



COLLABORATING TO FIGHT DRUG CRIME: MULTI-JURISTICTIONAL TASK FORCES

A Profile of the South Central Illinois Drug Task Force



Collaborating to fight drug crime: Profile of the South Central Illinois Drug Task Force

November 2012

Prepared by:

Sharyn Adams, Research Analyst

With assistance from:

Kimberly Burke, Research Analyst

Jessica Reichert, Senior Research Analyst

Gregory Stevens, Manager, Federal and State Grants Unit

This project was supported by Grant # 06-DJ-BX-0681 and Grant # 08-DJ-BX-0034 awarded to the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Assistance. Points of view or opinions contained within this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

Suggested citation: Adams, S. (2012). *Collaborating to fight drug crime: Profile of the South Central Illinois Drug Task Force*. Chicago, IL: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority.

Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority
300 W. Adams, Suite 200
Chicago, Illinois 60606-3997
Phone: (312) 793-8550
Fax: (312) 793-8422
<http://www.icjia.state.il.us>

Acknowledgements

The author would like to acknowledge the following ICJIA staff and former staff for their assistance:

Lisa Braude
Jack Cutrone
Cristin Monti Evans
Mark Myrent
Mark Powers
Lisa Stephens

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Introduction

Drug task forces were developed to more efficiently and effectively fight proliferation of illicit drugs. Local police have jurisdictional restraints making it difficult to combat drug markets extending through multiple cities, and counties (Smith, Novak, Frank, & Travis, 2000). Drug task forces work across jurisdictions and pool resources, knowledge, and personnel. MEGs and task forces are staffed by officers representing federal, state, county, and local police agencies. Drug task force officers work undercover, using confidential sources, to purchase drugs in order to gather the intelligence to make arrests (Reichert, 2012).

There are two kinds of drug task forces that operate in Illinois—metropolitan enforcement groups (MEG) and multi-jurisdictional drug task forces.

MEGs have been in existence in Illinois since the 1970's through the Intergovernmental Drug Enforcement Act [30 *ILCS* 715/1]. MEG policy boards engage in an active, formal role in the management of operations. MEG policy boards are required to include an elected official and the chief law enforcement officer, or their designees, from each participating unit of government. An elected official from one of the participating agencies must be designated to act as financial officer of the MEG to receive operational funds. MEG operations are limited to the enforcement of drug laws and delineated weapons offenses and the investigation of street gang-related crimes.

Multi-jurisdictional drug task forces began in the 1980's using the organizational authority from the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act [5 *ILCS* 220/1]. Task force policy boards are not governed by legislated structure or composition requirements or restricted by statute in their scope of operations.

Drug use in Illinois

According to Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)'s National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 718,000 Illinois adults used illicit drugs in the past month and 547,000 used marijuana in the past month in 2009. The University of Illinois' 2010 Youth Study on Substance Use interviewed 5,590 Illinois students and found marijuana was used by 25 percent of 12th graders, but less than 6 percent reported using illicit drugs. A majority (78 percent) of arrestees booked into Cook County Jail tested positive for drugs based on the 2010 Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring Program (ADAM).

According to SAMHSA, an estimated 757,000 Illinois adults had an illicit drug or alcohol abuse dependence problem in the past year and 927,000 needed, but did not receive, treatment. According to the Illinois Department of Human Services' Department of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse, in 2009, there were 91,891 admissions in Illinois for substance abuse treatment—a rate of 712 per 100,000 people. There were 60,501 admissions for treatment for illicit drugs—a rate of 469 per 100,000 people. According to the data, admissions are at the lowest rate in ten years due in part to funding cuts for state-funded substance abuse treatment. According to SAMHSA's Drug Abuse Warning Network, in 2009 there were 790 drug-related

deaths reported in nine northern Illinois counties, a rate of nine deaths per 100,000.¹ According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, in 2007, the rate of unintentional drug overdoses was nine per 100,000 persons or 1,094 overdoses.

Combating Illinois drug crime

The transportation and sale of drugs is a significant problem in Illinois. Illinois is classified as a “High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area” by the Office of the National Drug Control Policy (2010). The city of Chicago is a major transshipment and distribution center for drugs in the Midwest due in part to its central location in the U.S. In addition, there are extensive transportation options to and from the city—trains, highways, airports (National Drug Intelligence Center, 2001). From Chicago, smaller quantities are distributed to neighboring states (National Drug Intelligence Center, 2001).

Drug task forces combat drug markets and the supply of drugs through supply reduction techniques (Olson, 2004). Supply reduction involves crop eradication, interdiction, reducing drug production and cultivation, seizing large numbers of drugs and assets, conducting systematic investigations, interrupting supply lines, and prosecuting drug organizations, suppliers, and distributors (Moore, 1990). The other technique to fight drug crime is demand reduction which includes drug prevention, deterrence, and treatment. Some law enforcement departments use the demand reduction program, Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) (Olson, 2004).

Drug task force evaluation

While there is an abundance of anecdotal evidence to prove the effectiveness of multi-jurisdictional drug task forces, little empirical knowledge on the success of the task forces exists and they cannot be classified at this time as an evidence-based practice. Researchers debate the most appropriate way to evaluate the effectiveness of drug task forces (Smith et al., 2000). Since it is not possible to differentiate between the impact of drug task forces and other measures, they are difficult to evaluate (Olson, Albertson, Brees, Cobb, Feliciano, Juergens, Ramker, and Bauer, 2002).

A common measure of success of drug task forces is the number of arrests made. However, drug task forces tend to have lower arrest rates than local police departments and target different offenses. Drug task forces attempt to remove fewer higher-level distributors rather than a large number of low-level offenders and users (Olson, 2004). Drug task forces tend to focus on violations of Illinois’ Controlled Substances Act (involving cocaine, heroin, and methamphetamine) and local police department arrests focus on cannabis-related offenses (Olson et. al., 2002).

Official drug arrest data is an unreliable source to measure success of drug task forces. Drug task force arrests involve multiple police departments and local jurisdictions. Therefore, arrests reported to the FBI’s Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) data system may not accurately reflect

¹ Illinois Counties participating in DAWN include Grundy, DuPage, DeKalb, Cook, Will, McHenry, Lake, Kendall, and Kane.

which agency—drug task force or local police—made the arrest (Olson, 2004). Drug crimes may be over-reported when more than one department reports the same arrest or may be under-reported or never reported (Olson, 2004).

Drug task force profiles

Periodically, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA) profiles Illinois MEGs and task forces to provide a general overview of the drug crime problems in the various jurisdictions and share responses to these problems. These profiles can provide information to MEG and task force directors and policy board members to guide decision-making and the allocation of resources. All current and previous profiles can be accessed on the ICJIA’s website: <http://www.icjia.state.il.us>.

This profile focuses on the South Central Illinois Drug Task Force (SCIDTF), which covers Bond, Calhoun, Greene, Jersey, Macoupin, and Montgomery Counties with an estimated total population of 137,597 in 2010. In 2010, 2 local police agencies participated in SCIDTF. A participating agency is defined as one that contributes either personnel or financial resources to the task force. Seven officers and one office manager were assigned to SCIDTF in 2010, five of the officers were assigned by participating agencies and two from the Illinois State Police (ISP). These officers are dedicated full-time to the task force and work out of a central task force office.

ICJIA-funded drug task forces

ICJIA is designated as the State Administering Agency of many federal funds including Edward Byrne Justice Assistance Grants which fund MEGs and task forces. For more than 20 years the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA) has been awarding federal funding to local law enforcement agencies to support drug task forces. Federal grants awarded to drug task forces pay for personnel, equipment, commodities, travel, vehicle maintenance, and communications. In 2011, the ICJIA funded 19 of 22 multi-jurisdictional drug task forces in Illinois (*Map 1*). The three other drug task forces receive the majority of their funding through the Illinois State Police.

Table 1 indicates the amount of federal funds allocated by the ICJIA to SCIDTF from federal fiscal year (FFY) 2007 to 2011. During the past five FFYs, the award amount has remained relatively stable at approximately \$85,064.

Table 1
SCIDTF grant totals

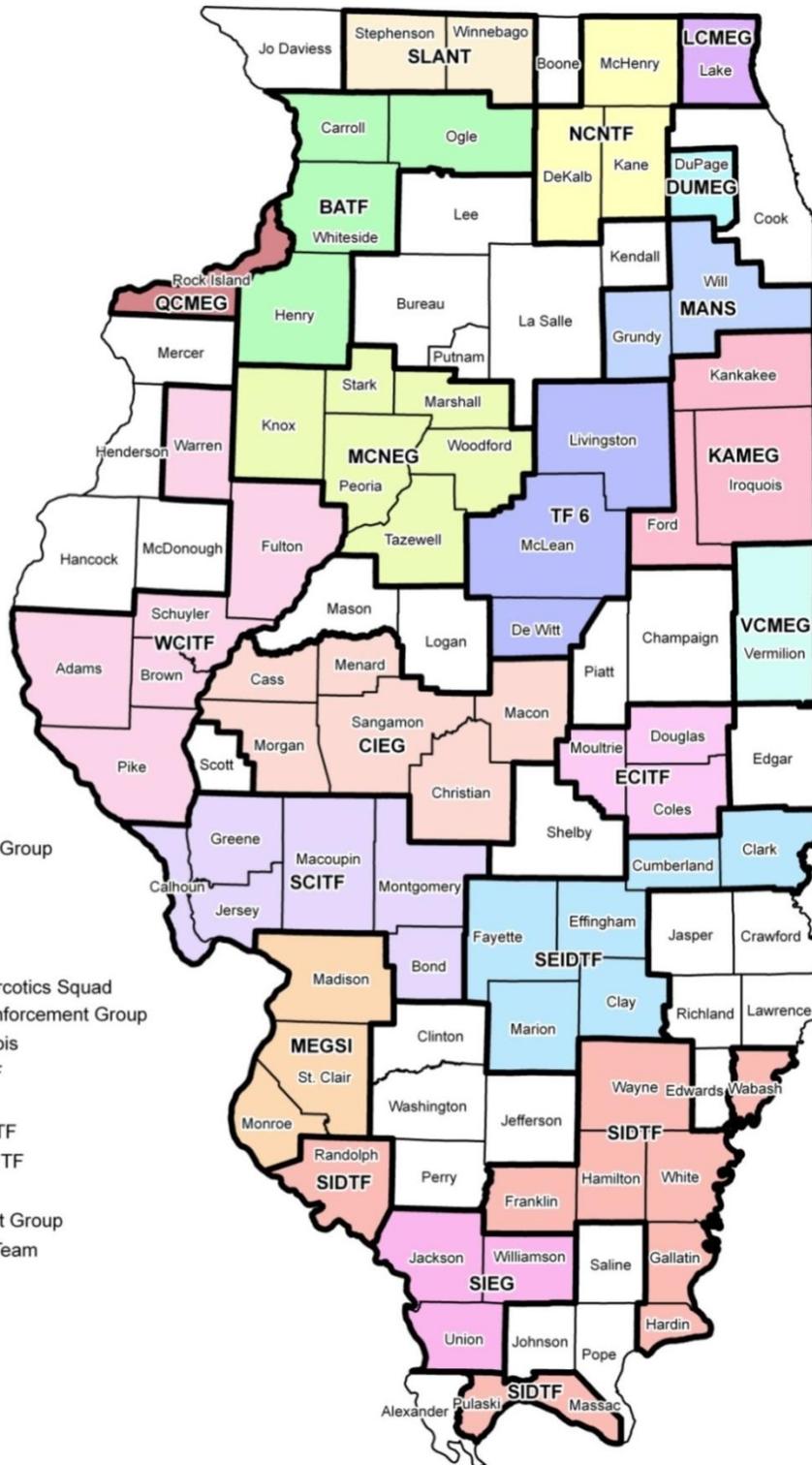
Federal fiscal year	Grant Amount
2007	\$85,064
2008	\$85,064
2009	\$85,064
2010	\$84,916
2011	\$85,064

Map 1

Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority-funded MEGs and drug task forces, 2011

ICJIA-funded MEGS & TFs

- BATF - Blackhawk Area TF
- CIEG - Central Illinois Enforcement Group
- DUMEG - DuPage MEG
- ECITF - East Central Illinois TF
- KAMEG - Kankakee MEG
- LCMEG - Lake County MEG
- MANS - Joliet Metropolitan Area Narcotics Squad
- MCNEG - Multi-County Narcotics Enforcement Group
- MEGSI - MEG of Southwestern Illinois
- NCNTF - North Central Narcotics TF
- QCMEG - Quad Cities MEG
- SCITF - South Central Illinois Drug TF
- SEIDTF - Southeastern Illinois Drug TF
- SIDTF - Southern Illinois Drug TF
- SIEG - Southern Illinois Enforcement Group
- SLANT - State Line Area Narcotics Team
- TF 6 - Task Force 6
- VCMEG - Vermillion County MEG
- WCITF - West Central Illinois TF



Drug arrest trends

Drug offenses in Illinois

The majority of drug offenses in Illinois are violations of either the *Cannabis Control Act* [720 ILCS 550], which prohibits the possession, sale and cultivation of marijuana, or the *Controlled Substances Act* [720 ILCS 570], which prohibits the possession, sale, distribution or manufacture of all other drugs deemed to have a high potential for abuse, including cocaine, hallucinogens, and opiates. Other Illinois laws to fight drug-related activity include the *Hypodermic Syringes and Needles Act* [720 ILCS 635], which prohibits the possession or sale of hypodermic instruments, and the *Drug Paraphernalia Control Act* [720 ILCS 600/3], which prohibits the possession, sale, or delivery of drug paraphernalia.

Violations of the *Illinois Controlled Substances Act* are considered to be the most serious, since they are mostly classified under Illinois law as felonies due to the dangerous nature of the drugs involved. Felony offenses carry prison sentences of one year or more. The majority of cannabis and drug paraphernalia offenses encountered by police, on the other hand, tend to be classified under Illinois law as misdemeanors, which typically carry jail terms of less than a year.

Drug data sources

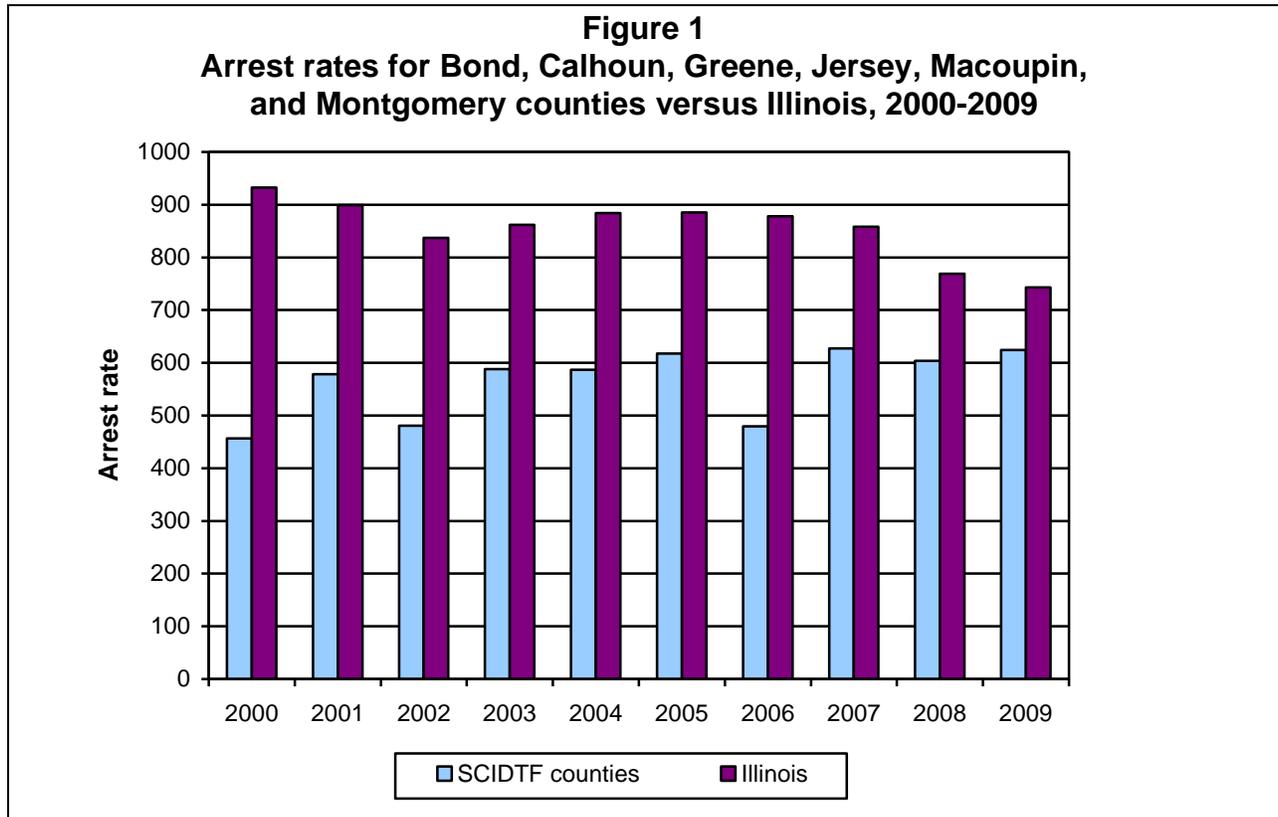
Two sources of drug arrest data are presented in this section: 1) quarterly data reports for the period 2002-2011 submitted by South Central Illinois Drug Task Force (SCIDTF) to the ICJIA as a grant requirement; and 2) drug arrest statistics for 2002-2011 derived from criminal history record information (CHRI) submitted by law enforcement agencies in Bond, Calhoun, Greene, Jersey, Macoupin, and Montgomery counties (SCIDTF counties) to the Illinois State Police at the time of arrest, including those made by both SCIDTF and non-SCIDTF officers.

Through a cooperative agreement with the Illinois State Police (ISP), the ICJIA has established an in-house computer linkage to certain elements of the state's Criminal History Record Information (CHRI) System, which is the central repository for offenders' arrest and conviction history. The ICJIA is able to derive statistical information on arrests for specific charges and agencies from these data which are directly comparable to arrests reported by SCIDTF. The CHRI data were used to obtain the number of drug arrest for all law enforcement agencies in Bond, Calhoun, Greene, Jersey, Macoupin, and Montgomery counties from 2002-2011, from which SCIDTF arrests could be subtracted to create non-MEG comparative drug arrest statistics.

Subclasses of drug arrests, for example, felonies versus misdemeanors, cannabis versus controlled substance, delivery versus possession, and detailed offense classes may not add up to the broader drug arrest totals due to reporting omissions and inconsistencies.

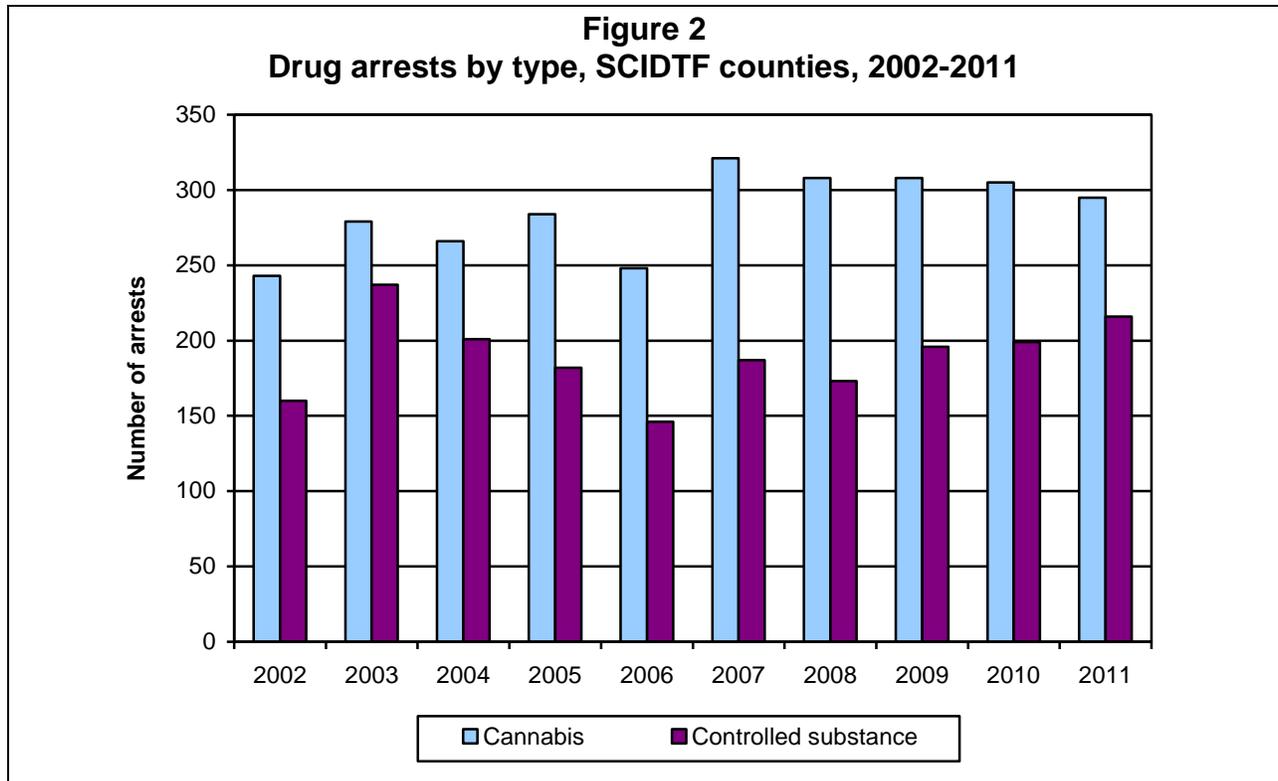
Drug arrests

From 2000 to 2009, the drug arrest rate for Illinois decreased 20 percent from 932 arrests per 100,000 population to 743 arrests per 100,000. During the same time period, the drug arrest rate for Bond, Calhoun, Greene, Jersey, Macoupin, and Montgomery counties increased 37 percent, from 457 arrests per 100,000 population to 624 arrests per 100,000 population (*Figure 1*).



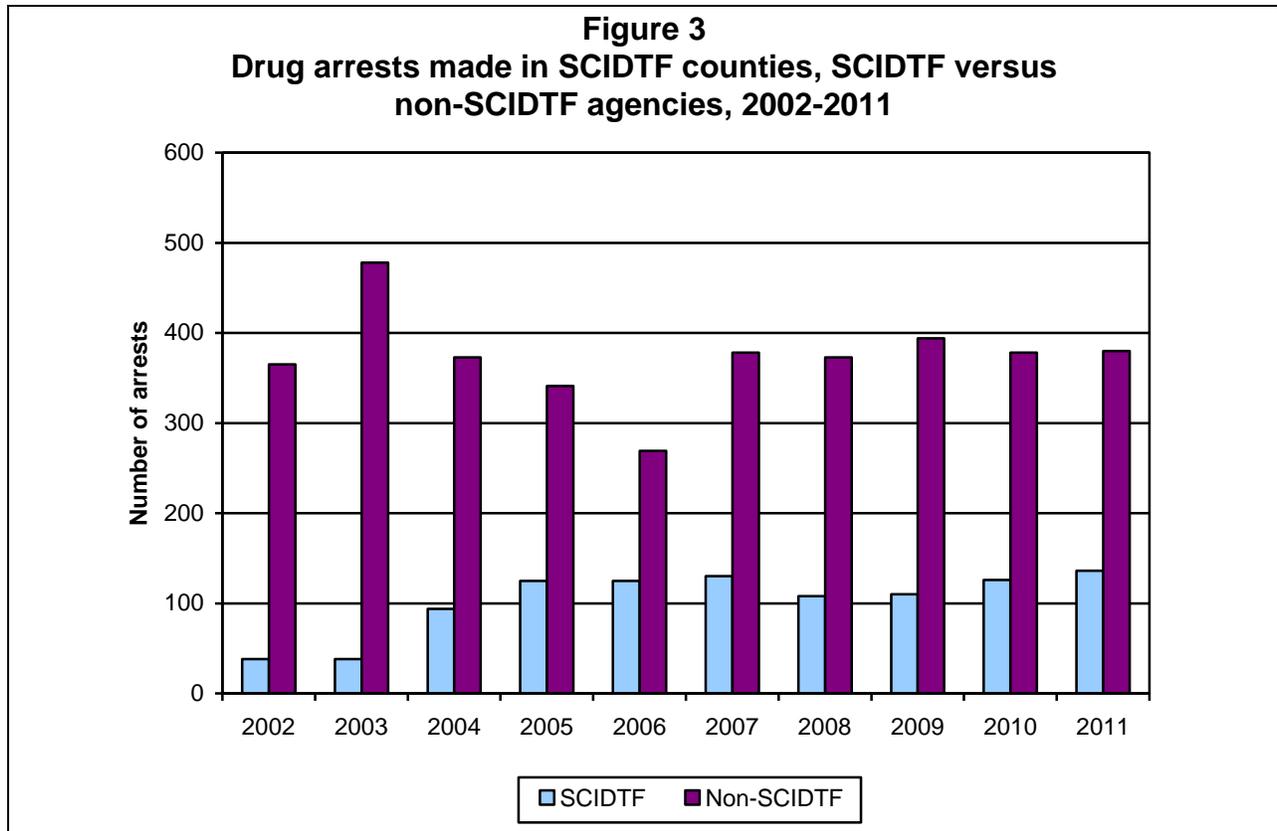
Source: Illinois State Police

From 2002 to 2011, the number of drug arrests for cannabis and controlled substances reported in the CHRI data in Bond, Calhoun, Greene, Jersey, Macoupin, and Montgomery counties (SCIDTF counties) increased. This includes arrests made by all law enforcement officers—both SCIDTF and non-SCIDTF. Violations of cannabis accounted for more drug arrests in the counties than violations of controlled substance. *Figure 2* depicts the drug arrests by type in SCIDTF counties from 2002 to 2011. The number of cannabis drug arrests in SCIDTF counties increased from 243 in 2002 to 295 in 2011, and the number of controlled substance arrests increased from 160 in 2002 to 216 in 2011.



Source: CHRI data as interpreted by ICJIA

Using CHRI data, it was possible to isolate non-SCIDTF drug arrests by subtracting drug arrests reported by SCIDTF from the total arrests in CHRI for Bond, Calhoun, Greene, Jersey, Macoupin, and Montgomery counties, as both appear in CHRI through the fingerprinting process at booking. *Figure 3* shows the number of drug arrests made each year by SCIDTF officers and non-SCIDTF agencies from 2002 to 2011. In SCIDTF counties, the number of drug arrests made by non-SCIDTF agencies slightly increased from 365 in 2002 to 380 arrests in 2011. The number of drug arrests made by SCIDTF shows an increase from 38 arrests in 2002 to 136 arrests in 2011.

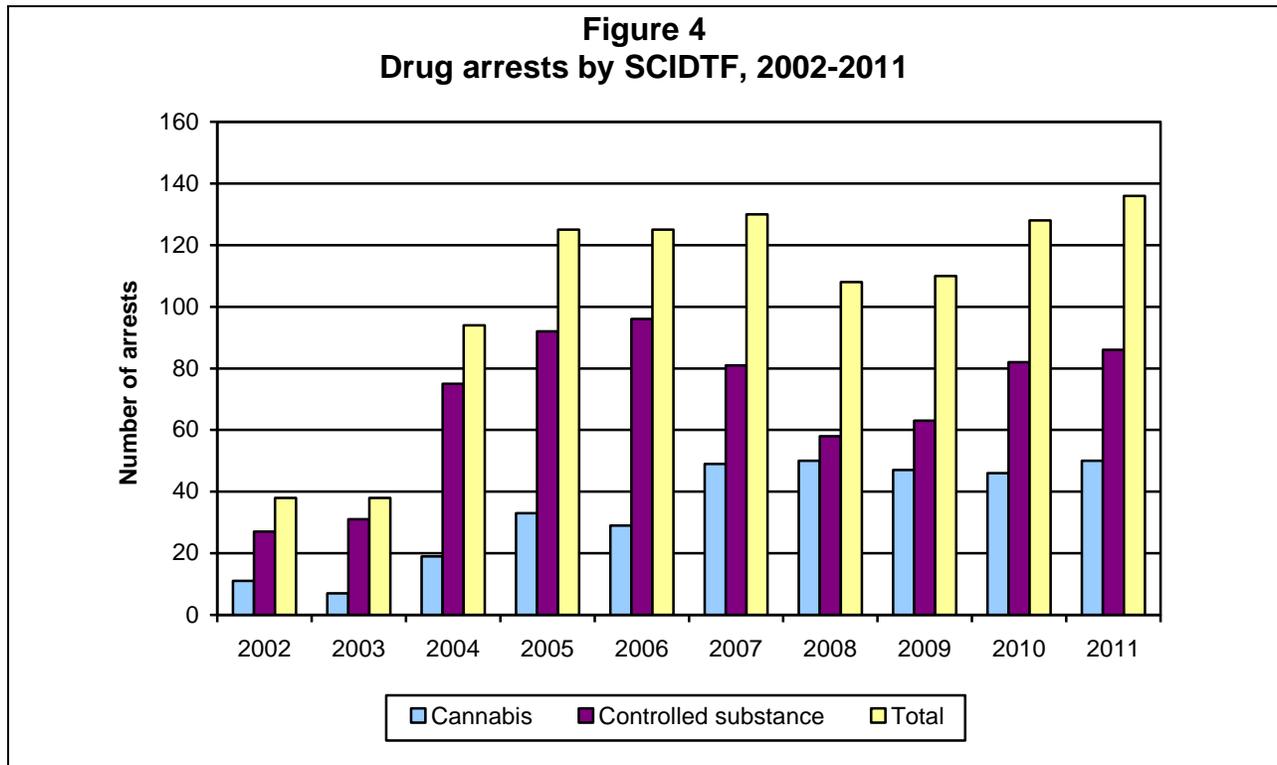


Source: CHRI data as interpreted by ICJIA; SCIDTF data reports submitted to ICJIA

In 2011, there were 282 felony drug arrests made in Bond, Calhoun, Greene, Jersey, Macoupin, and Montgomery counties. SCIDTF reported that they made 133 felony drug arrests in 2011. Assuming that the majority, if not all, of SCIDTF arrests were made within SCIDTF counties, then 47 percent, were made by SCIDTF. SCIDTF also made approximately 1 percent or 3 of the 229, misdemeanor arrests in SCIDTF counties. In total, then, the 7 officers assigned to SCIDTF—five from local agencies and two ISP officers—made 136 drug arrests or approximately 19 drug arrests per officer. In Bond, Calhoun, Greene, Jersey, Macoupin, and Montgomery counties, the 214 full time sworn officers made approximately 380 (five arrests were not classified as felony or misdemeanor) drug arrests or 1.8 arrests per officer².

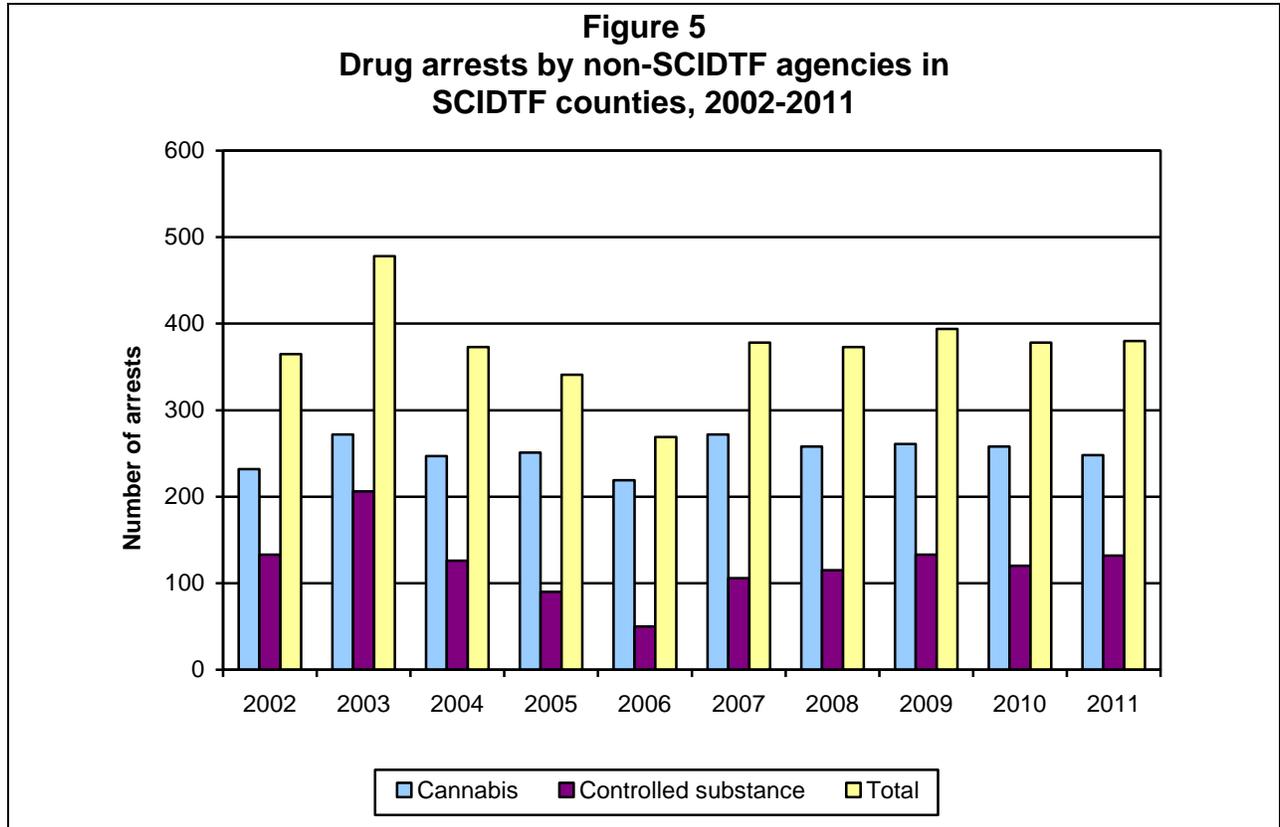
² Please note that the main focus of SCIDTF officers is drug arrests. Non-task force law enforcement officers within SCIDTF counties handle all criminal cases and arrests within the county and are not focused solely on drug cases.

From 2002 to 2011, the number of cannabis and controlled substances arrests made by SCIDTF and reported to the ICJIA increased, from 38 to 136. Violations of the *Controlled Substances Act* accounted for more drug arrests made by SCIDTF throughout the period analyzed than violations of the *Cannabis Control Act*. From 2002 to 2011, arrests for violations of the *Controlled Substances Act* more than tripled, from 27 to 86, while the number of SCIDTF arrests for violations of the *Cannabis Control Act* increased from 11 to 50 (Figure 4).



Source: SCIDTF data reports to the ICJIA

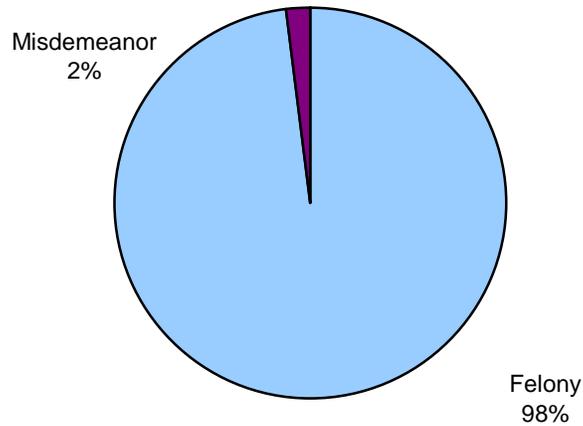
Figure 5 presents the number of cannabis and controlled substances arrests made by non-SCIDTF agencies in SCIDTF counties during the period 2002 to 2011. From 2002 to 2011, the number of cannabis and controlled substances arrests made by non-SCIDTF agencies increased slightly from 365 to 380. Violations of the *Cannabis Control Act* consistently accounted for more drug arrests made by non-SCIDTF agencies throughout the period analyzed than violations of the *Controlled Substance Act*. From 2002 to 2011, arrests for violations of the *Cannabis Control Act* increased from 232 to 248, while the number of non-SCIDTF agency arrests for violations of the *Controlled Substances Act* decreased from 133 to 132.



Source: CHRI data as interpreted by ICJIA

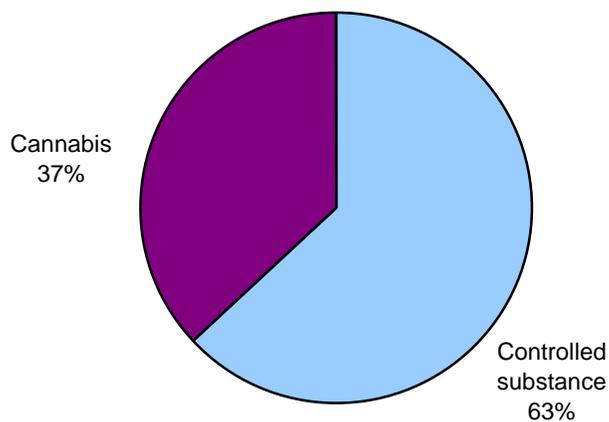
In 2011, 63 percent of the drug arrests made by SCIDTF were for violations of the *Controlled Substances Act*, compared to 71 percent in 2002. In 2011, 98 percent of drug arrests made by SCIDTF were felonies, while 2 percent were misdemeanor arrests (*Figure 6 and Figure 7*).

Figure 6
Percent of SCIDTF arrests in SCIDTF counties by offense type, 2011



Source: SCIDTF data reports to the ICJIA

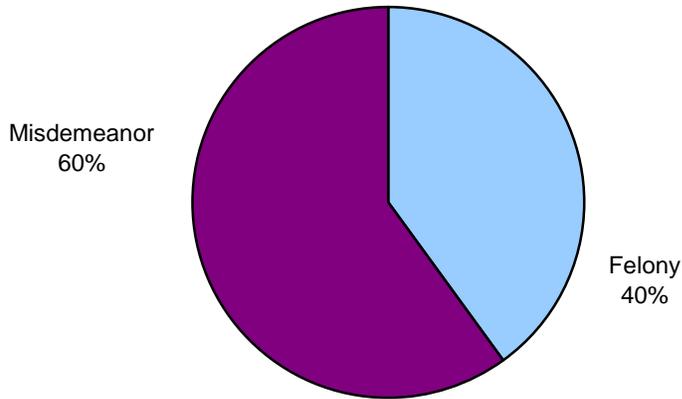
Figure 7
Percent of SCIDTF arrests in SCIDTF counties by violation type, 2011



Source: SCIDTF data reports to the ICJIA

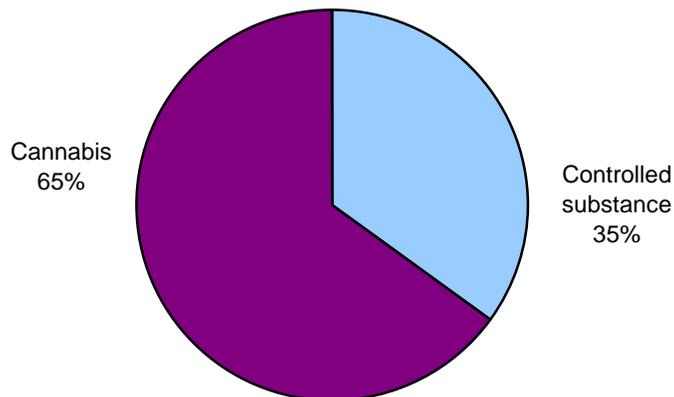
In contrast to SCIDTF drug arrests, approximately 40 percent of drug arrests made by non-SCIDTF agencies in Bond, Calhoun, Greene, Jersey, Macoupin, and Montgomery counties in 2011 were felonies and approximately 60 percent were misdemeanor arrests. In 2011, 65 percent of the drug arrests made by non-SCIDTF agencies were for violations of the *Cannabis Control Act* (Figure 8 and 9).

Figure 8
Percent of non-SCIDTF arrests in SCIDTF counties by offense type, 2011



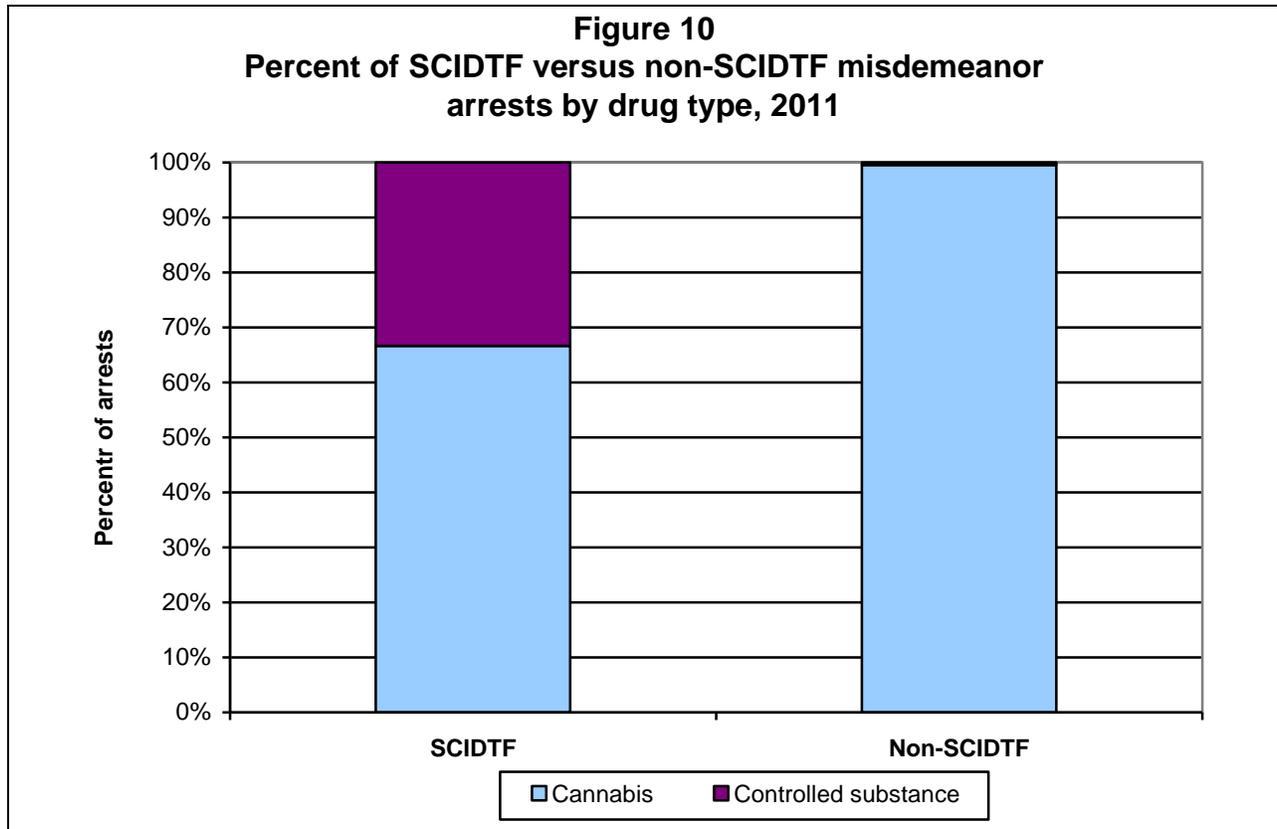
Source: CHRI data as interpreted by ICJIA

Figure 9
Percent of non-SCIDTF arrests in SCIDTF counties by violation type, 2011



Source: CHRI data as interpreted by ICJIA

In 2011, SCIDTF made 3 misdemeanor arrests. Of those arrests, 67 percent were for violations of the *Cannabis Control Act*. During the same time period, non-SCIDTF agencies made 226 misdemeanor arrests, with nearly 100 percent being for violations of the *Cannabis Control Act* (Figure 10).



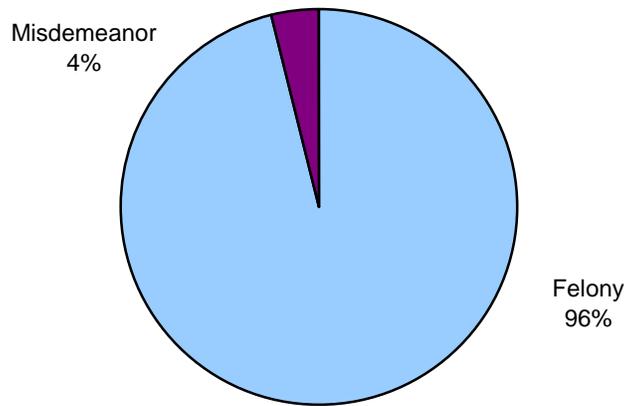
Source: CHRI data as interpreted by ICJIA; SCIDTF data reports to ICJIA

Cannabis arrests by class of offense

As seen in *Figure 2*, cannabis arrests in Bond, Calhoun, Greene, Jersey, Macoupin, and Montgomery counties (for both SCIDTF and non-SCIDTF agencies) accounted for a large proportion of all drug arrests made each year from 2002 to 2011. As previously stated, more of the offenses under the *Cannabis Control Act* are classified as misdemeanor offenses. Therefore, it would be expected that a majority of cannabis arrests would be misdemeanors.

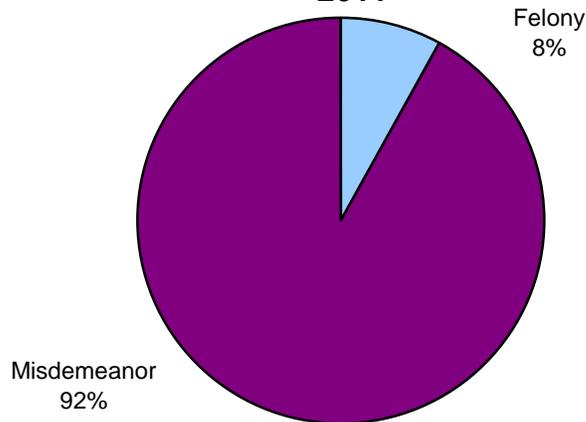
Nearly all of the cannabis arrests made by SCIDTF were felony arrests. In 2011, 96 percent of the cannabis arrests made by SCIDTF were felony arrests compared to 8 percent for non-SCIDTF agencies. In contrast, non-SCIDTF cannabis arrests were primarily for misdemeanor arrests (*Figure 11 and 12*).

Figure 11
SCIDTF cannabis arrests by class, 2011



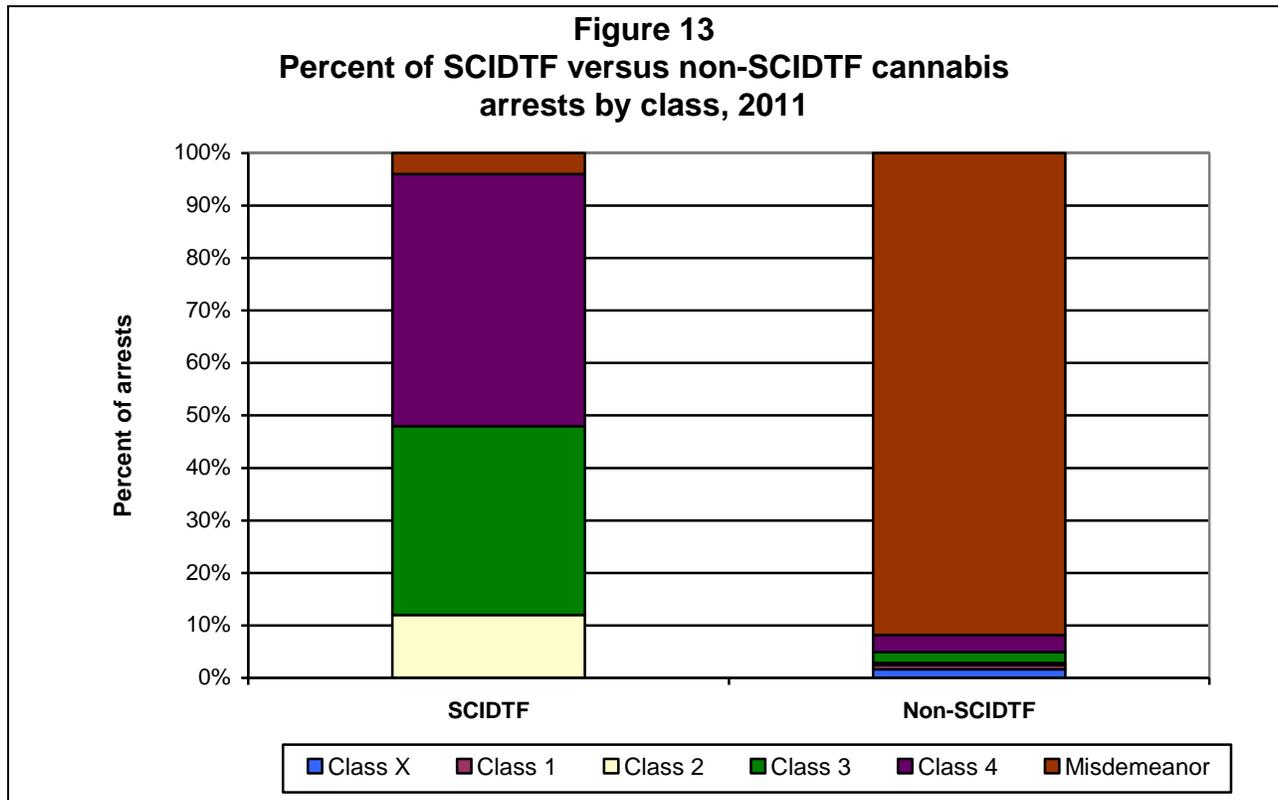
Source: SCIDTF data reports to ICJIA

Figure 12
Non-SCIDTF cannabis arrests by class, 2011



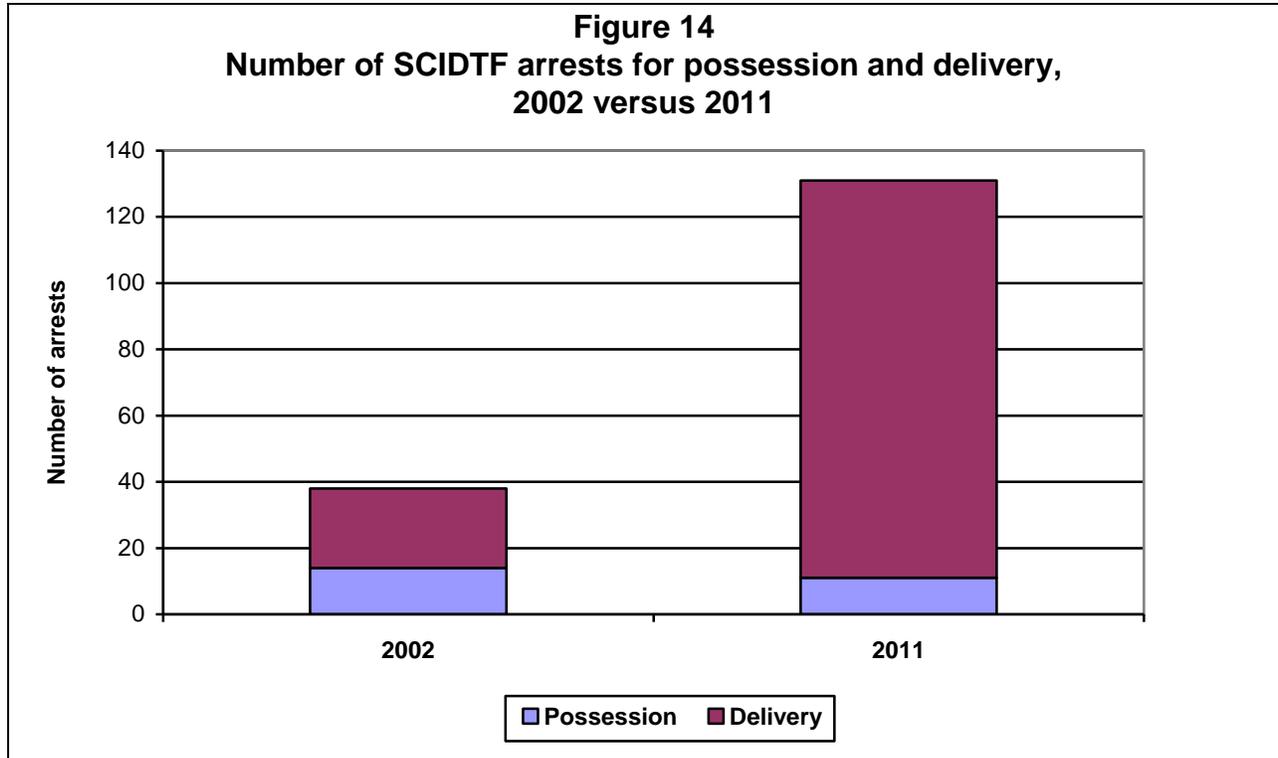
Source: CHRI data as interpreted by ICJIA

Figure 13 shows the number of cannabis arrests by class for both SCIDTF and non-SCIDTF agencies in 2011. Most felony arrests by SCIDTF were for Class 4 felonies. The majority of felony arrests by non-SCIDTF agencies also were for Class 4 felonies, however as indicated earlier, felony arrests overall were much less prevalent compared to SCIDTF agencies. In 2011, none of the SCIDTF cannabis arrests were for a Class X felony compared to 2 percent for non-SCIDTF agencies.



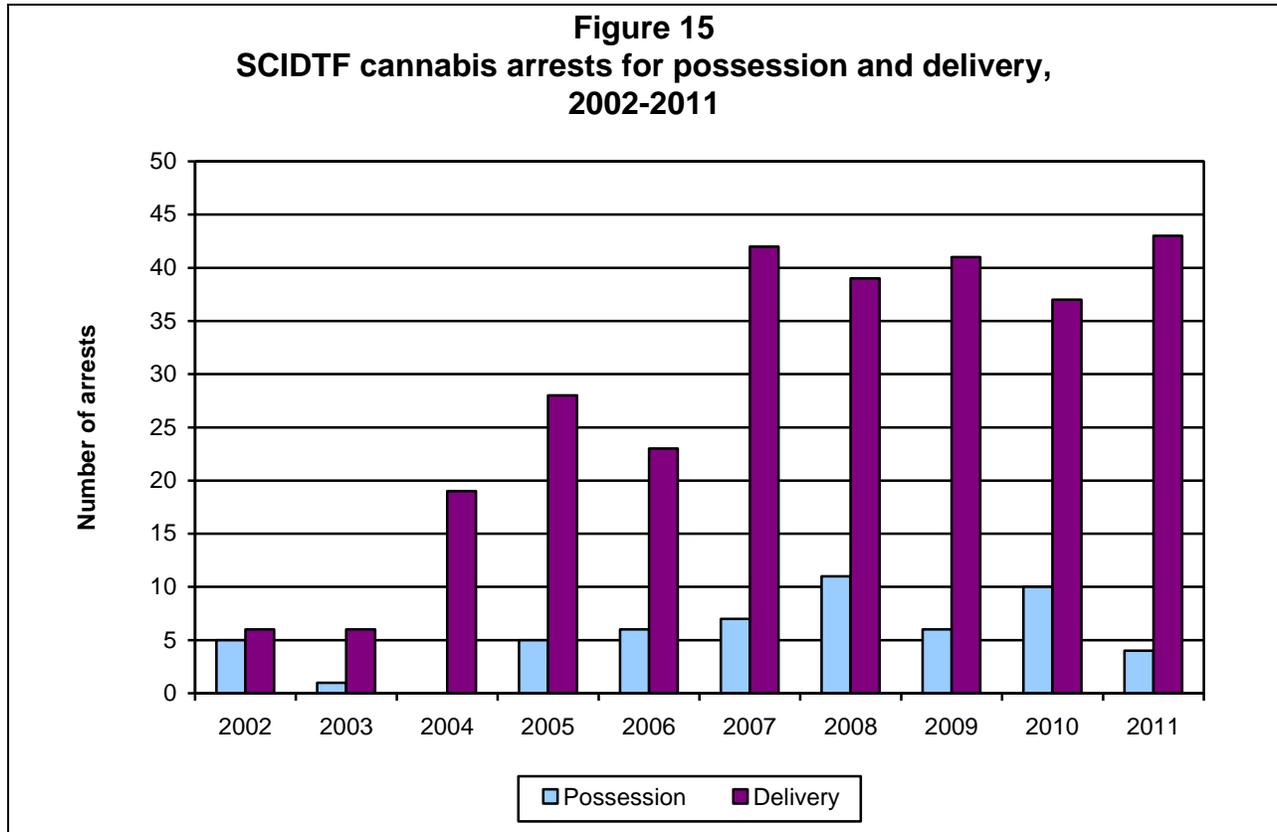
Source: SCIDTF data reports to the ICJIA; CHRI data as interpreted by ICJIA

Between 2002 and 2011, the number of drug delivery arrests made by SCIDTF increased from 24 to 120 (Figure 14). Arrests for drug delivery accounted for 80 percent of all drug arrests made by SCIDTF between 2002 and 2011.



Source: SCIDTF data reports to the ICJIA

During the period analyzed, delivery of cannabis accounted for 84 percent of all arrests for violations of the *Cannabis Control Act* (Figure 15). In 2011, four arrests were made by SCIDTF for possession of cannabis compared to five arrests in 2002. Forty-three arrests were made for delivery of cannabis in 2011 compared to 6 arrests for delivery of cannabis in 2002.



Source: SCIDTF data reports to the ICJIA

Cannabis drug seizures

Drugs seized by law enforcement agencies are another indicator of the extent and nature of illegal drug trade in a jurisdiction. This section will look at the quantities of drugs seized by SCIDTF and reported to the ICJIA. SCIDTF data include total quantities of all drugs seized.

When illegal drugs are seized by law enforcement agencies, all or a portion of the total amount seized is submitted to a crime lab for analysis. Most agencies submit drugs to one of the Illinois State Police (ISP) crime labs. Depending on the location of the arrest and the type of arrest (i.e. local vs. federal), law enforcement agencies also submit drugs to the DuPage County Sheriff’s Office Crime Laboratory, the DEA crime laboratory, private laboratories, or local police departments. Currently the only statewide data available on drug seizures is from the ISP crime lab, which represents the quantities of seized drugs that were submitted to ISP for analysis. It is due to these limitations that only the drug seizures made by SCIDTF will be discussed in this section and therefore comparisons cannot be made.

The primary factors influencing the amount of drugs seized are the number of officers assigned to the unit and type of investigations which are undertaken. Although experienced narcotics agents enhance the successful outcome of the unit's investigations, without sufficient manpower the ability to initiate and sustain successful investigations is greatly diminished. The state of the economy has placed many federal, state, county and local law enforcement agencies at reduced staffing levels. This in turn has required some agencies to reassign their officer(s) from the unit back to the parent agency thereby depleting available manpower in the unit. A traditional undercover investigation may develop into a conspiracy investigation which is time and labor intensive. A lack of manpower coupled with a time and labor intensive investigation translates into less time available for developing new investigations, conducting proactive enforcement details and undercover drug purchases.

Changes in drug trends also play a role in the type and quantity of seizures. An increase in new forms of designer drugs such as synthetic cannabis and bath salts, as well as quicker production methods of methamphetamine, requires a learning period for the agents. Agents then direct their efforts towards this new emerging community threat at the expense of time spent on traditional drug investigations. Spiked increases in these emerging drugs will skew seizures from previous years. Agents must constantly balance immediate community drug threats with investigations which attack the source of supply to the community. The availability of traditional drugs such as cocaine, crack, cannabis and heroin fluctuate with the supply chain. If an investigation in a community has sent members of a drug distribution network to prison, then a noticeable disruption in that particular drug is observed, even if for a brief period. Finally, seizure numbers may be lopsided if an investigation leads to a source of supply with an unusually large amount of contraband being seized during transportation or storage. (R. Bodemer, personal communication, January 25, 2011)

County-level cannabis, cocaine, crack, methamphetamine, and heroin seizure rates for Illinois' 102 counties based on ISP crime lab data are provided in the appendices of this report.

Cannabis seizures

The quantity of cannabis seized by SCIDTF fluctuated greatly between 2002 and 2011. In 2004, SCIDTF seized over 300,000 grams of cannabis and in 2007 SCIDTF seized over 260,000 grams of cannabis (*Table 2*). Cannabis accounted for an average of 96 percent of the total drug seizures made by SCIDTF from 2002 to 2011.

Table 2
Cannabis seized by SCIDTF, 2002-2011

Year	Amount seized in grams
2002	6,716
2003	12,760
2004	307,457
2005	202,410
2006	142,741
2007	269,111
2008	55,071
2009	188,440
2010	20,373
2011	7,870

Source: SCIDTF data reports to the ICJIA

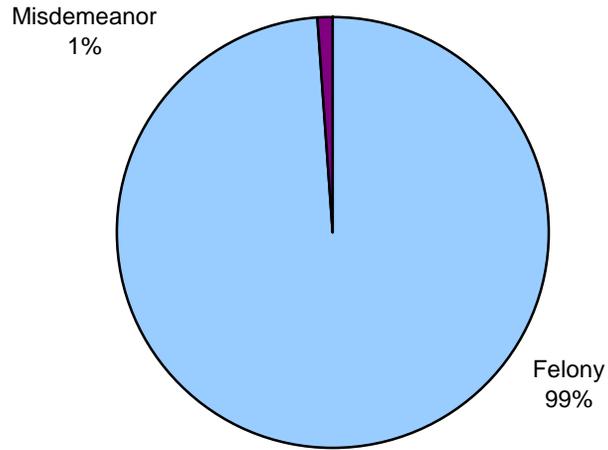
Controlled substance arrests

In Bond, Calhoun, Greene, Jersey, Macoupin, and Montgomery counties, based on CHRI data, non-SCIDTF arrests for violations of Illinois' *Controlled Substances Act* decreased slightly between 2002 and 2011, from 133 to 132 arrests.

SCIDTF arrests for violations of the *Controlled Substances Act* more than tripled from 27 to 86 arrests during that time. In 2011, the 86 arrests for controlled substance violations accounted for 63 percent of all drug arrests reported to the ICJIA by the unit.

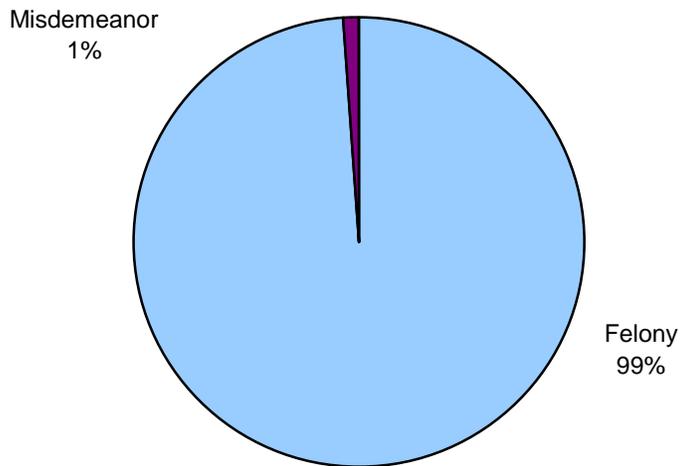
Approximately 99 percent of controlled substance arrests made by SCIDTF and non-SCIDTF were felony arrests in 2011 (*Figure 16 and 17*).

Figure 16
SCIDTF controlled substance arrests by class, 2011



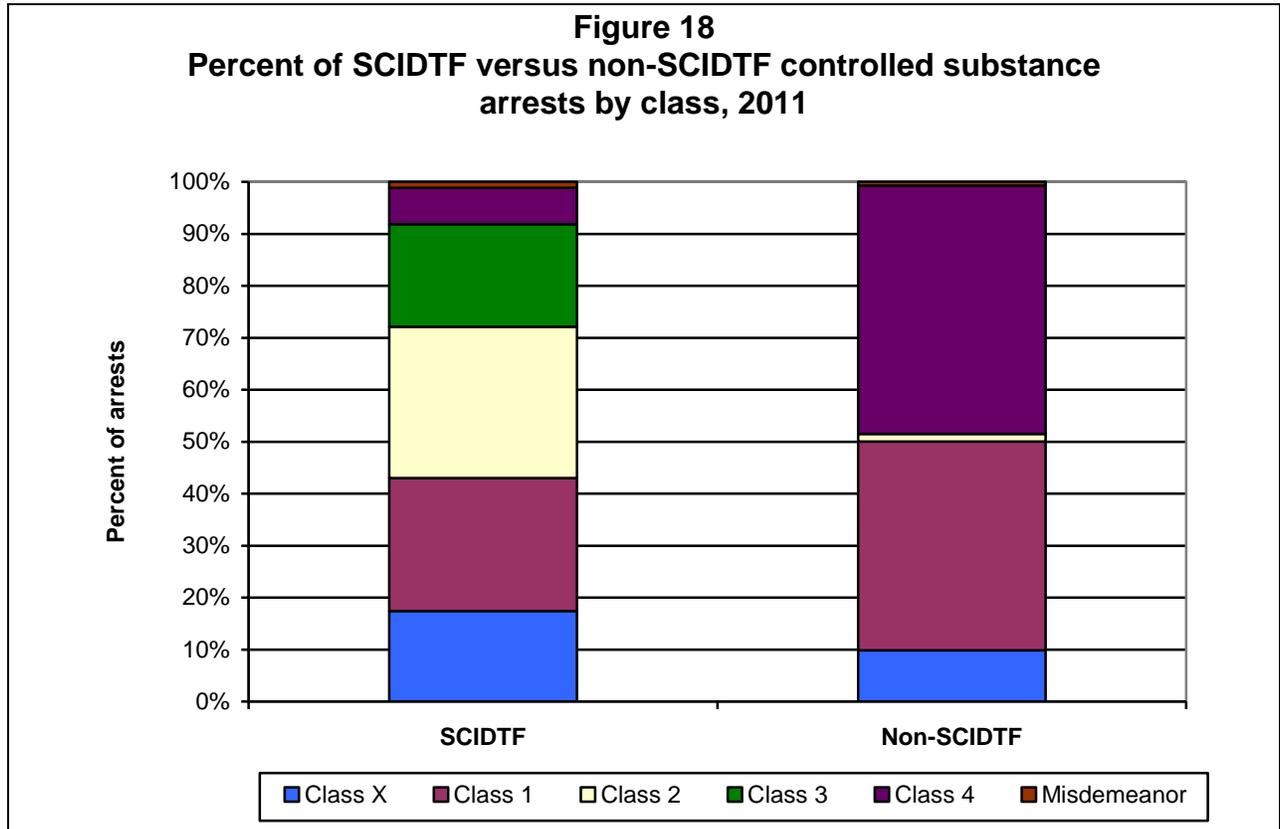
Source: SCIDTF data reports to the ICJIA

Figure 17
Non-SCIDTF controlled substance arrests by class, 2011



Source: CHRI data as interpreted by ICJIA

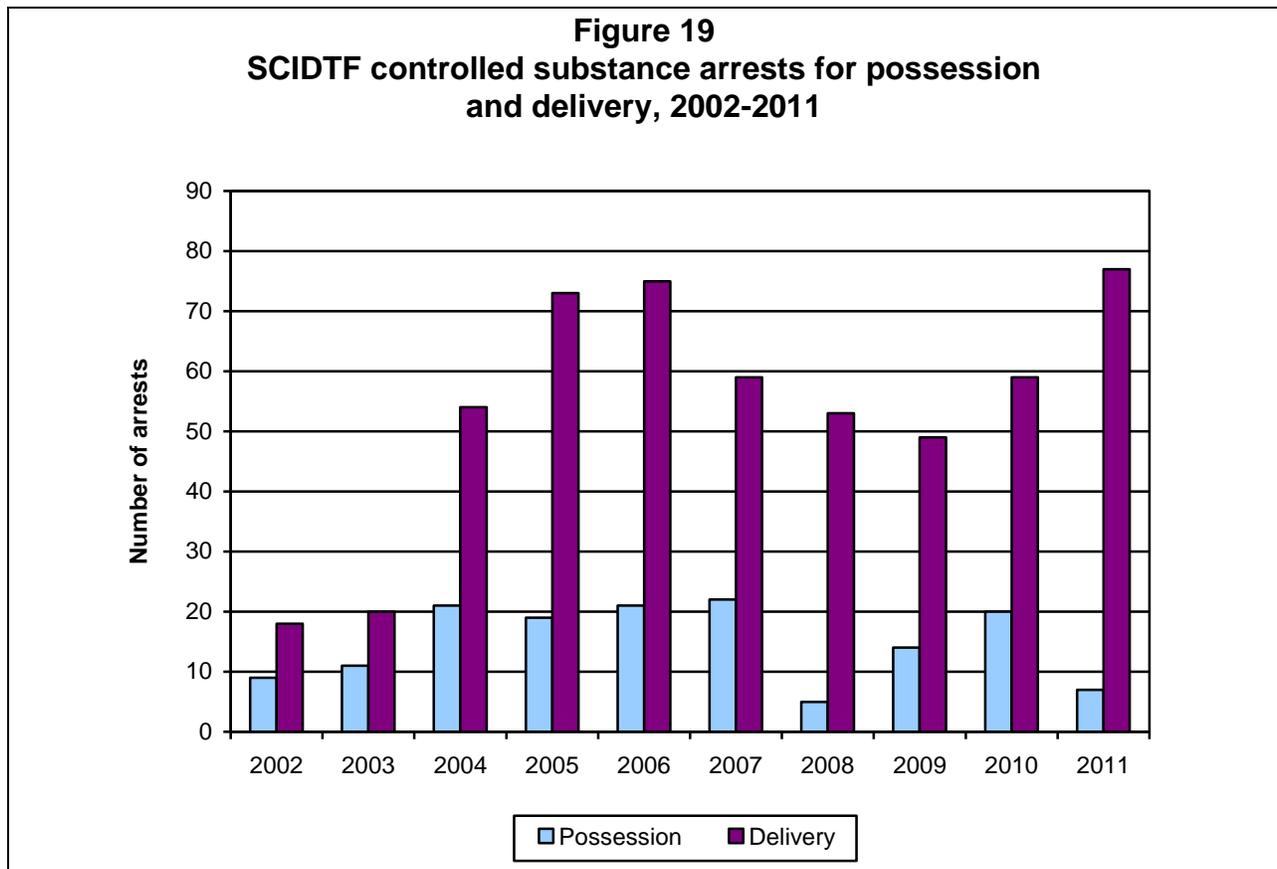
Figure 18 shows the number of controlled substance arrests by class for both SCIDTF and non-SCIDTF agencies in 2011. Approximately 17 percent of SCIDTF controlled substance arrests were for Class X felonies. Also, approximately 26 percent of the controlled substance arrests made by SCIDTF were for Class 1 felonies and 29 percent were for Class 2 felonies. The highest portion, 48 percent, of controlled substance arrests by non-SCIDTF agencies were for Class 4 felonies.



Source: CHRI data as interpreted by ICJIA; SCIDTF data reports to ICJIA

SCIDTF drug arrests by type

As indicated previously, the majority of all drug arrests reported by SCIDTF were for delivery and possession with intent to deliver controlled substances. Between 2002 and 2011, the number of controlled substance drug delivery arrests made by SCIDTF increased from 18 to 77. During the same period, arrests for drug delivery accounted for 80 percent of all drug arrests made by SCIDTF between 2002 and 2011. Arrests for delivery of controlled substances accounted for 92 percent of the total number of arrests made for violations of the *Controlled Substance Act* (Figure 19).



Source: SCIDTF data reports to the ICJIA

Cocaine seizures

Between 2002 and 2011, SCIDTF seized 756 grams of cocaine (*Table 3*). SCIDTF seized approximately 225 grams of cocaine in 2011. This is in comparison to a low seizure of seven grams in 2003.

During the period analyzed, powder cocaine, rather than crack cocaine, accounted for the majority of cocaine seized by SCIDTF and the region covered by SCIDTF (63 percent).

Table 3
Cocaine* seized by SCIDTF, 2002-2011

Year	Amount seized in grams
2002	14
2003	7
2004	47
2005	59
2006	17
2007	139
2008	23
2009	105
2010	120
2011	225

*Includes both powder and crack cocaine seizures
Source: SCIDTF data reports to the ICJIA

Methamphetamine and heroin seizures

In May 2005, the Illinois State Police created six regionally located methamphetamine response teams (MRT). These units were created specifically to target meth-related crimes with MRT personnel taking the lead on meth cases, including investigation and meth lab deconstruction and decontamination.

SCIDTF seized 29,979 grams of methamphetamine between 2002 and 2011, including 611 grams in 2011. SCIDTF also seized 75 grams of heroin between 2002 and 2011. SCIDTF has had an increase in heroin seizure over the past three years, seizing 3.2 grams in 2009, 18 grams in 2010, and 54 grams in 2011. The amounts all of other controlled substance seizures are small relative to cocaine seizures.

Trends in prosecutions for drug offenses and all felonies

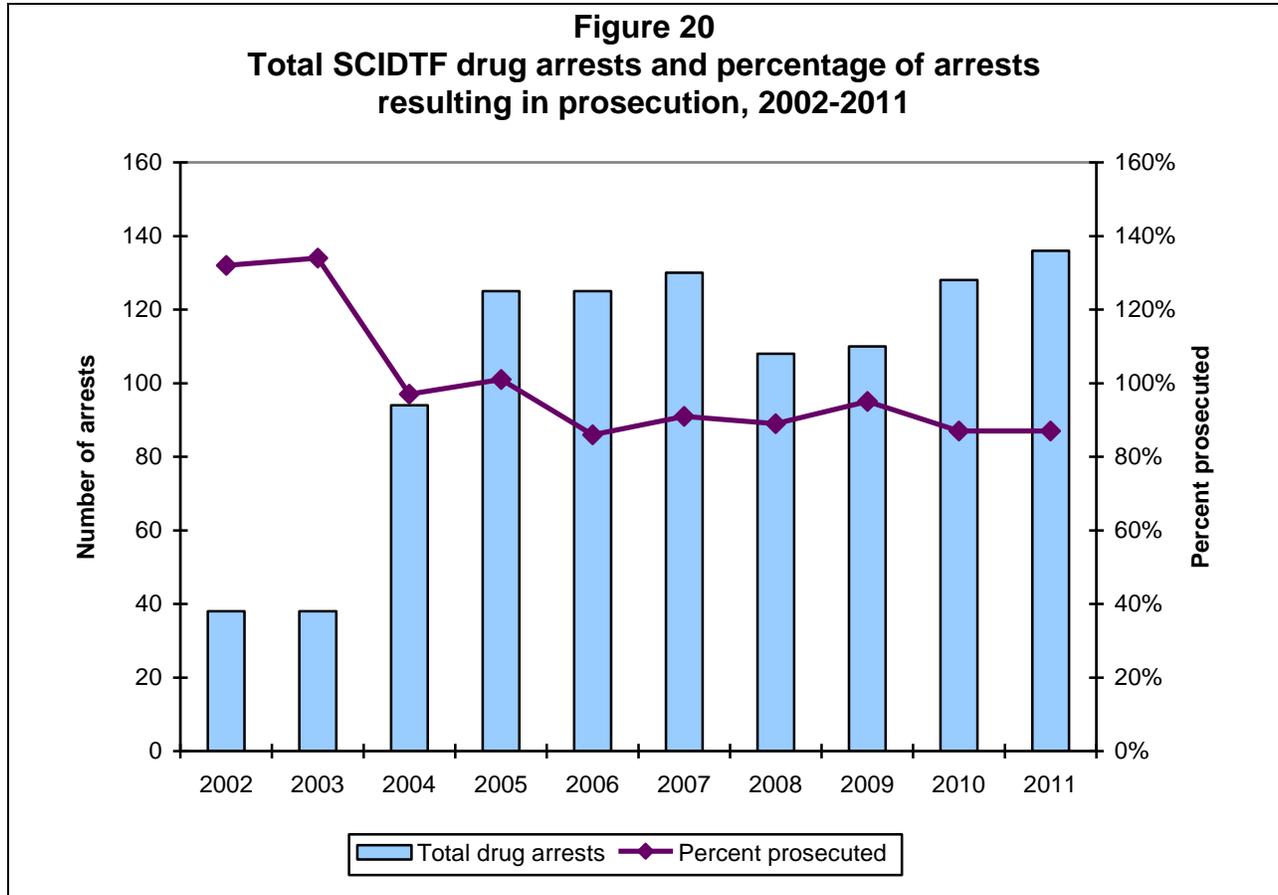
Drug prosecutions

Between 2002 and 2011, 973 drug prosecutions were initiated as a result of SCIDTF arrests in Bond, Calhoun, Greene, Jersey, Macoupin, and Montgomery counties. A prosecution occurs after a prosecutor files charges against a defendant in court following an arrest. However, not all arrests result in a prosecution. A prosecutor may not file charges due to insufficient evidence or because the defendant was offered a deferred prosecution diversion. In addition, prosecution decisions may vary according to prosecutor practices in each county, which affects the number of prosecutions and ultimately the number of convictions.

The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA) funds prosecution units in some, but not all, MEG/TF counties. These drug prosecution units work directly with drug task forces to handle their complex cases and high caseloads. These units develop drug cases, prosecute offenders, and conduct forfeitures. In FY10, there were eight drug prosecution units funded by the ICJIA working with drug task forces in Illinois. Seven counties had a designated drug prosecution unit—Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, St. Clair, and Will. In addition, the State’s Attorney’s Appellate Prosecutor provided attorneys to assist in prosecuting drug cases in 11 counties: Champaign, Jefferson, Kankakee, Macon, Madison, McLean, Peoria, Rock Island, Sangamon, Tazewell, and Winnebago.

Between 2002 and 2011, SCIDTF drug arrests increased from 38 in 2002 to 136 in 2011 (Figure 20). During that time period, 94 percent of all drug arrests by SCIDTF resulted in prosecution. Sixty percent of SCIDTF drug offender prosecutions during that time period were for violations of the *Controlled Substance Act*.

In some years, data shows the percentage of prosecutions exceeded 100 percent of arrests. This is due to differences in the timing of an arrest and the filing of charges being reported by the unit.



Source: SCIDTF data reports to the ICJIA

Drug convictions

Between 2002 and 2011, 78 percent of the 973 drug offenders prosecuted as a result of SCIDTF activity were convicted (n=763). Convictions for controlled substances accounted for 63 percent of all SCIDTF initiated prosecutions during the period analyzed. Due to the time lapse between an arrest and subsequent prosecution, the number of prosecutions and convictions during a year does not directly reflect the number of arrests during the same year. Convictions may also be impacted by various drug diversion programs for which certain defendants may be eligible. Illinois also has “710” and “1410” probation, which are two types of first offender probation specifically for drug offenders. Unlike other probation offenses, the convictions may be eligible to be expunged. Data from SCIDTF is currently the only readily available information on drug convictions.

Using CHRI data, it was possible to isolate non-SCIDTF convictions by subtracting drug convictions reported by SCIDTF from the total drug convictions in CHRI for Bond, Calhoun, Greene, Jersey, Macoupin, and Montgomery counties, as both appear in CHRI. In 2011, there were 177 drug convictions in Bond, Calhoun, Greene, Jersey, Macoupin, and Montgomery counties. The data reports from SCIDTF reported that they had 83 task force drug convictions in 2011. Assuming that the majority, if not all, of SCIDTF arrests were made within SCIDTF counties, then 47 percent of the SCIDTF counties drug convictions were from SCIDTF. SCIDTF convictions accounted for approximately 59 percent, or 44 of the 75, *Cannabis Control Act* convictions and 37 percent, or 38 of the 102, *Controlled Substance Act* convictions in Bond, Calhoun, Greene, Jersey, Macoupin, and Montgomery counties.

Drug offender sentencing trends

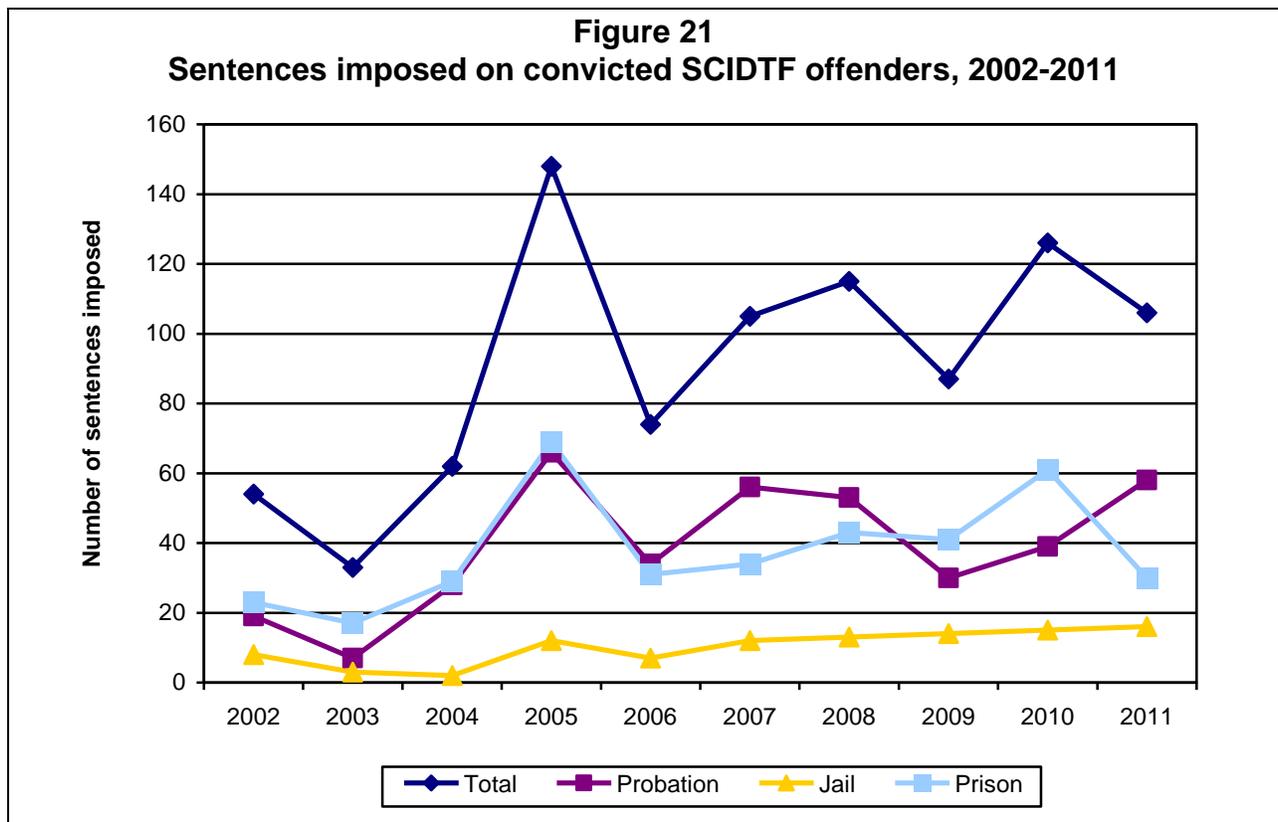
Under Illinois law, those convicted of most Class 1, 2, 3, and 4 felonies can be sentenced to a period of probation, periodic imprisonment, conditional discharge, imprisonment, a fine, restitution to the victim, and/or participation in an impact incarceration program. A fine or restitution cannot be the only disposition for a felony, and must be imposed only in conjunction with another disposition. When sentencing options exist for a judge a number of factors may influence the type and length of sentence imposed. These include the severity of the crime, the offender's criminal and social history, and the safety of the community.

Drug sentences

According to the data reports provided by SCIDTF, between 2002 and 2011, the number of SCIDTF drug offenders convicted and sentenced for their offenses nearly doubled, from 54 to 106.

According to SCIDTF data reports to the Authority, between 2002 and 2011 the number of convicted SCIDTF drug offenders sentenced to prison increased from 23 to 30. The number also increased for probation, from 19 to 58. In addition, the number of convicted SCIDTF drug offenders sentenced to county jail (which could include jail in combination with probation) increased from 8 to 16 (Figure 21). In 2011, two offenders had a sentence of “other”.

In 2011, probation sentences were most common among convicted SCIDTF drug offenders (55 percent), followed by prison sentences (28 percent), and jail sentences (15 percent). The remaining 2 percent consisted of sentences of fines and other.

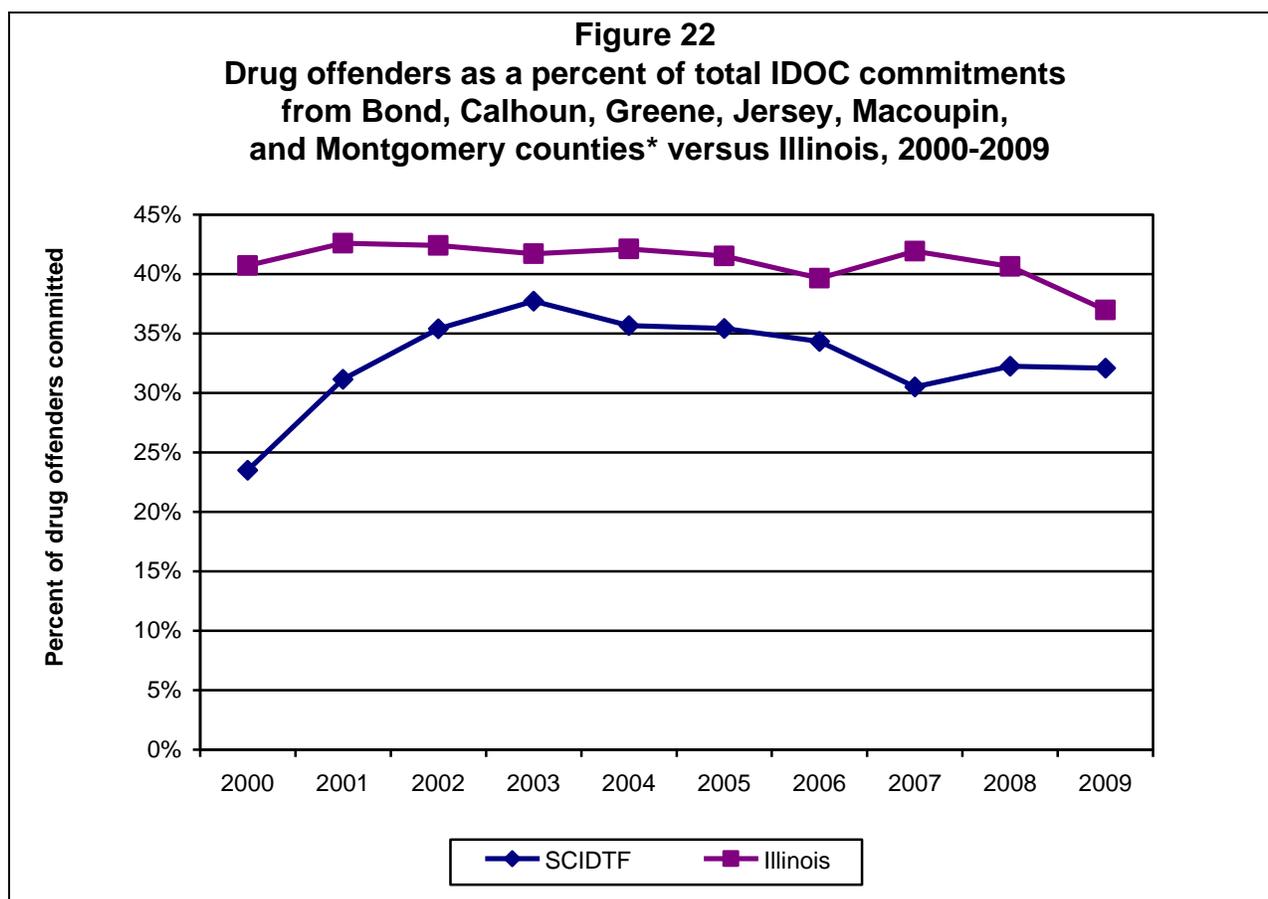


Source: SCIDTF data reports to the ICJIA

Sentences to corrections

According to the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC), between state fiscal years³ 2000 and 2009, the number of new court commitments to the corrections for drug arrests made by Bond, Calhoun, Greene, Jersey, Macoupin, and Montgomery counties local law enforcement agencies and SCIDTF combined more than doubled, from 35 to 95. The number of drug offender commitments resulting from SCIDTF arrests increased, from 15 to 41 between 2001 and 2009. In 2009, IDOC commitments from SCIDTF cases accounted for 43 percent of all drug-law violators sentenced to prison from the region, up from 35 percent in 2001⁴.

Statewide, the percentage of total new court commitments to IDOC accounted for by drug offenders remained relatively stable. However, drug offenders accounted for a slightly increasing percentage of adults convicted and sentenced to IDOC from Bond, Calhoun, Greene, Jersey, Macoupin, and Montgomery counties. In 2000, drug offenses accounted for 23 percent of all SCIDTF counties-related commitments to IDOC, compared to 32 percent in 2009 (*Figure 22*).



*Includes SCIDTF and Non-SCIDTF offenders
Source: Illinois Department of Corrections

³ Some state data are collected by state fiscal year. State fiscal years begin July 1 and end the following June 30. For example, state fiscal year 2000 covers July 1, 1999 to June 30, 2000.

⁴ While total prison sentences are obtained from IDOC data, those resulting from SCIDTF arrests are obtained from SCIDTF data reports.

Drug sentences to corrections by offense class

The offense class for drug sentences to corrections in Bond, Calhoun, Greene, Jersey, Macoupin, and Montgomery counties (which includes offenders arrested by SCIDTF) also was examined. Class 4 felonies accounted for the largest proportion (33 percent) of sentences to IDOC for drug offenses during the period studied, followed by Class 2 felonies (24 percent), Class 3 felonies (18 percent), Class 1 felonies (17 percent) and Class X felonies (8 percent). Jail data is not currently available by offense type.

Between 2001 and 2010, the number of Class 4 felony sentences in Bond, Calhoun, Greene, Jersey, Macoupin, and Montgomery counties tripled, from 10 to 31, while Class 1 felony sentences doubled from 5 to 11, Class 2 felony sentences increased from 12 to 15, and Class 3 felony sentences increased from four to 21. The number of Class X felonies increased from 4 to 7, during the same period.

Drug sentences to corrections by sentence length

An offender can be sentenced for a Class 4 felony to a period of incarceration from one to three years in the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC). The incarceration length for a Class 3 felony is two to five years and a Class 2 felony is three to seven years in IDOC. The length of incarceration in IDOC for a Class 1 felony is four to 15 years. A person who pleads guilty to or is found guilty of a Class X felony can be sentenced to a minimum of 6, 9, 12, or 15 years depending on the amount of the drug, and a maximum of 30 years extendable in certain cases to 60 years.

According to IDOC, the average sentence length for Class 4 felony drug offenders has slightly increased, from 1.8 to 1.9 years. The average sentence length for Class X felony drug offenders decreased from 8.9 to 8.8 years. Average sentence length for Class 3 felony drug offenders in Illinois increased, from 2.9 to 3.0 years. Class 2 felony drug offender average sentence lengths increased from 4.0 to 4.2 years and Class 1 drug offender average sentence length increased from 5.1 to 5.5 years.

Survey of MEGs and task forces

Although the distribution of illegal drugs is difficult to measure precisely, data obtained from criminal justice sources can be helpful in estimating drug availability and prices. The ICJIA periodically conducts a survey of each MEG and task force in Illinois to gauge perceived availability and cost of drugs in their jurisdictions. The most recent survey was conducted in July 2009.

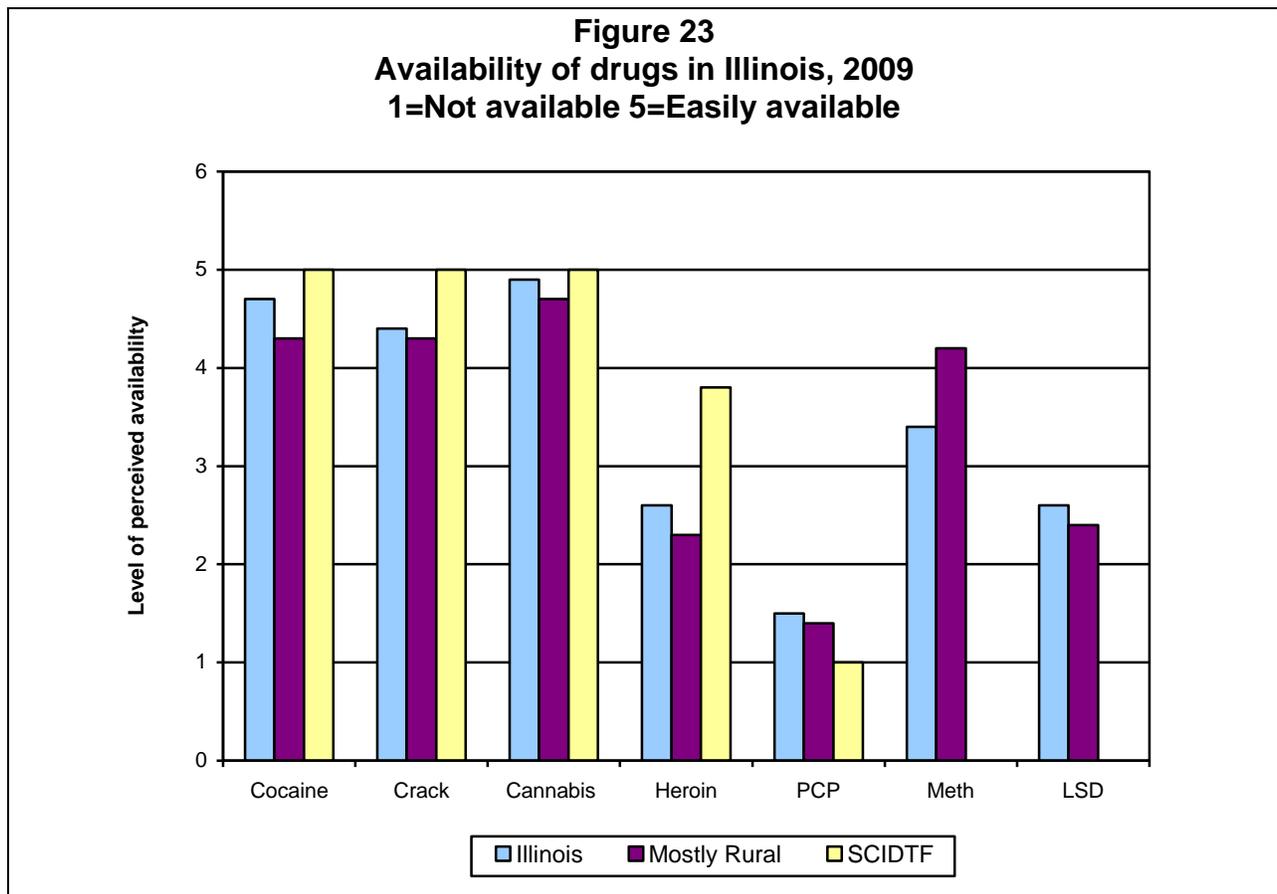
When applicable, responses from the 2000 survey and the most recent 2009 survey were compared. Results were analyzed by region. MEG and task force regions are classified as being either mostly urban, mostly rural, or mixed urban/rural, and were compared to similar units for purposes of this report.

Availability of drugs

According to survey responses, cannabis, powder cocaine, and crack cocaine continued to be the most visible drugs on the street. These drugs were reported as readily available across nearly all regions analyzed.

The perceived availability of most drugs in 2009 was relatively unchanged from 2000 in the region covered by SCIDTF. The reported availability of methamphetamine and LSD was not reported in the region. In all MEGs and task forces in mostly rural regions similar to SCIDTF, the perceived availability of heroin increased slightly while PCP, methamphetamine, and LSD decreased slightly.

Methamphetamine was reported as moderately available across Illinois and was reported as slightly higher in mostly rural counties. SCIDTF reported that heroin was more readily available in the counties covered by SCIDTF than in other MEGs and task forces in mostly rural regions. Cocaine and crack also appeared to be more readily available in SCIDTF counties than other mostly rural areas (*Figure 23*).

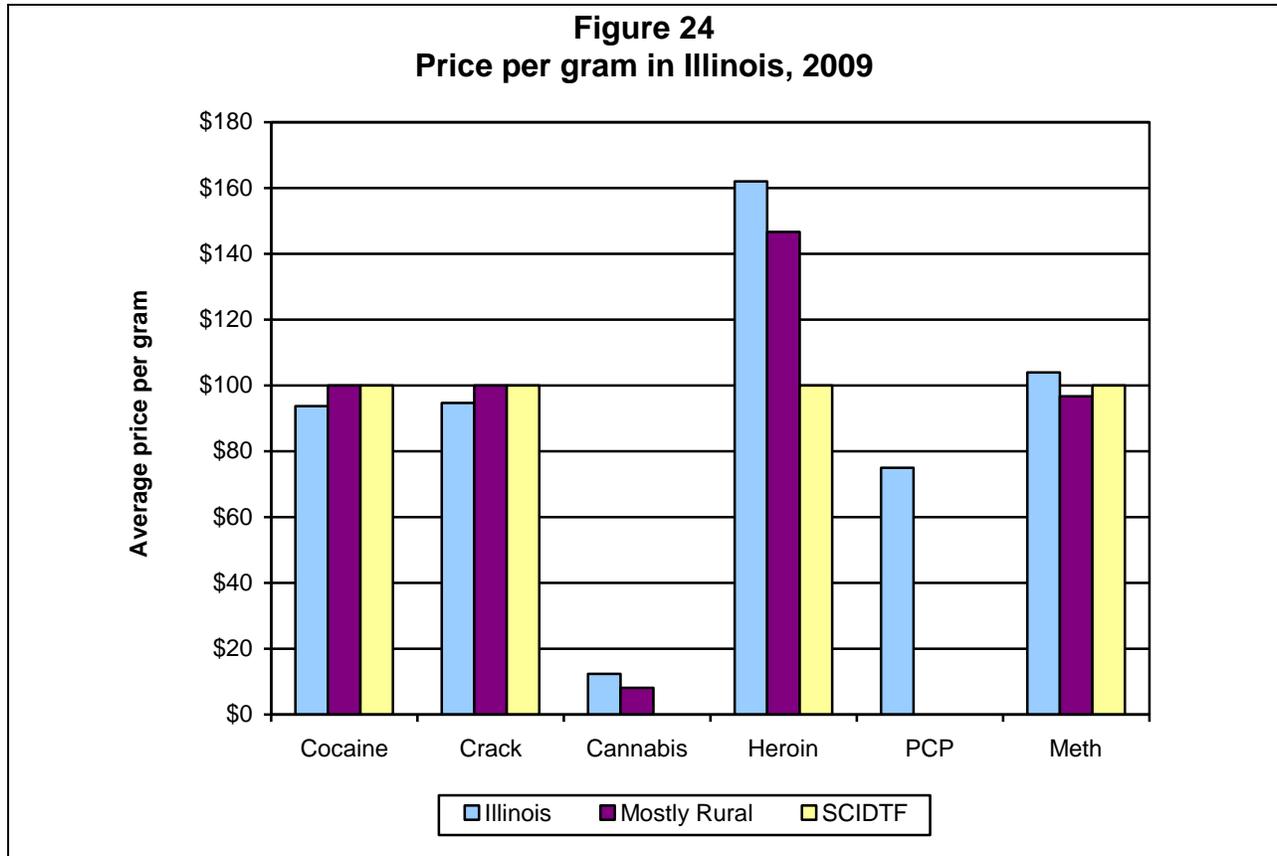


Source: Survey of Illinois MEGs and task forces

The price of drugs

Another market indicator is drug price—a change in supply, demand and availability are a few of the forces that determine drug price. In the statewide survey of MEG and task force units, changes in the average price of all the drugs examined between 2000 and 2009 varied across regions. The reported 2009 average prices of cocaine, crack, cannabis, and methamphetamine were relatively similar statewide and in mostly rural regions.

In 2009, MEGs and task forces reported the average price of cannabis was \$12 per gram statewide, \$8 per gram in mostly rural regions, and was not reported in the SCIDTF region. The average price of heroin was reported as \$162 per gram statewide, \$147 in mostly rural regions, and \$100 per gram in the region covered by SCIDTF. The average price of PCP and cannabis were not reported for SCIDTF (*Figure 24*).



Source: ICJIA Survey of Illinois MEGs and task forces

Conclusion

In 2010, SCIDTF consisted of seven full-time officers, five of the officers were assigned by participating agencies and two from the Illinois State Police (ISP).

From 2002 to 2011, the number of cannabis and controlled substances arrests made by SCIDTF and reported to the ICJIA increased, from 38 to 136 with violations of the *Controlled Substances Act* accounting for more drug arrests made by SCIDTF throughout the period analyzed than violations of the *Cannabis Control Act*. In comparison, from 2002 to 2011, the number of cannabis and controlled substances arrests made by non-SCIDTF agencies increased 4 percent from 365 to 380. Violations of the *Cannabis Control Act* consistently accounted for more drug arrests made by non-SCIDTF agencies throughout the period analyzed than violations of the *Controlled Substance Act*.

Between 2002 and 2011, the number of SCIDTF arrests for violations of the *Cannabis Control Act* increased from 11 to 50, while arrests for violations of the *Controlled Substances Act* more than tripled, from 27 to 86. In 2011, 63 percent of all drug arrests made by SCIDTF were for violations of the *Controlled Substances Act*.

The quantity of cannabis seized by fluctuated greatly between 2002 and 2011. SCIDTF also seized 756 grams of cocaine between 2002 and 2011.

Between 2002 and 2011, 973 drug prosecutions were initiated as a result of SCIDTF arrests in Bond, Calhoun, Greene, Jersey, Macoupin, and Montgomery counties. During the period examined, the number of SCIDTF drug arrests increased greatly, and 94 percent of all drug arrests by SCIDTF resulted in prosecution. Sixty percent of SCIDTF drug offender prosecutions during this period were for violations of the *Controlled Substance Act*.

In 2011, there were 177 drug convictions in Bond, Calhoun, Greene, Jersey, Macoupin, and Montgomery counties. The data reports from SCIDTF reported that they had 83 task force drug convictions in 2011. Assuming that the majority, if not all, of SCIDTF arrests were made within SCIDTF counties, then 47 percent of the SCIDTF counties drug convictions were from SCIDTF. SCIDTF convictions accounted for approximately 59 percent, or 44 of the 75, *Cannabis Control Act* convictions and 37 percent, or 38 of the 102, *Controlled Substance Act* convictions in Bond, Calhoun, Greene, Jersey, Macoupin, and Montgomery counties.

According to survey responses, cannabis, powder cocaine, and crack cocaine continued to be the most visible drugs on the street and were reported to be readily available across nearly every region.

SCIDTF reported that heroin was more readily available in the counties covered by SCIDTF than in other MEGs and task forces in mostly rural regions. Cocaine and crack also appeared to be more readily available in SCIDTF counties than other mostly rural areas.

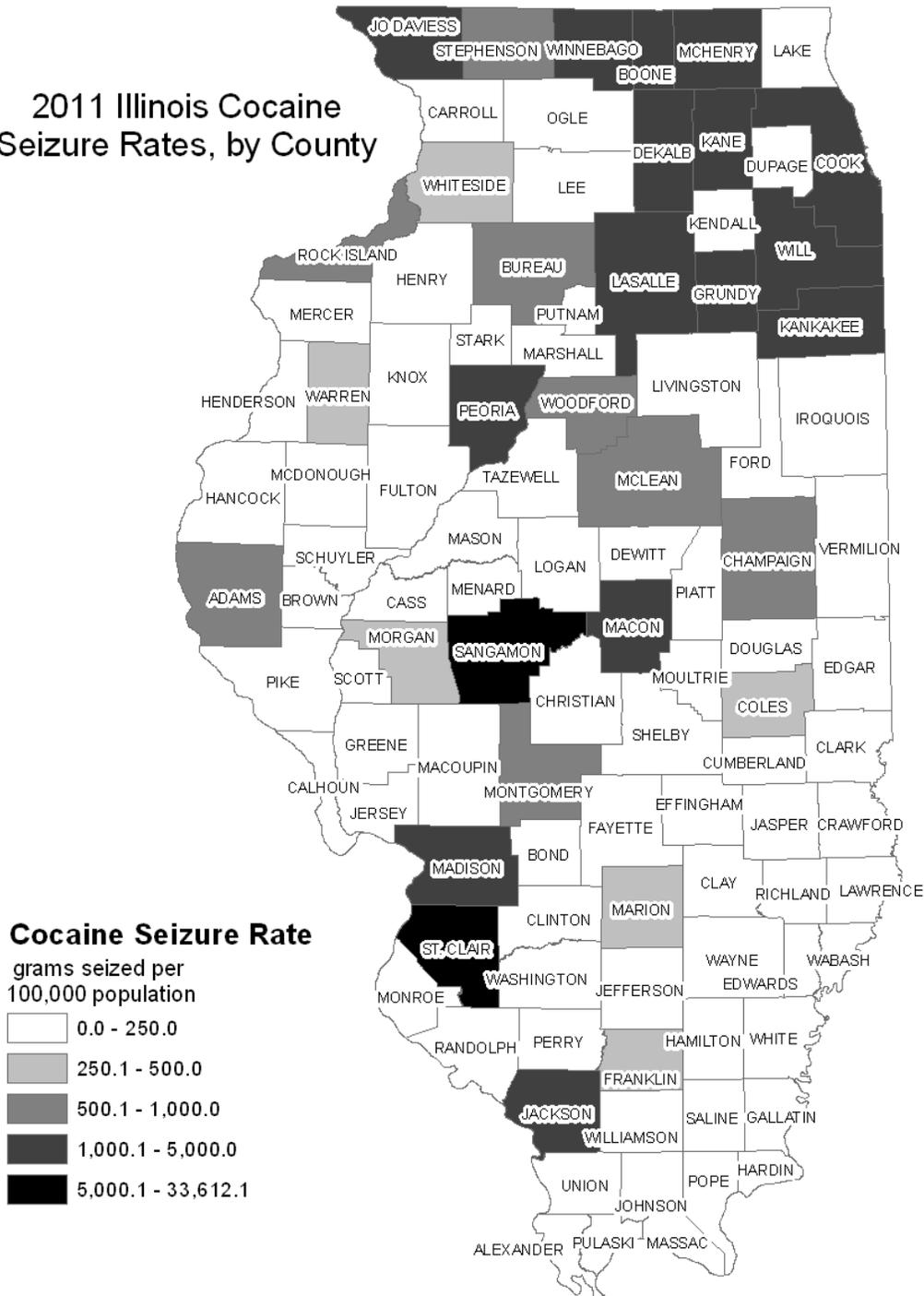
The reported 2009 average prices of cocaine, crack, and methamphetamine were relatively consistent statewide and in mostly urban regions. Heroin had a lower average price in the SCIDTF region than other regions.

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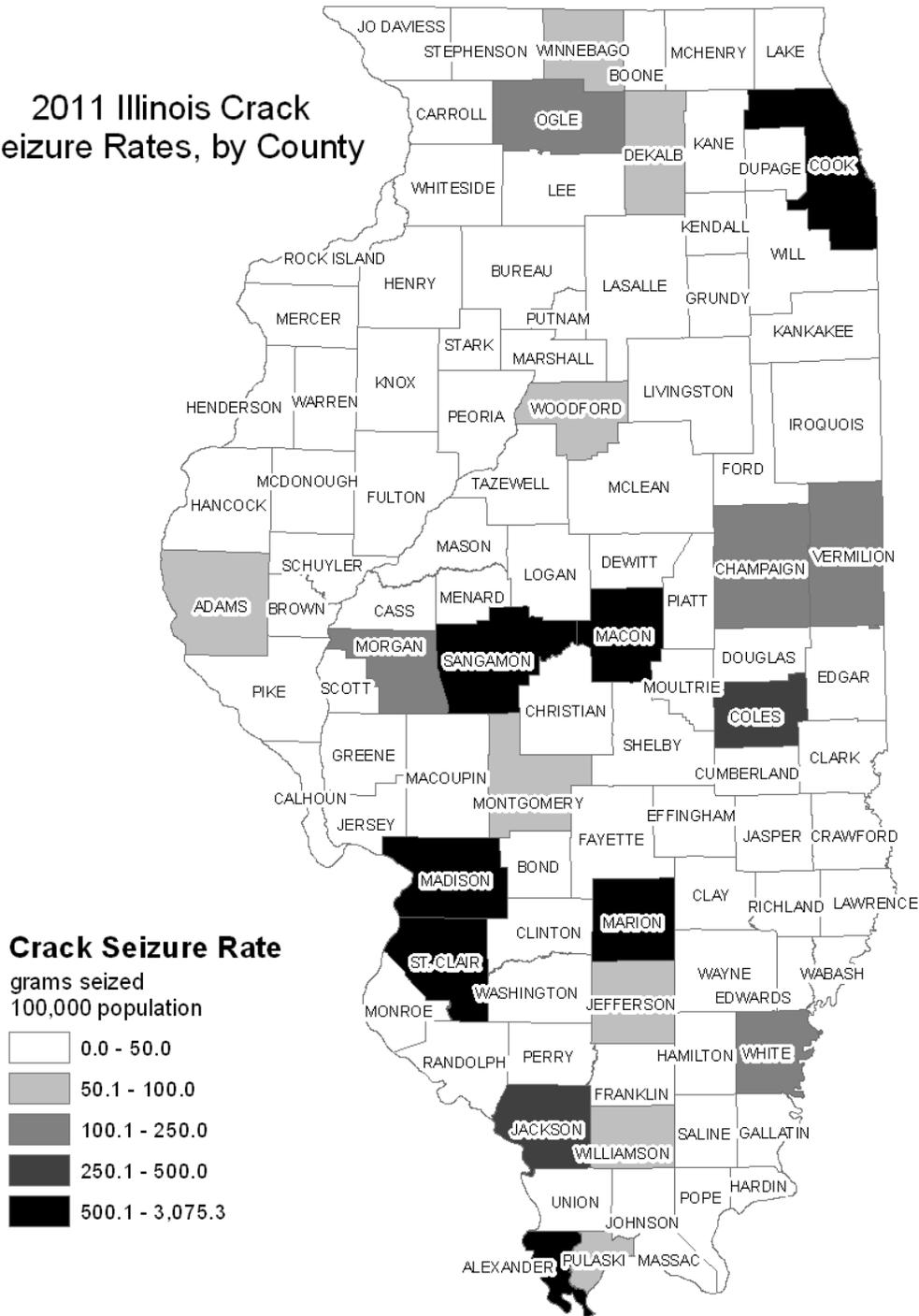
Appendix B

2011 Illinois Cocaine Seizure Rates, by County



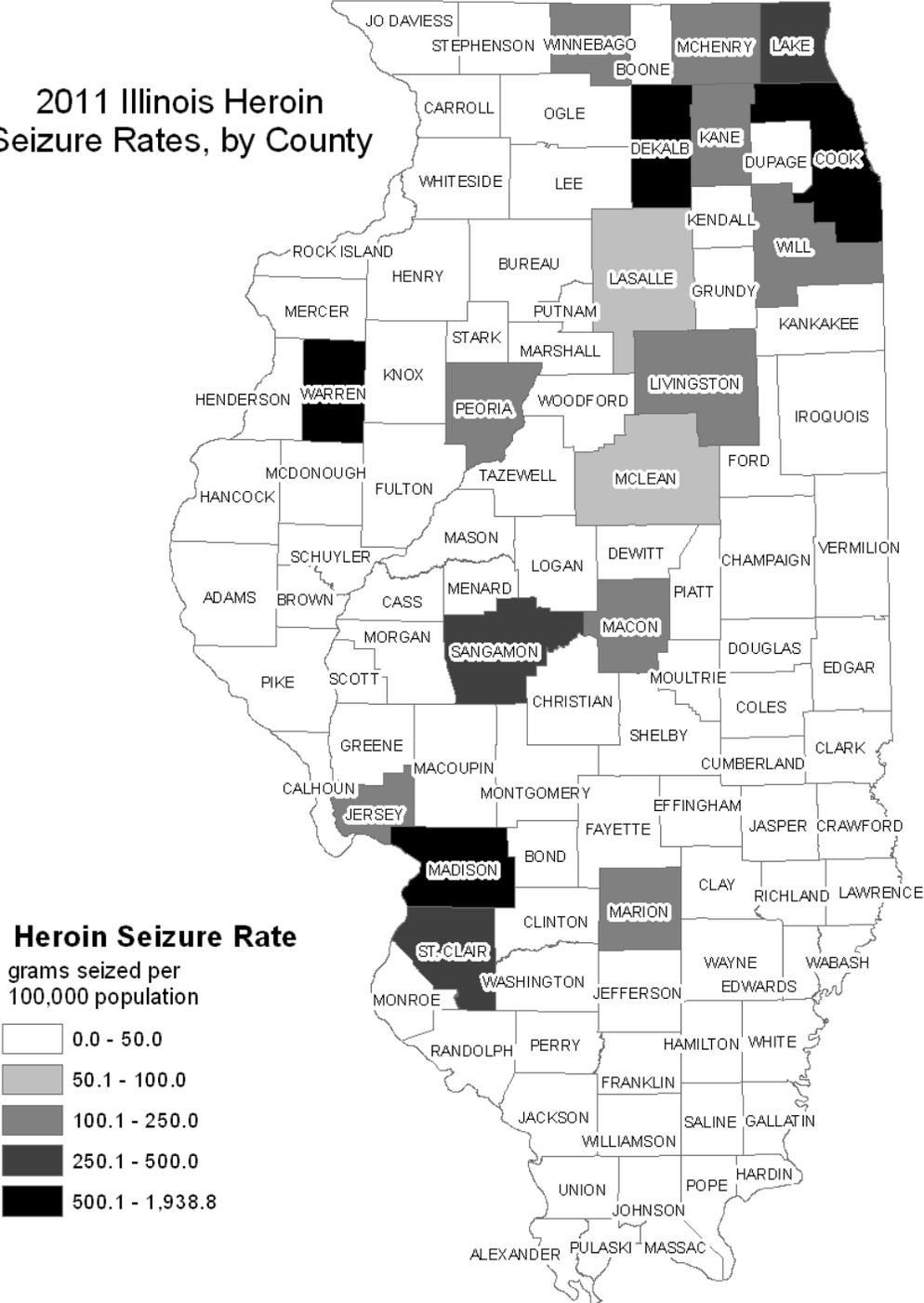
Appendix C

2011 Illinois Crack Seizure Rates, by County



Appendix D

2011 Illinois Heroin Seizure Rates, by County



Appendix E

2011 Illinois Meth Seizure Rates, by County

