department	Mid-Level Drug Trafficking Task Force	713,000		237,667	4-9-92
	Crime Lab Upgrade	324,417		108,139	4-1-92
	Nuisance Abatement	695,872		231,958	8-1-91
Cook County Adult Probation Dept.	Specialized Probation Training	30,000		10,000	5-15-92
	Home Confinement/Drug Surveillance	240,000		80,000	9-16-91
Cook County Public Defender's Office	Specialized Public Defense Services	174,560		58,187	4-1-92
Cook County Sheriff's Department	South Suburban Anti-Drug Initiative	621,261		207,087	12-1-91
Cook County State's Attorney's Office	Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Prosecution	866,874		288,958	12-16-91
DuPage County MEG	Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Enforcement	87,855		29,285	10-15-91
	Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Enforcement	61,634		20,545	4-1-91
	Special Emphasis Program	35,000		11,667	3-1-92
	Special Emphasis Program	35,000		11,667	4-1-91
DuPage County Probation and Court Services Department	Specialized Probation Services	55,326		18,442	5-1-91
DuPage County Public Defender's Office	Specialized Public Defense Services	70,000		23,333	1-15-92
DuPage County Sheriff's Department	Crime Lab Upgrade	100,000		34,000	1-1-91
DuPage County State's Attorney's Office	Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Prosecution	116,250		38,750	10-1-91
East Central Illinois Task Force	Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Enforcement	108,000		36,000	8-15-91
	Special Emphasis Program	35,000		11,667	3-1-92
Henry/Mercer County Task Force	Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Enforcement	90,000		30,000	7-1-91
Illinois Attorney General's Office	Currency Transaction Reporting Unit	117,765	39,255		6-8-92
	Homicide/Violent Crime Strike Force	182,000	60,667		3-2-92
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority	Urban Enforcement Technical Support	175,000	58,333		1-1-92
Illinois Department of Corrections	Offender Education, Treatment & Release	3,086,245	1,028,748		6-15-91
	Offender Education, Treatment & Release	1,183,239	394,413		2-1-91
Illinois Local Governmental Law Enforcement Officers Training Board	Law Enforcement Training	400,000	133,333		1-15-91
Illinois State Police	Currency Transaction Reporting Unit	120,000	40,000		5-7-92
	Homicide/Violent Crime Strike Force	273,000	91,000		3-1-92
	Firearm Purchase Inquiry Program	187,044	62,348		9-15-91
	Crime Scene Processing	135,000	45,000		5-15-91
	Latent Print Processing	75,000	25,000		5-15-91
	DNA Indexing	638,000	212,666		5-1-91
Joliet/Aurora Police Departments	Community Problem-Oriented Policing	1,500,000		500,000	7-15-91
Kane County Adult Court Services Dept.	Specialized Probation Services	55,556		18,519	5-1-91
	Expanded Drug Testing	37,500		12,500	6-1-92
Kane County Public Defender's Office	Specialized Public Defense Services	70,000		23,333	4-1-92
Kane County State's Attorney's Office	Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Prosecution	113,750		37,917	12-20-91
Kankakee Area MEG	Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Enforcement	72,993		24,331	11-1-91
	Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Enforcement	72,993		24,331	3-15-91
	Special Emphasis Program	35,000		11,667	11-1-91
	Special Emphasis Program	35,000		11,667	5-1-91
Lake County Court Services Department	Specialized Probation Services	10,230		3,410	5-15-91
Lake County MEG	Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Enforcement	71,443		23,814	6-15-91
	Special Emphasis Program	35,000		11,667	7-15-91

Continued on next page



## Anti-Drug Abuse Act (cont.)

Agency	Program	Federal Funds	State Match	Local Match	Award Date
Lake County State's Attorney's Office	Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Prosecution	159,000		53,000	12-9-91
Madison County Probation and Court Services Department	Specialized Probation Services	60,000		20,000	5-1-92
	Specialized Probation Services	55,556		18,519	4-1-91
	Expanded Drug Testing	37,500		12,500	6-1-92
	Specialized Probation Services	55,552		18,517	5-1-91
McHenry County Court Services Department	Specialized Probation Services	55,552		18,517	5-1-91
McHenry County State's Attorney's Office	Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Prosecution	109,950		36,650	12-10-91
MEG of Southwestern Illinois	Greater East St. Louis Anti-Drug Initiative	595,000		198,333	3-15-92
	Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Enforcement	165,000		55,001	10-15-91
	Special Emphasis Program	45,000		15,000	3-15-91
Metropolitan Area Narcotics Squad (Joliet area)	Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Enforcement	146,442		48,814	11-1-91
Multi-County MEG (Peoria area)	Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Enforcement	79,018		26,339	6-1-91
	Special Emphasis Program	35,000		11,667	5-1-91
North Central Narcotics Task Force	Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Enforcement	153,798		51,266	10-1-91
	Special Emphasis Program	35,000		11,667	4-15-91
Northeastern MEG (Cook County)	South Suburban Anti-Drug Initiative	228,739		76,246	5-1-92
	Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Enforcement	223,452		74,485	10-15-91
Northern Illinois Police Crime Laboratory Office of the State Appellate Defender Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor	Crime Lab Upgrade	100,000		33,333	2-1-91
	Drug Appeals Unit	525,000	175,000		6-1-91
	Local Drug Prosecution Support	181,425		60,475	6-1-92
	Local Drug Prosecution Support	108,800		36,267	10-1-91
	Local Drug Prosecution/NW Expansion	90,000		30,000	8-1-91
	Local Drug Prosecution/State Expansion	519,000		173,000	2-1-91
	Regional Prosecution Demonstration	50,000		16,667	8-1-91
	Drug Appeals Unit	525,000	175,000		7-1-91
	Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Enforcement	47,104		15,702	5-1-91
	Greater East St. Louis Anti-Drug Initiative	405,000		135,000	4-1-92
	Drug Testing and Services	60,000		20,000	5-1-92
	Drug Testing and Services	60,000		20,000	5-1-91
St. Clair County Mental Health Board	Drug Testing and Services	15,000		5,000	5-1-92
	Drug Testing and Services	15,000		5,000	5-1-91
	Specialized Public Defense Services	70,000		23,333	4-15-92
St. Clair County Public Defender's Office	Specialized Probation Services	55,556		18,519	7-11-91
	Specialized Probation Training	9,000		3,000	3-1-92
Sangamon County Adult Probation and Court Services Department	Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Enforcement	76,463		25,488	10-1-91
SLANT Task Force (Far Northern Illinois)	Special Emphasis Program	35,000		11,667	10-1-91
	Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Enforcement	137,844		45,948	1-1-91
South Central Illinois Drug Task Force	Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Enforcement	147,323		49,108	4-1-91
Southeastern Illinois Drug Task Force	Special Emphasis Program	35,000		11,667	3-1-92
	Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Enforcement	147,772		49,258	10-15-91
Southern Illinois Drug Task Force	Special Emphasis Program	40,165		13,389	5-1-91
	Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Enforcement	105,802		35,267	7-1-91
Southern Illinois Enforcement Group	Special Emphasis Program	39,500		13,167	8-1-91
	Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Enforcement	77,956		25,986	10-1-91
Vermilion County MEG	Special Emphasis Program	35,000		11,667	8-1-91
	Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Enforcement	71,968		23,989	3-1-92
West Central Illinois Task Force	Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Enforcement	71,968		23,989	2-1-91
	Special Emphasis Program	35,000		11,667	10-1-91
Will County State's Attorney's Office	Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Prosecution	146,250		48,750	3-1-92
	Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Prosecution	90,000		30,000	5-1-91
Winnebago County Public Defender's Office Zone 6 Task Force (Livingston/McLean counties)	Specialized Public Defense Services	70,000		23,333	4-15-92
	Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Enforcement	79,415		26,472	1-1-92
	Special Emphasis Program	35,000		11,667	12-1-91
	Special Emphasis Program	35,000		11,667	4-1-91
Zone 8 Task Force (LaSalle/Bureau counties)	Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Enforcement	48,272		16,091	3-1-92
	Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Enforcement	48,272		16,091	2-1-91
	Special Emphasis Program	35,000		11,667	3-15-92
	Special Emphasis Program	35,000		11,666	2-1-91
<b>Total ADAA Awards</b>		<b>\$20,457,147</b>	<b>\$2,540,763</b>	<b>\$4,278,964</b>	



# Recent Publications from the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

***Cook County Pretrial Release Study***

June 1992

***Interim Report: Illinois Task Force on Crime and Corrections***

June 1992

***Dynamics of Aging in the Illinois Law Enforcement Officer Corps***

February 1992

***Trends and Issues 91: Education and Criminal Justice in Illinois***

September 1991

***State Court Backlogs in Illinois and the United States***

August 1991

***Flow of Funds in Illinois' Criminal Justice System***

March 1991

***Annual Audit Report for 1990: Audit of Illinois' Computerized  
Criminal History System***

March 1991

***Blueprint for the Future: Final Report of Trends and Issues for the  
1990s, An Illinois Criminal Justice Forum***

January 1991

***Trends and Issues 90: Criminal and Juvenile Justice in Illinois***

May 1990

***Bill of Rights for Victims and Witnesses of Violent Crimes***

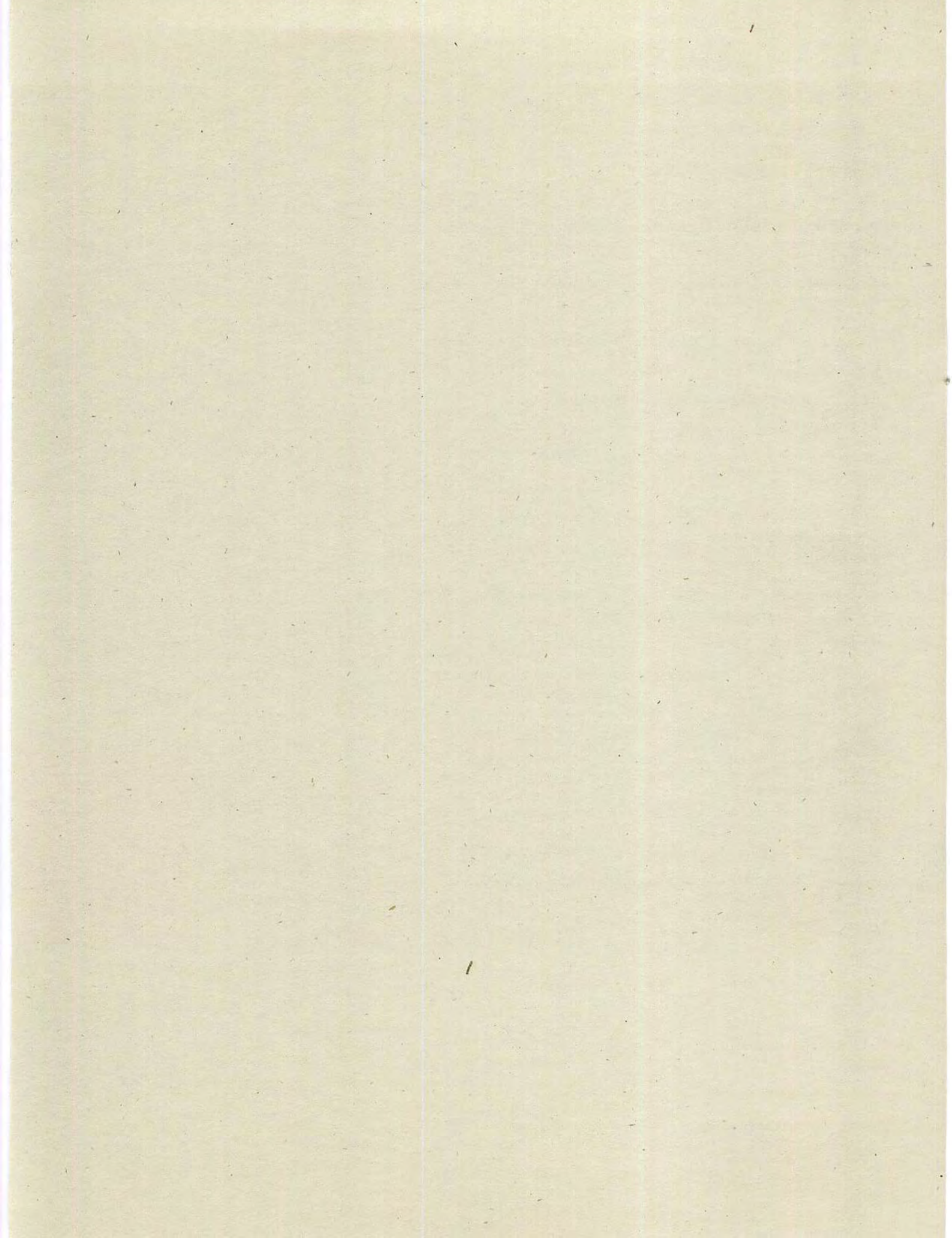
Brochure

***The Compiler***

Quarterly newsletter of criminal justice information issues

*For copies of these or other Authority publications, contact the  
Authority's Information Resource Center at 312-793-8550.*







# Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority Executive Staff

**Dennis E. Nowicki**

Executive Director

**Barbara McDonald**

Deputy Executive Director

Office of Justice Programs

**Robert Barth**

Associate Director, Administrative Services

**Maureen DeMatoff**

Associate Director, Personnel and Budget

**Paul Fields**

General Counsel

**John Firman**

Associate Director, Research and Analysis

**Candice Kane**

Associate Director, Federal and State Grants Administration

**Kevin Morison**

Associate Director, Public Information

**Stephen Tapke**

Associate Director, Police Systems

**For more information about the Authority and  
its programs and services, contact:**

**Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority  
Office of Public Information**

**120 South Riverside Plaza, 10th Floor  
Chicago, IL 60606-3997**

**312-793-8550**

**312-793-4170 (TDD)**





**Jim Edgar**  
Governor

Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority  
120 South Riverside Plaza, 10th Floor  
Chicago, Illinois 60606-3997