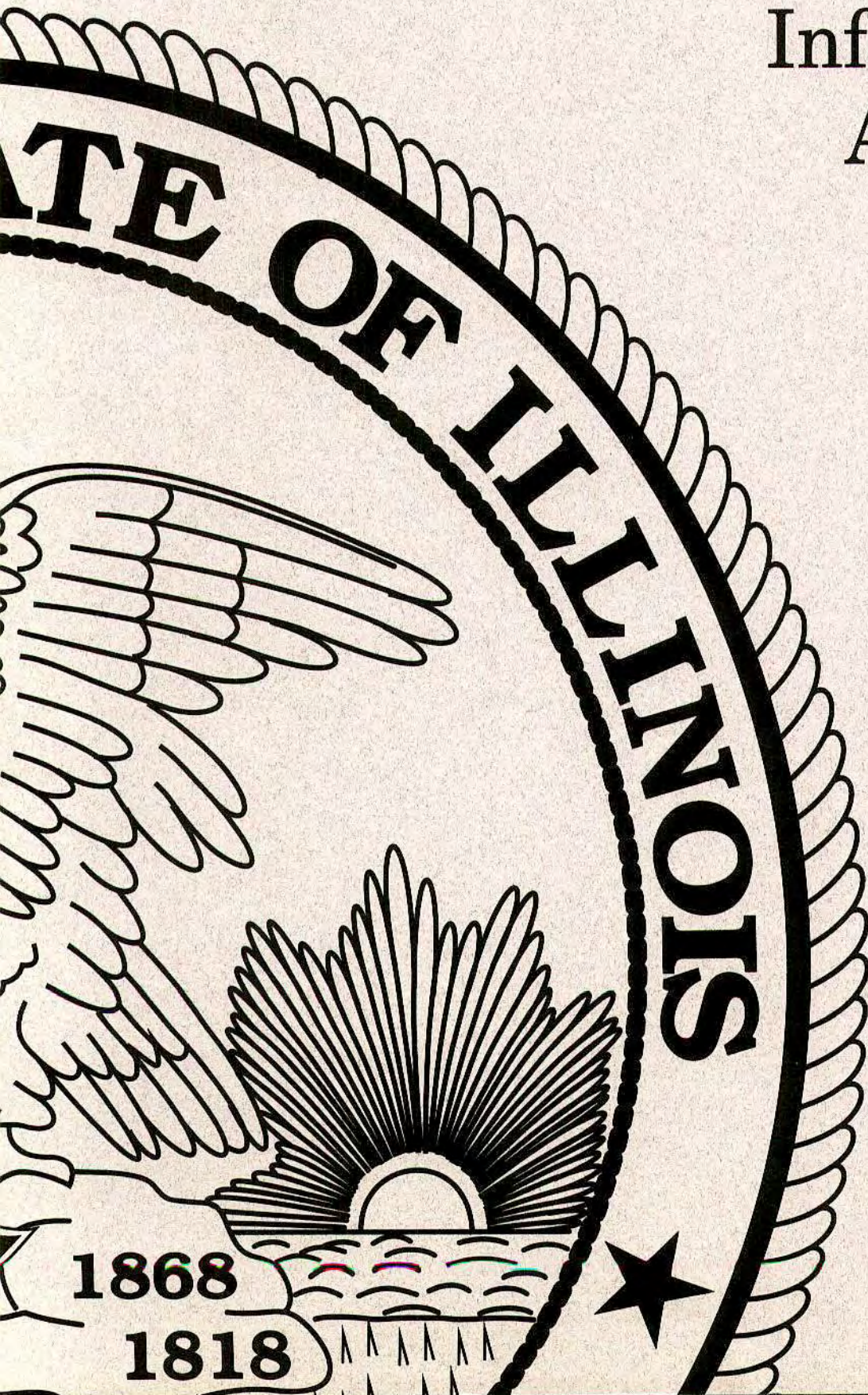


Illinois
Criminal Justice
Information
Authority

Annual
Report

1990



Authority Members

Peter Bensinger <i>Chairman</i>	President, Bensinger, DuPont & Associates, Chicago
Kenneth Boyle Jane Buckwalter	Director, Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor Associate Vice Chancellor for Administration, University of Illinois at Chicago
Roland Burris	Illinois Attorney General
Barbara Engel	Victim Services Consultant
Wyatt Frazer	Coordinator, Gateway East Health Services, East St. Louis
Terrance Gainer	Director, Illinois State Police
LeRoy Martin	Superintendent, Chicago Police Department
Robert Nall	Sheriff, Adams County
Jack O'Malley	State's Attorney, Cook County
Howard Peters III	Director, Illinois Department of Corrections
Roger Richards	Chief, Fairview Heights Police Department
Michael Sheahan	Sheriff, Cook County
Arthur Smith Sr.	Chicago Police Board
Michael Waller	State's Attorney, Lake County



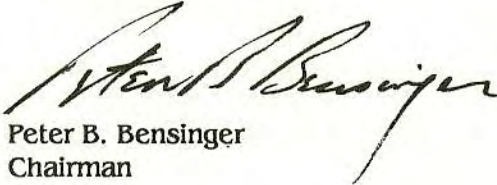
**To the Governor and the Honorable Members of the
General Assembly:**

Over the past year, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority continued to provide important leadership and resources for statewide criminal justice information systems, research, and interagency planning and coordination. This annual report documents these initiatives, which have received well-deserved national recognition.

William Gould, my predecessor as chairman, Director Coldren, and the members and staff of the Authority can be proud of what the agency has accomplished and the contribution it has made toward improving the Illinois criminal justice information network.

The Authority is committed to continuing its close working relationship with state and local criminal justice agencies, the General Assembly, and the executive and judicial branches of government.

Sincerely yours,


Peter B. Bensinger
Chairman



Executive Director's Message

The beginning of a new decade is traditionally a time for scrutinizing the past and thinking about the future. However, it was the convergence of several trends—rising crime rates, the changing nature of drug abuse, demographic shifts, and the uncertain economy—that made 1990 such a pivotal year for criminal justice professionals in Illinois.

Helping state and local officials understand these trends and prepare for their impact on the future was the No. 1 priority of the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority during 1990. And nowhere was this priority more evident than in *Trends and Issues for the 1990s: An Illinois Criminal Justice Forum*, the unique and ambitious futures conference presented by the Authority last July.

The Forum brought together more than 650 people, representing all aspects of the justice system and all parts of the state. They came to Chicago for five days of intensive work to begin the process of developing a criminal justice agenda for Illinois' future. They left Chicago not only with new insights into the problems facing the system, but also a renewed commitment *to work together* to address those problems in the months and years ahead.

To assist them in this process, the Authority published *Blueprint for the Future*, a report summarizing the major themes of the Forum. The *Blueprint* should be required reading for anyone committed to improving the administration of criminal justice in Illinois.

While the Forum was certainly the Authority's biggest project of the year, it was by no means our only accomplishment. For example:

- ALERTS, the Authority's mobile data terminal system for police, continued its rapid expansion. The number of users doubled during the year, and new technology (including hand-held portable terminals) was introduced.
- *Trends and Issues 90*, the third edition of the Authority's annual status report on crime and justice, broke new ground in the analysis of criminal justice finances.
- Innovative anti-drug programs were started in East St. Louis, the Illinois Department of Corrections, and dozens of local police, prosecution, and correctional agencies throughout the state.

These and other accomplishments in the areas of information technology, research, grants administration, policy and planning, and technical assistance are described in detail in this report.

None of these programs would have been possible, of course, without the dedication and commitment of the Authority's members and staff. For us, 1990 was probably the most challenging of the Authority's first eight years . . . and the most productive as well.


J. David Coldren
Executive Director

Mission Statement

During the 1980s, practically every part of the criminal justice system in Illinois experienced record levels of activity. But the resources devoted to the system barely kept pace with inflation, let alone the surge in activity. In the 1990s, this situation is likely to continue—or even worsen.

Helping state and local agencies cope with the gap between demands and resources—helping them develop efficient and cost-effective ways to prevent and respond to crime—is one of the primary missions of the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority.

Created in 1983, the Authority is an agency of the Illinois state government dedicated to improving the administration of criminal justice. The Authority works to enhance the information tools and management resources of state and local criminal justice agencies, and it serves as a state-wide forum for criminal justice coordination, planning, and problem-solving.

The Authority's specific powers and duties are spelled out in the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Act [Ill.Rev.Stat., ch. 38, par. 210-1 et seq.]. In general, these responsibilities fall into three areas:

1. In the area of **information systems, technology, and data quality**, the Authority—

- Develops, operates, and maintains computerized information systems for police, prosecutors, and correctional agencies.
- Audits the state central repositories for criminal history record information for data accuracy and completeness.

- Serves as the sole administrative appeal body for determining citizen challenges to the accuracy of their criminal history records.
- Monitors the operation of existing criminal justice information systems to protect the constitutional rights and privacy of citizens.

2. In the area of **research and analysis**, the Authority—

- Publishes research studies that analyze a variety of crime trends and criminal justice issues.
- Acts as a clearinghouse for information and research on crime and the criminal justice system.
- Develops and tests statistical methodologies, and provides statistical advice and interpretation to support criminal justice decision making.

3. In the area of **policy and planning**, the Authority—

- Develops and implements comprehensive strategies for drug law enforcement, crime control, and assistance to crime victims, using federal funds awarded to Illinois.
- Advises the Governor and the General Assembly on criminal justice policies and legislation.
- Develops, evaluates, and correlates state and local programs for improving law enforcement and the administration of criminal justice.

Beginning January 1, 1991, the Authority also became responsible for providing staff support to the Illinois Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Council, a new 11-member board working to curb motor vehicle theft in the state.



The Authority

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority comprises a 15-member board representing different components of Illinois' criminal justice system and the private sector, as well as a professional staff trained in criminal justice, information technology, and government administration. By statute, the Authority's membership includes the following people (see pages 5-6):

- Two local police chiefs—the Chicago police superintendent and another chief, appointed by the Governor.
- Two state's attorneys—the Cook County state's attorney and a chief prosecutor from another county, appointed by the Governor.
- Two sheriffs—the Cook County sheriff and a sheriff from another county, appointed by the Governor.
- Four state officials—the Illinois attorney general (or a designee), the director of the Illinois State Police, the director of the Illinois Department of Corrections, and the director of the Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor.
- Five members of the public, appointed by the Governor.

The Governor designates a chairman from the agency's 15 members. Authority members do not receive payment for their services, but are reimbursed for expenses related to their official duties with the agency.

Authority members meet in open public meetings at least four times a year, usually in the agency's office in Chicago. Each member also serves on one or more of the five standing committees that direct and review much of the agency's work:

- The *Appeals Committee* decides administrative appeals by citizens challenging the accuracy of their state criminal history records.
- The *Budget Committee* approves the Authority's annual budget, monitors the agency's fiscal activities, and approves all awards made under the federal assistance programs the Authority administers.
- The *Legislation and Regulations Committee* develops the Authority's legislative agenda, makes recommendations to the Governor and the General

Assembly on proposed criminal justice legislation and rules, and promulgates regulations affecting criminal justice information.

- The *Operations and Audits Committee* monitors the operations of the Authority's information systems and oversees the agency's data quality audits of criminal history record repositories.
- The *Research and Policy Committee* reviews the Authority's research program and develops recommendations regarding criminal justice information policies and practices.

AUTHORITY STAFF

While Authority members help develop priorities for the Authority and monitor their progress, the day-to-day work of the agency is carried out by the Authority's staff.

Staff members are organized into six offices which represent the different functions of the agency:

Office of the Executive Director. The direction and administration of the Authority's staff is the responsibility of the agency's executive director, who is appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Illinois Senate. The executive director determines staff priorities and administers the resources and programs needed to meet agency goals. The director also serves as a liaison with the Governor, the General Assembly, Authority members, and state and national criminal justice officials and organizations.

The Office of the Executive Director also contains the Office of the General Counsel. The general counsel's office provides legal services to the Authority, particularly in areas such as access to criminal justice information, privacy and security concerns, the Illinois Freedom of Information Act, and inter-agency funding agreements. The office also directs the Authority's legislative program, and the general counsel serves as secretary to the Authority.

The Authority's other five offices report to the executive director:

Office of Administrative Services. This office is responsible for the day-to-day, general operations of the agency. This includes the

procurement of office equipment and supplies, telecommunications, inventory management, printing, and meeting and travel arrangements.

Office of Personnel and Budget. This office formulates the Authority's annual budget and administers the agency's financial transactions. It also implements personnel policies and employee benefits, and oversees equal employment opportunity matters.

Office of Public Information. This office manages media relations for the Authority and oversees the editing, design, and production of research reports, technical manuals, the agency newsletter, brochures, graphics, and other documents published by the Authority. It also manages a statewide drug education and prevention campaign focusing on the legal consequences of drug abuse.

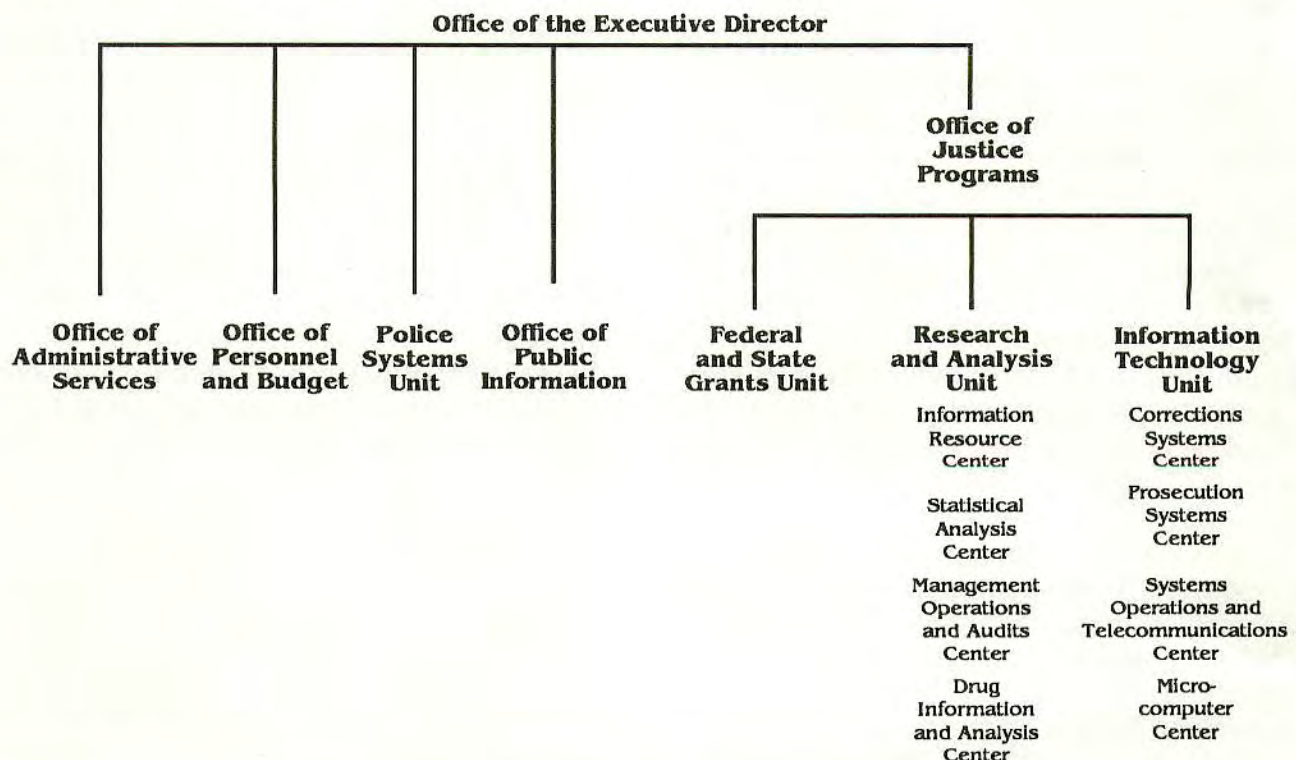
Police Systems Unit. This office develops and administers the Authority's two law enforcement information systems: PIMS (Police Information Management System) and ALERTS (Area-wide Law Enforcement Radio Terminal System). The unit is responsible for software development, marketing, and technical support.

Office of Justice Programs. Headed by the deputy executive director, this office manages the Authority's grant, research, and technology programs. The deputy director also oversees the administration of most intra-agency projects and coordinates much of the Authority's work with other agencies. Three units comprise the Office of Justice Programs:

- The *Federal and State Grants Unit* oversees the federal and state assistance programs the Authority administers, including three federal initiatives (the Victims of Crime Act, the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, and the Justice Assistance Act), and beginning in 1991, the state Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Act. The unit is responsible for developing programmatic strategies, for recommending programs to be funded, and for monitoring all awards.

- The *Research and Analysis Unit* has four centers. The Information Resource Center serves as an information clearinghouse for criminal justice statistics and research. The Statistical Analysis Center develops statistical methodologies and provides statistical advice and interpretation to support criminal justice decision making.

STAFF ORGANIZATION





CIMIS Program Director Andy Krok demonstrates the system's booking capabilities. One of the Authority's responsibilities is to develop computerized information systems for local and state agencies.

The Management Operations and Audits Center audits the quality of criminal justice data and responds to other agencies' management and information needs. And the newest program, the Drug Information and Analysis Center, serves as a clearinghouse for collecting, analyzing, and disseminating information on the extent and nature of drug abuse in Illinois and the criminal justice system's response.

- The *Information Technology Unit* also consists of four centers. The Corrections System Center administers CIMIS, a computerized information system for county correctional facilities in Illinois. The Prosecution Systems Center administers RAPS, a computerized information system for prosecutors' offices in Illinois. (Note that because of state budget cuts, Authority support for RAPS is being discontinued in 1991.) The Systems Operations and Telecommunications Center maintains the Authority's 24-hour-a-day computer facility, as well as the communications links with local agencies and other criminal justice data systems. The Microcomputer Center tests, evaluates, and supports microcomputer applications in criminal justice.

As of December 31, 1990, the Authority had an approved staffing level of 105 employees from all funding sources. The Authority's staff includes people from a variety of backgrounds and disciplines.

To maintain this staff diversity during 1990, the Authority continued to aggressively pursue equal employment opportunities. For the sixth

consecutive year, the Illinois Department of Human Rights approved the Authority's Equal Employment Opportunity plan, and the Authority worked closely with the department to receive up-to-date training on affirmative action and to inform qualified minority candidates of positions within the agency. As of December 31, 1990, the Authority's work force was 51 percent female and 19 percent minority.

VOLUNTEERS

In addition to its paid staff, the Authority relies on a host of volunteers to carry out its mission.

During fiscal year 1990, 294 volunteers donated more than 3,500 hours to the Authority. This time was spent conducting Authority business and advising staff on key programs and policies.

Volunteerism starts with the Authority members themselves. Combined, they donated more than 350 hours of time during fiscal 1990. Members of two Authority subcommittees, on criminal history records and on asset seizure and forfeiture, also donated close to 350 hours. Other volunteers who contributed during 1990 included the local agency managers of the Authority's information systems—ALERTS, PIMS, RAPS, and CIMIS; the Crime Prevention Advisory Council members; the Data Advisory Committee members, who support the Authority's research efforts; and members of the Multi-jurisdictional Narcotics and Prosecution Network, among others. In addition, the Authority had three student interns who donated a combined total of 440 hours during fiscal 1990.

AUTHORITY MEMBERS

The Authority's 15 members bring to the agency a wealth of experience and a range of perspectives on the problems facing the justice system in Illinois:

Peter Bensinger, Chairman

Mr. Bensinger was appointed chairman of the Authority by Governor Jim Edgar in June 1991. He is president of Bensinger, DuPont & Associates, a Chicago-based consulting firm that assists industry with drug and alcohol abuse policies. Prior to forming his consulting firm, Chairman Bensinger served as administrator of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration for nearly six years. Mr. Bensinger also served as the first director of the Illinois Department of Corrections under Governor Richard Ogilvie and was executive director of the Chicago Crime Commission.

Kenneth Boyle

Mr. Boyle has served as director of the Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor (formerly the State's Attorneys Appellate Services Commission) since 1980. A former state's attorney of Macoupin County, Director Boyle served three terms in the Illinois House of Representatives (from 1970 to 1976), where he was chairman of the Appropriations Committee.

Jane Buckwalter

Ms. Buckwalter has been associate vice chancellor for administration at the University of Illinois at Chicago since 1989. Her career at UIC began in 1978, and has included the positions of associate chancellor for public affairs, and associate vice chancellor for urban and governmental affairs. Prior to joining the university, Ms. Buckwalter spent almost 10 years with the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission, where she was responsible for criminal justice grants, planning, education, and training.

*Chicago Police Superintendent
LeRoy Martin speaks during an
Authority news conference.
Authority members help set the
agency's priorities and
communicate its policies.*

Roland Burris

Mr. Burris was elected Illinois attorney general in November 1990. Previously, Mr. Burris served an unprecedented three terms as state comptroller. A former vice-president of Continental Illinois National Bank, Attorney General Burris also served as the director of the Illinois Department of General Services. *(First Assistant Attorney General Joseph Claps serves as the attorney general's designee on the Authority.)*

Barbara Engel

An expert in victim services issues, Ms. Engel is the former head of women's services for the Loop YWCA in Chicago. She is also a past-president of the Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault.

Wyatt Frazer

Since 1985, Mr. Frazer has been coordinator of Gateway East Health Services, an organization that provides drug prevention information and intervention services to young people in the East St. Louis area. The author of two children's books, Mr. Frazer also works with the St. Clair County Regional Prevention Group and Mothers Against Drugs task force.

Terrance Gainer

Mr. Gainer was appointed director of the Illinois State Police in March 1991. Director Gainer was a 10-year veteran of the Chicago Police Department and former deputy director of the Illinois State Police. Most recently, Mr. Gainer served as special assistant for drug enforcement to U.S. Transportation Secretary Samuel Skinner.

LeRoy Martin

Mr. Martin was appointed superintendent of the Chicago Police Department in 1987. A 35-year veteran of



the department, Superintendent Martin previously served as commander of the narcotics and organized crime division, director of public and internal information, commander of detectives, and deputy chief of patrol in charge of four Chicago police districts.

Robert Nall

Sheriff Nall is serving his fifth term as sheriff of Adams County—a post he was first elected to in 1974. From 1971 to 1974, Mr. Nall served as deputy sheriff in Adams County.

Jack O'Malley

Mr. O'Malley was elected Cook County state's attorney in November 1990. State's Attorney O'Malley is a former assistant corporation counsel for the City of Chicago and a former Chicago patrol officer. From 1983 to 1990, he was an associate—and then a partner—with the Chicago law firm of Winston & Strawn.

Howard Peters

Mr. Peters was appointed director of the Illinois Department of Corrections in March 1991. A 20-year employee of the department, he has served as warden of the Sheridan and Centralia correctional centers, and the Illinois Youth Center in St. Charles. Most recently, Director Peters was warden of the 2,000-inmate, maximum-security, Pontiac Correctional Center.

Roger Richards

Mr. Richards has been chief of police in Fairview Heights since 1978. Having started as a patrol officer in 1971, Chief Richards was promoted to sergeant in 1973 and lieutenant in 1977. He is a past-president of the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police.

Michael Sheahan

Mr. Sheahan was elected Cook County sheriff in November 1990. Sheriff Sheahan began his career in law enforcement as a patrol officer for the Chicago Police Department in 1971. In 1979, he was elected alderman of Chicago's 19th Ward, where he served as chairman of the City Council's Committee on Police, Fire, and Municipal Institutions.

Arthur Smith Sr.

A business entrepreneur, Mr. Smith is currently the president of six companies, primarily in the field of transportation. A Chicago police officer from 1967 to 1984, he has served on the Chicago Police Board since 1984.

Michael Waller

Mr. Waller was appointed Lake County state's attorney in August 1990. He has served in the Lake County State's Attorney's Office for nearly 10 years, holding the positions of chief deputy for the Criminal Division, chief of the Special Prosecutions Division, and chief of the Misdemeanor, Traffic, and Juvenile divisions.

J. David Coldren, Executive Director

Mr. Coldren has been executive director of the Authority since its creation in 1983. He was previously an administrative assistant to Peter Bensing, Illinois' first corrections director (and now Authority chairman), and a special assistant to former Governor Richard Ogilvie. In 1973, Mr. Coldren joined the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission, where he served as deputy director, and founded the Criminal Justice Information Systems Division.

* * * * *

The following persons also served on the Authority during 1990:

Fred Foreman, the former Lake County state's attorney, served on the Authority until August 1990, when he became U.S. attorney for the northern district of Illinois.

Neil Hartigan served two terms as Illinois attorney general from 1983 through January 1991.

Donald Hubert, a Chicago attorney specializing in criminal law and government administration, served on the Authority from March 1983 to January 1991.

Jeremy Margolis served as director of the Illinois State Police from 1987 through 1990.

Kenneth McGinnis served as director of the Illinois Department of Corrections from December 1989 through March 1991.

James O'Grady served as sheriff of Cook County from 1986 through December 1990.

Cecil Partee served as state's attorney of Cook County from April 1989 through December 1990.

James Sprowl, a Chicago attorney, served as vice-chairman of the Authority from March 1983 to January 1991.

Dan Webb, a partner with the Chicago law firm of Winston & Strawn and a former U.S. attorney, served on the Authority from 1986 through January 1990.

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William Gould, Former Chairman

As the Authority's first chairman, William Gould brought the management skills and experience of a business person to the agency during its formative years. Tapped by Governor James R. Thompson to be Authority chairman in 1983, Mr. Gould served in that capacity for eight years, until January 1991.

A successful business owner from Glencoe, Mr. Gould has been active in criminal justice planning and coordination efforts in Illinois for two decades. He is a former member of the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission and the former chairman of the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Council, the predecessor agencies of the Authority. He and his family are currently operating their own bakery and restaurant business in Illinois and Wisconsin.

Information Systems

While computers continue to get smaller, more powerful, and easier to use, many government agencies still cannot afford the time and resources needed to commit to and maintain technological excellence. As budgets get tighter, the need for reliable—and affordable—solutions grows.

During 1990, the Authority, through the information systems it develops and manages, continued to help dozens of criminal justice agencies in Illinois take advantage of the latest in information technology at a fraction of what it would normally cost. At the same time it is helping individual agencies conserve resources, the Authority is expanding the information-sharing (and consequently the crime-fighting) capabilities of the criminal justice system throughout the state.

ALERTS

In its first two years, the Authority's Area-wide Law Enforcement Radio Terminal System (ALERTS) has experienced unprecedented growth. Thirty-four new users joined the ALERTS network during 1990, for a total of 56 departments using the system at year-end. Users include municipal police departments, county sheriffs' offices, and specialized law enforcement agencies.

ALERTS allows police officers to use a

computer terminal located in their squad car—and now a hand-held portable terminal as well—to access the statewide Law Enforcement Agencies Data System (LEADS), the Illinois Secretary of State's system, and the FBI's National Crime Information Center (NCIC). These systems contain information about stolen vehicles, wanted and missing persons, driver's licenses, and vehicle registrations. Officers can also directly access state Computerized Criminal History (CCH) files, and they can send secure messages to other units on the street or back to the station—without having them picked up on police scanners. As a result, ALERTS is contributing to police officer safety and efficiency, and it's helping conserve valuable voice radio air time for emergency situations.

The Authority established the original ALERTS network of base stations, radio antennae, and central computer hardware in the Chicago area in 1988, and is still responsible for maintaining this infrastructure. The Authority also develops and maintains the ALERTS software and operates the central computer at its Chicago office. User agencies purchase their own mobile data terminals and pay a small monthly user fee to the Authority to cover maintenance costs.



Portable ALERTS terminals are now in use in some suburban Chicago communities.

Now, for the first time, the Authority is bringing the ALERTS technology to a region outside the Chicago area. In December 1990, the Sangamon County Sheriff's Department became the first central Illinois agency to sign on for ALERTS. The department will be connected to the network (and the central computer at the Authority's office in Chicago) during the summer of 1991. And with a base station established in central Illinois, the Authority expects surrounding municipalities and counties to join the ALERTS network as well.

In 1990, the Authority expanded the ALERTS hardware network (in both Chicago and Sangamon County) using \$470,000 in federal Justice Assistance Act funds and an equal amount of matching local resources. With nine base stations in the Chicago area, ALERTS agencies have continuous and more efficient service.

In addition to supporting more users, the Authority added several new options and features to ALERTS in 1990:

Portable terminals. Small eight-inch-by-four-inch terminals were introduced to ALERTS users in 1990. These hand-held keyboards work

the same way as the in-car terminals, but give the officer greater flexibility. They can be used in or out of the car and are ideal for a tactical officer or an officer on an undercover assignment. Three agencies were using the hand-held terminals during 1990, with more expected in future years.

Expansion of in-car terminals. Two styles of in-car terminals are now available to ALERTS users—the traditional two-piece unit, and a newer one-piece unit. The one-piece unit serves as a platform for expansion into a mobile workstation that would allow an officer to perform other computing functions, such as word processing for report writing, on the in-car unit.

Additional capabilities. New features have been added to the ALERTS software, including electronic mail, which enables officers to leave messages for other officers when they are not signed on to the system.

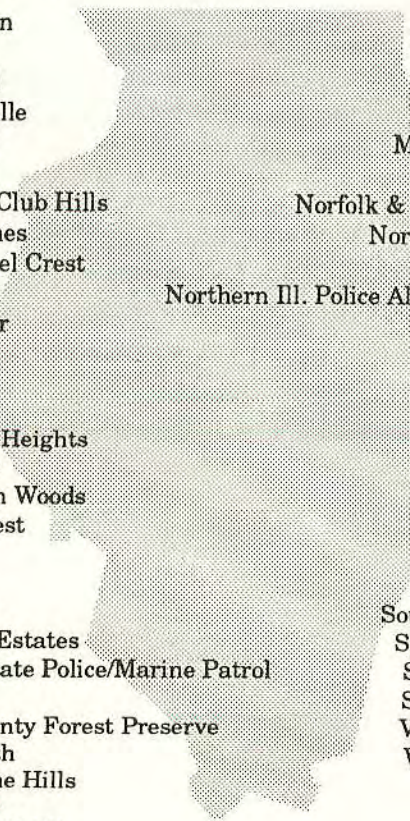
At the end of 1990, 16 of the 56 ALERTS users were also using the Authority's Police Information Management System (PIMS). These agencies benefit by being able to use ALERTS to access PIMS records from their own department and from other PIMS agencies. For example, an officer responding to a call could run a location inquiry against PIMS to see what incidents or arrests had occurred there previously.

PIMS

Now in its ninth year, PIMS continued to grow during 1990. At year-end there were 49 law enforcement agencies in Illinois using the system through three regional networks, in Chicago, Rockford, and Galesburg. Together, these agencies serve more than 1.8 million Illinois citizens in eight counties. Users include municipal and county law enforcement agencies, specialized drug enforcement groups, and a commuter protection force.

PIMS is a sophisticated record-keeping system that helps departments streamline their operations through computerization, without having to invest heavily in computer hardware and data processing staff. The system collects information about all arrests and incidents within a jurisdiction, information that can then be used to search for possible suspects. It can also generate up to 350 management reports, as well as computerized crime maps. And the automatic calculation and reporting of Uniform Crime Reports data to the Illinois State Police and the automatic interface to

ALERTS IN ILLINOIS



Algonquin	Lakewood
Aurora	Libertyville
Bellwood	Lincolnshire
Bensenville	Lincolnwood
Berkeley	Morton Grove
Berwyn	Niles
Country Club Hills	Norfolk & Western RR
Des Plaines	North Riverside
East Hazel Crest	NEMEG
Evanston	Northern Ill. Police Alarm System
Flossmoor	Northfield
Geneva	Oak Brook
Gilberts	Oak Lawn
Glencoe	Park City
Glendale Heights	Park Ridge
Glenview	Richmond
Hawthorn Woods	River Grove
Hazel Crest	Riverdale
Hebron	Riverside
Hillside	Skokie
Hinsdale	South Holland
Hoffman Estates	Spring Grove
Illinois State Police/Marine Patrol	Streamwood
Joliet	Sugar Grove
Kane County Forest Preserve	Vernon Hills
Kenilworth	Westchester
Lake in the Hills	Wheeling
Lakemoor	Wilmette

As of December 31, 1990

PIMS IN ILLINOIS

Algonquin	Illinois State Police/DCI
Arlington Heights	Joliet
Bartlett	Knox County Sheriff
Buffalo Grove	Lincolnwood
Calumet City	Machesney Park
Cook County Sheriff	McHenry County Sheriff
Crystal Lake	METRA
Des Plaines	Morton Grove
Dolton	Mount Prospect
Elgin	Naperville
Elk Grove Village	NEMEG
Elmwood Park	Oakwood Hills
Evanston	Palatine
Fox River Grove	Park Ridge
Galesburg	Prospect Heights
Glencoe	Rockford
Glendale Heights	Rolling Meadows
Glenview	St. Charles
Harvey	Schaumburg
Hazel Crest	Streamwood
Highland Park	Wheaton
Hoffman Estates	Wheeling
Homewood	Wilmette
Huntley	Winnebago County Sheriff
	Winnetka

As of December 31, 1990

RAPS

In 1986, the Authority created the Rapid Automated Prosecution System (RAPS) to assist prosecutors in Illinois with routine, time-consuming administrative tasks that were preventing them from devoting more time to prosecuting offenders. After five years, however, the Authority's support for RAPS will be discontinued in 1991 because of state budget cuts. Agencies will be able to continue using the system, but the Authority will no longer provide technical support or software development.

At the end of 1990 there were 30 state's attorneys' offices, serving more than 3 million Illinois citizens, using RAPS to maintain control over their workloads, to support victim services, and to improve their overall management and efficiency. Of the six new counties that acquired RAPS during 1990, five were established using federal Justice Assistance Act funds from the Authority. These counties—Carroll, DeWitt, Hamilton, Massac, and Wayne—shared a total of \$90,000 in JAA funds, matched by an equal amount of county resources. In addition, the first RAPS site financed by a county without the help of federal funds was installed in Wabash County during 1990.

Besides installing and supporting more users, the Authority completed four new RAPS software releases during 1990, focusing primarily on system performance improvements. As a result, RAPS is now nearly 75 percent faster now than when it began in 1986. And it requires approximately 75 percent fewer keystrokes to record and pull up the same information about a case. Other recent improvements include the following:

LEADS access. RAPS now provides state's attorneys' offices with batch access to the Law Enforcement Agencies Data System (LEADS) via Authority hardware. Authorized personnel can use LEADS to retrieve license plate identifications, driver's license information (by name or number), criminal history data, and vehicle identification numbers.

Interface options. The two most popular databases of computerized legal information, Lexis and Westlaw, can now be accessed through RAPS. The interface allows users to search one of the databases to look up additional information on a statute or case law, then switch back to regular RAPS processing.

the LEADS network save agencies hundreds of dollars a month in both personnel and hardware expenses.

As with ALERTS, the Authority develops and maintains PIMS software and operates the central computer facility at its downtown Chicago office. During 1990, PIMS continued to evolve to meet the changing needs of its users. For example, the interface capabilities between PIMS and ALERTS, the Authority's mobile telecommunications network, were enhanced.

PIMS software was also improved to make data inquiry and retrieval faster and more flexible. In addition, management reports can now be downloaded to personal computers, where the data can be analyzed and reformatted into spreadsheets, tables, and presentation graphics. Previously, reports could be used and edited just on the screen or printout.

RAPS IN ILLINOIS

Alexander County
Carroll County
DeWitt County
Franklin County
Grundy County
Hamilton County
Jackson County
Jefferson County
Jo Daviess County
Kankakee County
Kendall County
Lake County
Macon County
Madison County
Marion County

Massac County
McDonough County
McHenry County
Pulaski County
Randolph County
Rock Island County
Stephenson County
Union County
Vermilion County
Wabash County
Warren County
Wayne County
Whiteside County
Will County
Winnebago County

As of December 31, 1990

Criminal sexual assault module. This "expert system," which the Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault developed in conjunction with the Authority, provides prosecutors with a list of charging options in criminal sexual assault cases, which have become increasingly complex in recent years in Illinois. Through a series of questions about the victim, the victim-suspect relationship, and the crime itself, the program not only gives the state's attorney the available charging options, but also the tactics the defense may try to use, and other information such as the statute of limitations and sentencing dispositions. This expert system was added as a RAPS module during 1990, but is also offered to all state's attorneys' offices throughout the state, free of charge.

Management reports. Many of the enhancements made to RAPS during 1990 were the result of user requests. Two new management reports followed such requests—the Case Summary Report and the Felony Review Sheet. The Case Summary Report contains all events of the case, all defendants, all charges, all victims and witnesses, and

all evidence, giving the prosecutor a thorough case history. Like the summary report, the Felony Review Sheet provides a review of actions on the case. But this report, which also has room for notes, is in a shorter, more concise format with up-to-date information on the defendant, the charges, and the case. It is easier for the prosecutor to take to court.

CIMIS

To effectively manage and control inmate populations, jail administrators must have up-to-date information on a number of different issues affecting their facilities. At the end of 1990, 14 county jails in Illinois were using the Authority's Correctional Institution Management Information System (CIMIS) to stay on top of their broad information needs and to support sound management decisions.

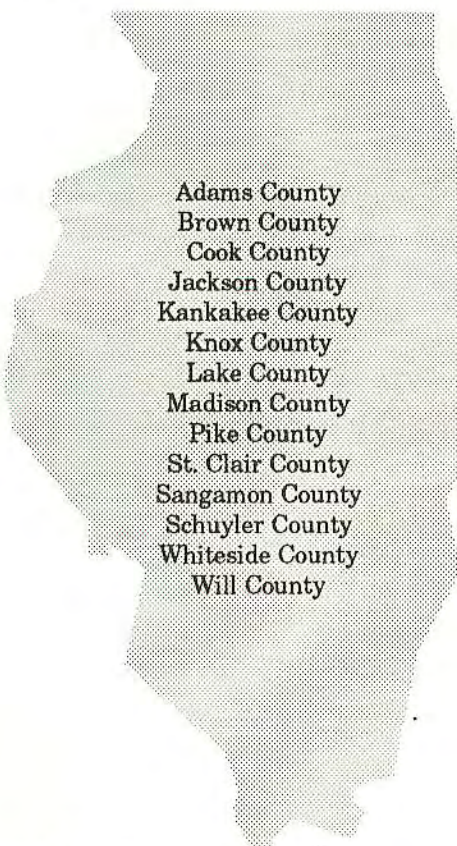
Four new CIMIS users were installed during 1990, in Brown, Pike, and Schuyler counties (as part of a regional system based in Adams County), as well as in Madison County. These four agencies shared \$94,000 in federal Justice Assistance Act funds awarded by the Authority to cover some of the system start-up costs. Each county provided matching funds to pay for ongoing expenses such as personnel, supplies, and user fees.

The successful installation of the regional system based in Adams County is an important CIMIS milestone. Regional systems offer an affordable, technologically advanced option for smaller counties that are near a large CIMIS site but that may not have the need or the resources to maintain their own CIMIS program. Under a regional system, the "host" site (in this case, the Adams County Jail) maintains the CIMIS database for all counties in the region on a minicomputer. Nearby counties access the system through personal computers that are connected via telephone lines. Information can be retrieved and used at the satellite sites, but the larger job of maintaining the database is centralized.

In the future, the Authority will offer smaller jails another cost-effective option: a stand-alone PC version of CIMIS. Here, the entire system is maintained on a personal computer. This approach limits the counties' access to other CIMIS users' data, but it is much cheaper than maintaining a minicomputer-based system.

In addition to installing the new users, the

CIMIS IN ILLINOIS



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

As of December 31, 1990

Authority completed two major CIMIS software releases during 1990. The new releases offer CIMIS users many new features designed to improve efficiency and reduce jail liability:

Commissary, inventory, and trust fund accounting. These three features can be explained by showing the trail of one purchase from the jail commissary and how CIMIS adjusts to each action. When an inmate wants to make a commissary purchase, CIMIS first examines the balance in the inmate's trust fund account. The system also checks to see if the inmate has exceeded his or her spending limit set by the institution. If everything checks out, a deduction is automatically made from both the inmate's account and the jail's inventory of stock quantities. All vendors who supply the jail are entered into the system, and CIMIS can set the program to generate automatic purchase orders when stock is running low on an item.

Each inmate's trust fund account is kept through the jail's business office, and all money is recorded on the system. Prisoner accounts are then consolidated, enabling the jail to keep one

prisoner account in the bank instead of thousands of separate accounts.

Expanded CIMIS inquiries. An expanded information base can now give jail personnel information on four different levels: active inmate files, inactive inmate files, non-offender files, and other CIMIS users' inmate files. This last option is particularly important. All jails that use CIMIS in Illinois can now (with an agreement among respective sheriffs) share inmate files with other CIMIS jails. This enables jails to check on a prisoner's status (if he or she has bonded out, etc.), to look for information on how to classify a prisoner (medical, psychological, or behavioral problems), or to check if a prisoner has any previous arrests. With CIMIS, booking is recorded instantaneously, making information about a prisoner available immediately to other CIMIS users. With the Cook County Jail as part of the CIMIS network, this feature is especially useful for other counties that frequently arrest Cook County residents.

Case charge data entry. This new CIMIS feature enters all court-related information regarding a prisoner, including charges, case numbers, the courtroom, the judge, court dates, prosecuting attorney, any special actions taken on the case, charges pending, and charges dropped. This information is important to jail officials for two reasons. One, they need an accurate record that states why a prisoner is being held, and two, they need to ensure that the prisoner attends all of his or her court dates.

Event scheduling. CIMIS now generates a report every morning that details the schedule of all inmates for that day, including court dates, scheduled visits to the infirmary, and visitors expected. If two events are scheduled simultaneously, the system catches the conflict, and will not print out a final copy of the day's schedule until all conflicts are resolved.

Expanded management reporting. New software allows CIMIS to generate 30 new management reports. In all, CIMIS offers jail administrators 80 management reports. The system also includes an ad hoc reporting facility which enables jail officials to write their own personalized reports.

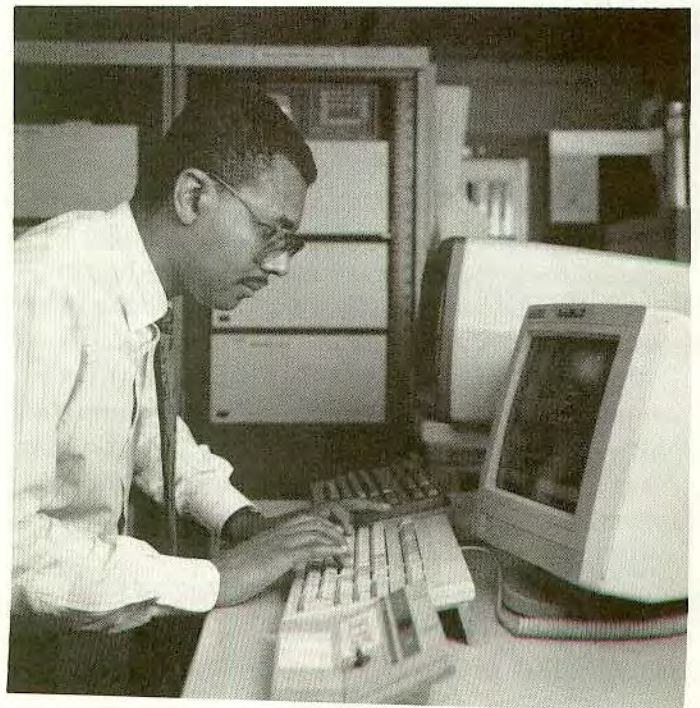
COMPUTER OPERATIONS

Supporting these information systems, as well as the computing needs of the Authority's staff, is the 24-hour-a-day computer facility operated by the Authority. The computer center is managed by the Systems Operations and Telecommunications Center.

This center is responsible for the day-to-day maintenance of ALERTS, PIMS, and the Authority's internal computer systems. During 1990, the center made several software and hardware upgrades. To decrease the amount of downtime users experience, the Authority installed a new 15-ton air conditioner and new hardware that increases users' up-time on the Law Enforcement Agencies Data System. The Authority also increased the system throughput of PIMS with the addition of a new system software package and a third computer to process information.

The Systems Operations and Telecommunications Center also maintains the Authority's communications links with the local agencies that use the Authority's information systems and other criminal justice data systems. In 1990, the center documented all cabling and wiring in the Authority's office building. This diagram will be used as a reference for future system planning, modification, and troubleshooting. Among other things, the center also gave Authority researchers automated access to the Cook County Circuit Court's computer system for easier analysis of its records.

The Authority maintains a 24-hour-a-day computer center. Here, Computer Center Manager Tony Jenkins monitors the Police Information Management System.



Research

In 1989, a near-record 652,000 index crimes were reported to the police in Illinois, including—for the first time—more than 100,000 violent offenses. That year, nearly 52,000 people were arrested for drug trafficking and possession statewide, also an all-time high.

Yet, despite the surge in crime and criminal justice activity, the justice system in Illinois ended the 1980s essentially where it began in terms of its share of government resources. In 1989, as in 1980, about 1 out of every 10 dollars spent by state and local government went for criminal justice services. And because a larger share of those criminal justice resources is now going to support the back end of the system—corrections—the portion of spending devoted to law enforcement effectively declined over the last decade.

Analyzing this dynamic between criminal justice activity and resources, and helping state and local agencies prepare for a future of increased public expectations but limited resources, was a major thrust of the Authority's research program during 1990.

TRENDS AND ISSUES 90

In July, the Authority released *Trends and Issues 90*, the third edition of its annual statistical portrait of criminal and juvenile justice in Illinois. Like the previous two editions, *Trends and Issues 90* presented baseline data on all facets of criminal justice in Illinois: offenses, arrests, case filings, dispositions, sentences, and correctional trends. The 289-page report also detailed how the justice system is organized—the powers and duties of law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, public defenders, the courts, corrections departments, and juvenile justice agencies.

What made the 1990 edition unique was its focus on finances. The report took an in-depth look—the first in several years—at exactly where the money for criminal justice comes from, how it is spent, and perhaps most importantly, how changes in resources have stacked up against changes in criminal justice activity and demands. For example:

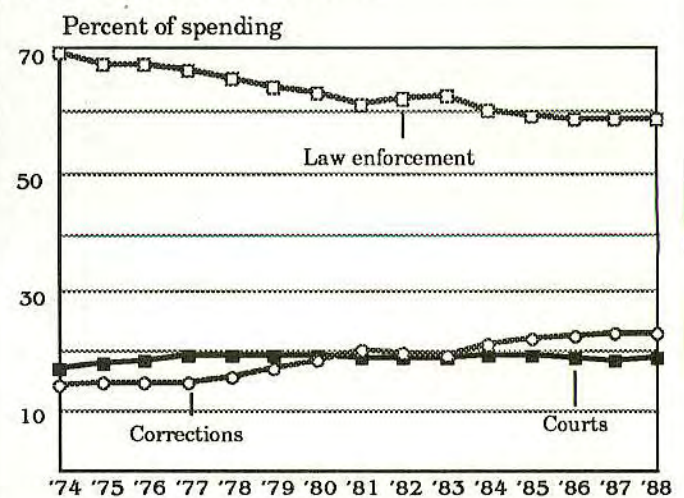
- Even though total spending on criminal justice has grown faster than the rate of inflation since the mid-1970s, much of the new spending has been for state and local corrections. Inflation-adjusted spending on law enforcement has been relatively flat statewide, due mostly to the *decline* in expenditures for the Chicago Police Department.

- The shift in resources from law enforcement to corrections has transferred a sizable burden of criminal justice spending from municipal to state government. In 1988, state government accounted for more than one-third of all justice expenditures in Illinois, compared to less than one-quarter in 1974.

- For almost every component of the justice system, activity levels have increased faster than the level of resources devoted to them. In Chicago, calls for police service grew, while inflation-adjusted expenditures declined. In courts throughout the state, criminal case filings shot up, but expenditures were relatively flat. Even in state prisons, where inflation-adjusted spending has more than doubled since 1975, persistent crowding has

CRIMINAL JUSTICE FINANCES

The Authority's *Trends and Issues 90* report documented the shift in spending from law enforcement to corrections.



sharply reduced the number of prison staff per inmates.

The Authority's report conceded that "achieving consensus on exactly what needs to be done to bring resources more in line with demands will be a difficult task." It did, however, lay out four basic options: (1) increase government revenue; (2) increase the justice system's share of existing resources; (3) cut back services; (4) improve efficiency. "No one of the four options is likely, by itself, to close the gap between resources and demands, or to change the situation overnight," the report concluded. "In the 1990s, government administrators will have to look to different *combinations* of approaches—and innovative applications of them—to get criminal justice resources more in line with system activity."

Approximately 6,000 copies of *Trends and Issues 90* have been distributed to criminal justice administrators, elected officials, researchers, and public policymakers, in Illinois and throughout the country.

OTHER RESEARCH

In addition to *Trends and Issues 90* and its focus on finances, the Authority's 1990 research program addressed several other issues of critical importance to criminal justice administrators and other officials.

Drug abuse information. President Bush's first National Drug Control Strategy stated that "national, state, and community leaders, policy planners, law enforcement agencies, and parents

all have a need, and a right, to know about drug use and what can effectively control it." To provide the people of Illinois with more, and more in-depth data on drug abuse and drug control efforts in our state, the Authority formed the Drug Information and Analysis Center (DIAC) in 1990.

Staffed by a group of four professionals and supported with federal Anti-Drug Abuse Act funds, this center serves as a clearinghouse for collecting, analyzing, and disseminating information on the extent and nature of illegal drug abuse and the justice system's response. The DIAC, for example, collected and analyzed the data supporting Illinois' 1991 application for federal drug enforcement funds under the Anti-Drug Abuse Act.

The center also directs a major initiative to evaluate the impact and effectiveness of specific drug control programs in Illinois. The center began evaluations of two programs during 1990: home confinement for drug offenders in Cook County and a multi-disciplinary drug-control initiative in the East St. Louis area. Evaluations of other efforts will be subcontracted to universities and other research organizations.

Jail crowding. Almost a decade after the federal courts entered a consent decree limiting its population, the Cook County Jail remains severely crowded. In fiscal 1990, the Authority published a 16-page research bulletin that examines the 100-year history of jail crowding in Cook County. In particular, the report traces the factors that have contributed to the current crisis, and examines different approaches county officials have used to

Executive Director J. David Coldren unveils Trends and Issues 90, the Authority's groundbreaking research on criminal justice finances.



deal with it—from increasing capacity to releasing inmates on their own recognizance and expanding alternative programs such as electronically monitored home confinement.

Although the bulletin focuses on the unique situation in Cook County, it has been used by officials in other jurisdictions and in other parts of the justice system to better understand the dynamics that contribute to the problem of jail crowding.

Pretrial release. One of the strategies discussed in the Authority's research bulletin on jail crowding is Cook County's controversial practice of releasing some defendants on their own recognizance (so-called jail I-bonds), even though they were assigned cash bonds by the courts. Under a research project begun during 1990, the Authority is examining pretrial release in Cook County by comparing the characteristics and subsequent criminal activity of defendants released from jail under various circumstances, including I-bonds. Findings of the study, which is supported by a grant from the State Justice Institute, are scheduled for publication during 1991.

Officer demographics. Another federally supported research project is examining the changing demographics—in particular the aging dynamics—of Illinois' corps of law enforcement officers. Authority researchers are analyzing past manpower trends and trying to assess what the future may hold in terms of recruiting and hiring qualified police officers in the late 1990s and beyond. This study, supported by a grant from the Bureau of Justice Statistics, is also scheduled for publication in 1991.

Automated fingerprint systems. When he unveiled the Illinois State Police's Automated Fingerprint Identification System in 1989, Governor James R. Thompson called AFIS "one of the most revolutionary achievements in law enforcement and crime detection in my life as a prosecutor, a criminal justice teacher, and a governor." To promote a more coordinated implementation of this technology, the Authority in 1990 published a compendium of the more than 160 AFIS sites in the United States and Canada. Listing user agency names, addresses, staff contacts, and equipment vendors, the Authority's AFIS reference guide is helping both current and potential users of the technology to exchange information,

experiences, and ideas. This type of information sharing is particularly important for a new technology such as AFIS, where system compatibility and integration will become increasingly important in the years ahead.

RESOURCES

Trends and Issues 90: Criminal and Juvenile Justice in Illinois. This 289-page report analyzes statistical trends in criminal and juvenile justice, with a focus on system financing. A 35-mm slide show summarizing the report is also available.

Crowding at the Cook County Jail: Historical Perspective and Current Strategies. This 16-page research bulletin traces the history of jail crowding in Cook County and documents recent strategies designed to ease the situation.

Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) Reference Guide. This 136-page document identifies the 68 AFIS databases and 164 user sites located throughout the United States and Canada as of June 1990. For each site, the report lists agency name, address, phone number, staff contact, and equipment vendor.

Policy and Planning

A new decade is traditionally a time to look back at developments of the past 10 years and to look ahead at plans for the next 10. This process is especially important this decade, for the plans and policies put in place during the 1990s will have to serve as the foundation for plans and policies in the early part of the 21st century as well.

As the state agency responsible for criminal justice system planning, the Authority recognized the importance of bringing Illinois' criminal justice community together *during 1990* to begin managing the process of change for the decade—and the century—ahead.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE FORUM

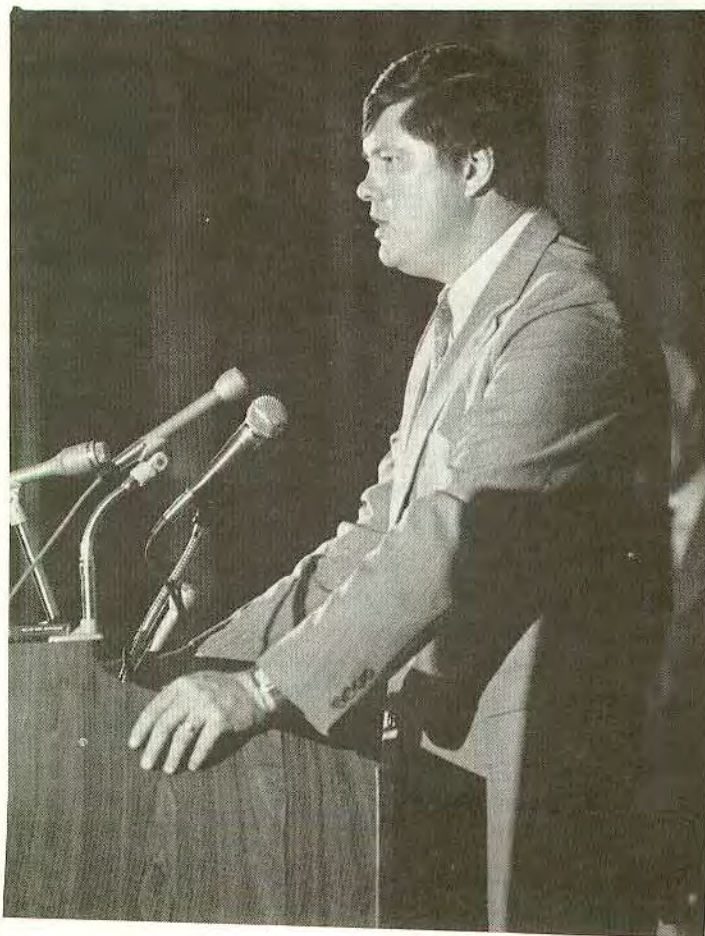
In its *Trends and Issues 90* report (see page 13), the Authority laid out the grim fiscal realities facing the justice system in Illinois and helped to focus attention on the need for change. To take this one step further—to get the actual planning process under way in Illinois—the Authority, in conjunction with 16 other state agencies and professional organizations, convened a first-ever statewide Criminal Justice Forum, July 8–12 at the Palmer House in Chicago.

Trends and Issues for the 1990s brought together more than 650 police chiefs, sheriffs, prosecutors, public defenders, other local, state and federal officials, social service personnel, and business and media representatives from throughout Illinois. Their charge: to dissect the critical trends and issues confronting the justice system *in Illinois* and to piece together new ideas for the future.

The Forum included more than two dozen workshops and training sessions. Drug abuse, computer technology, domestic violence, and juvenile crime were among the issues featured. A concurrent program for spouses focused on matters of importance to the partners of public officials—

financial planning, stress management, and privacy. In all, approximately 150 experts served as speakers, moderators, and panelists, including some of Illinois' top decision- and opinion-makers:

- James B. Zagel, U.S. District Court judge from Chicago and the Forum's keynote speaker.
- Governor Jim Edgar, Lieutenant Governor Bob Kustra, Attorney General Roland Burris, and Secretary of State George Ryan—they participated in a special candidates forum.
- U.S. Attorney Fred Foreman and James O'Connor, chairman of the board of the Commonwealth Edison Company—luncheon speakers who discussed strategies for curbing drug abuse and drug-related crime.
- Chicago Mayor Richard M. Daley, the Reverend George Clements of Chicago, and other officials who spoke about illegal drugs, crime, and the



U.S. Attorney Fred Foreman answers reporters' questions during the opening news conference for the Trends and Issues Forum.

Moderator Joel Weisman questions the panel at the televised Illinois Town Meeting on Drug Abuse and Crime, a unique training event held at the Forum.



future during the Forum's opening session.

In addition to traditional workshops, the Forum also offered some unique training events, including the making of an original television program, the *Illinois Town Meeting on Drug Abuse and Crime*. Moderated by Joel Weisman, a Chicago attorney and news analyst for WGN-TV, this lively, 90-minute program explored the problem of drug abuse in Illinois, its effect on the justice system, and what progress is being made. A panel of 14 experts—representing different disciplines and different perspectives on the problem—responded to questions from the moderator, from one another, and from Forum attendees who made up the “town.”

The town meeting was produced in conjunction with two public television stations: WILL-TV of Urbana and WTVP-TV of Peoria. The program has been broadcast on these two stations and on other public television and cable outlets throughout Illinois.

Even as they looked to the future most of the week, Forum participants got a brief history lesson as well. A retrospective look at Governor James R. Thompson's 14-year administration included speeches by the Governor and some of his associates, awards, and the showing of *A Legacy of Justice*, a 25-minute video that documents the enduring imprint Governor Thompson made on the criminal justice system in Illinois.

BLUEPRINT FOR THE FUTURE

While the Forum brought together all facets of the criminal justice system in Illinois, its purpose was

not to achieve consensus on all issues. Rather, the goal was to bring the critical issues to the table, to elevate the quality and intensity of the debate, and to analyze and articulate the major ideas and themes that emerged. This task of analysis and articulation was achieved in *Blueprint for the Future*, the final report of the Forum published by the Authority in January 1991.

This 84-page report chronicles the ideas, issues, and opinions presented during each of the Forum's 27 major workshops and training sessions. Unlike a traditional proceedings book, however, the report also expands on the key issues raised at the conference, combining workshop discussions with statistical data and other relevant background information. The final product is a more robust discussion of future directions in 10 critical areas: law enforcement, drug abuse control, finances and planning, technology, education and training, juvenile justice, corrections, services for crime victims, media relations, and citizen involvement.

Blueprint for the Future has been distributed to approximately 2,000 criminal justice, government, and private sector leaders in Illinois—people who attended the Forum and others who will benefit from its findings. The *Blueprint* does not purport to provide these people with a comprehensive agenda for the 1990s. What it does offer is a thorough summary of the trends and issues facing the justice system, along with some possible courses of action. As such, the *Blueprint* is a foundation to, and a call for, more specific policies and programs at the state and local level.

Some criminal justice leaders have accepted that challenge. In DuPage County, for example, State's Attorney Jim Ryan has convened a 75-member task force to develop a comprehensive and coordinated drug control strategy in what is one of Illinois' fastest growing counties. The group is using the Authority's *Trends and Issues 90* and *Blueprint* reports to guide their efforts, and the Authority is providing further data analysis and technical support.

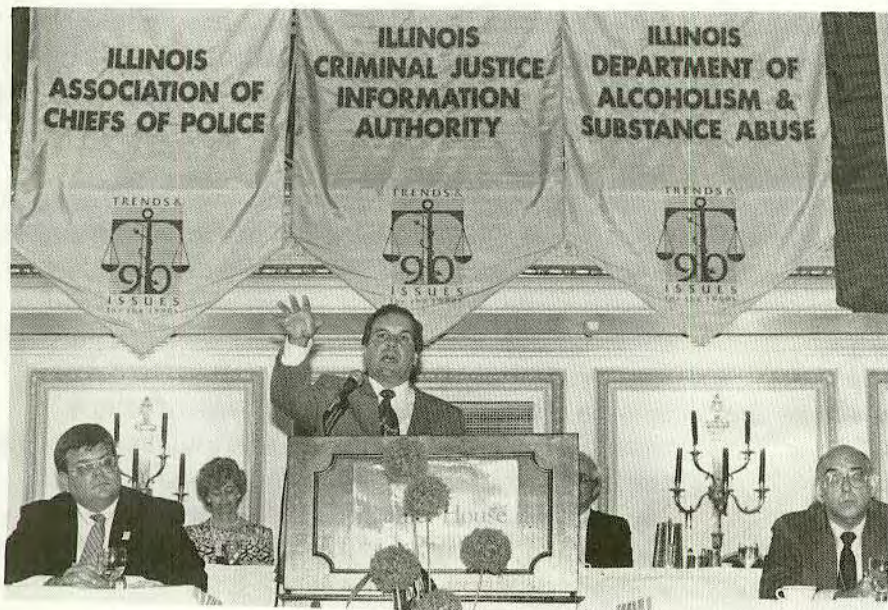
Many of the issues raised at the Forum—community-based policing, drug user accountability, technological innovation, and expanded services for victims—are also being addressed by the Authority through the state and local programs it supports with federal money. In the future, policy and planning efforts of other agencies, too, will likely build on the foundation created by the Forum and the *Blueprint*.

RESOURCES

Blueprint for the Future: Final Report of Trends and Issues for the 1990s: An Illinois Criminal Justice Forum. This 84-page report summarizes the 27 major workshops and training sessions of the July 1990 Criminal Justice Forum, and describes the key issues facing the justice system in the decade ahead. A 35-mm slide show summarizing the report is also available.

Illinois Town Meeting on Drug Abuse and Crime. This 90-minute videotape contains the live television program produced at the July Trends and Issues Forum. The program is moderated by WGN-TV news analyst Joel Weisman, with a panel of 14 drug abuse and criminal justice experts.

A Legacy of Justice. This 25-minute video documentary chronicles the criminal justice policies and accomplishments of the 14-year administration of Governor James R. Thompson. The program includes interviews with many of the former Governor's closest associates and advisors.



Chicago Mayor Richard M. Daley was one of many government leaders to participate in the Trends and Issues Forum.

Drug Control

With more than 652,000 offenses reported statewide, Illinois' Crime Index reached a near-record high in 1989. What these figures reveal only indirectly, however, is the tremendous impact that illegal drugs continue to have on crime and the criminal justice system in our state.

Arrests for drug trafficking and possession offenses (which the Crime Index doesn't measure) topped 51,000 for the first time in 1989, an increase of 10 percent from 1988, and 67 percent more than in 1984. Other sources of information—drug testing programs, offender surveys, and the like—show that illegal drugs continue to be closely tied to much of the violent and property crime in our state. The bottom line is that an already overloaded criminal justice system faces even more activity now and in the years ahead—and illegal drugs remain a primary catalyst.

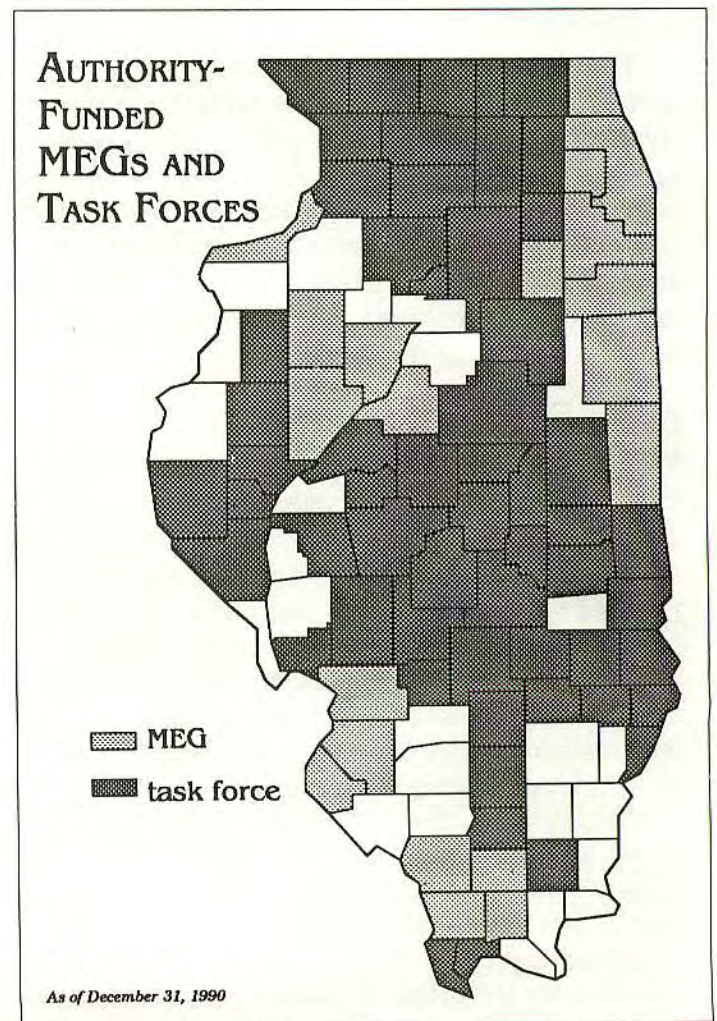
During 1990, governments at all levels intensified their efforts against drug trafficking and abuse in Illinois. The federal government, for example, increased its commitment to state and local drug law enforcement in Illinois to \$16.8 million in federal fiscal year 1990 and to \$17.9 million the next year.

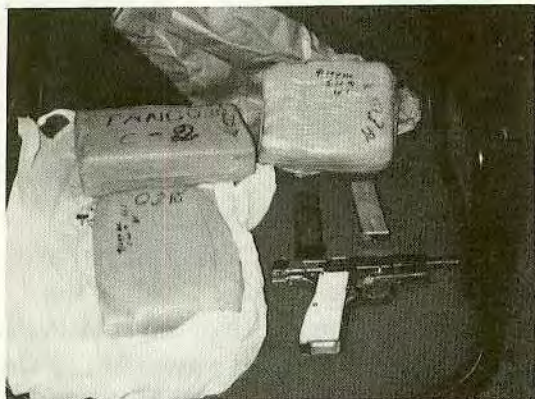
In 1990, the Authority continued to provide leadership and support as well to the state's drug-control efforts. The agency once again administered the enforcement program of the federal Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988. And it brought together local, state, and federal officials to analyze the state's drug problems and to devise innovative solutions, particularly in those areas where resources and innovation are desperately needed.

MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL ENFORCEMENT

Although the idea was launched almost 20 years ago, multi-jurisdictional enforcement units are still one of the most progressive and efficient ways of combatting drug trafficking and abuse. These units—known in Illinois as metropolitan enforcement groups (MEGs) and drug enforcement task forces—provide the resources, the information, the experience, and the geographical coverage to keep up with today's increasingly sophisticated and mobile drug trafficking organizations.

By designating more than \$2.9 million in federal funds for 1990, the Authority helped to extend both the resources and the reach of the state's MEGs and task forces. (For information on all federal anti-drug abuse money awarded by the Authority during state fiscal year 1990, along with associated matching funds, see pages 40–41.) With the Authority's help, three new task forces—encompassing 14 counties in central and southern Illinois—were created. In addition, several other counties joined existing multi-jurisdictional units during the year. By the end of 1990, 77 of the state's 102 counties were covered by either a MEG or a task force. That compares to just 35 counties four years ago, when the Authority began its expansion program.





With the Authority's support, multi-jurisdictional drug units in Illinois are seizing more illegal drugs and assets.

As the number and size of these multi-jurisdictional units have grown, so has their output. In 1990, MEGs and task forces made a combined total of 2,609 drug arrests statewide, a 9-percent increase from 1989. Three-quarters of these arrests were for drug trafficking or distribution offenses. In addition, the prosecution rate for MEG and task force arrests remained high. Statewide, more than 90 percent of these arrests are prosecuted, with several units achieving a 100-percent prosecution rate during 1990.

Besides allowing these units to launch more investigations and make more arrests, the Authority is helping them address unique drug abuse problems in their areas. In 1990, the Authority began awarding every MEG and task force \$35,000 in federal money for "special emphasis" projects such as asset forfeiture investigations, street-level drug suppression, and special investigations of the illegal diversion of legal drugs.

EAST ST. LOUIS INITIATIVE

While no region of Illinois has escaped the problems of drug abuse and crime, some areas have been literally overwhelmed by them. One of those areas is East St. Louis, a community not only ravaged by illegal drugs (it has the highest concentration of crack cocaine in the state) and drug-related crime (it had the highest murder rate *in the country* in 1989), but also sorely lacking the resources to pay for even basic city services, let alone intensive drug-control efforts.

During 1990, the Authority—working as part of a task force of local, state, and federal officials—helped develop a comprehensive anti-drug plan for East St. Louis. In addition to treatment and education components, the plan includes a six-part enforcement initiative supported by a \$1 million

federal award from the Authority, plus matching funds from the Illinois Department of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse. The money is being used to establish street-level enforcement units in high-crime areas of East St. Louis, as well as a special covert unit within the Metropolitan Enforcement Group of Southwestern Illinois. Additional prosecution, intensive probation, jail, and community services resources are also included.

While the primary goal of the East St. Louis initiative is to reduce drug trafficking and abuse (and related crime problems), the plan has a broader purpose as well: to restore the community's trust in the justice system and to increase its willingness to actively fight drug abuse and crime in the future. For 1991, the Authority plans to launch a similar program, with similar goals, in selected high-crime areas in Chicago's southern suburbs.

SPECIALIZED DRUG PROSECUTION

Not only police officers, but an increasing number of prosecutors as well are banding together in multi-jurisdictional drug units. In its 1990 drug-control strategy, the Authority designated more than \$1.75 million in federal funds to expand a multi-jurisdictional drug prosecution program in the Chicago area.

Three years ago, state's attorneys' offices in six counties formed a network for drug prosecutors to share information, ideas, and strategies more quickly and easily. In addition, each office is receiving federal funds from the Authority for specialized drug prosecutors, investigators, and, in some cases, computers and other equipment. In 1990, the DeKalb County State's Attorney's Office joined the network, which also includes Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will counties.

Since its inception, the multi-jurisdictional program has increased drug prosecution activity—in particular asset forfeiture cases—in each of the counties. In Will County, for example, the number of drug offenders prosecuted nearly tripled between 1989 and 1990, to 510, while the value of assets forfeited through the prosecutor's office rose from less than \$80,000 in 1989 to nearly \$450,000 the next year (which is five times the amount of the Authority's most recent award to the state's attorney's office). In Kane County, forfeitures also rose dramatically, from \$69,000 in 1989 to nearly \$215,000 in 1990.

For prosecutors outside the Chicago area, the Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor, using federal funds from the Authority, continued to offer specialized help in drug prosecution and asset forfeiture cases. This type of assistance is particularly important in the nearly two-thirds of Illinois counties that have just one, or in many cases, no assistant state's attorney. During 1990, the Local Drug Prosecution Unit assisted 70 counties by directly prosecuting 92 cases and providing on-site assistance in 58 others. The unit also handled 250 requests for research and other information, provided investigative services in 23 cases, and trained 955 officials in 30 sessions statewide.

Also during 1990, the Authority helped the Cook County State's Attorney's Office launch another innovative program: a countywide "nuisance abatement" unit that is getting landlords to clean up illegal drug activity in their buildings. State laws are being used to declare buildings where drugs are used or sold as "public nuisances," and therefore subject to prosecutorial action—up to shutting down and seizing them. The Authority-funded program expects to abate at least 250 drug houses a year in Cook County.

OFFENDER EDUCATION AND TREATMENT

The surge in drug arrests and convictions in Illinois has meant not only more prisoners in our correctional facilities, but also more prisoners with substance abuse problems. In its 1990 drug-control strategy, the Authority designated nearly \$2.4 million in federal Anti-Drug Abuse Act funds to the Illinois Department of Corrections to continue and expand its drug education and treatment programs for prisoners. While it is still too early to assess the long-term impact of these efforts, early indications are promising.

The federal funds are being used for the following initiatives:

- To present a new, standardized 30-hour substance abuse education program to more 1,600 inmates in 29 adult and juvenile facilities. The goal of this voluntary program is to offer basic drug education to inmates in all IDOC institutions.
- To support a residential treatment unit at the Dwight Correctional Center for women. This facility operated at its capacity of 27 throughout most of the year, with a waiting list of up to 12 inmates a month. In addition, IDOC continued to contract for six community-based treatment slots for women nearing the end of their sentences.
- To start a 26-bed treatment facility at the Illinois Youth Center-Valley View, in Kane County. It, too, operated at capacity for most of the year.
- To provide intensive parole services to a group of approximately 50 drug-abusing offenders recently released from prison. These parolees receive extensive monitoring, including drug testing, from specially trained parole agents. Initial analysis found that parolees in the program had a 30-percent lower recidivism rate in the first 10 months after release than people released to regular supervision.
- To establish a drug education and post-release supervision and referral program for "graduates" of the state's first military-style boot camp in Pope County.

SPECIALIZED PROBATION

Prisons aren't the only correctional program affected by the justice system's attention to drug abuse and drug-related crime. Most probation departments in Illinois are facing larger caseloads as well, with a higher concentration of drug-abusing offenders. During 1990, the Authority used federal Anti-Drug Abuse Act funds to initiate the first of several specialized probation programs.

In May, the Authority helped officials in St. Clair County launch an intensive probation program that provides close supervision for a small caseload of 35-40 high-risk offenders, as well as periodic drug testing for all probationers in the county. Early results of the drug tests are encouraging: there has been a 40-percent reduction in probationers who test positive a second time.

A related part of the program involves stepped-up counseling and treatment for county jail

inmates who are awaiting placement in community-based drug treatment facilities. Using just \$15,000 in federal funds from the Authority, the St. Clair County Mental Health Board is offering assistance to 6–8 drug-abusing jail inmates each month. This type of in-jail treatment is designed to ease the inmates' transition into community-based facilities, which in turn should improve their overall chances of success in treatment.

In Cook County, the Authority helped officials establish a supervision program for drug-abusing offenders sentenced to home confinement for the first 30–120 days of their probation term. As in St. Clair County, a major element of the program is periodic drug testing of offenders. Results from the first four months of the program found that 28 percent of the probationers tested positive on their first test. Among a group of these drug-positive offenders, however, nearly 70 percent tested negative in a follow-up test.

The Authority's 1990 drug-control strategy designates an additional \$550,000 in federal funds to start specialized probation programs in 10 more Illinois counties during 1991, mostly in large, more urban areas.

INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS

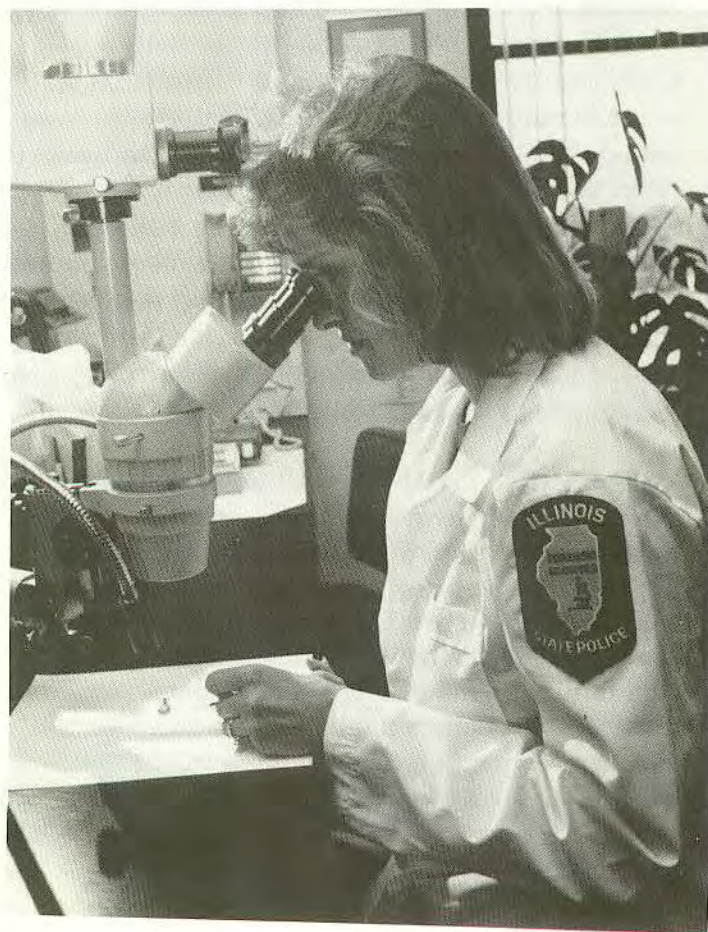
The increase in drug arrests is placing greater demands not only on personnel and programs but on equipment and information systems as well. To help the criminal justice system cope with these demands, the Authority during 1990 funded a number of infrastructure improvements, particularly in the state's crime labs.

In August, the Illinois State Police began the fourth and final phase of a federally funded crime lab improvement program. From the start, the program has been designed to reduce the backlog of drug cases awaiting analysis and to speed up turnaround time. With the help of additional staff and equipment acquired through the Authority, the State Police continued to meet both of those goals during 1990. From more than 1,900 at the end of 1988, the backlog of drug cases at ISP's

seven crime labs fell to fewer than 100 at the end of 1990—this despite the fact that the number of drug cases submitted for analysis has risen sharply in recent years. In 1987, ISP's labs were able to analyze just 28 percent of their drug cases within seven days. By 1990, the figure was nearly 50 percent.

The Chicago Police Department has also recorded substantial improvements in crime lab productivity as a result of an Authority-funded upgrade program that continued in 1990. In the last six months of 1986, before the program began, more than 2,100 drug cases had to be dropped because the police department's crime lab failed to analyze evidence in time for court. The number of cases dropped fell to just 123 in the same period of 1989 and 266 in 1990. With its additional equipment and personnel, Chicago's crime lab has been able to keep up with a growing caseload—controlled substance cases, which require the most time and resources, shot up 145 percent between 1986 and 1990—while also reducing its backlog.

Two other local crime labs—the DuPage County Sheriff's Department lab in Wheaton and the Northern Illinois Police Crime Lab in Highland



Federal funds awarded by the Authority are improving both state and local crime labs.

Park—also continued upgrade programs during 1990. Like their larger counterparts at the State Police and Chicago Police Department, these two labs face growing caseloads. But they, too, have been able to keep up—and at the same time improve their automated reporting to the police agencies they serve—with the help of federal funds from the Authority.

Besides crime lab improvements, the Authority supported two ongoing State Police projects during 1990. One, a statewide drug information network, is assisting local MEG and task force units with report writing and analysis and is serving as a statewide source of intelligence information about drug abuse and drug-related crime. The other, ISP's Technical Investigation Section, is helping more than 300 agencies a year use sophisticated surveillance equipment in drug investigations.

OTHER PROGRAMS

Here are some other programs included in the Authority's 1990 drug-control strategy (many of these efforts will begin in 1991):

Training. The Illinois Local Governmental Law Enforcement Officers Training Board is conducting a series of training sessions for local law enforcement personnel, focusing on detecting drug crimes and building cases.

Financial investigations. The Illinois Attorney General's Office initiated a program to improve the tracing and investigation of drug dealers' assets. The office is drafting state legislation, similar to a recent federal law, that would require financial institutions to report large cash transactions, and it is working on improving local agency access to existing financial information.

Legal consequences campaign. The Authority is launching a statewide public awareness campaign to inform citizens and local officials of the increasingly severe legal consequences facing drug abusers. Tougher criminal justice sanctions, as well as new and innovative user accountability measures, will be highlighted in print and broadcast materials.

Evaluation. The Authority is funding a major program to evaluate Illinois' drug-control strategies. Evaluations will be conducted by the Authority's new Drug Information and Analysis Center and by outside researchers. (See page 14 for more information about the Drug Information and Analysis Center.)

1991 DRUG-CONTROL STRATEGY

In addition to carrying out its 1990 drug-control strategy, the Authority in December finished development of its statewide plan for 1991. This plan, which was subsequently approved by the U.S. Department of Justice, details how the agency will allocate \$17.9 million in Anti-Drug Abuse Act funds for the federal fiscal year 1991.

As in previous years, the Authority held public hearings and conducted in-depth research to support the 1991 plan. More than 180 individuals and organizations—representing virtually all components of the justice system, as well as citizen groups and service providers—took part in this process.

The Authority's 1991 strategy continues many of the successful programs funded in previous years—multi-jurisdictional enforcement and prosecution, offender education and treatment, specialized probation, and others. It also moves into important new areas such as community policing, violence reduction in Chicago, and public defense. Like previous strategies, the 1991 plan is designed to keep up the justice system's momentum in fighting drug abuse and crime, while helping it adapt to changing conditions and needs.

RESOURCES

Statewide Strategy to Control Drug and Violent Crime, 1991. This document contains Illinois' application for fiscal year 1991 Anti-Drug Abuse Act funds, and the Authority's strategy for allocating \$17.9 million in federal funds. It also includes the latest data on the extent and nature of drug abuse, drug-related crime, and violence in Illinois.

Statewide Strategy to Control Drug and Violent Crime, 1990. This document contains Illinois' application for fiscal year 1990 Anti-Drug Abuse Act funds, and the Authority's strategy for allocating \$16.8 million in federal funds.

Victim Assistance

Today, victims of crime in Illinois enjoy more legal rights and have more advocacy and support services available to them than ever before. But while programs have expanded and attitudes have changed, the number of crime victims in the state has, sadly, continued to increase. The challenge for criminal justice and victim service officials in the years ahead is to serve this growing population of victims with more professional and more compassionate services.

The Authority continued to provide leadership and support to this effort during 1990. As the state agency responsible for administering victim assistance programs under the federal Victims of Crime Act, the Authority helped to design and fund innovative services for crime victims throughout Illinois, particularly those people who have been underserved by such programs in the past. The Authority also sponsored extensive training programs to keep victim service providers and managers up-to-date on the latest laws, research, and approaches. And the agency expanded victim information efforts to include materials in English as well as other languages.

PRIORITY POPULATIONS

The Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) requires states to give priority to assisting victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, and child abuse. During 1990, the Authority increased its commitment to these priority populations.

Sexual assault victims. During fiscal 1990, 27 sexual assault centers across Illinois—two more than in 1989—shared more than \$434,000 in VOCA funds awarded by the Authority for advocacy on behalf of victims. (For information on all VOCA money awarded by the Authority during state fiscal year 1990, along with associated matching funds, see page 42.) These community-based centers, all members of the Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault (ICASA), provided more than 10,700 hours of court and medical advocacy to nearly 4,800 victims, an increase of 33 percent from the previous year. For fiscal 1991, the Authority's award to ICASA for advocacy services increased by 46 percent, to \$635,000.

In Chicago, where more than half of the state's reported sexual assaults occur, the Authority continued to fund a unique emergency services network for victims of sexual assault. Using VOCA funds, six Chicago agencies—Rape Victim Advocates, the YWCA of Metropolitan Chicago, Community Mental Health Council, Legal Assistance Foundation of Chicago, and South Chicago and Roseland community hospitals—are providing a continuum of emergency and follow-up services, particularly to low-income victims from the city's South and West sides. The network does everything from securing new clothes for victims and explaining immediate medical and legal options, to offering short-term counseling and follow-up support groups. Legal advocacy and referrals to other assistance programs are also offered to dozens of sexual assault victims every month.

Domestic violence victims. During fiscal 1990, 40 domestic violence shelters and walk-in centers that are part of the Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence (ICADV) shared more than \$399,000 in VOCA funds awarded by the Authority for legal advocacy services. These 40 centers—up two from 1989—served more than 18,300 victims statewide during 1990, obtaining emergency orders of protection for nearly 30 percent of them. For fiscal 1991, the Authority's award to ICADV for legal advocacy rose more than 54 percent, to \$615,500.

Victims of child abuse. Using VOCA funds from the Authority, both ICASA and ICADV continued to provide badly needed services to perhaps the most vulnerable of all victims—children suffering abuse and violence in the home. Authority funding for these programs increased 13 percent between fiscal years 1989 and 1990, and another 15 percent in fiscal 1991, to nearly \$280,000. The number of child victims served by the programs has also increased.

During fiscal 1990, seven of ICASA's member agencies provided more than 8,400 hours of crisis intervention, short- and long-term counseling, and other support services to 1,838 child abuse victims and non-offending family members. The number of clients served more than doubled from fiscal

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT PROGRAMS SUPPORTED BY THE AUTHORITY

During fiscal year 1990, the Authority awarded federal victim assistance funds to 40 domestic violence programs and 27 sexual assault centers in Illinois.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROGRAMS

Aledo, Mercer County CADV
 Alton, Oasis Women's Center
 Aurora, Mutual Ground
 Belleville, Women's Crisis Center of Metro East
 Bloomington, Mid Central Community Action
 Cairo, Community Health Services and Emergency Services
 Canton, Fulton County Women's Crisis Center
 Carbondale, Women's Center
 Centralia, People Against Violent Environments
 Charleston, Coalition Against Domestic Violence
 Chicago Abused Women Coalition
 Chicago, Family Rescue
 Chicago, Neopolitan Lighthouse
 Chicago, Rainbow House
 Danville YWCA Women's Shelter
 Decatur, DOVE Domestic Violence Program
 DeKalb, Safe Passage
 Des Plaines, Life Span
 Elgin, Community Crisis Center
 Evanston YWCA
 Freeport, VOICES...Breaking the Silence
 Glen Ellyn, Family Shelter Service
 Harrisburg, Anna Bixby Women's Center
 Homewood, South Suburban Family Shelter
 Joliet, Guardian Angel Home of Joliet
 Kankakee County Coalition Against Domestic Violence
 Macomb, Western Illinois Regional Council
 Moline, Family Resources
 Oak Park, Sarah's Inn
 Olney, Stopping Woman Abuse Now
 Peoria, Tri-County WomenStrength
 Quincy Area Network Against Domestic Abuse
 Rockford, WAVE
 Springfield, Sojourn Women's Center
 Streator, Against Domestic Violence
 Summit, Des Plaines Valley Community Center
 Urbana, A Woman's Fund
 Waukegan, A Safe Place/Lake County Crisis Center
 Woodstock, Turning Point
 Worth, Crisis Center for South Suburbia

SEXUAL ASSAULT PROGRAMS

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

1989 (a 124-percent increase), and the number of hours of service rose by 65 percent. ICASA counselors help families make decisions about safety and medical care, they explain criminal justice and child welfare procedures, and they provide counseling and support services.

Forty-one ICADV centers combined VOCA funds from the Authority with other federal money to reach 8,881 children during fiscal 1990, an increase of about 5 percent from the previous year. These programs provide children who accompany parents to domestic violence centers with shelter, counseling, and support services to help them cope with the effects of violence in their homes.

For older children, both teenagers and young adults, the Authority during fiscal 1990 provided VOCA funds to Teen Living Programs (TLP), an agency that serves abused, exploited, and homeless young people, primarily those living on the streets of Chicago's North Side. TLP provides outreach and street counseling to more than 3,500 contacts each year and offers more in-depth housing and counseling services to about 100 clients.

UNDERSERVED VICTIMS

In addition to singling out the three priority populations, the VOCA law requires states to address the special needs of violent crime victims traditionally underserved by existing programs. During 1990, the Authority concentrated on improving services to four groups of underserved victims:

Victims of bias crime. Although the statistics are still sketchy, the incidence of bias-motivated, or hate, crimes appears to be on the rise—and research suggests that homosexual men and women may be the most frequent targets. During 1990, the Authority continued to fund an anti-violence program it helped to launch three years ago for victims of anti-gay and anti-lesbian crime in the Chicago area. Working with the criminal justice system, Horizons Community Services is using VOCA funds to provide victims with information, referrals, and advocacy.

Victims of drunken driving. The Authority helped the Illinois chapter of Mothers Against Drunk Driving design and initiate a service program for victims of drunken driving. With the help of VOCA money, MADD is offering support groups, information, and workshops to victims of alcohol-related traffic accidents and to the survivors of people killed by drunken drivers.

Survivors of homicide victims. The Authority continued to fund innovative, prosecutor-based programs that offer support, information, and advocacy to the survivors of murder victims in Cook and Lake counties. In Lake County, the state's attorney's office served more than 300 survivors in 43 separate cases during 1990, while in Cook County, the state's attorney's office operated monthly support group meetings in the suburbs for up to two dozen survivors. The Cook County program is part of a larger, VOCA-funded effort that is providing post-conviction assistance to 425 victims and their families every year.

Senior and disabled victims. The Authority helped the Cook County State's Attorney's Office initiate a program of improved services for senior citizens and people with disabilities. Assistant state's attorneys are being trained on the special needs of these victims, and basic services, such as transportation and communication, are being enhanced with the help of VOCA funds.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATION

As in previous years, the Authority's victim assistance programs for 1990 continued to emphasize greater cooperation between victims and the justice system—the goal being not only to help more victims overcome their individual pain, but also to help the system prosecute more offenders (and thereby prevent future victimizations). Two programs, in particular, stand out:

Victim coordinators. For the fourth year in a row, the Authority helped state's attorneys in several Illinois counties hire and maintain specially trained victim coordinators for their staffs. Victim coordinators help demystify the justice system for crime victims—by informing victims of their rights and responsibilities under the law; by explaining the judicial process; by helping them apply for financial compensation and prepare impact statements for use in sentencing; and by directing victims to other, community-based counseling and social services.

During fiscal 1990, the Authority awarded more than \$107,000 in VOCA funds to continue victim coordinator programs in eight counties—Alexander, Coles, Lee, Livingston, Sangamon, Stephenson, Vermilion, and Whiteside—and to start new programs in two counties—Kane and Rock Island. Together, these programs serve an average of 425 new victims every month (up from

about 300 a month in 1989), and they provide ongoing services to hundreds more.

Victim protocols. Also during 1990, the Authority helped officials in DuPage County implement the state's first formal and comprehensive set of protocols for handling domestic violence cases—everything from arrest and victim services through offender treatment. (This project was not funded through the Victims of Crime Act.) The protocols spell out how police, prosecutors, and social, medical, and victim service personnel in the county are to respond to domestic violence in a coordinated and compassionate manner.

At the invitation of State's Attorney Jim Ryan, the Authority completed an assessment of how the protocols were implemented, analyzing such issues as case processing, interagency communication, data collection, and training. In its 23-page report, the Authority offered recommendations for improving protocol operations, developing impact measurements, and managing data.

TRAINING AND INFORMATION

Because the laws and research on victim assistance are constantly changing—as are the people who provide the services—the Authority again during 1990 supported extensive training opportunities for victim service workers, both paid professional and volunteers.

Domestic violence training. The Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence trained more than 750 service providers and managers who attended 11 different training events supported with VOCA funds from the Authority. Training sessions covered a range of topics, including prosecution and legal advocacy; children's services; serving victims with disabilities, addictions, or special needs; and management issues.

Sexual assault training. With the help of VOCA funds, the Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault held eight major training events during fiscal year 1990 for approximately 300 service providers and managers. Counseling special populations, court advocacy, confidentiality, and expert witness testimony were among the topics covered.

Victim coordinator training. The Authority used VOCA funds to conduct three training sessions during 1990 for victim coordinators and other personnel statewide. Nearly 120 people attended one-day sessions on sexual assault, domestic

violence, and substance abuse; stress management; and serving the survivors of drunken and drugged driving fatalities.

In addition to training, the Authority published and disseminated a range of information about victim rights in Illinois. An updated brochure explaining the Illinois Bill of Rights for Victims and Witness of Violent Crime, including 1990 amendments to the law, was printed in English, Spanish, and for the first time, Polish. The Authority also helped to publicize Victim Rights Week (April 22–28, 1990) through news releases, media interviews, and a gubernatorial proclamation.

RESOURCES

Illinois Bill of Rights for Victims and Witnesses of Violent Crime, 1990 Update. This short brochure explains, in simple, easy-to-understand terms, the rights and responsibilities of crime victims under Illinois' victim bill of rights law. Includes 1990 amendments to the law.

Crime Prevention

In 1991, the Authority says so long to America's favorite crime-fighting dog—McGruff. With federal funding through the Justice Assistance Act having expired, and state funds unavailable to support the program, the Authority is discontinuing its statewide administration of McGruff's crime prevention education program.

During the Authority's five-year association with McGruff, 755 law enforcement agencies, businesses, and community groups participated in the program at one time or another, more than 18 million pieces of safety literature were distributed throughout the state, and the Authority handled nearly 11,000 written and telephone requests for more information on crime prevention.

PUBLIC INFORMATION

In 1990, the Authority's McGruff program had 513 participants—municipal and university police departments, sheriffs' offices, private security firms, and community organizations. Through these agencies and organizations, the Authority distributed nearly 3.8 million pieces of crime prevention literature. The publications covered topics such as safety on the street, home safety, how to begin a neighborhood watch group, and special tips for senior citizens on protecting

themselves. In addition, the Authority designed a special *McGruff Goes To Court* coloring book for prosecutors' offices to distribute to child victims and witnesses. In the coloring book, McGruff tells the story of a scared young boy who must testify at a criminal trial. It turns out going to court wasn't as scary as the little guy thought it would be.

The Authority during 1990 distributed more than 15,000 McGruff comic books and coloring books published by the National Crime Prevention Council. NCPC also developed *Challenges and Opportunities in Drug Prevention: A Demand Reduction Guide for Law Enforcement Officers*, a resource guide which the Authority distributed to local law enforcement agencies throughout the state. This publication offers ideas on how municipalities can reduce the demand for illegal drugs in their communities.

McGruff publications were also sent directly to Illinois citizens who requested more information through letters to McGruff and calls to the Authority's toll-free number, 1-800-4-MCGRUFF. In 1990, more than 3,500 people contacted the Authority's clearinghouse of crime prevention information. Of the citizen requests for information, 89 percent were from either children or teenagers.



Sparky the Fire Dog and Pandy Panda joined Authority Executive Director J. David Coldren, CMS Deputy Director Rose Mary Bombela, and Gubernatorial Assistant Elio Montenegro to help celebrate McGruff's 10th birthday.

1989 GOVERNOR'S AWARDS FOR OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT IN COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION

NORTHERN REGION

Law Enforcement Agency: Skokie Police Department
Business: PACE Suburban Bus Service, Melrose Park
Media: KIIK-FM/WOC-AM, Davenport, Iowa

Civic Organization: Residential Crime Prevention
Committee, Evanston

Individual (Paid): Officer Ronald Baran, Skokie Police
Department

Individual (Volunteer): Fran and Bill Maloney,
Oak Forest

Exemplary Program: Community Alternatives to Drunk
Driving, LaSalle County Council for Alcohol and
Drug Abuse

CENTRAL REGION

Law Enforcement Agency: Quincy Police Department
Media: Jacksonville Journal Courier

Civic Organization: Illini Lodge #4, Independent Order of
Odd Fellows, Jacksonville

Individual (Paid): Gary Spear, Crime Analyst, Champaign
Police Department

Individual (Volunteer): Jack Finch, Jacksonville

Exemplary Program: DARE for the Hearing Impaired,
Morgan County Sheriff's Department

SOUTHERN REGION

Law Enforcement Agency: Sesser Police Department

Business: Accurate Message Center, Mt. Vernon

Media: WCEE-TV, Channel 13, Kell

Civic Organization: Senior Services Plus, Alton

Individual (Paid): Sheriff Harry Spiller, Williamson County

Individual (Volunteer): Sue Doolen, Mt. Vernon

Exemplary Program: Operation Senior, Alton Police
Department

STATEWIDE

Exemplary Program: Fleetwatch, Illinois Crime Prevention
Association

Residents of Illinois learned about crime prevention in a number of different ways too. The Authority distributed three different tapes containing television public service announcements created by NCPC and the Ad Council. These tapes were sent to network and cable stations throughout the state. With the assistance of the Chicago Police Department, the Authority tagged the national PSAs with McGruff's address in Illinois.

To spread McGruff's crime prevention message and encourage public involvement, the Authority also sponsored and participated in several special events during the year. These included the Illinois State Fair, the Ad Council's Salute to Chicago, McGruff Night at Santa Fe Speedway in Hinsdale, the annual Crime Prevention Fair at the State of Illinois Center, the McDonald's Charity Christmas Parade in Chicago, and the state's Senior Citizens Day.

McGruff's 10th anniversary fell in October 1990, and the Authority celebrated in style. Because October is also Crime Prevention Month, the Authority distributed kits to all participating agencies with suggestions on how local municipalities, community groups, and organizations could celebrate McGruff's anniversary and Crime

Prevention Month. The Authority sponsored posters on the sides of buses in Springfield, Chicago, and its suburbs; banners on Chicago's Michigan Avenue; and crime prevention messages on electronic billboards that line various Chicago expressways. In conjunction with Governor Thompson's proclamation of October as Crime Prevention Month in Illinois, the Authority hosted a birthday party for McGruff in the State of Illinois Center, with balloons and cake for the public. McGruff made several public appearances that month around the state (with help from participating agencies). And once again, McGruff was the lead dog for the Muscular Dystrophy Association's K-9 Walk for Kids.

TRAINING AND AWARDS

In addition to managing the public information side of the McGruff campaign in Illinois, the Authority organized and held its annual series of crime prevention training seminars for practitioners throughout the state. Featuring the theme, *Drugs and Crime Prevention: Looking to the '90s*, three seminars were held in Collinsville, Bloomington, and Chicago. Nearly 575 law enforcement officers, community leaders, business

people, and citizens learned new ideas on how to combat drug abuse and drug-related crime.

Each seminar included the presentation of the Governor's Awards for Outstanding Achievement in Community Crime Prevention in seven different areas: law enforcement agency, business, civic organization, news media organization, individual (paid and volunteer), and exemplary program. A total of 102 individuals and groups from across the state were nominated, and 21 received awards for their outstanding contributions to crime prevention in Illinois.

A special statewide exemplary program award was presented to the Illinois Crime Prevention Association for its Fleetwatch program. Fleetwatch asks public utility workers and employees of other companies who work in residential neighborhoods to serve as extra eyes and ears for local police. If they see a crime being committed, or a situation that calls for police intervention, workers use their two-way radios to report the incident to their dispatcher, who in turn, telephones the police department.



Throughout the past five years, the Authority tried to tie local efforts with those of the national McGruff program as a way of maximizing citizen interest in crime prevention while holding down costs. The McGruff campaign in Illinois served as a way for local agencies, that might not have been able to afford their own crime prevention materials, to have a central resource for obtaining quality publications and information—free of charge.

While the central resource will no longer be available through the Authority, the commitment to citizen safety that the Authority's program helped build among thousands of citizens and law enforcement professionals will no doubt live on.

RESOURCES

The following two organizations still provide crime prevention assistance to agencies and organizations in Illinois:

The *Illinois Crime Prevention Association* (ICPA) is an organization of crime prevention officers, business officials, and community leaders currently working or interested in crime prevention. Write to the Illinois Crime Prevention Association, P.O. Box 426, Tinley Park, Illinois, 60477, or call Galen Westerfield, president, at 309-793-0950.

The *National Crime Prevention Council* (NCPC) in Washington, D.C., manages the national McGruff program. The organization provides information, statistics, and program ideas for all aspects of crime prevention. Contact the National Crime Prevention Council, 1700 K Street, N.W., 2nd floor, Washington, D.C., 20006, or call 202-466-6272.

McGruff was the top dog once again for the Muscular Dystrophy Association's Annual K-9 Walk for Kids in Chicago. Here, McGruff poses with Myles Craglow, the 1989 State Poster Child.

Legislation

Every year, the Illinois General Assembly considers hundreds of bills affecting the criminal justice system. Staying on top of this legislation—particularly those bills that concern criminal justice information and information systems—is the primary responsibility of the Authority’s Legislation and Regulations Committee, supported by staff of the Office of the General Counsel. The Authority’s legislative role is twofold:

1. To monitor legislation affecting the criminal justice system and to make recommendations to the Governor and the General Assembly.
2. To propose legislation that advances new criminal justice policies or adjusts existing policies.

Much of the legislation considered by the Authority deals with complex, technical, and often controversial matters that require coordination among different parts of the justice system. In these instances, the Authority serves a forum for bringing together people with different interests and different viewpoints to identify and debate the underlying issues *before* they reach the General Assembly. Working outside the legislative and media spotlight, the Authority over the years has been able to hammer out effective and creative proposals on a variety of issues related to criminal justice information and systemic coordination.

Through its Legislation and Regulations Committee, the Authority tracks key criminal justice legislation and advises the Governor and the General Assembly.

The success of this approach continued during 1990. The Authority was instrumental in drafting and securing passage of a major new law governing asset seizure and forfeiture in drug cases. It crafted a comprehensive policy on the sealing of criminal history records, which could shape future legislation in this area. And it ushered in one of its most impressive legislative achievements—the enactment of the Illinois Uniform Conviction Information Act.

DRUG ASSET FORFEITURE PROCEDURE ACT

Laws allowing criminal justice agencies to seize and ultimately forfeit the assets of drug offenders have been on the books in Illinois for several years. Yet, these laws were seldom used as aggressively as comparable federal statutes.

Concerned that law enforcement agencies in Illinois either didn’t understand or, for some other reason, weren’t using the state’s forfeiture laws, the Authority in the fall of 1989 surveyed law enforcement officials about their experiences with the laws. Their basic response: state forfeiture laws were too complex, time-consuming, and restrictive to be an effective law enforcement tool.





Using new asset forfeiture laws the Authority helped to author, law enforcement in Illinois is taking the profit out of dealing drugs.

In addition, they said the methods for distributing forfeited assets were uncoordinated and offered little incentive to local agencies to pursue cases under state statutes.

To address these and other concerns, the Authority formed a special 21-member subcommittee on asset seizure and forfeiture, with representatives of municipal, county, and state police departments, county prosecutors' offices, and other state and federal agencies. Their task was to explore in more detail the problems associated with Illinois' asset seizure and forfeiture laws and to develop legislative recommendations.

After meeting several times during late 1989 and early 1990, the subcommittee developed the Drug Asset Forfeiture Procedure Act. The proposal addressed the main concerns raised by law enforcement officials in the Authority's survey: it consolidated the forfeiture statutes and set up faster, more uniform procedures; it permitted the forfeiture of real property for the first time; and it created a uniform—and equitable—distribution formula.

The proposed legislation was endorsed by the Legislation and Regulations Committee and the full Authority in early 1990. A bill based on the Authority's proposal, and supported by a bipartisan coalition in both the House and the Senate, won legislative approval later in the year. The measure was signed into law by Governor James R. Thompson on September 10, its effective date (PA 86-1382).

While securing passage of the law was important, the next critical step was to explain it to local police and prosecutors. To support this effort, the Authority awarded nearly \$20,000 in federal Justice Assistance Act funds to the Illinois Local Governmental Law Enforcement Officers Training Board. The training board used the federal money,

along with matching funds, to conduct seminars for local officials throughout the state and to publish a brochure that describes the new law.

The success of the Drug Asset Forfeiture Procedure Act is in stark contrast to the situation under the old state laws. In its first three months alone, the law prompted approximately 1,000 seizures statewide, according to the Office of the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor. Nevertheless, the Authority has retained its subcommittee to monitor the law and to identify and correct any problems. For 1991, the group is recommending a variety of technical amendments that correct minor problems or inconsistencies in the original law.

ILLINOIS UNIFORM CONVICTION INFORMATION ACT

Beginning January 1, 1991—for the first time in state history—the conviction records of most criminal offenders in Illinois became available to the general public through the Illinois State Police. The enactment of the Illinois Uniform Conviction Information Act (UCIA) culminated more than a decade of work by the Authority (and its predecessor agencies) to develop a uniform policy on access to criminal records—a policy that balances individual privacy concerns with the public's right to know about its justice system.

Like many bills that deal with complex and controversial issues, the UCIA went through numerous drafts before a final proposal was developed. Again, the Authority served as the forum for bringing different interest groups together—law enforcement officials, employers, civil liberties experts, and news media representatives—to debate the issues and work out reasonable compromises.

In 1987, after nearly eight years of public hearings, work group meetings, and other legislative groundwork, the UCIA was passed by the Illinois General Assembly and signed, with changes, by Governor Thompson (PA 85-922). The law was originally slated to take effect in July 1990, but a 1989 law delayed the effective date for another six months to give the State Police more time to prepare for its implementation.

The UCIA [Ill.Rev.Stat., ch. 38, par. 1601 et seq.] allows the public (including employers, journalists, licensing and investigation agencies, and local governments) to obtain information about all felony and Class A and B misdemeanor convictions any person has accumulated on his or her state rap sheet. The information is provided for a fee—\$4 for searches based on name only, \$14 for fingerprint-based searches—usually within two weeks of the request.

The law makes the Authority responsible for setting the fee that local law enforcement agencies may charge to assist requesters in fingerprinting the subjects of an inquiry. During 1990, the Authority, after consulting with the state's major law enforcement agencies and professional organizations, set this fingerprinting fee at \$10. Also during 1990, the Authority commented on the proposed rules for implementing the law and helped to inform the public of its enactment.

The primary users of the UCIA are expected to be employers conducting background checks on prospective employees. The Authority will continue to work with industry groups such as the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry to monitor implementation of the law and to address continuing concerns over data accuracy and completeness in criminal background checks.

OTHER LEGISLATIVE MATTERS

Here are some other legislative developments involving the Authority during 1990:

Record sealing. To address the complex issues surrounding the retention and expungement of criminal history records, the Authority established a special subcommittee during 1990, with representatives from law enforcement, the courts, legislative staffs, employers, and the news media.

Current state law allows some rap sheet information to be expunged (for example, information about arrests that do not result in conviction). The

Authority's subcommittee, however, heard both technical and policy-related challenges to the notion of expungement. On the technical side, people questioned whether criminal history information—much of it stored on multiple computer databases (including some operated by news organizations and other private concerns)—can ever really be expunged. On the policy side, they argued that it violates the notion of open and accountable government to forever delete information documenting the actions of the criminal justice system.

As an alternative to expungement, the subcommittee drafted a policy statement that promotes the *sealing* of criminal history information that is no longer pertinent to public safety. Under sealing, the information is maintained for legitimate research and law enforcement purposes, but is not widely available. While no specific legislation based on the subcommittee's work has been introduced, the group's policy statement could ultimately lead to comprehensive legislation in this area. It will also serve as a model policy for critiquing other proposals affecting criminal history records in Illinois.

Crime lab fees. An Authority proposal to assess a \$50 fee on people convicted of drug violations was passed by the General Assembly and signed into law in September (PA 86-1399). The fees are deposited into a fund designated exclusively for use by the crime laboratory that analyzed evidence in the case.

Motor vehicle theft prevention. The Authority supported a new law designed to curb the growing problem of auto theft in Illinois. The law creates within the Authority a new Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Council that will award grants to public and private agencies for motor vehicle theft enforcement, prosecution, and prevention programs (PA 86-1408). The law was signed in September and became effective January 1, 1991.

Data Quality

From the days of police call boxes to the high-tech era of portable computers, information has always been the lifeblood of the criminal justice system. But even as information technology continues to push new limits, its utility is still defined by the accuracy and completeness of the data that are being processed.

Data quality is especially critical to the justice system, where literally hundreds of decisions—affecting public safety and individual rights—are made every day by police, prosecutors, judges, and corrections officials who must rely on criminal history record information, or “rap sheets.” Beginning in 1991, these concerns take on a new dimension, as criminal conviction information contained on Illinois rap sheets becomes available to the general public for the first time (see page 32). So, in addition to affecting criminal justice decisions, data quality can also have profound effects on employment, licensing, and other important aspects of everyday life.

Assessing the quality of criminal history record information in Illinois, and recommending ways to improve it, has always been a major part of the Authority’s mission. Since 1979, the Authority has

conducted a series of audits examining the accuracy and completeness of rap sheets maintained by the Illinois State Police, the state central repository for criminal history information.

During 1990, Authority auditors broke important new ground in this area. The agency published an audit that examines, for the first time, the information practices of the Chicago Police Department and their effect on the quality of criminal history record information in Illinois. In addition, the Authority completed work on a separate audit that analyzes the serious problem of dispositions missing from the state central repository. Both of these audits, and the recommendations they contain, are helping state and local officials understand and address the serious data-quality problems that continue to impede the justice system in Illinois.

THE CHICAGO RECORDS AUDIT

As the state’s largest law enforcement agency, the Chicago Police Department has a major influence on the quality of criminal history record information in Illinois. The department not only is the largest contributor of arrest information to the statewide Computerized Criminal History (CCH) system, but it also maintains the largest local repository of rap sheets in the state. Dozens of suburban law enforcement agencies rely on Chicago police for accurate and up-to-date information on suspects arrested in their communities.

With this in mind, the Authority designed its 1989 audit to examine the quality of criminal history information maintained by *both* the Chicago Police Department and the Illinois State Police. Unlike most other metropolitan police agencies, the Chicago Police Department operates a largely manual, unautomated records system—one that has changed little in the past 50 years. Authority auditors sought to evaluate the department’s record-keeping practices, and to assess the accuracy and completeness of Chicago’s own rap sheets as well as the information it reports to the state repository. The Authority analyzed a sample of 370 Chicago police arrest records and conducted numerous on-site visits and document reviews.

AUDIT RECOMMENDATIONS

Here are the key recommendations of the Authority’s most recent data-quality audits:

1990 Audit. The Authority shall convene an ad hoc working committee of representatives from the Authority, the Illinois State Police, the Illinois Supreme Court’s Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, and state and local reporting agencies to develop immediate, coordinated, and effective solutions to the problem of missing dispositions on state criminal history records.

1989 Audit. The Chicago Police Department should eliminate its multiple stand-alone criminal history systems, both manual and automated, in favor of a comprehensive, integrated, fully automated criminal history record information management system.

The final audit report was approved by the Authority and released in April 1990. Its conclusion was far-reaching: "The Chicago Police Department's criminal history record information system is fragmented, inefficient, and outdated, and negatively affects the quality, timeliness, and usefulness of rap sheet information maintained by the Chicago Police Department and the Illinois State Police."

Among other things, the Authority found that Chicago police were not reporting all felony and serious misdemeanor arrests to the State Police, as required by Illinois' Uniform Disposition Reporting law. More than 330 of the arrests examined by the Authority were for crimes that should have been reported to the State Police. But only 107 of them—fewer than one-third—appeared on state rap sheets. The result is that state records seriously underrepresent the extent of many offenders' criminal activity in Chicago, particularly their drug-related offenses.

The Authority's audit drew immediate attention from the police department, other city officials, and the news media. In an editorial, the Chicago Tribune concluded that "good information systems that would provide better services and more public safety might help [taxpayers] feel they are getting more bang for their bucks."

In its formal response to the audit, the Chicago Police Department said it welcomed the Authority's findings and noted that computerization of its criminal history system would go a long way toward addressing many of the concerns raised. The Authority is continuing to assist the police department in this push toward greater automation and better data quality. In December 1990, the Authority awarded Chicago police \$200,000 in federal Anti-Drug Abuse Act funds, to be matched by more than \$66,000 in local money, to contract for a comprehensive criminal information needs analysis that will support the department's long-range policing mission.

THE STATE CCH AUDIT

Also during 1990, the Authority conducted a second, more traditional data-quality audit of the Computerized Criminal History (CCH) system maintained by the Illinois State Police. This audit was designed to take a new look at an old problem—the number of state's attorney and court dispositions that are missing from state rap sheets.

Like previous CCH audits, the 1990 audit concluded that "missing dispositional information continues to be one of the most serious problems affecting the quality and usefulness of CCH data." For example, the Authority found that the majority of the 384 arrests in the sample were missing dispositions from both the state's attorney and the courts, even though more than a year had passed since the arrests were first posted to the CCH system. While the percentage of missing dispositions had decreased about 18 percentage points since a similar Authority audit in 1988, nearly 59 percent of the arrests were still missing both disposition types.

More significant, and more troubling, the audit found little evidence of improvement in disposition reporting from Cook and DuPage counties, the two largest reporting jurisdictions. More than two-thirds of the Cook County arrests in the sample and all of those from DuPage County were missing both the state's attorney and court dispositions.

"The findings of this year's audit underscore the urgent need for a comprehensive, coordinated, and concerted effort to address the missing disposition problem," the Authority concluded in its audit report, released in March 1991. In its recommendations, the Authority called for an ad hoc working committee to develop coordinated and effective solutions to the problem of missing dispositions. Representatives from the Authority, the State Police, the courts' administrative office, and state and local reporting agencies will be on the panel.

RESOURCES

Annual Audit Report for 1990: Audit of Illinois' Computerized Criminal History System. This 86-page report contains the findings, recommendations, and methodology of the Authority's 1990 audit of the criminal history record information system maintained by the Illinois State Police.

Annual Audit Report for 1989: Audit of Illinois' Repositories for Criminal History Record Information. This 253-page report contains the findings, recommendations, and methodology of the Authority's 1989 audit of the Chicago Police Department's criminal history information system.

Technical Assistance

In the 1990s, as resources tighten but demands for service grow, the information needs of government managers will only continue to accelerate. Not only will these officials need more information to support both day-to-day and long-range decision making. They will need increasingly *sophisticated* information—and they will need it faster than ever before. In many instances, they will also need help in configuring and using computers to collect, store, and analyze their data.

For officials involved in *criminal justice* decision making, the Authority remains the primary resource for information and technical assistance in Illinois.

INFORMATION CLEARINGHOUSE

The Authority—through its Information Resource Center and, beginning in 1990, through its Drug Information and Analysis Center—serves as a statewide clearinghouse for statistics and other information about the criminal justice system. During 1990, the Authority handled 913 requests for information, or approximately 76 a month. Whether it was a village manager requesting data on drug abuse, a news reporter digging for a background statistic on deadline, a university researcher looking for a specific publication, or a citizen seeking information about the parole system, the Authority was there to provide answers or to refer questions to the people who could.

Approximately 42 percent of the requests received during 1990 were for agency publications, such as *Trends and Issues*, audit reports, and research bulletins. Several requesters also borrowed materials from the Authority's growing videotape library, which includes the *Crime File* series, a set of programs produced by the U.S. Department of Justice that examine illegal drugs and other topics.

Another 33 percent of the requests were for general information about crime and the justice system, and 19 percent were for specific statistical data. For example, the Authority put together detailed information on crime trends in Chicago for the United Way's committee on public safety; it collected and analyzed comparative sentencing data for a circuit court judge in southern Illinois; it gathered information on motor vehicle theft trends for the state's Bureau of the Budget; and it helped the public defender in DuPage County compare his office's resource and activity levels in preparation for budget hearings. The remaining 6 percent of the requests involved law-related issues.

A growing number of requests to the Authority are for information about illegal drugs and drug-related crime. During 1990, for example, the Authority collected data on drug testing for St. Clair County officials who were implementing a testing program for offenders. The Authority provided other agencies—the Department of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse, TASC (Treatment Alternative for Special Clients), and the Chicago Crime Commission—with extensive information about drug abuse and crime for use in

Staff person Olga McNamara coordinates the distribution of hundreds of Authority publications every year.



their annual plans. And the agency responded to information requests with national impact as well: the Authority provided Chicago Mayor Richard M. Daley with background information for use in testimony before Congress, and it supplied the U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee with drug price and purity information for Illinois.

Approximately 40 percent of the people who requested information during 1990 were government officials. Another 18 percent were representatives of the private sector; 18 percent were researchers and students; 14 percent, news reporters and editors; and 10 percent, private citizens.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROJECTS

In addition to providing answers to hundreds of short-term information requests, the Authority handled several larger technical assistance projects during 1990. Here are a few examples:

Chicago Police Department. At the request of the police department, the Authority completed an extensive analysis of how information is collected and processed by the department's Office of Professional Standards, which investigates allegations of excessive use of police force. The Authority provided a variety of recommendations for improving data collection, maintenance, and reporting.

Correctional services. The Authority completed a study of how The Salvation Army's Correctional Services Department collects and manages information related to its work-release program. The Authority offered recommendations on computerization, technical staffing, and training.

Telefax network. The Authority continued to offer technical assistance and support to law enforcement departments that are part of the statewide telefacsimile network. This network links local agencies with the state central repository for criminal history information. During 1990, the Authority convened a first user group of telefax agencies, which was instrumental in implementing new policies to identify and correct recurring problems with fingerprint processing.

Crime mapping. The Authority continued to help criminal justice agencies improve their computerized crime mapping capabilities. During 1990, the Authority responded to several requests for information on mapping, and provided its Spatial and Temporal Analysis of Crime (STAC) package to several new agencies in Illinois and across the country. By year-end, approximately 100 organizations had expressed interest in STAC.

MICROCOMPUTER SUPPORT

The proliferation of smaller, more affordable microcomputers has created a tremendous need for technical assistance involving hardware, software, and (increasingly) computer networks. To assist state and local officials with their microcomputing needs, the Authority established its Microcomputer Center several years ago.

In 1990, this center provided technical assistance to dozens of criminal justice agencies. At the same time, it managed the growing microcomputing and networking needs of the Authority's own research, technical, and administrative staffs.

Microcomputer experts went on-site to install the Authority's CIMIS and RAPS program in 14 new agencies during 1990 (see pages 9 and 10 for descriptions of RAPS and CIMIS). By year-end, the Microcomputer Center was providing ongoing technical support to more than 40 sheriffs' and state's attorneys' offices that were using these two systems.

For many agencies, CIMIS and RAPS have afforded their first real experience with microcomputers. Authority staff continue to offer these agencies training in basic hardware and database operations, as well as in more specialized applications such as word processing, spreadsheet analysis, and statistical charting. For example, microcomputer staff provided the McHenry County State's Attorney's Office with in-depth technical advice on office management and document control systems.

The Authority also assisted several organizations with one-time technical needs. As part of a larger technical assistance project (see above), microcomputer staff helped the Correctional Services Department of The Salvation Army analyze and improve its hardware, software, and networking configuration. The Microcomputer Center also provided hardware and software recommendations to support a new case-tracking project in the Criminal Division of the Cook County Circuit Court.

Finally, the Authority continued to operate a state-of-the-art microcomputer training laboratory. This facility allows criminal justice officials to get hands-on experience with a variety of microcomputer products and configurations, including the Authority's own information systems.

Fiscal Information

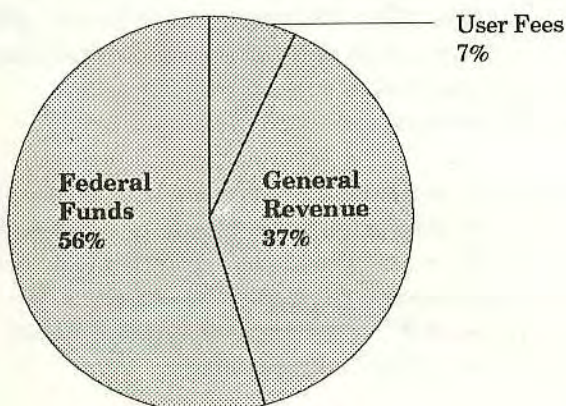
Expenditures: State Fiscal Years 1989 and 1990

	General Revenue		User Fees*		Federal Funds		All Sources	
	FY89	FY90	FY89	FY90	FY89	FY90	FY89	FY90
Operations								
Personnel	\$1,422,842	\$1,524,143					\$1,422,842	\$1,524,143
Retirement	74,545	68,500					74,545	68,500
FICA	102,255	110,754					102,255	110,754
Contractual Services	533,979	530,940	\$90,907	\$61,164			624,886	592,104
Travel	44,003	60,981	883	3,987			44,886	64,968
Commodities	19,566	20,505					19,566	20,505
Printing	48,810	72,904	3,598	10,000			52,408	82,904
Equipment	22,643	5,487	139	14,083			22,782	19,570
EDP	1,038,207	1,041,016	466,422	701,830			1,504,629	1,742,846
Telecommunications	107,300	122,300					107,300	122,300
Operation of Automobiles	7,939	9,570	383	916			8,322	10,486
Total Operations	\$3,422,089	\$3,567,100	\$562,332	\$791,980	\$0	\$0	\$3,984,421	\$4,359,080
Awards and Grants								
Federal Assistance Support	\$261,700	\$176,402			\$1,032,758	\$773,626	\$1,294,458	\$950,028
State Agencies	196,117	427,200			1,916,346	1,530,342	2,112,463	1,957,542
Locals/Non-Profits					4,421,007	3,904,967	4,421,007	3,904,967
Investigating Criminal Justice Issues					42,647	57,850	42,647	57,850
Total Awards and Grants	\$457,817	\$603,602	\$0	\$0	\$7,412,758	\$6,266,785	\$7,870,575	\$6,870,387
Grand Total	\$3,879,906	\$4,170,702	\$562,332	\$791,980	\$7,412,758	\$6,266,785	\$11,854,996	\$11,229,467

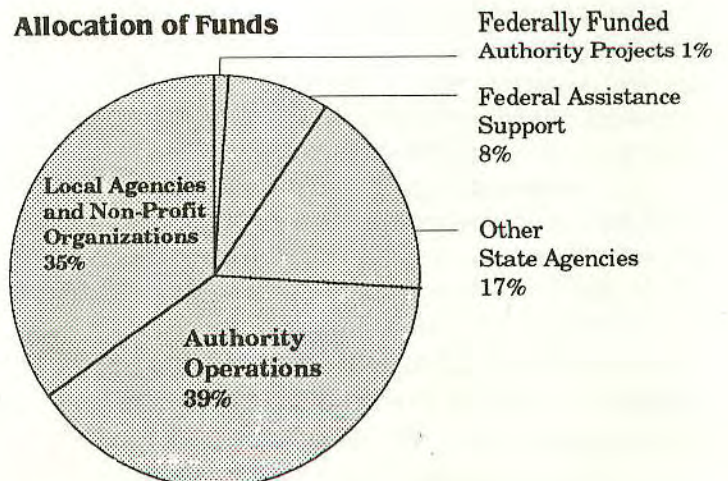
* User fees refer to funds collected from local criminal justice agencies that use information systems developed and operated by the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority.

Funding Sources and Allocations: Fiscal Year 1990

Sources of Expenditures

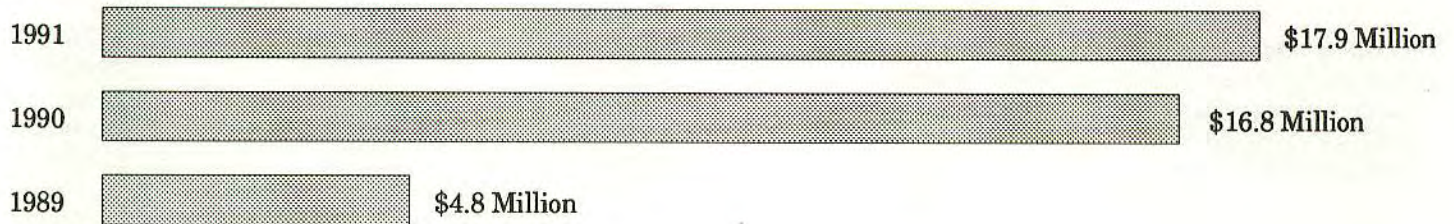


Allocation of Funds

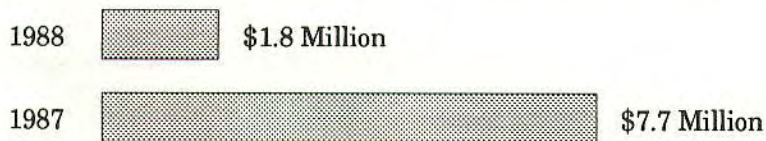


Trends in Federal Funds Allocated to Illinois

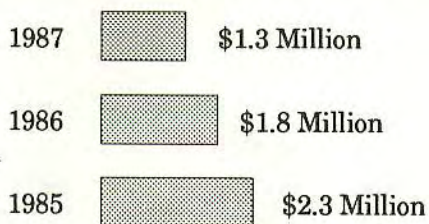
Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (Federal Fiscal Year)



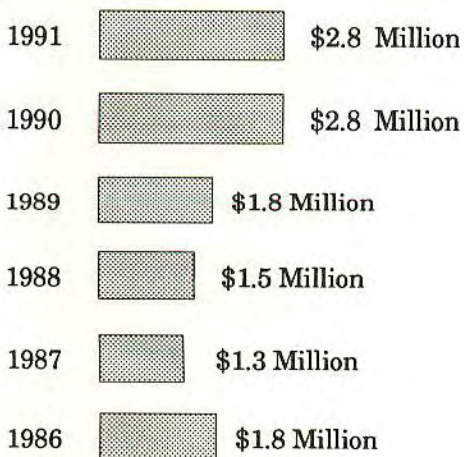
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Act (Federal Fiscal Year)



Justice Assistance Act (Federal Fiscal Year)



Victims of Crime Act (Federal Fiscal Year)



Federal Funds Awarded: State Fiscal Year 1990

Summary of Federal Funds Awarded

	Federal	Match	Total
Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988	\$2,987,163	\$993,053	\$3,980,216
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Act	1,805,298	602,683	2,407,981
Justice Assistance Act	298,099	303,323	601,422
Victims of Crime Act	1,762,700	440,679	2,203,379
Total Awards	\$6,853,260	\$2,339,738	\$9,192,998

Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988

A federal block grant program designed to help states and local units of government carry out strategies to control drug abuse and violent crime. (Note: The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 merged the drug enforcement grant program of the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Act and the criminal justice grant program of the Justice Assistance Act.)

Agency	Program	Federal Funds	State Match	Local Match	Award Date
Illinois Local Governmental Law Enforcement Officers Training Board	Law Enforcement Training	\$400,000	\$133,333		6-1-90
St. Clair County Court Services and Probation Department	Drug Testing and Services	60,000		\$20,000	5-1-90
St. Clair County Mental Health Board	Drug Testing and Services	15,000		5,000	5-1-90
Blackhawk Area Task Force	Multi-jurisdictional Drug Enforcement	79,792		26,598	5-1-90
Zone 8 Task Force	Multi-jurisdictional Drug Enforcement	18,710		6,237	5-1-90
Illinois State Police	State/Local Information Network	225,000	75,000		4-15-90
Illinois State Police	Drug Enforcement Technical Support	141,106	47,035		4-15-90
Southern Illinois Drug Task Force	Multi-jurisdictional Drug Enforcement	79,966		26,655	4-15-90
Southeastern Illinois Drug Task Force	Multi-jurisdictional Drug Enforcement	112,500		37,500	4-1-90
West Central Illinois Task Force	Multi-jurisdictional Drug Enforcement	28,684		9,561	4-1-90
South Central Illinois Drug Task Force	Multi-jurisdictional Drug Enforcement	112,500		37,500	3-15-90
Illinois Attorney General's Office	Financial Investigations Legislation	50,000	16,667		3-1-90
Zone 6 Task Force	Multi-jurisdictional Drug Enforcement	29,050		9,683	3-1-90
Chicago Police Department	Crime Laboratory Upgrade	300,000		100,000	1-1-90
DuPage County MEG	Multi-jurisdictional Drug Enforcement	79,966		26,655	1-1-90
Central Illinois Enforcement Group	Multi-jurisdictional Drug Enforcement	78,502		26,167	12-15-89
North Central Narcotics Task Force	Multi-jurisdictional Drug Enforcement	88,796		29,599	12-1-89
Office of the State's Attorneys	Local Drug Prosecution Support	145,000		48,333	10-15-89
Appellate Prosecutor					
Illinois Department of Corrections	Offender Education and Treatment	499,000	167,000		7-1-89
Illinois State Police	Crime Laboratory Upgrade	443,591	144,530		6-16-89
Total ADAA Awards for FY90		\$2,987,163	\$583,565	\$409,488	

State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Act

A federal block grant program designed to help states and local units of government carry out strategies to improve drug law enforcement. (Note: The drug enforcement grant program of the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Act has been incorporated into the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988.)

Agency	Program	Federal Funds	State Match	Local Match	Award Date
Quad City MEG	Multi-jurisdictional Drug Enforcement	\$18,024		\$6,008	6-15-90
Circuit Court of Cook County, Adult Probation Department	Home Confinement and Drug Surveillance	95,960		32,902	6-1-90
Illinois State Police	Drug Enforcement Technical Support	50,000	\$16,667		4-15-90
Lake County MEG	Multi-jurisdictional Drug Enforcement	26,991		8,997	4-15-90
Vermilion County MEG	Multi-jurisdictional Drug Enforcement	40,695		13,565	4-1-90
Southeastern Illinois Enforcement Group	Multi-jurisdictional Drug Enforcement	17,384		5,795	4-1-90
Multi-County Enforcement Group	Multi-jurisdictional Drug Enforcement	17,224		5,741	4-1-90
Kankakee County MEG	Multi-jurisdictional Drug Enforcement	15,672		5,224	4-1-90
Cook County State's Attorney's Office	Multi-jurisdictional Drug Prosecution	688,184		229,395	3-1-90
Lake County State's Attorney's Office	Multi-jurisdictional Drug Prosecution	59,753		19,918	3-1-90
Kane County State's Attorney's Office	Multi-jurisdictional Drug Prosecution	58,312		19,437	3-1-90
Northeastern MEG	Multi-jurisdictional Drug Enforcement	67,980		22,660	2-1-90
McHenry County State's Attorney's Office	Multi-jurisdictional Drug Prosecution	13,393		4,465	2-1-90
State Line Area Narcotic Teams	Multi-jurisdictional Drug Enforcement	38,081		12,694	1-1-90
DuPage County State's Attorney's Office	Multi-jurisdictional Drug Prosecution	80,000		26,667	12-1-89
Joliet MANS	Multi-jurisdictional Drug Enforcement	74,173		24,724	11-1-89
Illinois Department of Corrections	Offender Education and Treatment	100,000	33,334		10-1-89
Illinois Department of Corrections	Juvenile Education and Treatment	100,000	33,333		7-1-89
Various Local Agencies*	Supplemental Awards	243,472		81,157	
Total SLLEAA Awards for FY90		\$1,805,298	\$83,334	\$519,349	

* Nine agencies received awards during fiscal 1990 to supplement SLLEAA awards from previous years: Blackhawk Area Task Force, Central Illinois Enforcement Group, North Central Narcotics Task Force, Southern Illinois Drug Task Force, Southern Illinois Enforcement Group, Southwestern Illinois MEG, Will County State's Attorney's Office, Zone 6 Task Force, and Zone 8 Task Force.

Justice Assistance Act

A federal block grant program designed to help states and local units of government carry out initiatives to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system, with a special emphasis on violent crime and serious offenders. (Note: The criminal justice grant program of the Justice Assistance Act has been incorporated into the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988.)

Agency	Program	Federal Funds	State Match	Local Match	Award Date
Cook County Department of Corrections	State Bureau of Identification Link	\$20,000		\$20,000	6-1-90
Massac County State's Attorney's Office	Rapid Automated Prosecution System	19,000		19,000	5-1-90
Adams County Sheriff's Department	Regional CIMIS Network	40,940		46,164	4-6-90
Hamilton County State's Attorney's Office	Rapid Automated Prosecution System	9,050		9,050	3-1-90
Madison County Sheriff's Department	Correctional Institution Management Information System	53,000		53,000	1-1-90
DeWitt County State's Attorney's Office	Rapid Automated Prosecution System	28,000		28,000	12-15-89
Carroll County State's Attorney's Office	Rapid Automated Prosecution System	23,000		23,000	12-15-89
Wayne County State's Attorney's Office	Rapid Automated Prosecution System	11,000		11,000	12-15-89
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority	Trends and Issues Forum	94,109	\$75,505	18,604	10-1-89
Total JAA Awards for FY90		\$298,099	\$75,505	\$227,818	

Victims of Crime Act

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

Agency	Program	Federal Funds	State Match	Local Match	Award Date
Mothers Against Drunk Driving	Services to Victims of DUI	\$20,000		\$5,000	5-15-90
Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority	Victim Coordinator Training	52,615	\$13,154		3-15-90
Kane County State's Attorney's Office	Victim Coordinator Services	16,667		4,167	2-15-90
Rock Island County State's Attorney's Office	Victim Coordinator Services	16,667		4,167	2-15-90
YWCA of Metropolitan Chicago	Emergency Services to Victims of Sexual Assault	50,000		12,500	10-1-89
Legal Assistance Foundation of Chicago	Emergency Services to Victims of Sexual Assault	33,750		8,438	10-1-89
Community Mental Health Council, Chicago	Emergency Services to Victims of Sexual Assault	22,090		5,523	10-1-89
Roseland Community Hospital, Chicago	Emergency Services to Victims of Sexual Assault	4,000		1,000	10-1-89
South Chicago Community Hospital	Emergency Services to Victims of Sexual Assault	3,000		750	10-1-89
Rape Victim Advocates, Chicago	Emergency Services Training and Support	40,000		10,000	10-1-89
Horizons Community Services, Chicago	Community Anti-Violence Project	45,000		11,250	10-1-89
Cook County State's Attorney's Office	Post-Conviction Victim Assistance	40,400		10,100	10-1-89
Lake County State's Attorney's Office	Victim Assistance in Homicide Cases	21,000		5,250	10-1-89
Alexander County State's Attorney's Office	Victim Coordinator Services	11,250		2,813	10-1-89
Sangamon County State's Attorney's Office	Victim Coordinator Services	11,250		2,813	10-1-89
Stephenson County State's Attorney's Office	Victim Coordinator Services	11,250		2,813	10-1-89
Vermilion County State's Attorney's Office	Victim Coordinator Services	11,250		2,813	10-1-89
Whiteside County State's Attorney's Office	Victim Coordinator Services	11,250		2,813	10-1-89
Coles County State's Attorney's Office	Victim Coordinator Services	6,000		1,500	10-1-89
Lee County State's Attorney's Office	Victim Coordinator Services	6,000		1,500	10-1-89
Livingston County State's Attorney's Office	Victim Coordinator Services	6,000		1,500	10-1-89
Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault	Services to Victims of Sexual Assault	434,629		108,657	7-1-89
Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence	Services to Victims of Domestic Violence	399,009		99,752	7-1-89
Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault	Services to Victims of Child Abuse	137,735		34,434	7-1-89
Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence	Services to Victims of Child Abuse	105,221		26,305	7-1-89
Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault	Sexual Assault Training	98,334		24,584	7-1-89
Illinois Coalition Against Domestic Violence	Domestic Violence Training	98,333		24,583	7-1-89
Teen Living Programs, Chicago	Services to Abused Adolescents	50,000		12,500	7-1-89
Total VOCA Awards for FY90		\$1,762,700	\$13,154	\$427,525	

Other Fiscal Activities

Internal Audit. For the first time, the Authority during 1990 conducted an internal agency audit in compliance with the state's new Fiscal Control and Internal Auditing Act (PA 86-936). The audit was designed to find any discrepancies or errors in the financial and administrative controls of the agency *before* the Illinois Auditor General's Office performs its regular audit. The agency can then institute policies to correct any negative findings.

Minority and Female Business Enterprise. In 1986, the Illinois Department of Central Management Services created the Minority and Female Business Enterprise Division to encourage state agencies to use qualified minority and female vendors. In fiscal year 1990, the Authority once again exceeded its MAFBE spending goal—by 46 percent. The Authority has surpassed its MAFBE goals in each year of the program.

